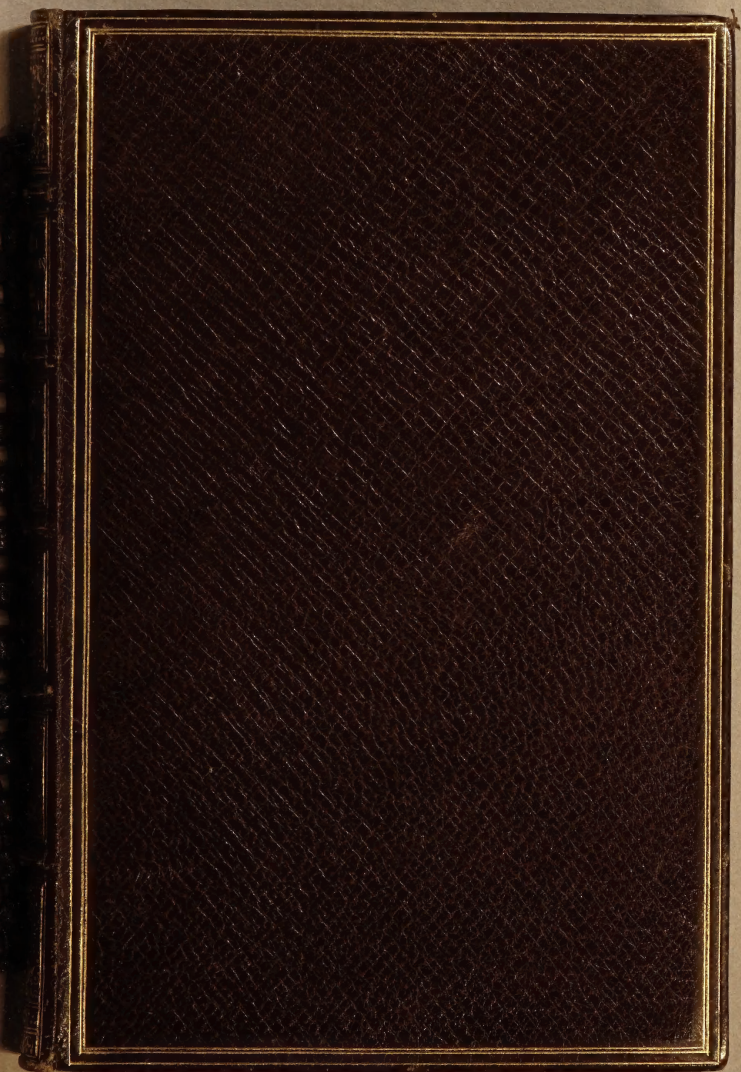
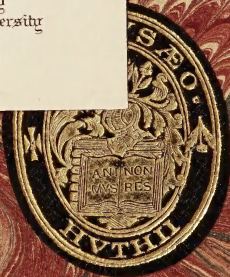






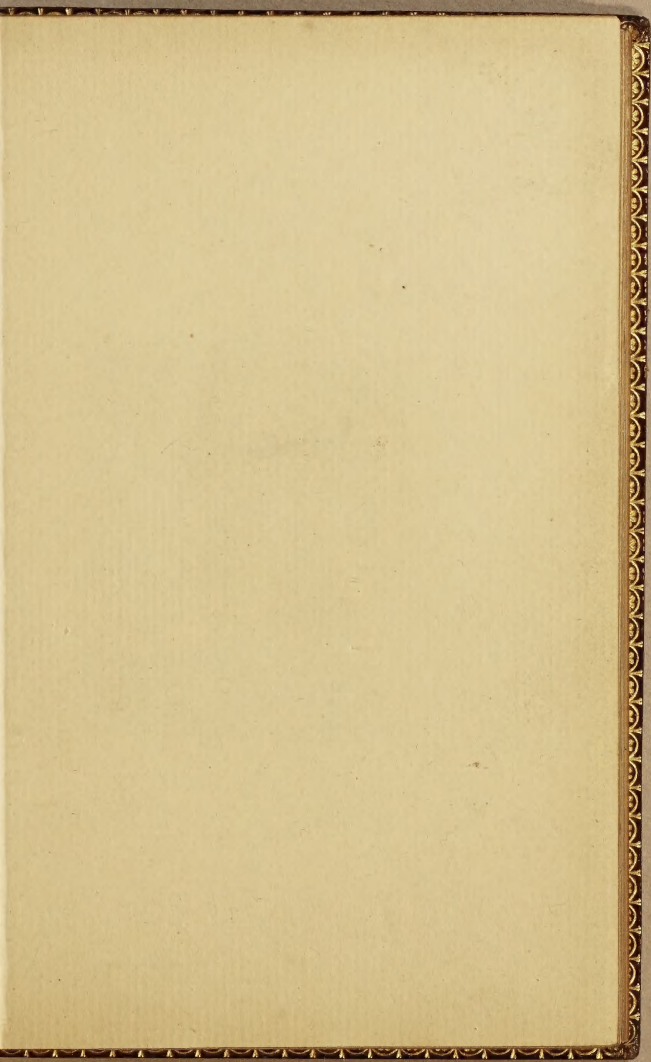
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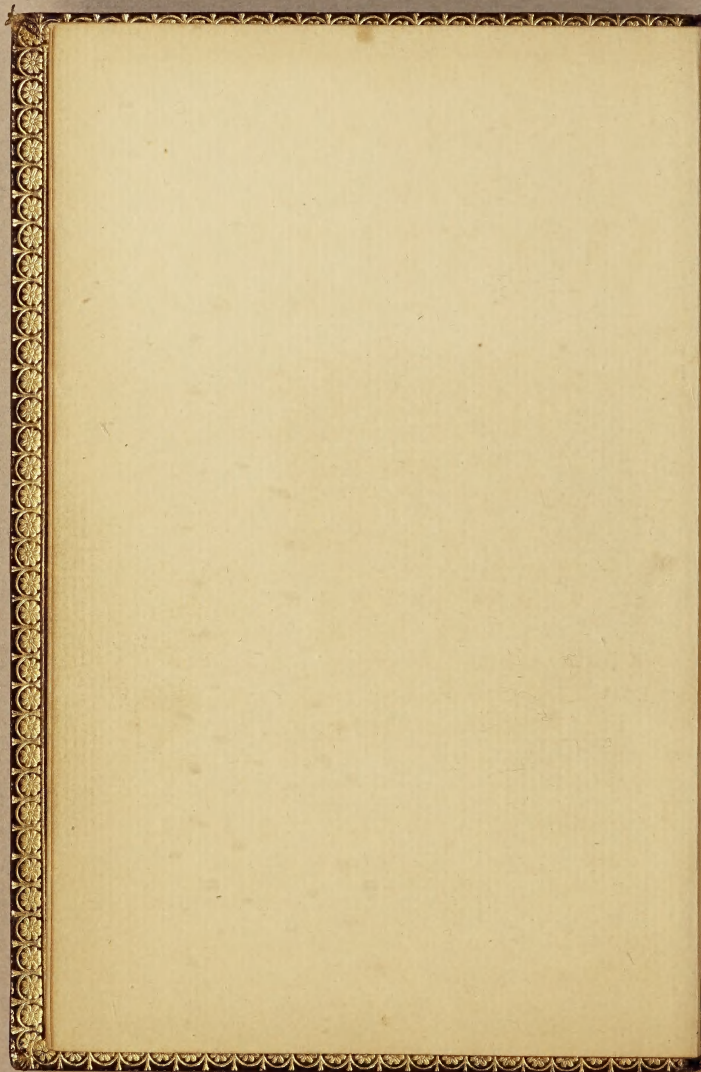




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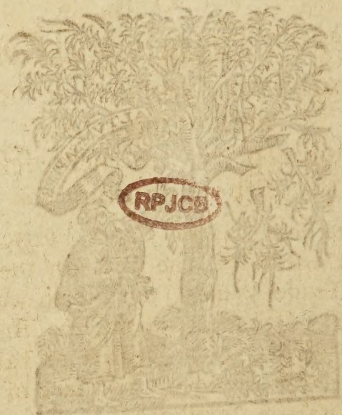
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DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD



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A
DESCRIPTION
Of the New
WORLD.

O R,
America Islands and *Continent*:
and by what people those Regions
are now inhabited.

And what places are there desolate and
without Inhabitants.

And the Bays, Rivers, Capes, Forts, Cities and
their Latitudes, the Seas on their Coasts:
the Trade, Winds, the North-west Passage,
and the Commerce of the English Nation, as
they were all in the Year 1649. Faithfully de-
scribed for information of such of his Coun-
treys as desire Intelligence of these particulars.

By *George Gardyner* of *Peck-*
ham, in the County of *Surrey* Esq.

L O N D O N.

Printed for *Robert Leybourn*, and are to be sold
by *Thomas Pirrepoint*, at the Sun in *S. Pauls*
Churchyard, 1651.

DESCRIPTION
Of the New
WORLD.

OF
America, Islands and Continents:
and of what people those Regions
are now inhabited.

And what places are there desolate and
without Inhabitants.

And the Bayes, Rivers, Capes, Ports, Cities and
other Inhabited, the Seas on their Coasts;
the Trade Winds, the North-west Passage,
and the Commerce of the English Nation, as
they were all in the Year 1640. Fairly and de-
scribed for Information of such of his Coun-
try as desire Intelligence of these particulars.

By George Gardiner of Peck-
ham, in the County of Surrey Esq.

L O N D O N

Printed for Robert Tappan, and are to be sold
by Thomas Tappan at the Sign in St. Pauls
Churchyard, 1671.



To the right honorable
Sir Henry Vane,
junior.

SIR,

 Ince God hath
made You emi-
nent in doing
great services to
your Countrey, and appoin-
ted you of that Councill
which the Parliament hath
A 3 lately

The Epistle

lately establisht, to contrive the Weal of our Nation, upon their excellent instructions. This discourse having relation to divers of them, I crave leave to direct it to You. And if it be too low for your Thoughts, you have goodnesse enough to afford mee a favourable construction. Sir, The greatest Princes in the East, receive no Request without a Present. I have no other to you, but

to

Dedictory.

to desire you would favourably receive this, and reckon me among the number of

Your Devoted
Servants,

George Gardyner,





Errata.

PAge 5. line 6. for *Scotia* read *Socatra* p. 26. l. 2. power .r. rover
ibid. l. 6. for *Cameron* r. come on p. 32. l. 4. r. Continent for C6.
cinens p. 39. l. 3. put in tis washed at flouds p. 35. l. 13. r. bold
fer cold p. 61. l. 13. r. *Tortuga* for *Tortaga* p. 62. l. 9. r. its for it is p.
87. l. 5. r. clear for cleaup. 101. l. 14. r. far for furzep. 116. l. 9. r. wels
for willow trees. p. 118. l. 5. r. *Nicaragua* for *Nicurayna* p. 123. l. 2.
r. *Veraug* for *Caranga* p. 133. l. 8. r. Caco for Coco, and so where
ever you come p. 143. l. 17. r. *Limets* for *Climats* *ibid.* l. ult. read
Painters for Planters p. 145. l. 14. r. principall for principals p.
146. l. 2. r. *Darian* for *Darien* p. 148. l. 3. r. *Phillip* for *Chilip*.





To the English Nation.

IN this unquiet age, I conceive, there is nothing so pertinent to a mans felicity, next to the enjoying of happy places, as to know where they are. And to think our neighbouring Regions of *Europe* receive a greater share of prosperity than we in *England*, is (without doubt) a great mistake. Neither doth any part of the old World make such promises to all sorts of men as doth the New World, commonly called *America*. For he that shall desire to advance himself by his labour, will finde many places where

To the English Nation.

where he may do it with much quietness. He that shall desire to enjoy much land, and live in a Civil Government under others, may finde places enough for him to pitch upon. He that shall desire to command a Countrey himself, and get into possession of it, without difficulty, wil finde many Islands fit for his turn, that are fruitfull and desolate, wanting Inhabitants, which at small charge may be transported thither. He that shall desire to be possesst of great rich mines of gold and silver, and precious stones, and large Dominions, and withall hath but fortitude, courage, and a reasonable English Gentlemans Estate, may by an ordinary Providence over him, attain to these great matters. And that man that shall have store of Commodities lie by him, which he cannot vent, although they are necessary for mans accomodation, will

To the English Nation.

will finde here places, that he may exchange them at, to his great advantage.

But if the Decipherers of this Orbe had been as cautious in setting down truths, as they have been prolixious in impertinencies, our Nation would certainly ere this have made greater advantages upon those Regions.

For, my part, as I am an English man, so I desire that name and people may grow great and famous and extend their authority and name beyond either *Roman, Grecian, Assyrian* or *Persian* Nations. And if from this discourse they may draw any thing that may prove for their Honour or Profit, I have my aim. And I shall assure them, I have related nothing but what my own knowledg or good intelligence perswades me is certainly true, which my future actions with Gods leave shall declare.

To the English Nation.

I have been plain in discourse of the Forreign Commerce of our Nation. All which I intended in a larger Volumn, but the Flemmings and Irish taking me in my coming from those remote parts of *America*, took from me that greater relation, which I intended instead of this Epitomie from thence, which I present with a resolution to submit to that common censure all Book-makers must undergo, but with confidence I have in this subscribed my self

R E A D E R,

Thy humble Servant,

GEORGE GARDYNER





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A
DESCRIPTION
of the *New World.*

CHAP. I.

*Of the Commerce of the
English Nation.*

THe Navigation and
Commerce of the En-
glish Nation, is so pro-
portioned, that upon
the division of the world, it may
properly be said, that it is traded
B by

by four severall parts. The greatest of which is *America*, the next in account is *Asia*, the third *Africa*, and the least *Europe*, in which is our native Countrey, it being a Westwardly part of this Division. From whence there arises to mee these Questions.

The first, whether the trade be equally divided according to the quality of the places traded with.

The second, whether the losse to some of these places be not greater then the gains.

The third, whether the trade of the Common-wealth may not be increased.

The fourth, how it hath been hindred, and what is the let in the grants of it.

The fifth, whether there may not be a course taken to quicken the trade and encourage Adventurers.

To answer the first.

We finde that in *Asia*, there are six most potent Emperours, which are the Emperour of *Tartaria*, of *Japan*, of *China*, of *Turkey*, of *Persia*, and of the *Moguls* or *Mogores*.

The *Tartars*, hath few or no Ports, the *Persian* not many, all the rest have store of Ports, and rich Cities, on them, fit for Commerce and trade. And it hath been affirmed by the Natives of those parts, that were well acquainted with the *East Indies*, that in *India major*, which is from *Mallabar* to *Chesmacoram*, there are 13 Kingdomes, 12700 Islands, desolate and un-inhabited. And in *India minor*, which is from *Siambi*, to *Murfli*, there are eight Kingdomes beside many Islands. And the Commodities of these parts are of the best sort, and probably by the great

quantities that have been yearly carried thither from *Europe*, there is more silver then in all the other parts of the world.

And although there is this greatness yet we send yearly, but a few ships which belong to the *East India*, and *Turkish Company*.

The trade of *America* is much greater, although it be but with our own Nation, which are seated in *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, *Christophers*, *Antego*, *Santey*, *Crus*, *Meaguis*, *Monferat*, and *Bar-moudas*, what else of that Orbe is in the hands of Spaniards Portugals, and Dutch in any considerable place, cannot be traded with by the English, *Africa* almost an Island joyning to *Asia* by that narrow *Isthmus*, part of *Arabia Deserta* neer cut asunder by the Red and Mediterranean Seas, hath for its coasts on the Mediterranean Sea, *Egypt*, *Barbary*, and a part of *Mauritania*,

ritania, on the North sea the Kingdom of *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Tombuto*, the large Regions of *Giney*, *Conge*, and Empire of *Monomotapa*, and from the Cape of *Bona Speranza*, unto the Iland of *Scotia*, the Kingdom of *Armeto*, *Mosambique*, *Quilioa*, *Melinde*, *Magadoxo*, *Badiwis*, *Ethiopia*, and part of *Egypt*, and from thence alongst the Red Sea, *Seila*, *Adel*, and the Empire of *Prester Fohn*.

And all these Countries have many Rivers and Ports, and great store of people living on them. And we trade onely to *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, *Morocco*, *Fesse* and *Giney*, and there but little neither, all the other places being left, as *terrain-cognita*.

The trade of *Europe*, doth justly challenge a greater Commerce then any of the other parts have, although it be the least. On this consideration, the Ports are neer

adjacent, the people more ingenious in procuring Merchandize, and and their Commodities more in use with us, and ours more wanting with them, as our broad Cloth, &c.

And from these considerations, I conclude, that unlesse in *Europe*, there is no equality in the trade of our Nation with the other parts of the World.

The second Question.

Whether the losse be not greater then the gaines to some of these places.

As the end of all trade and mens carnall thoughts are commonly for silver and gold, so that Countrey that hath most of it is accounted the richest. And indeed it is almost all things, for he that hath enough of that, cannot lack any worldly thing that can be had.

Upon

Upon which, I conceive, that the principall ayne of all forreign trade should be to bring much of it in, and carry little of it out of our Countrey, and that Commerce that doth not is managed to the disadvantage of our Nation, and ought to be rejected.

And upon examination it will be found, that the greatest trade which we drive in *Asia*, which is to the *East Indies*, either by the way of *Bagdet*, *Caro*, and the red Seas, or Cape of *Bona Speranza*, is with ready money.

I can with confidence say, it may be managed so to the advantage of our Nation, that we may have their Commodity for ours, and their Ports better traded. And whereas it hath been the practise of our people to carry much money thither, we may now fetch it home again.

And the trade of *America* is prejudi-

judiciall, very dishonest, and highly dishonourable to our Nation. It is prejudiciall, in that it carrieth away daily such men as might serve their Country, either in fighting to defend it at home, or else abroad.

'Tis dishonourable, in that we are upbraided by all other Nations that know that trade for selling our own Countreymen for the Commodities of those places. And, I affirm, that I have been told by the Dutch and others, that we English were worse than the Turks, for that they sold strangers onely, and we sold our own Countreymen. And it is well known, that people in authority, and some that profess much to Christianity of those parts, will hang a man for selling or taking away an Indian that worshipeth the Devill, when at the same time they allow others, and will themselves buy of their own Nation,

tion, which have most barbarously been stolne out of their Countrey.

And 'tis dishonest, if murther be so, for when they have by Spirits or lying tales, forced them aboard the ships, in their transportation onely, there is yearly many starved to death, those that remain are sold to those that wil give most for them; some for fourteen years, others for ten, and lesse, but the least four: and it were better for them to serve fourteen years with the Turks, then four in the Plantations with most of the Masters in those places, especially in *Virginia*, for besides, their being back-beaten and belly-beaten, it is three to one if they live out their servitude, by reason of the unwholsomenesse of the Countreys.

In which disastefs that happen to our Nasion, I cannot but condole their misfortunes, as if we of all *Europe* were of the seed of
Cham,

Cham, when the *Spaniard* at the same time managed their businesse so well, that scarcely will one of them serve in the *Indies*, except it be the *Viceroy*, or some great Personage, and I know that Nation in nothing exceeds us, but in their keeping together as one people.

The third Question.

Is whether the trade of *England* may not be increased.

It is not hard to imagine, when we see the greatnesse of *Asia*, and *Africa*, and the little Commerce that we have with them, that it may well be increased. And although the trade of *Europe* be much greater the rest, yet doth it want much of that exactnesse which we may have in it. For where as we gain in some parts, and lose in others, it is possible to assure the Land, to gain in all and lose in none.

The

The fourth Question.

Is, how it hath been hindred,
and what is the let in the growth of
it?

The people generally suppose
'tis the danger of the seas, and the
little security in the parts abroad,
for the Merchants Goods and ships.
In answer, I affirm, the trade of
the Hollanders never flourished so
as in time of War, and their ene-
mies were more strong at Sea then
ours, upon which we may conclude,
it is not that that is the true cause.

Wherefore, I finde these other
causes to be the obstruction in the
trade. The first is, the Companies
of our Nation, which sort of peo-
ple I account a benefit or a losse,
according as they are established
and managed, in which the Com-
panies of *England* have been de-
fective, which appeareth in the
gene-

generall damages which themselves and Adventurers have had with them, and few publick memorials they have erected at home or abroad that hath appeared a publick good, but divers acts have seemed the contrary.

And on particulars we finde, there are five Companies that are well in years amongst us, the other which was of later establishment, which really was the best (the *Giney* Company) is dissolved.

And to omit the general damage that all the *Inland* Companies do to our Nation, which is from my purpose now to treat of, the five Companies of exportation are: first, the Cloth Company that trade into *Holland*, *Hamborough*, the *Baltick* Seas, and elsewhere, with all the white Clothes exported the Kingdome.

The second is the *East India* Company, the third the *Turkey*,
the

the fourth the *Muscovia*, the fifth the Company of *Greenland*, *alias Grinland*. Of which, I conceive, the Cloth Company to be the greatest Monopoly, for this cause. Besides the ingrossing of the commodity of white Cloth to themselves, which is a great barre to the privilege of the Nation. The carrying of them out of the Land, is a pernicious thing to five sorts of men, Merchants, Seamen, Cloth-dressers, Sheare-men and Diers, which last people receive the greatest damage, although they were accounted anciently the Staple-manufacture of our Nation. The prejudice to the Cloth-dressers and Diers, appears in the carrying away from them forty Clothes white more then are worked at home, by which it appears, that where there is one imploy'd now in that course, there might be forty, if it were managed at home.

And

And all that ever I heard that the Company could say for themselves is, that the trade of making white Cloth would be spoiled, for the Dutch and Poles if they could not have it white would forbear buying of it. But I am sure the Merchants buy it beyond the seas for their profit, and not to set their Country-men at worke, or else they differ much from them of the Company. And if they want it to trade with, they will have it as well drest by us, as their own Nation; but if they be obstinate and will not buy it, we shall gaine and not lose, for our Sea-men and Merchants that make short Voyages with small profit will then vent it to those parts which now have it at the second hand from them, that buy it white from us, and so the Merchants will make two profits in stead of one; and the Sea-men longer Voyages.

The

The *East-India* Company come home to this question in that it hath lost many advantagious places there, and impoverished many that adventured with them, giving them after fifteen or sixteen yeares forbearance of their money instead of 70li. yearly, which the Dutch give most yeares to their Adventurers 70li. for their principall. And the Dutch, lately to renew their Lease, which not long since was neer expired, being but for 21 yeares at the first, compounded with the States Generall to have it renewed for so much longer for the summe of eight hundred thousand pound paid to them, and five hundred thousand to the *West-India* Company, which the States owed the said *West-India* Company.

And whereas the Dutch Company hath whole Countries, divers Islands, Cities, Castles, Forts, &c. and

and all taken in by the sword, to the contrary, our men hath lost money, lost time, which was considerable in those actions, and divers Countries which they never got but were delivered by the Natives, such was *Pulway*, *Pullerroom*, *Lantor*, *Rosingen*, *Wayer*, *Timer*, *Tiadore*, *Ternat*, and the Castle of *Amboyna*, where the Dutch committed the greatest murther that of late yeares hath been heard of upon our Nation, by racking, torturing by fire, and water, throwing in dungeons, and their easing themselves on them untill their bodies became blistered, then drawing them forth, and beheading some, sawing a-sunder others, at other times their cruelty hath been after the same manner, and this accompanied with reviling of our Nation; which things are in perticular related by them that escaped from those miseries, recording before the Tribunall of
the

the late King, their sufferings, and his dishonour which he heard with as much patience, as the losse of the English at the Isle of *Ree*. I know not the hearts of other men, but my minde is, that all men that acknowledge a Government, and subscribe to maintaine it, ought to be protected as well abroad as at home. There is difference between the bloud of Peace and War, as *David* saith, and this was not as the rest, of *Rochell*, and the Isle of *Ree*, but by the snare that *Joab* smote *Ama-sa*. And upon discourse, it will be found, that act is justified by that people to this day.

The cause of the Dutches flourishing, our Companies say, was there stock exceeding the English; But it will appear, upon examination, that the English Company had sixteene hundred thousand pounds under writ for, when the Dutch had but eight.

The *Turkey* Company is little before it in goodnesse, although men have not so eminently suffered, yet some have been enslaved by the Turks of *Barbary*. But the great prejudice (as the case now standeth) without alteration in all the Companies, is the ingrossing the trade of his dominions to themselves, which might serve themselves, and divers others. For the Ports of the Grand Seignour are many; the chief being *Constantinople*, there are on the coasts of the seas in his Territories, the Provinces of *Arcadia*, *Accea*, *Peliponesus*, *Epirus*, part of *Dalmatia*, the Island of the *Archipelagus* and *Cyprus*, in the Mediterranean Sea on the coast of the *Begler-Beg* ship of *Cairo*, the Provinces of *Troas*, the fair situated Town of *Symrna*, then *Aleppo*, the Ports of *Fewry*, and *Ægypt*, the trade of the great City of *Grand Cairo*, where there might be more com-

Commerce onely, then we have now in all the Turkish Empire.

The *Muscovia* Company is alike prejudiciall, in monopolizing the trade of that large Empire, which trade is not valuable in relation to the Ports, for that of Saint *Michael* the Archangel is the principall, and almost onely Port in his Dominions, but when you are within the land, there are most large Territories to trade with, as the Commerce of the black Seas, which may conveniently be entred by the river *Volga*, and so traded, which the Grand Seignour prohibits by way of *Constantinople*, and the peace which the *Muscovite* hath for the most part with the *Tartar*, and many *Tartars* stil resident in *Musco*, by whom, were it a generall Trade, divers men likely would for their profit get Commerce with that Nation, which would make way for a farther trade, even to the *Cathaians*, and *China's*. C 2 The

The *Greenland* Company hath as great a share in oppression as the rest, although it is not so eminent in fame, and in this it exceedeth, that whereas the other Companies are a hindrance to such Merchants as might trade (were it not for their Patent) into those Countries of their divisions, this I say, is not onely a Barre to those that would trade to *Greenland*, but hath so much power, as to hinder other Merchants from importing into the Land the Commodities they have from *Greenland*. So that those that buy that usefull Commodity, must give their rates for it. And although it be in others a fault to bring it from neerer places to hinder the trade to *Greenland*, yet 'tis reported, they are not bound by this Law, being forced for want of sufficient from *Greenland* to supply the English at second hand.

Now, as it is clear by this I have said,

said, that these Companies are a great hinderance to the Commerce of our Nation. There is also another, which the Merchants complain of, and that is the Dutch Nation, that daily so insinuate into the trade of all places where ever they are admitted, to the putting by of the English. And were it not that we sell our Countrey-men for the Commodity of the English Plantations, I am fully perswaded, within a few years, we should be forced to have what comes from thence at a second hand from the Dutch: which in reason seems strange, considering they export nothing but what they import, and we export much which we need not import, & how those that have it at a second hand, should sell a thing cheaper then him that hath it at the first, seems irrationall, yet they will do it, which is done by our irregularity in trade, and the Mer-

chants that are the great Complaynants, are the chief causers of their own hinderance.

But upon Examination, it will be found, that the principall Commerce of the whole World is in hands of the English, and the United Provinces. And what we lose they get. And as it is their great care, by all means, to increase their own Commerce, though with the ruine of ours, so, I conceive, it is honest and honourable, to endeavour our own good, although by their hurt.

The fifth Question

Is, Whether there may not be a course taken to quicken the trade and Commerce of the English Nation?

As I apprehend the Companies to be a great cause of hinderance in our trade, with the ill managing of
the

the generall trade of our Nation, so I think these things I have offered, doe in part demonstrate it. Wherefore, I conceive, that if they were taken away, with some irregularity in trade, our Nation would not be found wanting, either in inclination to trade, or abilities for trade to advance our Commerce to what height we please.

And because there may arise an Objection against the overthrow of Companies, in regard we see the *Hollanders* have a very flourishing trade in the World, although it be managed by more Companies then we have.

I shall to that and the second hinderance which is the trade of the *Netherlands*, affirme, the first constitution of Companies were, or ought to have been established to keep up a trade subject to alteration, without fortification, and strength of shipping, for to those
places

places that give us an equall engagement by oath of Princes, Embassadours and Agents constantly Leger to see right, and performance of Articles, there is no need of Companies, or else, why are they not in *Europe*? And where there is this full assurance 'tis contrary to all sense, that there should be a monopoly of the trade, and where it is not assured this way, or by Forts, we lie at the mercy of those Princes we trade with, that permit us but for their profit, and no longer, I conceive, it is madnesse without assurance of fortification, to assure Merchants goods and ships to have any Commerce with such men or Countreys. And it was for this reason, that the Companies of *England*, were first erected. For it was proposed that private men making a voyage, and according to the losse or gain of that continue or forsake the trade, and although it were

were profitable, yet want of ability or will would hinder them from gaining that assurance for the future, which a joynt stock well managed would do. And although the *Hollanders* come far short of that perfection in trade which they might have, yet are they in this very circumspect. For the Companies of *Holland*, do not only fortifie in most places, where they come, but gain whole Regions and Provinces, which is still managed to the advantage and honour of their Common-wealth. But our Companies have so much swerved from this intention of their first constituting, that whereas the Dutch keep the *East India* Provinces in awe, we are miserable slaves to them. For if a Prince of *India*, loseth on the seas by Piracy of English or any other people of *Europe*, what they have in their Countrey of the English Merchants wil surely

ly, make good their losse. Or in case an English power, or French, &c. saying, he were English, should come into the Red Seas, and take ships bound for any *Turkish* Port, or *Cameron* land, and desine trade, & be surprized, and getting free, revenge themselves on the goods and persons of the *Arabs* or *Turkes*, the *English* Merchants in *Turkey* under the Command of the Grand Seignour, would surely pay for it in their persons and goods.

The *Greenland* Company was first established to bring in the whole Commerce of the Whale-fishing into *England*, and with much honesty might they have barred others from comming thither, in regard, the English were the first Discoverers of it, but instead of going before others, we come behinde them, and far-shoot of the Dutch, which appoint us their leavings, instead of taking ours.

The

The Dutch which is a second hinderance to us in our Commerce, overtop us very strangely, if wee seriously consider the people, and their Country, which is comprehended within the title of the United Provinces. In which lyeth only *Zealand, Holland, Frisland, Utrecht*, and these Provinces they have entirely, the biggest of them no greater then *Kent*. They have a little part of *East Flanders, Brabant*, and a good part of *Gelderland*, which places doth not afford them common necessaries, for they have most of their flesh from *Emden, Holsten* and *Westphalia*, their Corn from the Countreys on the Baltick seas, for their housing and shipping, their Timber and Iron from *Norway, Germany*, and *Lukeland*, their Hemp, Pitch, and Tar, as we from *Muscovia*, or the Baltick Seas. And for commodities of exportation to maintain the great trade, they

they have at Sea, their land is as barren and deficient, so that their trade consists meerly in what they get from one Nation, and sell to another. And upon a true examination it will be found, what they have gotten from us in the *East Indies*, and in or about our Country, is the foundation of all their staple manufacture.

And to come to some perticulars, we find that the Spices of the *East Indies*, the Herrings they have on our Coasts, and our white Cloth which they dresse and die, is the very ground of all their Commerce, all which comes to them for little, or at least, no visible payment. For we get nothing for our Herrings nor for the Spices, they have from those places, which formerly were ours, and though they speak of their paying for them to some of our Nation, yet it is not visible to us. And the white Cloth, they have

have at the third part they make of it. And although with these, and the other Commodities of our Countrey, as Stockings, course Cloth, Stuffs, &c. they make the most of their trades, yet for those they buy from us, they have without any just exception. Although it were necessary, we did make the best use of our native Commodities, which we misse as much of, as if we had never known the way of adventuring from our own Countrey.

And now I have said this, it is likely, that there are many will affirm, that they knew as much before, as I relate, but the remedy is not amply proposed. But I to excuse my self, say, that I have been often in discourse of this subject, and have not heard as much as I here shew to you.

And the great Physicians say, it is harder to finde out the disease, then

then to prescribe a remedy. And since I have done that, I conceive, I ought to be silent, yet with an intent to shew my self as forward in prescribing a remedy, as I have been in informing of this subtle disease: And in order to that, if it shall be required by those, who sit at the helme of our Affairs, I shall undoubtedly bring to their knowledg a man that will shew himself most expert in serving his Country this way. And when the trade of our Nation shall be regulated to such exactnesse, as may procure a generall profit and honour to our Nation, it will peradventure appear as small and ordinary a matter as the Navigation of *America*, which is now a thing of little difficulty, but was formerly accompted an impossibility to the disparagement of former ages, and amazement of the present.



CHAP. 2.

*The generall description
of America, or the
new World.*

THIS great part of the globe was unknown unto the *Europeans* untill the year of our Redemption 1492. At which time it was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genowes*, in the behalf of *Ferdinand* King of *Castel*, and *Leon* in *Spain*, that to this day, enjoys the greatest and richest part of it. And especially those golden and fruitfull Regions, that are between the Tropicks, which is commonly called the *West Indies*. And what there is unpossess of him and the Natives, and in the hands of English, Dutch
or

or French is not considerable to the rest.

This title of *America*, comprehends as well Islands, as Continents, the Islands for the most part lieth in the Seas on this side the Continent. The other of the West side are few and small, the Seas that compasse this Continent on the East side, are commonly called the North Seas; On the West side the South Seas, which lieth between it and *Asia*, and on the North end it hideth it selfe under th'e Pole; and to the South of the straight of *Magellan*, the North and South Seas meet together, and divide it from the South Pole.

The Continent of *America* in seven degrees of North Latitude, is very narrow from sea to sea, that is to say, from *Porto Bello* to *Panama* eight leagues, a rough & rocky passage, from whence both North and South, the Land groweth exceeding

ceeding broad to the North beyond knowledg, and to the South, onethousand leagues, as 'tis gueſt.

It containeth divers Regions and Provinces, in which are comprehended ſome good and whoſome places, other bad and unwhoſome, and as there is indifferents, ſo there is extreams.

And as the beſt places are within the Tropicks, ſo the more north or ſouth you goe, the more barren and cold you finde the Climates, even to unſufferable extremities.

The paſſage and courſe of ſayling to the moſt parts of *America*, is by the wind that bloweth a gentle gale, conſtantly between the Tropicks eaſt, or eaſt South-eaſt, not much wavering unleſſe by a *Tornado* or *Hericano*.

The Natives of *America*, at this day are of three ſorts; The firſt, that live the moſt civilly, are them that live within the govern-

D

ment

34 *The generall description*

ment of the *Spaniards*, after the same manner that they do, in apparell, building, trades and Religion. The second sort, are those that live under the contribution of the English, Portugals, Dutch, French, &c. And these keep still their ancient Customes, Religions, and Manners: and these I say are divided under severall Governours, or Kings, and live in Towns, some of which are paled round, containing houses covered with Mats, their frames of Arbour works, the best are made more substantiall of great Poles and mats, covered with the bark of trees, their food is what the Woods, Seas and Rivers affords naturally, and their bread of that grain we call *Virginia* wheat, and of this their wives plant about their Towns, whom they accustom also to do their other household work, the men spending their time in hunting and fishing, being
at-

attended by the boys, whom they breed up to this kind of life with themselves. And this way of living runs throughout all *America*, North and South, for this sort of people.

The third kind of *Indians* which are on the land, they call in the Spanish *Dominions* (where there is the most of them) *Chickameckians*, and in the Islands *Canables*. In which sort of people, the *Craibey* Islands do so abound, that they prove bad neighbours to the English and French, that are there seated, as those in the land are to the *Spaniards*. And these *Indians* live upon what they get from the strangers that are neer them, & the other more civil *Indians*: and some of them are so inhumane, that they will eat mans flesh. Their common food is what they get by hunting and fishing. And such of them that have Islands, and Provinces to

D 2

them-

36 *The generall description*

themselves, live in such kind of habitation (as I have said, the second sort of *Indians* do.) The Religion of all of them, that are not made Spanish Christians, is to worship stones, beasts, or fowls, and serpents, but generally the Devill, whom they much fear, and therefore worship.

Their Priests are conjurers and witches and in those arts can do very strange things.

The stature of the Natives differ as with us in *Europe*, but their complexions generally are tawny and swarthy, as also their skins. Although in divers places, I suppose, they would be otherwise, did they not anoint their flesh with oiles and grease, and bask themselves in the Sun and winde, against which they have little or no defence, going almost all naked, excepting amongst those Civill *Indians* with the *Spaniards*.

Their

Their naturall weapons, are generally Batons, Bowes and Arrows. Their Bows are made of some bending wood, their Arrows of Canes and Reeds, headed with fishes bones, and flints, with which they are excellent marksmen. The heads of divers they poyson to do the more mischief. There are naturall to these parts which are wild in the Woods, divers kinds of Beasts and Fowles, many of which are not elsewhere in the world to be found, as also many fruits not known amongst us.

Amongst the Plantations, there is not any thing wanting that is to be had in *Europe*; and much more, which is naturall to those parts, but the substance of flesh, fish, and fruits is not so substantiall as that of *Europe*, and not any thing comparable with that in *England*: which is the cause that they are much easier of digestion, and cau-

seth a more constant appetite then we have with us.

The treasures that are yearly drawn from the bowels of the Spanish Regions, are infinitely great. And in the subjection of any other Prince or people of *Europe*, there is neither Mine of Gold, Silver, Quick-silver, Emraulds, or Beads of Pearl, all which are in great plenty in the Spanish Dominions. And in regard I shall in my relations, speak of many Countreys, that are plentiful of these riches, I shall here describe how they are obtained.

CHAP.

CHAP. 3.

Of Gold, Silver, Quick-silver, Emraulas, and Pearl.

THe gold is engendred in the Mountains, from whence by rains and flouds into the Plains, and rivers, where for the most part they find it. That of the plains, is in veines of hard earth that containeth part pure grains of gold like pompeon-seeds, which is the best, but the most that is got in the *Indies*, is in the Rivers, where it is found mixed with the sand in powder, even as the sand it self. They separate it from the earth, and sand, by washing in a bowle of the fashion of a Barbers bason. Where they

they finde it in hard veines, they break them with the Hammers, and make them fit to wash: first, putting the earth or sand into the bason, and receiving water into one side of it, turn it out at the other, untill they have washed out the earth from the gold, which as the heavier substance remains behind at the bottome of the bowle.

The silver Mine is found in the earth in veines or branches, much like the Tinne or Cole in *England*, and is worked almost in the same manner under the ground.

The way of separating the silver from the drosse, is first to take the oare, and break it in Hammer-mils, and grind it to powder, then sift it through a Copper searse, and put it into a furnace, under which they make a fire by degrees, mixing with every fifty quarts of powder five of salt, and stirring it, together with quick-silver, which they squeeze through

through a piece of holland upon the said powder and salt, and when they finde the quick-silver, sufficiently incorporate with the silver, then they put it altogether in a Cauldron, in which there is water, and a wheel, that going round, turneth out the earth and drosse with the water, the quick-silver, and silver, as the more heavy substance remains behind, which they take from the Cauldron, and wash it after the manner of gold, till they finde it clean from all drosse, and filth, and then putting it into a cloth, they strain forcibly from it some quick-silver, the remainder being as a leafe of silver.

And to separate the silver from the quick-silver, they put it into a violent fire, and cover it with an earthen pot of the fashion of a sugar loaf, which is also covered with coals, and kept very hot, and from a hole in the said pot, to which is fashioned

fashioned a pipe, like the pipe of a Limbeck, they receive the quick-silver, which evacuates by the same pipe, leaving the silver of the same form it was put in, but wanting much of the bignesse and waight.

The Quick-silver aud Vermillion, is found together in Rocks, or very hard earth. That part that is found to contain the quick-silver, they break to pieces, and putting it into earthen fire-pots well luted, they set it on a violent fire (made in the *Indies* of straw, which they find to be excellent for that work) what of it evacuateth out of the pot, goeth up, till meeting nothing to receive it, it falleth down cold, in the same manner we have it. The remainner in the pot, being sufficiently separated from the drosse and earth, the fire is taken away, and when it is throughly cold, they open the pot, and poure out the Quick-silver into leather baggs, which

which keepeth it best, conveighing it where they please in them. Those that open these pots, and stirreth the silver and it together, in refining the silver, swallow a pellet of gold, that lying in the stomach, draweth the Quick-silver, which in time getteth into their bodies, from whence it goeth out with the said pellet in excrement. And if the pot be not thoroughly cold, when 'tis open; it is two to one, if they lose not their teeth or hair, dis-figure their noses and faces, and many times utterly spoile themselves. Wherefore, they are very cautious in this action.

The Emraulds are in great abundance in divers parts of the Spanish Countreys, they get them in veines of stone, that is almost like chrystal, some as big as a hazel nut, and of severall colours, as whitish, green and white, and the most perfect absolute green.

The

The Pearls are found in greatest plenty in the North seas, and they are roundest and most ouent, although there are great store at the Island of Pearls in the South Seas, which is some 25 miles from *Panama*. In the North seas, where I say are the best; the principall fishing for them is at the River of *Haca*, which runneth between the Province of *Sancta*, *Martha* and *Carthagena*, and also at the Islands of *Margreata*, and *Cumana*. They are found in Oyster-shells of the colour of heaven, fastned to gravell or Rocks, six, nine, and twelve fathome under water, and brought from thence by *Negro* slaves, which are so expert in diving, that some of them will continue half an hour under water.

CHAP.



CHAP. 4.

*Of the Island of New
found Land.*

IN order to a perticular description of this new World, I shall first speak of the Islands, of which the most Septentrionall, is *New-found Land*, which stretcheth north and south, from 46 degrees and a half, to 50 and a half of latitude. The Natives of this place are few, and savage, neither is there any thing in this Countrey to invite a Plantation, it is so Rockie, and barren. But for the commoditie of fish, which are taken on the Coast in great plenty, there are some men that do endure the heat of Summer, and cold in Winter, both
which

which come in extreams, some are French, but the most English, in whose hand lieth the supream power, the plenty of fish (w^{ch} sort is wel known in *England*, by the name of *New-found land* fish) inviteth many ships thither, whose lading is procured sometimes by themselves, but for the most part by the dwellers in the place. This Island lyeth at the mouth of the River *Canida*, distant from the Continent at the North end neer half a league, and the South west point is about a league from *Cape Briton*, and by the one of these ways, you passe to the River *Canida*.

CHAP.



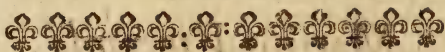
CHAP. 5.

Martins Vineyard.

THe next Island that is seated is *Martins Vineyard*. It is a small Island on the coast of *New England*, and the Governour is appointed by the Councill of *Boston*, the chief government, in *New England*; It is 20 miles long, and 10 broad: And upon it are forty English families, with divers peaceable *Indians*, that live by hunting and fishing.

The soil is rocky, but affordeth some English grain, and *Virginia* Corn. They have no Commerce, but with the *Indians* of the Mayn, for skins of Bever, &c. And some little Corn they send to *Boston*. There is great plenty of Fish on the

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the Coast, which they procure
the *Indians* to catch them at an easie
rate.



CHAP. 6.

Long Island

SOUTH west of *Martins* Vineyard,
lieth Long Island. It is in length
sixty English miles, and fifteen in
breadth. The North east end is
seated by some English, which
have been thrust from *New Eng-
land* for their Judgement. The
most of them holding the Christi-
an tenent of confession before Bap-
tisme. At the South West end,
there are some few Dutch and En-
glish. This Island is a fruitfull soil
for English grain and Milet, and of
a good air. The Seas about it are
well stored with Fish, and the
woods

woods, with Deer and Turkeys, and it hath many quiet *Indians*, that live by hunting and fishing.

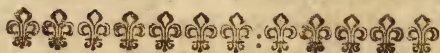
The Dutch Plantation layeth claim to this Island, so doth the South Government of *New England*, but at present, the Inhabitants live without duty to either.

There are divers other Islands on this Coast, but not any seated, or considerable to a Plantation. The principall on the Coast of *New England*, are in the *Naraganset*, and *Masynsis Bayes*, and neer the *Swedes Plantation*. Some few in *Delaware Bay*. And *Smiths Island* at the North Cape of *Virginia*; and from the Cape *Charls*, which is the South Cape of the *Chesapeack Bay* in *Virginia*, till you come to Cape *Hairask*, are no Islands.

This Cape is a point of an Island in 36 degrees, and from thence till you come to the point of *St. Helena*, which is in 32 degrees, all the
E coast

50 *The perticular description*

coast along are broken Islands uninhabited, the best is within Cape *Hatrask* in the same height. It is called *Roanock*, and is of 18 miles compasse to the South-ward of the mouth of the River *Occam* in old *Virginia*. It is bad coming to it by reason of the shelves of Cape *Hatrask*, which lyeth far out at Sea, by which Cape, he that will go to the said Island must passe.



CHAP. 7.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

THIS Island lyeth distant from the Main 200 leagues, in 33 degrees, and 20 minutes. It is 20 miles long, and something more then two miles in breadth. And
tem-

temperate in relation to heat and cold, but violent in the blustering winds, which often haunteth their coasts, but a most wholesome place to live in, and well replenished with our Nation, that live there without want, for there is store of Milet or *Virginia* Corn, and Potatoes, divers sorts of fruits, as Muskmelons, Water-melons, Figs, Plants, Papans, Limons, Oranges & Limes: Plenty of flesh, as Turkeys, Hens, Pork and Beef, and on the Coast much Fish. The Commodity they yearly export, is some Tobacco of the worst sort, Beef, and Pork.

The Spanish wracks that often happens on their Coast, furnisheth them with pieces of eight. And the best sort have their Negro slaves to work for them.

This Iland is almost surrounded with rocks and shelves, but on the south-side is an open road, and toward the East end a good harbour,

52 *The perticular description*

hard to hit, without an Islander for Pilot. When you first mark the Island, it appears as a Rock in the Sea, going almost right up a great way from the water, and it hath a delightfull aspect, but 'tis little better then a Rock, there being but two foot of mould on the greatest part of it, under which there is a kind of hard substance, much like pumistone.



CHAP. 8.

Of the Islands of Lucasos, or Bahama.

THESE Islands are South-west from the *Barmuda's*, and to the North of *Portorico*, *Hispaniola* and *Cuba*, the most eminent is *Lucayoneque* in 27 degrees. It hath almost

to the West the Island of *Bahama*.
From whence the channell of *Bahama* between *Florida*, and the *Sholdes de los Mimbres* taketh name.
The current of this channell, seareth so hard to the North, that although Winds be prosperous, the Ships cannot enter it, and if it be crosse, they will go with the current.

Next to *Bahama*, is a small Isle surrounded with the shelves of *Bimny*.

There is like wise the Island of *Abacoa*, of 12 Leagues long, another called *Yuma*, of 20 Leagues, and eight in breadth, in 24 degrees and a halfe.

Yuemeata is in 23 degrees and a half, 15 Leagues in length, and North, from *Hispaniola*, lieth *Samana*, 7 Leagues each way.

And between *Yuemeata* and *Guanema* lieth *Yabaque* of 10 Leagues in 22 degrees and a half.

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The *Miara Parvos* are three smal Islands that by triangle, and are compassed with shelves.

South from *Yuemeata*, is *Maguana*, of 20 leagues in length, and the halfe in breadth in 23 degrees, *Quaqua* of 10 leagues in 20 degrees and a half. North from *Quaqua* are the *Cacos*, of five leagues, in 21 degrees. The Island of *Mackre* stands in 20 degrees, and is compassed with shelves. And in 20 degrees lieth the shelves of *Abreo*, of 15 leagues long, but East from *Mackre*.

On these Islands are no Inhabitants, those that did live there were a harmless simple people, and therefore the easier taken and carried away by the Spaniards that have made them so desolate, many of them seem of a good mould, and the Latitude promiseth much fertility. The arie is certainly good and wholsome, and not so extream hot,

as

as other parts of that height.

There is scarcely any beast on them save a Cony, that hath a taile like a Rat, but Pigeons and Birds in great numbers; most of them of greenish colour.

There is the Gumme *Benjamin* of the best and worst sort, *Guacone*, and *Sasapрила*, and *Sasafra*s, and on some of them red wood and *Amber-greece*. The English Sea-men are little acquainted with these Islands although they saile round them yearely. And since I petitioned for them, which was six years ago, and my absence hindred my prosecution: Captain *Sail* and others have obtained a Patent, making thither on the coast of an Island, which he called *Illutheria*; his ship was wrackt, but the people of the ship all saved, but recovered the shoare with few necessaries, I saw him after his escape from hence in a small boat of 3 Tuns

56 *The perticular description*

recovering *Virginia*, where he procured a Pinnace of near 25 Tuns, with which he carried relief to those he left in the Island. But I understand by a Master of a Bark, that went from *New England*, that on a division was among them, they were leaving the Island. In my discourse with the said *Sail*, I understood that none of his company knew the place they intended, or were ever there, when they undertook the voyage. The coasts of most of them are dangerous, and bad to make, and that ship that shall be neer, or amongst them must keep the lead always going, but with a wary Pilot, and care in giving the Islands a fair birth, they are easily recovered.

The Spaniards know this place well, and have a yearly trade thither for the aforesaid Commodities, and amongst the Islands are wracks of divers of their ships.

CHAP.



CHAP. 9.

Of Hispaniola.

SOUTH of the *Lucayos* lyeth the Islands of *Barlevento*, which are not onely the best of *America*, but almost beyond compare, were they as well furnished with people, as they are with necessaries to maintain them. They be in the hand of the Spaniard, almost without people. For *Hispaniola*, that is the chief, and in 18, 19, 20 degrees, and 150 leagues East and West, hath but one City, no Town nor Village, but what is inhabited by Negro's, that are servants to the Spaniards. Here is a perpetuall Summer, the Winter being but the rain that falleth.

This Land is exceeding pleasant,

fant, and hath divers Vallies, one being so great, as to reach from the one side of the Island to other, that hath many golden rivers issuing into it, which Vallies are always stocked with multitudes of wilde kine, goats, hogs, shag-hair'd sheep and horses, amongst which, as their deadly enemy, are many wild dogs, that are bred of such as have been lost a hunting, and run away from the Spaniards: the woods have abundance of Oranges, Limons, Limes, Cotton-wool and Plantens, and many green Birds.

The commodities the Spaniards yearly export from thence is Ginger, Sugar, Cotton-wool, *Cassia*, *Fistula*, *Sasapрила*, and *Lignum vitae*; with Tallow, and a hundred thousand hides, which are yearly gotten of those wild cattell, which are the largest of the world.

There are divers Rivers that afford gold, and some Mines which
are

are not now worked, great plenty of Copper and other minerall.

The City where the Spaniards dwell, is called *Santo Domingo*, it standeth on the South side of the Island neer the East end, on the West-side, the River *Osama* in 19 degrees and a half, fairly built with stone, and walled about with a Castle on the said River, between the Town and the Sea. Here are resident the Supream Conncil of the Islands, the Officers of the goods and royall treasure, a Mint-house, and the Cathedrall, that hath for sufferance the Bishoprick, of *Cuba Portrico*, *Fenescula*, and the Abbotship of *Famecca*. Here are also Monasteries of *Franciscans*, *Dominicans*, and Mercenaries; and two Nunneries, a Grammar-school, and an Hospitall.

The people in this City, live in great pleasure, enjoying, beside the foresaid plenty of flesh, many excellent

cellent fruits all the year long, as *Bonanoes*, Pine-apples, Custard-apples, Plantens, Papans, Musk-melons, Water-melons, and many other fruits and hearbs, flore of *Turkeys*, and *Poultrey*. And their bread they make of the root *Tuca*, called *Cascaby*, but they have plenty of Milet and Potatoes.

On the Coasts, are first the point of *Nisao*, ten leagues to the West of *Santo Domingo*, and eighteen leagues, further is the Port *Ocoa*, which is a Bay, where the fleets of *Nova Hispania* take refreshing, when they do not anchor in the nooke of *Sepesepia*, which is neer unto it, or in another called the Fair Haven, two leagues before you come to *Ocoa*. And 20 leagues beyond *Ocoa* is the Port of *Asua*. And 30 leagues more Westwardly there is a large point right against the Island of *Bola*, which lieth five leagues from the Coast.

The

The most Westerly point, is called *Cape Tibron*. It hath an Island three leagues from it West called *Caprio*, and sailing along the Coast you will see an Island called *Camrito*, and further in the nooke of *Yaguana* there is an Island called *Guanabo*, of eight leagues long.

Of the North side of the Island the most Westwardly Cape and Port is *Saint Nicol*, as from whence North-east and by East, lyeth the Island of *Tortaga*, neer the Coast of *Hispaniola*, it is of five leagues length, and governed by a Frenchman. And further along the Coast is *Montey Cristey*, the West Cape of the Port of *Natividad*, to the East of which there is a great Bay called *Port Real*. This Island is so full of Harbours, as he that will coast it, cannot well misse of one where he please, most of which afford refreshing of fresh meat and good water. In many parts of this
Island

Island, especially on the North side are English men always lying to kill Cattle, for their hides onely, they live in Tents, ten, and twenty in a company, and have Shallops to attend them, to conveigh them away when they please, most commonly to *Turtagues* which is their head Quarter, for it is neer lying.



CHAP. 10.

Of the Island of Cuba.

THis Island lyeth West from *Hispaniola*, and is 200 leagues long East and West, the broadest part not 45. What *Hispaniola* affordeth is here in good plenty, but the Land neither so pleasant nor wholesome. The gold of this Island is not so good in his allay, as that of *Hispaniola*,
but

but Copper is here in greater quantity. It hath two remarkable things, the one is a Valley of 20 leagues, that within the earth hath stones as round as a bullet, and from hence the Spaniards may furnish themselves with shot of all sizes. The other is a fountain of a kind of pitch which runneth continually. All the Natives here, as well as at *Hispaniola*, are destroyed by the Spaniards, but in both places they have store of Negro servants: their delicatest fare in this Island is Partridges, which are in great abundance. Over all the Island, the Spaniards breed them up tame, and esteem them the sweetest eatable flesh in the World.

It hath two fair Towns, the best, which is of greatest resort, is the Town of *Havana*, that lyeth on the North-coast in 22 degrees: It hath neer 900 households, there is resident in it the Governour of

64 *The perticular description*

Cuba, a Cathedrall with Monasteries of *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, and one of Nuns. In this Haven all the Spanish ships of the *Indies*, meet together, and return to *Spain*: the Town is rich but unfortified to the land, but the harbour is strongly secured by two Castles, that lye a little within the mouth of it.

This harbour is counted an exceeding good one for security of Ships, but on the South-east part of the Island, there is the harbour or port of Saint *James*, which for greatnesse and goodnesse, is esteemed one of the best in the World.

It lyeth 40 leagues from Cape *Tibron*, in *Hispaniola*, in 20 degrees. It hath the City of Saint *James* standing on the side of it, two miles from the Sea. This City is of 300 houses, but of small Commerce. It hath a Monastery of *Franciscan* Friars, and nothing else remarkable. To the West of
it

it 25 leagues, lyeth the port of *Spirito sancto*, and further West lyeth the Queens gardens, which is a shelf of Sholds and Islands, and 20 leagues further the port of *Trinitie*, in 21 degrees and 30 leagues still westwardly the Cape of the Crosse, and 10 further the gulfe of *Xaqua*, between which and Cape *Anthony*, which is the Westerliest point of *Cuba*, there are many small Islands and Sholds along the coast. The North coast is a cold coast, and hath many good harbours, besides that of the *Havana*, the next in account to it is Saint *Faquis*, which is 8 leagues east from the said Haven, and not faire distant from the Island, called the Kings Gardens. From this City of Saint *Faques*, the Bishop hath his title.



CHAP. II.

Jamico Island.

THis Island lyeth twenty leagues from *Cuba* full South in 17 degrees and a half of latitude East and West it is fifty leagues, North and South, in the broadest place 20. It hath the fruits and Cattle of *Hispaniola*, but no Mines of gold or copper. It is very plentifull of Milet and Swine, but more subject to *Turnados* and *Hericanos* then any of the other Islands. Here the inhabitants live in a plentifull manner, and have on the North side of the Island, the City of *Sivil*, fairly built, it hath a Governour and an Abbot, a Monastery of *Franciscan* Friars, who have their cloyster Nuns.

The

The Westwardlieft Cape of the Island is called *Morauta*, and from thence along the North coast 10 leagues distant lyeth the port of *Fauca*. And ten leagues forward the port of *Melila*, and ten leagues further standeth the port of *Sivil*, from whence the Coast windeth to *Cabo Dilfalcon*. West from *Fameco* are the Islands of *Curymanos*. And of the South Coast five leagues lyeth the *Hermingo's* which are dangerous shelves.



CHAP 12.

*The Island of Saint John
De Portrico.*

THIS Island lyeth from the *Hispaniola* 15 leagues. It is 45 leagues East and West, and North
F 2 and

68 *The perticular decription*

and South 23. It aboundeth in all *Hispaniola* hath, and it is the first place the Spaniards have in the *Indies*. And the City of *Portrico*, which standeth on the North east part of the Island, is strongly fortified, and naturally well scituated for defence in 18 degrees of Latitude: it hath a Governour, a Bishop, and his Cathedrall, and Officers of the Kings treasures, with two Monasteries of Friars. And 30 leagues to the West of this Town standeth the Village of *Af-ricebo*. And 33 leagues South-west from *Portrico*, standeth the Town of Saint *Ferman*, tis on the West-end of the Island. The North Coast is fould and shelvie, but East from *Portrico* is the River of *Luyssa* and *Canoba*. And the furthest west on the South Coast is *Caprio*, and West from it at Sea 5 leagues lyeth the Island of *Mona*, a small Island, and as far north to other little

little Islands. And the Natives here and at *Jameca*, have been totally destroyed by the Spaniards, so that at this day there is not one to be found.



CHAP. 13.

Sancta Crux, the Virgins, Virgin Gorda, Blances, Anagada, Sombrito.

EAST from *Portrico*, lye the *Caribey*s, which by the Spaniards are called the Wether Islands: the natives are men-eaters, and a very warlike couragious people. The most Westerly is *Sancta Crux*, it lyeth in 16 degrees and a half, and is sixteen leagues in length: it is in

70 *The perticular description*
the hand of the English, but few
live there. The plague that hath
been so hot in these Ilands, begun
at this, as men report, although
the other hath been since as sickly,
I suppose it is the cause, it is no
better feared, for undoubtedly this
is the best Iland, and the largest
the English possesse in the *Indies*,
and neereſt adjoyning to the Spa-
niard, which might be made (if it
were well managed) a great advan-
tage: it is capable of the same
fruits, roots and seeds *Hispaniola*
hath, and Sugar-canes, and lyeth
neer adjoyning to the *Virgins*,
which are a little Iland compassed
with shelves neer eight or ten more
the greatest of ten leagues, with
Virgin, Gorda, and the *Blancos*, or
white Ilands. And West from
Virgin Gorda, lieth *Anagada*, which
is seven leagues long in 18 degrees
and a half, and compassed with
shelves. And neer to it lyeth *Som-*
brito

brito, another small Ile. These are all inhabited with Canibles, except *Santa Cruz*, whether sometimes they come a roving also.



CHAP. 14.

Angula.

A *Ngula* is the next which hath ten leagues of length, and is in 18 degrees. It hath some few English on it with excellent Salt-pits, and a good Road for Ships.



CHAP. 15.

Saint Martins.

S *aint Martins* lyeth in 17 degrees, and a half, of fifteen leagues long,
now

72 *The perticular description*

now possess'd by the Dutch, being lately forsaken by the Spaniards, that had a Castle in it, garison'd by souldiers. It is compass'd with small Ilets, and hath good plenty of Salt.



CHAP. 16.

Eustas.

IT is commonly call'd *Stasies*, and seated by Flushingers of *Zealand*, as the principal Owners: it hath 10 leagues in length, and maketh good *West India Tobacco*.



CHAP. 17.

Saint Bartholomew.

THis Island is full of *Caniballs*, and hath 10 leagues of length.

CHAP.



CHAP. 18.

Saint Christophers.

S*aint Christophers* is of ten leagues in length, and seated by English and French, each having a Governour of their own Nation. There is a kind of equality in their strengths, for what the English want of the French number, they make good by their English spirits, which doe not degenerate with the Climate. This Island is so populous, that ground can hardly be obtained.

The French and English are intermixed so together, that with much difficulty could either hinder a secret designe though there is constant gaurds upon each others Borders.

They

They make some Sugar in this Island, some Indico, and Cotton-wooll, but most Tobacco.



CHAP 19.

*Nivis, or the Snowes
Barbada and Redou-
da.*

THE English that seat it call it *Neavis*. It is of five leagues in length, lying within a league of *St. Christophers*. Here is the best Sugar of the *Caribey* Islands, some Indico, but little Cotton or Tobacco.

It is an aguish Country and unwholsome, but by the good Government that hath been amongst them, the people live the happiest of all the *Caribey* Islands.

And in 17 degrees lyeth the

Bar-

Barbada and *Redonda*, each of five leagues, and in the hands of the Canibals.



CHAP. 20.

Monferat.

M*onferat* is seated by Irish, of five leagues neere the *Redonda*. The Inhabitants plant most *Tobacco* and some *Indico*.



CHAP. 21.

Antego, *Margelante*,
Dominica, *Matinina*
Santalusa, *Gardelupa*,
Dodos sanctos, *Deseada*.

A*ntego* lyeth between 14 and 15 degrees. It hath a good
air

76 *The perticular description*

air, and is planted by the English with Tobacco, Indico, Cotton-wool, and Sugar. It lyeth ueer unto *Gardelupia*, and *Dodos Sanctos* on which there lives some French with the Canibals, which are in great numbers on these two Ilands. The *Deseada* is six leagues to the *Gardelupia* in 14 degrees and a half, seated by the Canibals *Margalante*, is five leagues from *Dominique*, and seated by the Canibals, with French amongst them. *Dominica* lyeth in 13 degrees, and is 12 leagues in length. It hath good Roads, and watring places, but in danger of the Canibals, that are the Lords of this Iland, with whom the French live in peaceable manner. And neer *Dominica*, is *Matinina* and *Sancta Lusia*, which is 14 degrees 20 minutes, and both possesst by Canibals.

CHAP.



CHAP. 22.

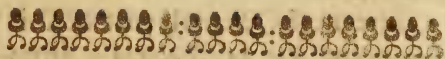
The Burbudos.

THis Iland is commonly called the *Barbados*, but the ancient name is the *Burbudos* to the *Seacors* of the *Indies* or *Carera de las Indies*. It is a Lee Island as those of *Barlevente*, & the Caribes are to weather of the Starbord bow. It lyeth in 13 degrees 30 minutes, and thoroughly inhabited with English, and Negroes their servants. This Iland flourisheth so much, that it hath more people and Commerce then all the Ilands of the *Indies*: Their principall Commodity is Sugar of the worst sort, *Indico* and some Cotton-wool and little Tobacco. Here are pieces of eight in greatest plenty of any English Plan-

78 *The perticular description*

Plantation in *America*. in so much that of late they buy and sell most small matters for ready money: it is strong in men, but no fortification yet perfected, and not easily brought under by a common way of war. There are store of Oxen and Kine in this Plantation, as also Swinewhich they keep up in pends, & horses, but by reason of the great number of inhabitants and occasion for Beasts of draught and burthen, cattell is a good commodity, so is all kind of provision, and it yeildeth the best return. It hath divers fruits and poultreys: and as there is a greater trade here then in the rest of the Islands, yet in regard the sellers are well matched by the buyers, I conceive it the worst Plantation to goe to either to live or make a Voyage and returne. For what is here, is as well in the rest of the Islands, and much more conveniency to plant, for here they have

have too many people, and in them there is too few, and in most of them ground enough.



CHAP. 23.

Trinidado.

ANd more southwardly are the rest of these Lee Ilands, of which the greatest is the *Trinidado*, in eight degrees of North Latitude: it hath fifty leagues East and West, and almost 30 in breadth: the air is here very pestiferous, which makes that this is the unwholsomest Iland in the whole *Indies*, but many Indians that being bred to it, live there without much sicknesse: it hath a Colony of Spaniards seated in a Town called *Saint Joseph*, where is resident a Governour, and about 200 Spaniards with the help of

80 *The perticular description*
of the Indians make much of that
tobacco, which is sold in *Spain*, for
Spanish tobacco, to the English,
and others.

The most Orientall part of it is
the point *De la Faleria*, from
whence du North lyeth the small
Iland of *Tobago*, compassed with
Ilets: in the South-side is the
round point *Andrada*, and on the
West-side the gulf of *Paria*, which
lyeth between it and the firm land:
to the North are *Saint Vincents* and
Granado, two little Ilands.



CHAP. 24.

Margreata, Tortuga,
Gardiner, Caracute,
Cubava, & Tamasca.

TWenty leagues West from
Trinidado lieth *Margreata*: it
is

is 16 leagues East and West, and the half in breadth: it hath but little water, yet plentifull of pasture, and many Cattle, with two Spanish towns, which standeth neer the Sea: it hath a Fortresse to defend it, and a good harbour, which is before the Town: in this Fortresse, resides the Governour, and treasure for the King of Spains customes, of Pearl, which is worth at the least fifty thousand pounds yearly.

And two leagues from this town within the land is the other, whose inhabitants are most Planters, but that on the Sea is possesst by Merchants, & divers for pearls, which are in good plenty on this coast. And the Ile *Cabagua*, a league off at sea from whence every *Saturday* at night, the Pearl-fishers return to *Margareta*.

To the East of *Cubagua*, are *Losfralos*, which is four little Ilands close aboard the shore. And to the East are the *Witnesses*, and West
G lyeth

lyeth *Tortuga*, and farther West lyeth the Ile of *Gardiner*: it is ten leagues long, and by it *Curaco*: in which the Dutch have a Fort and some souldiers: neer unto which is another Iland called *Curacote* of 14 leagues in length. And north from *Curacote* is the Iland of *Aruba*: in which two last mentioned, there are some peaceable *Indians*, that speak Spanish.

From the *Trinidado* along the Coast, there are few Ilands, save those that are at the mouth of the River *Amisons* and *Oroinoque*, which are low and flat, and on the violent risings of the Rivers commonly overflown, which makes the inhabitants provide them lodgings in the trees, which are there very great: these *Indians* have their Canoes to attend them, by which they passe not only to their neighbours, but fish, and go to the land at pleasure. Furthermore on the Land of *Brazil*, there are some small Ilands, the

the most remarkable is the *Tamerica*: it is inhabited by the Portugals, it hath a fair town on the South-side; and a harbour, with store of Red wood.



CHAP. 25.

Of the North-west passage, and the Lands called Nova Britania, or Nova Framuncia.

THat which is most remarkable in this north part of *America*, is the straight of the north-west passage, which is generally talked of, and indeed is nothing but a narrow difficult passage to *Buttons Bay*, the entrance being properly called *Hudsons Straight*, in regard of his first finding it: the mouth of this

straight lyeth in 62 degrees, and because of the impossibility of this Mathematicall story, I shall say, there is certainly no such Straight, as this which they call *Anian*, or the north-west passage: it hath been so thorowly searched into by our Nation that can give no encouragement to a farther trial, save that story mentel of a Manuscript in *Portugall*, shewed to one of our Merchants of the passage that way, of a *Portugall* ship of the *Phillipinas* droven from thence by foule weather, through this straight to *Portugall*, but to men that know the distance between that streight, and those Islands, it would seem the most ridiculous story in the World, beside the falsity of the Informers: the Greeks relation being a far better story, for he saith in regard he was taken by Squire *Candis* in the South-sea, and lost all he had, to procure some relief in his old age, he would advise the English a speedier

dier way to the *East-Indies* then they now took. And this intelligence he giveth after he is retired to his Native Country, to repose from his troublesome way of adventuring to Sea. From whence we may easily guesse, for the bad turn our Nation did him, he would not wish us a good one, but the scope of his intelligence being but to have a bill of exchange to receive money, as he pretended to come into *England*. But how likely it was, that he would leave those rich parts of *America*, which he lived in with the Spaniards to retire to his own Nation, and from thence to undertake a Voyage for us to the worst place in the World, a rationall man cannot apprehend. But were there such a passage, it would much more concern the Portugals, and the Spaniards, then it doth the English, for their trade is to the north part of the *East Indies*,

86 *The perticular description*

and ours to the south : theirs to the *Moluccos*, *Philipinaes*, *Japan*, and *China*, whereas we seldome passe beyond *Bantam* in *Java*, but were there a passage that way, yet it were not to be chosen before the other, for could a man sail in a strait line: first, from *England* to the straight, and then from the straight to the *East Indies*, it would prove a farther way than the other by the Cape of *Bona spei*. But those that know any thing of those seas, know that the sea course to any part of north *America* is as low as 23, 24, 25, or 30 the highest. For the wind which bloweth in the south sea east and west, as well as in the north, that is to say, for the most part west without the Tropicks, and almost constantly East within them.

Wherefore you must go out of your way aswell from the north part of *America*, to the *East-Indies*,
as

as from *England* to this supposed Straight: and there is as much difference in relation to pleasantness in voyages, as between summer and winter. For when you are clean of the Bay of *Biscay* in all the voyage, by the Cape you find no cold weather till you return to the same place again, but to the contrary, is so cold & icy about the Straight in the middle of Summer, that there is no making way without much difficulty and trouble.

And in the south sea, where the Sun keeps the same course as in the north in *June*, Sir *Francis Drake* in compassing the world found so much cold in thirty eight degrees north latitude, that he was forced into a southerly course.

And this makes a strong probability that there is no sea to the north of *America*, but that the land of this New world reacheth by the north parts, even to the northwardly

88 *The perticular description*

ly Provinces of the Empire of *Fa-*
pan, or *Tartaria*. For I finde that
the winds that blow West and
north-west in *England* being sea-
winds are not so cold, as those that
come east and north-east, which
are land-winds. Which I appre-
hend the onely cause of difference
in the temperature of the air with
us, and the north parts of *America*.
For *New England* that lyeth in 41
& 42 is much colder in the winter
then the most northwardly parts
of *England*, which are in 56. And
those parts of *America*, that are in
that height are cold, almost the
whole year through, as the un-
dertakers in the north passage plain-
ly prove, and this is caused cer-
tainly by the land-wind, which
that height for the most part blow-
eth west, and northwardly, which
is so much more colder, in regard it
cometh from those vast Regions
that are far thicker and untill'd,
and

& uninhabited with wood swamps, and such moist crudities, as are not in *Europe*.

On the land of the north-side *Hudsons* Straight, there hath been seen some of the wild Natives, but how they live is a kind of miracle. And from the south of this Strait, till you come to *New England* is but one Plantation, which is at the Fort of *Kebeck*, on the north-west side the River *Canada*, 100 leagues from the Island *Antecostey*, that lieth at the mouth of the said River. The French drive a great trade with the Natives for Beverskins in exchange of hatchets, knives, penny looking-glasses, bells, beads, and such toys.

There are good store of the Natives in these parts all alongst the Coast, and are willing to exchange such Commodities as they have, for such truck as the French bring them, although it is to be done with

90 *The perticular description*
with much care to prevent their
treachery.



CHAP. 26.

New England.

THe Plantations of the North
Government of *New England*,
beginneth about 44 degrees, and
the coast is indifferently seated with
English, almost as southwardly
as 41. This Countrey at first was
laid out in severall proportions to
divers Noblemen and Gentlemen
of *England*, each having within his
circuit a severall power. But at
this day, it hath but three divisions
onely, that is to say: the north
and his bounds, the middle and the
south; the north Government is
the worst, and hath fewest peo-
ple: the middle Government is
that

that of *Boston*, which is the best, and hath most inhabitants. The south is the Government of *New Plymouth*, in which is the best ground: the north Government hath scarce a Town worthy the name of a Village; but the middle hath many Towns and Villages. The principall is *Boston* fairly built, the great street is neer half a mile long, full of wel-furnished shops of Merchandize of all sorts. Here is resident a Councill, and the Governour, which is yearly chosen from amongst them: this town hath a good Port, called the Bay of *Boston*, with many ships, which is secured with a Castle, guarded with Souldiers and Ordnance. Neer *Boston* lyeth *Charles Town*, and five miles into the Countrey is the town of *Cambridge*, that hath a University with many Students.

The south Government is that of *New Plymouth*, that hath the
name

name from the town, which is an indifferent Market town.

The land of all this Region is generally barren and rocky, but the care of the inhabitants supplyeth the naturall defects of the Countrey, from the proceed of the Commodities it affordeth, which is Pipe staves, Clabbord, Fish, English grain, and fruits, with the building of Ships, which they often sell to other parts, and iron works; with these they drive a trade to most parts of *Europe*, especially to *Spain*; the *Canary* and *Caribey* Islands: it is a wholsome air, and the English people are well-colour'd, and have many children which thrive well in that Countrey. They punish sin as severely as the *Jews* did in old time, but not with so good a warrant. And they have brought the *Indians* into great awe, but not to any Gospell knowledge.



CHAP. 27.

New Holland.

TO the southwest of *New England*, lyeth the Dutch Plantation. It hath good ground, and good ayr, but few of that Nation inhabiting there, which maketh that there is few Plantations in the land, and but one Village, whose inhabitants are part English, and part Dutch. Here is resident the the Governour appointed by the *West India* Company. This Village lyeth on *Hudsons* River in 40 and a half, three miles within the mouth of the River, and almost joyning to a Fort that hath Guns, but they are unmounted. There is the Fort of *Orange*, 30 miles up the said River, and there is a Mill to
saw

saw boards for the Colony: they have here indifferent plenty of English and Indian Corn, but the best profit is the trade with the natives for Bever, and other skins. Those that trade here pay 16 in the hundred Custome to the *West-India Company of Holland*. These Dutch are mischievous neighbours, for with their Indian trade they supply the natives with Guns and Ammunition, which in time may prove their own confusion, and doth already prejudice their neighbours.



CHAP. 28.

The Swedes Plantation.

THe *Swedes* are seated between the *Dutch* and *Virginia*, in a Village by a fort which lyeth eight miles

miles within *Delaware* River. On the north side the said River, they are few in number, and their principall businesse is their commerce with the Indians, for they have little or no Cattle. They furnish the Indians with Guns and weapons as the Dutch do, and once in a year have commonly a supply and relief from *Swethland*, by a ship that fetcheth their Skins and other Truck.



CHAP. 29.

Virginia.

V*irginia* is to the southward of the *Swedes*, and the north Cape of the great Bay that lea-
deth to *Virginia*, and *Maryland* lyeth distant from the *Swedes* Fort neer 130 English miles: this Bay is 240 miles

miles up navigable for the biggest ships, it lyeth almost north and south, and it receiveth divers Rivers, which issueth into it from the west and east; those on the west-side are both the biggest and most: those on the east-side are not many nor great. This coast is also a flat coast as is *New Holland*, and the *Swedes*. The English are seated on the east-side the Bay, from the said point called *Cape Charles*, and by the Creeks and Bay-side 30 miles up the Bay. Without the said Cape are certain Islands called *Smith's* Islands, which are broken low grounds, unfit for habitation. On the west-side the Bay, within *Cape Henry* 8 miles lieth the water, call'd *Lin-Haven*, which issueth there into the Bay: it hath divers Branches, on which there are Plantations even to the head of most of them. And between the said Haven, and *James River*, which is distant 12 miles

miles is two small Creeks that are indifferently seated, but on the side of the great Bay, there is no Plantation between the Cape and *James* River, which is distant from it 20 miles: this River floweth more then 120 miles, and almost so far Navigable for good ships. It is Shelvie and dangerous without a good Pilot: it receiveth divers Rivers and Creeks on the East-side: the most eminent is the *Elizabeth* River, which issueth into the great River within eight miles of the sandy point, that is the first point of the South-side the great River, and over against Point Comfort Island, by which you must keep close aboard, by reason the River is there onely to be entred, four miles higher then *Elizabeth* River, is *Namcinond* River, which two are the principall; and on the West-side the most eminent, and best is *Chick-homoney*, whose mouth is 10 miles

beyond *James Town*: this main River, as also the Rivers and Creeks that run into it, are seated by the water-side, onely by reason of the conveniency of carriage.

And between point *Comfort*, and *York*, there is a small River, called the *Pecoson* River, which is seated, and then a little further *York* River, which is a fair River, and navigable 20 miles for ships. This River is seated neer fifty miles up, but on the East-side better than on the West. And the other Rivers which run into the Bay between this and *Maryland*, are *Payankatank*, and to *Pahanoc*, and the great River of *Patowmek* are unseated with any but the Natives. Here is good plenty of Millet, but not much English grain. For which this Region is not so naturall as *New England* or *New Holland*, for the crops within a year or two will degenerate. Their onely commodity is

To-

Tobacco, which I think to be more naturall to the Countrey then any other thing. The best sort is the sweet sented, which is not inferiour to the Spanish: Cattle are of the same price here as in *England* and *New England*, and by reason there are no Markets, and little money to buy them, fresh meat is very scarcely eaten. The *Virginia* proverb is, *That hogs and women thrive well amongst them*. But the later (I think) are indifferently subject to the fate of those men that go there which is much sicknesse or death. For the air is exceeding unwholsome, insomuch as one of three scarcely liveth the first year at this time; though formerly they report, the mortality hath stretcht to the taking away of eleven of twelve. The reason of this is not the latitude, for that is 37 degrees, and a half. In which lyeth many excellent wholsome Countreys,

H 2 but

but I conceive it to be the changeablenesse of the weather, which is mighty extream in heat and cold, and as various as the wind both Winter and Summer. The next cause is the Swamps, standing-waters and Marishes, and mighty store of Rivers, and low lying of the land. There is two other pernicious companions that haunt the English inhabitants, the one is the disease, called the Country Duties, which they originally caught of the *Indians*, and the cure is the same they use in *England* for the French Pox, it being almost alike. The other is the Rattle-snake, so called, for the rattle in her taile, whose bitings are present death. And this vermine in the Summer is so stirring that they are in the fields, woods, and commonly in their houses, to their great anoyance, yet this mortality doth rather harden the peoples hearts, then bring them to

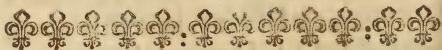
God,

God, for I think they are the farthest from conscience and morall honesty, of any such number together in the world. And for want of administration of Justice, there are many have left the place, and are gone to *Maryland*, which lyeth up the Bay. The *Virginia* bread is commonly of Millet, called Poane. And if the servants have enough of that, their complaint will procure no remedy. The Rivers and Creeks afford much fish in Summer, and furze in the woods, good store of Deer and Turkeys in Winter, and fowl by the water-side in divers places, and yet is provision so scarce that they are all the year furnished with fish and ale, and bisket from *New England*. The great resort of shipping is in winter, for then is the Tobacco struck into cask, and fit for sale.

This Countrey is for the most
H 3 part

part plain, with few hils, and were it not so woody, probably not altogether so unwholsome.

It is without any Minerall, save Iron, Stone, which is in great plenty. In divers parts of the Countrey, the natives are under contribution of the Governour, and pay him great tributes of skins, and he them with good priviledges over the English, which in time may prove a third Massacre.



CHAP. 30.

Maryland.

THis Province is divided from *Virginia* by the great River *Patomuk*. It lying on the North-side the said River, and West-side of the great *Virginia* Bay. It is more wholsome then the parts of
Vir-

Virginia now seated, and better for English grain. The English inhabitants are few, and those of different Religions; for some amongst them are Papists, but most Protestants. There hath always been toleration in Religion, and is at this present.

The natives of this place have ever been treacherous to the English, but doth them good service in their grounds, cattle, and hogs. Many of their children being bred amongst them: they live here in greater plenty than at *Virginia*, as having more range of the woods, and fewer neighbours with Indian woodsmen to kill them meat.

Those that are come from *Virginia*, are seated on the River *Bolus*, the next to the River *Patomuk* up the Bay, and by such as are drawing thither from *New England*, and sily go from *Virginia*, it is likely to be a flourishing Countrey.

CHAP.



CHAP. 31.

Old Virginia.

South frō this *Uirginia*, lieth the Province, known by the name of Old *Uirginia*, it is remarkable for Cape *Hatrask*, that lyeth in neer 36 degrees. From which Cape far out at sea is flat shelvy ground. The Cape is a point of a broken Island, and hath between it and the main *Roanock* Island to the South of the River *Ockam*, which there issueth into the Sea. This River is deep within and broad, but so shallow at the mouth, that a Pinnace can hardly enter it at high water, otherwise it were convenient for a Plantation. For it is farre beyond *Uirginia* in all respects, or any Land we possesse in the Main.

The

The Indians of this River pay contribution to the Governour of *Virginia*. And along this coast till you come to *Florida*, is no Plantation, nor inhabitants but the natives.



CHAP. 32.

Florida.

THis Province begins in 34 degrees, and hath on the East-coast before you come to the Cape of *Florida*, two Forts, in which are Spanish Garrisons. The first and most northerly is the Fort of Saint *Mark*, within the point of Saint *Helena*, in 32 degrees and a half distant from the *Havena Incuba* 100 leagues. The other is called Saint *Augustine*, which is the principall, because the Haven is good, and neer the Channell of *Bahama*, in 29 degrees 40 minutes. The

The point of Canes in 28 which hath to the South the river *Ages*, and at the Cape of *Florida*, are many little Islands called the *Martors*, and these Islands reach from the said Cape within a league, and a half of *Cuba*. The head of the *Martors* to the East hath an Island of 14 leagues but very narrow. The out-most eastern point lyeth in 24 degrees and a half, and from the Cape of *Florida* to the Government of *Pancuco* along the Coast of the Sea, is 300 leagues, which Seas are called the Gulf of *New Spain*. In all this Coast there is no Town nor Plantation, and few Indians, by reason the Spaniards have taken them away to other parts. There hath not been worked Mines either of gold or silver in this *Florida*. Neither have the Spaniard any Commodity from them save Indians. This Gulf of *New Spain*, or *Mexico* hath two entrances; the one

one is between *Youcatan* and *Cuba*, where the stream commeth fiercely in, the other is between *Cuba*, and the Cape of *Florida*, where it runneth more violently out.



CHAP 33.

Of New Spain.

BESIDES this Province of *Florida*, the King of *Spain* in this northern *America*, hath three great Kingdomes. The first and principall is the Kingdom of *New Spain*, the second is the Kingdome of *Galisia*, the third the Kingdom of *Gutemalia*, and the Province of *Varagua*, that adjoyneth to the Straight of *Dearian*, and is properly of the Councill of *Panama*. The Kingdom of *Spain* hath in it a Vice-roy and Councill, intituled the
Vice-

Viceroy of *Mexico*. And within his Government the Province and Bishoprick of *Mexico*, that of *Tlascalala*, *Guaxaca*, *Mechoan*, *Chiapa*, *Yucatan*, and *Panuco*. The Indirns of this Kingdome are of two sorts; the *Chickamecans*, which are a sort of rogues, that live much after the manner of *Toreges*, or ancient *Irish*, by robbing and spoiling passengers on the way: Towns and Villages. And the other live even as decently as the Spaniard, and are of all trades and vocations, as they are, of sharp wits, and of great agility of body, as appeareth by their extraordinary feats of activity on the Rope, and tumblings. This Kingdome is a high Countrey, for the most part of it, and for riches, pleasantnesse, and wholsomnesse, accounted one of the best in the world, as lacking nothing naturally that is to be had, excepting wine and oil, which they might also have

have, but that it is forbidden, to plant Vineyards, or Olive yards by the King of *Spain*, and it hath divers things not elsewhere to be had both of Trees, Herbs and Drugs.



CHAP 34.

*The Councill of New
Galifia.*

THIS Kingdome of New *Galifia*, hath no Viceroy, but is governed by a Councill, whose bounds is parted from New *Spain* at the Port of Nativity on the South Sea, to the North, North-west, and North-east. It hath no bounds, but may inlarge their territories, as they see occasion on the Indians. It hath already these Provinces. The first *Guadalaiaca*,

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Xalisco, Sacaticas, Chiamerla, Culiacan, New Biscay, and Sivaloa.
And this Kingdome is not much
inferiour to *New Spain*, and it hath
the same sorts of *Indians*.



CHAP. 35.

Gutamalia Kingdome.

THIS Kingdome of *Gutamalia*
is governed as the other by a
Council, without a Viceroy, and is
the southwardliest Region of this
North America, and hath within
its bounds the Provinces of *Guta-*
malia, from whence the Kingdome
taketh name. *Soconusco, Chiapa,*
Suchitepeque, Verapas, Honduaras,
and *Cacos*. *Saint Saviour*, and *Saint*
Michael, *Nievaragua, Chuluteca,*
Taquesgalpa, and *Costarica*, or the
rich Coast. The *Indians* in these
Provin-

Provinces are more warlike than the rest, and have more unwillingly submitted to the Spanish yoake, and therefore they have had almost continuall wars, the most of the Indians living till very lately after the manner of the *Chickamecians*, though many of them are docible as the Indians of *Mexico*. This is a rich wholsome Kingdome, not inferiour to *Galisia*, but rather exceeds it. But when I come to each perticular Province, I shall name them as they adjoyn on the Coast of the Sea.



CHAP. 36.

Of Panuco.

THis Province is neer adjoyning to *Florida*, and parted from it by the River of Palms, which lyeth

112 *The perticular description*
eth in 28 degrees of North Latitude.

That part of it that lyeth next to *Mexico*, is the best, and hath the greatest plenty of victuals, with some gold: the other side, which is next *Florida*, is poor and barren.

This Province hath three Spanish Towns: *Panuco*, in something more then 23 degrees. It is distant from *Mexico* 65 leagues, neere a River, whose entrance is a haven: it is governed by a chief Justice, provided by the Viceroy of *New Spain*. The Village of Saint *James*, of the *Valea*, 20 leagues to the West of *Panuco*. The Village of Saint *Lucas*, 8 leagues from *Panuco*, to the North-east, neer to the Sea.

There is no River nor Haven in this Coast but *Panuco*, and Palmes which are not very good, and not many *Indians*.

CHAP.



CHAP. 37.

*The Province of Talas-
calia , or Angels.*

THe next to *Panuco* , on the coast of the North Sea lyeth this Province of *Talascalia* or *Losanels* ; with in its government are four Spanish Cities. The best is *Losangels* , seated by a River that runneth into the South Sea. It standeth off the side of a long Plain east from *Mexico* 22 leagues, and containeth neer 3000 households, in four streets, governed by a chief Justice, and in it are resident the Cathedrall , with Monasteries of *Dominick* , *Augustine* , *Franciscan* , *Lamersed* , and *Carmelite* Friars, with one of Nuns, and a Colledge
I of

of more than five hundred *Indian* Children to be instructed in the Spanish Religion and Language. And north of the *Angels* is the City of *Talascalia*, in more than 20 degrees of height with two thousand five hundred houses, in which is a fair Cloyster of *Franciscan* Friars.

In the Province of *Losangles*; the City of *Guaxaca*, is the third, in which are three Monasteries of Friars, and two of Nuns all very rich. This town is pleasant and of a wholsome aire, and not far from the River of *Alurado*,

The City of *Vera Crux* is an English mile from the Sea, five leagues from the Port of Saint *John Delua*, of four hundred Spanish households, besides Indians. In it resides the Kings treasurer for the Customs.

This Province hath abundance of Flax, wheat, sugar and ginger,
di-

diversity of hearbs, and fruits, abundance of cattle, hogs and horses, many silver mines, 200 chief Indian towns, and at least 40 Monasteries of Friars.

The Harbours and Ports are on the North Sea, the best of which is Saint *John De Lua*, which is made by a small Island, whose bank is kept up by a wall, in which are Iron and Brasse rings, where by Cables they more fast their ships. This Island hath on it a Castle, which commandeth the Harbour, that is entred by two Channels; the one to the North is the flat, the other is called the *Galisian* Channell. Here the ships bound for *Novia Hispania*, and *Mexico* unlade, and to the North of this Port on the coast of this Province is the river *Sempoalia*, and upward the river of *Casons*, and neer the government of *Panuco*, *Fuspea*, and *Tamagua*, and to the South of the

116 *The perticular description*
said Saint *John Delva*, is first the
river of *Almerica*, and further
South, the river of *Alvarado*.



CHAP. 38.

Youcatan Province.

THE North part of this Province adjoyneth to the South of *Talascalia*. It is a *pen-insula*, and in compasse 150 leagues. The temperature is hot and moist, it hath no river, but is full of good willows. It is a woody Country, nor will it bear English grain, neither hath it gold or other minerall.

But it hath many inhabitants, that are of the civillest sort of *Indians*, in *New Spain*, and great plenty of Millet, Swine, all sorts of cattle, horses, and much poultry, much Cotton, Bombast,
and

and Ashurs. The Inhabitants are healthy, and live to great age.

There are four Spanish towns, the City of *Meridia*, is in the midst of the Province in 20 degrees. In it are resident the Governour, the Officers of the Revenue, and royall Treasure, and Cathedral Suffragan to *Mexico*, with one Monastery of *Franciscan* Friars. The village of *Valiotalid* is 31 leagues from *Meridia* to the South; and neer the coast of the *Honduras* is *Salimanca*, a fair town. And on the north coast the village of Saint *Franciscus* of *Campeach*, in 20 degrees, fifty leagues from *Meridia*. It is a reasonable good Haven, but of little depth, on the coast of this Province are many Rocks, Flats and Shales, that there is scarcely any saying within foure leagues of the shore, on which there is the greatest Floods and Ebs of any part of *New Spain*.



CHAP. 39.

The Province of Honduras.

THis Province of the *Honduras* adjoyneth unto the South part of *Yucatan*, his coast stretcheth along the north Sea as far as *Nicurrayna*, which is neer 150 leagues.

It is a hilly Countrey, plentifull of all sorts of Cattle, and store of Wheat, and Mines of Gold and Silver: it hath fix Spanish towns and many peaceable *Indians*.

The City of *Valiodalid*, standeth in 16 degrees, 40 leagues from the north Sea. Here is resident the Governour, a Cathedrall and a Monastery of *Lamerfed*. The City of *Adios*, is 30 leagues from *Valiodalid*

iodalid, to the West the village of *Saint Petro*, is 11 leagues from the Port of *Cavalos*, where the Officers Royall are resident, because the Port of *Cavalos* is sickly, to which the Ships come. This Port of *Cavalos*, is in 15 degrees on the North Sea, there are few in it besides Blackamores, and some factors, by reason of the unwholsomnesse of the place.

The City of *Truxcillio*, is 64 leagues from the *Cavalos*, to the North-east a league from the north Sea. The village of *Saint George* is populous of *Indians*, and rich in gold. The Septentrionall point of this coast is the Cape of *Eburus*, in 16 degrees east, off which 20 leagues lyeth the River of Pitch, and a little further *Riobaxco*, and beyond it the River of *Balahama*, and in 14 degrees and a half lyeth the River Salt, and after that the Cape of the three points, and from them

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North the Island of *Utilia*, and to
the North-east *Hellen* and *Lyvanai*,
and in 14 degrees the Cape of
Thanks be to God.

And north from thence the
three Islands called, *Take away*
sleep.



CHAP. 40.

Of the Province of
Nicaragua.

N*icaragua* lyeth next to the
South-side of *Honduras*: it is
a plentifull Countrey of *Coco*, *Cot-*
ton-wool, *Millet*, *Cattle*, and much
gold. It hath five Spanish towns,
& abundance of peaceable *Indians*,
which are most expert in the Spa-
nish tongue.

The first and principall town
is

is Saint *James*, 12 leagues from the South sea, at the head of the lake, *Nicaragua*, where the Governour is resident, the royall Officers and Cathedrall, with five Monasteries of *Lamersed*, and many peaceable *Indians*.

The City of *Granado*, standeth on the Borders of this great lake, neer which is a famous Volcan, that burns perpetually; casting forth fire and smoak. A Friar imagined there was much gold in it, because it never consumed the land about it, wherefore he caused a Caldron to be fastned to a huge chain, and let it into the furnace. But the violence of the fire soon consumed it, and with all the Friars hopes. This great lake of *Nicaragua*, is full of Islands, and by a kind of River hath an issue into the north Sea, which river or passage is navigable for great vessels. And the head of this lake is within five leagues

leagues of the South Sea, and good ground to be cut, by which it were easie (if the Spaniard so pleased) to have passage from the South Seas to the north Sea. At the head of the said lake, the village of *Nalio*, standeth in 11 degrees and a half on the South coast, and is the best Port on that coast.

On the north Seas (for this province reacheth from the North to the South seas) is first the river of *Gare*, that divideth *Nicaragua*, from *Honduras*, south of it the River *Wipre*, next the Port of Saint *John*, which is the voiding River, that comes from the great lake, that hath a great Island lying in the mouth of it. In the south sea it hath the *Nalio*, the Port of Saint *James*, and the Port of *Paria*, and *Nicoya*, and on the coast the Island of *Chora*, Saint *Mary*, and Saint *Mark*.



CHAP. 41.

*The Province of
Castorica.*

THIS Province lyeth between *Nickuragua*, and *Caragua*, between which it hath 90 leagues in length. It is a good land and very fruitfull in Millet, Wheat, Flax, and Sugar, plenty of Mines both of gold and silver, and it hath two Spanish Towns: the first and best is *Curtago*, the other *Mendoco*. It hath two Ports, one on the south sea, the other on the North.

CHAP.



CHAP. 42.

The Province of Varagua.

THIS Province lyeth between *Costarica*, and *Panama*, adjoining on the south part to the Strait of *Dariana*. The northerliest is in 11 degrees, it hath East and West 50 leagues, and in breadth 25, and is washed as *Costarica*, with the north and south seas. It is a Mountainous Countrey full of bushes, without pasture or catt'e, wheat or barley, but it hath some Miller, but full of rich mines of Gold. The Indians are few, and they be in continuall wars with the Spaniards. It hath the City of *Conception* 40 leagues from *Nombre D'a'ios*, where

where the Governour and Officers are resident. The village of *Trinity*, six leagues to the East of the *Conception*, neer the River of *Bethalem*, And three leagues from the North sea, the City of *Santey Fei*, standeth 12 leagues from the *Conception*, to the south. In it are Melting-houses, and Deputy Officers. The City of *Charles* neer the coast of the south sea, 50 leagues from *Santey Fei*.

At the end of this *Varagua* be-
ginneth the southern *America*. And
therefore I shall return back to the
other parts of this north *America*,
which is not yet discovered.

CHAP.

CHAP. 43.

*Of the Province of
Ciblio.*

THis Province of *Ciblio* is the most northerly Province that the *Spaniards* possesse in *America*. It hath but one Spanish Town, but many well built Cities of Indians. The Spanish town is called Saint *John* of *Ciblio*. It hath a strong Garrison of *Spaniards* and Mexican *Indians*.

The fairest Indian Town is *Quibra*, that hath also a Spanish Garrison. This Town is in 40 degrees, and distant from *Cibilo* 200 leagues, from whence it lieth due north.

This Region is apt for English grain,

grain, and produceth all sorts of our hearbs and fruits.

Here are store of all sorts of our Cattle, and the Oxe of the Countrey, which hath a bunch of flesh on his back of the bignesse of a mans head, and his hair is shaggy and long, his horns smaller than our Kines horns, but his body much bigger: this is an Inland Province, and lyeth from the sea many leagues.



CHAP. 44.

New Biskay.

THis Province lyeth on the south-west of *Cibola*: it hath store of provision and cattle, and divers mines of silver. It hath two fair Spanish Towns, that is to say, *Sancta Barbola*, and the *Baro* of Saint

Saint John, with divers peaceable *Indians*. It is an Inland Province, but of much Commerce, by reason of the silver-mines.



CHAP. 45.

Chiamerla.

THIS Province lyeth in more then two and twenty degrees of height. It is ten leagues broad, and something more in length: it lyeth along the south sea, but hath no Ports of name. It hath a town of *Spaniards*, call'd *Saint Sebastian*. It hath many rich silver Mines, and sufficient of Cattle, and all sorts of Grain and Fruits.

CHAP. 46.

Culiacan.

THis Province is the most northerly Province the Spaniards possesse on the coast of the South sea. It is west of *Chiametla*: there are much cattle, seeds and fruits of *England*; it hath two Spanish towns: one is called the Virgins, by which there are some silver mines; the other the village of *Saint Michael*; this is a small Province, and hath no eminent port on the sea.

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CHAP.



CHAP. 47.

Sacetas.

S*Acetas* lyeth south-east from *Biscay*. It is very wholsome in some parts of it, and as sickly and unwholsome in other parts, which causes that in some places there is much want, and in other places as much plenty. But to amend all defects, there are in most places rich silver mines. It hath three Spanish towns, the best is *Erena*, the second *Nombre d' Dios*, and the worst *Durangi*: the *Chickmeacan Indians* do much annoy these parts, but there are great numbers of Civill *Indians* that live in peaceable manner.

CHAP.

CHAP. 48.

Xalisco.

THis Province hath the City of *Compostella*, neer the South sea in 21 degrees, nineteen minutes: there is the village of the Purification south-west from *Gudeleria*, 30 leagues: this land is hot and sickly, but hath mines of gold and silver, good store of provisions, and excellent horses, that are well bred for any service.

CHAP. 49.

Guadalaiaara.

Guadalaiaara is the best of all the Provinces of the Kingdome
K 2 of

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of *New Galisia*, and the most sou-
therly : it hath all sorts of grain,
hearbs and fruits of *New Spain*,
and plenty of kine, horses, and
swine; it is a wholesome good air,
and hath many silver mines : the
chief City and Head of the King-
dome is *Guadalaira* in 20 degrees.
Heere resideth the Councell, the
officers of the goods and royall
treasure, a Cathedrall, two Mo-
nasteries of Friars, and one of
Nuns.

And 30 leagues from *Guadalaira*,
is the village of *Saint Mary*, and a-
nother called the *Holy Ghost*: this
Province is much troubled with
the *Chickemecan Indians*, but hath
many well governed *Civill Indians*
that live orderly, and very richly.



CHAP. 50.

Mechocan.

THis Province lyeth between the Province of *Mexico*, and the Kingdome of the New *Galisia*, it hath in breadth by the coast of the south sea 80 leagues, and 60 within land. Here are many good mines, and it is a fruitfull land, and hath much Wheat, Millet, Coco, all sorts of Spanish fruits, Cotton-wool, the rich drug of *Cocheneel*, store of cattle and fish, and the *Indians* are industrious, and given to labour: the chief City is *Mechoacan*: it stands in 18 degrees 15 minutes and 47 leagues from *Mexico*.

The City of *Pascurio*, standeth seven leagues to the east of *Mechoacan*: it hath the Cathedrall, and

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two Monasteries of *Augustine* and *Franciscan* Friars. And 35 leagues from *Pascurio* north-east is the village of *Saint Michael*, in a rough Country. The next is the Village of *Salya*, then the Village of *Saint Phillip*.

The village of *Sackatula*, is 40 leagues south west from *Mechoacan*, neer the south sea in 18 degrees, 90 leagues from *Mexico*.

And the village of *Colina* in 18 degrees 20 minutes. On the coast of the south sea neer the confines of *Galisia* the Port of *Natividad*, is in 19 degrees, and from this port they make their navigation to the *Philippin's* in *East-India*.

Besides these towns rehearsed, which are possesst by Spaniards, there are 94 head-towns for *Indians*, with schools of Doctrine for *Indian* children, and 130 ordinary towns.



CHAP. 51.

*Of the Province of
Mexico.*

THis province falleth between *Mechoacan* and *Talascalia*, it hath in length north and south 130 leagues, and in breadth 18.

The chief City and Head of New *Spain* is seated in this province called *Mexico*. It is an inland City lying in 19 degrees and a half, in the midst of two great lakes, that compass it about, the one is salt, the other fresh: the fresh voyeth into the salt, each of five leagues in breadth, and eight in length, and both are in compass 3 leagues.

There are three Causways by which

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which they go into the City, the shortest of half a league long, the longest a league and half, the other a league: it hath neer 70 thousand houles, the most of *Spaniards* built with brick fair and high. And here resideth the Viceroy of New *Spain* and Councill, the Inquisition office and Judges, the Officers of the Revenues, and royall treasure, a founding house and a mint house, with the Archiepiscopall, Metropolitan, and Monasteries of *Franciscan*, *Dominican*, and *Austin* Friars, the company of *Jesus el Carmen Lamerced*, the *Bare foot* and *Trinity* Friars, 10 Monasteries of Nuns, one Colledg of Indian children, and the retired from the world, and repenting whores, a University, and divers Hospitals.

In this province are reckoned to be six hundred thousand tributary Indians, one hundred and fifty Monasteries, with multitude of schools

schools to teach Indians Children,
and many gold and silver mines,
infinite plenty of all sorts of cattle,
and sheep, grain, hearbs and fruits,
and what else is necessary for the
delight of man in an abundant
manner, with the rich *Cocheneel*.

The Coast of this province reacheth to the south sea, on which there is an excellent port called *Aquepulco*, in 17 degrees, six leagues from the river *Lopes*, and eight leagues more west is the *Sitalia*, and four leagues further the River *Metla*.



CHAP. 52.

Guaxcaca.

G*uaxcaca* Province, commeth
to the Coast of the south sea,
and it lyeth between *Mexico* and
Guta-

Gutamalia province along the Coast of the South sea one hundred leagues: it hath 5 Spanish towns, the chief of which is *Antiquera*; in it are resident the Governour of the Province, a Cathedrall, many Monasteries of Friars.

It is distant from *Mexico* eight leagues, from whence it lyeth south west. The next to it is *Sapolecai*, the third *Saint Fago de Nexapa*, the fourth the Village of the *Holy Ghost*: this province hath store of gold, and silver mines, and one of Chrystal, Boreal, much Coco, Cotton-wool, Wheat, and Millet, and Cochineel, plenty of all sorts of cattle and swine, and not one River in the Countrey but yieldeth gold. There are 350 head-towns of Indians, and 120 Monasteries of Friars, and many of Nuns, and schools of Indian Children to be instructed in the Spanish language, and popery, and three hundred thousand

tri-

tributary Indians. In this province is the Valley from whence *Ferdinando Cortez* the first Conqueror had his title of Marquesse of the valley.

The ports on the south sea are the Haven of *Guatulaco*, in 15 degrees and a half: it is great, good, and much frequented. The port of *Tecoantepequa*, neer the other, which is but reasonable good, but it hath a great town, standing on it, from whence they make great fishings, especially for shrimps, with which they trade the inland Countreys.



CHAP. 53.

Soconusco.

THis is the westerliest province of the Kingdom of *Gutamalia*,
it

joyneth to the province of *Guaxaca*, from whence it lyeth on the south sea east, south-east 34 leagues and far into the land. It is plentiful of Wheat, Coco, Millet, and Cattle. It hath but one Spanish town, which is called *Guearettan*, where the Governour is resident. And in her Coast are the Rivers *Coatan*, in her west border, east of which is *Gapernacalte*, and east south-east *Colata*.



CHAP. 54.

Gutamalia.

THe province of *Guattamall*, is the head of the Kingdome of *Gutamalia*, it joyneth to the province of *Soconusco*, and on the south sea, it stretcheth 70 leagues, the Countrey is of a good temperature

ture, and plentifull of Cotton-wool, Wheat, Millet and Cattell, and other Seeds and Fruits, the Winds and Rains in *October* are very furious.

It hath five Spanish towns besides many Iudian towns and villages. The head City is Saint *James* of *Gutamalia*, in which the Council is resident. It lyeth in 24 degrees and a half, and of above a thousand Spanish households, and here are the Kings Officers of the goods and royall treasure, a melting house and a Cathedrall, which is Suffragan unto *Mexco*, a Monastery of *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, *Mercenarians*, *Augustines*, *Jesuits*, and two of Nuns, with an Hospitall or Colledg.

This City is furnished with all sorts of provisions, and dainties, and standeth exceeding pleasantly on the side of a large plain, neer a burning mountain. And 40 leagues from

from Saint *James* is the City of Saint *Saviour* the village of *Trinity*, sixty and four leagues from the port of *Axavatl*. It is a chief Commissioner-ship, with the title of *His Majestie* in a plenitull soil. It is a place of great traffick. And the port *Atouch*, for the ships of *Peru* and *New Spain*.

And 62 leagues from Saint *James* is the village of Saint *Michael*, the Haven of this town is called the Bay *Sonseca*, which is distant from the town two leagues.

This province hath abundance of gold, some silver, store of balm, and liquid amber, *Copal*, *Suchicopal* excellent liquours, and the *Gumme animi*, with Beasts that breed the *Bezar* stone. But the *Volcans* here are very noysome to those that lie neer them, for they often burst forth casting out fire-stones and ashes. And here are more of those *Volcans* or fire-pits than in all *India* besides.

CHAP.



CHAP 54.

Chiapa.

THis province is an Inland province, it is *Mediterranean* to *Soconusco*, *Mexico*, *Tabasco*, and *Verapas*, and in length 40 leagues, and something lesse in breadth. It hath store of Wheat, Millet, and other grain and seeds, much cattle, but few sheep. It hath but one town of Spaniards, which is called the City royall, 70 leagues from Saint James of *Gutermalia*, to the north east, which is governed by an ordinary Justice, and in it is resident, the Cathedrall: two Monasteries of *Dominicke* Friars, and one of Nuns. There are many Indian towns in her climates, and the natives are excellent Planters, and Mu-

Musitians. This City royall is in 18 degrees and a half, built round and of a marvellous scituation, sixty leagues from the north sea, and as far from the south.



CHAP. 55.

Verapas.

THis also is an In-land province of *Gutemalia*, and is *Mediterranean* to *Chiapa*, *Toucatan*, *Honduras*, and *Gutamalia* of 30 leagues over, it is a moist countrey, and hath plenty of Millet and Wheat, Cotton-wool, Coco, and much of that sort of fowls, whose feathers make the rare coloured Indian pictures, and this is a great Merchandize amongst them. The Spaniards have onely one small town, with a Monastery of Friars, and

and one school to instruct the Indian children. The Governour is a chief Justice: Between this province and the South *America*, is the Provinces of *Costarica*, *Honduras*, *Varagua*, and *Mearagua*, which joyneth to *Gutemalia*, on the coast of the South-sea. And thus have you the northern *America*.

Here a Map.



CHAP. 56,

Of Panama.

P*Anama* hath a Council that hath for Jurisdiction, no more than the province of *Panama*, & the election of the Governour of *Varagua*, in regard they are appointed principals of the Navigation for the dispatch of *Peru*, & ordering the King of *Spains* treasure, which is yearly

L trans-

transported to *Porto Belio*, over the strait of *Darion*, and from thence to *Spain*. It adjoyneth on *Carthage*, and *Pepian*, to the south east and south-west. The chief City is *Panama*, seated on the south sea in 9 degrees north Latitude, consisting of 700 households : the most part of the inhabitants are Merchants. Here is also resident the Councill, and Officers of the royall treasure, Monasteries of *Dominican*, *Franciscan*, and *Lamerfed*, and *Augustine* Friars ; with two of Nuns, and a Cathedrall. The Haven is indifferent good , but the ships come not within a league of the town, the biggest ships not further than *Perua*, three leagues of the town, at which place they lie dry at low water.

The air at *Panama* is extream unwholsome , and the place very sickly, but it is mended and made durable, for the profit is brought in by the vast summes yearly

brought there to carry to *Spain*, of which the Inhabitants get part.

The Village of *Nata*, lyeth on the south sea west from *Panama*, 30 leagues, it hath a reasonable port.

On the North sea, there is the town of *Nombred' Dios*, it hath a good port, but the place is so unwholsome, that the trade of Merchandize is removed from thence to the City of Saint *Philip*, the harbour is called the port *Obelo*, in which the Spanish ships, do unlade those Merchandizes, that are to be transported to *Panama* & so to *Peru*, and receiveth in such goods as are return'd, to be transported to *Spain*.

To secure the entrance into this harbour, are two strong Castles, between the City and the sea, and a third neer the town. And on this coast are reckoned, first the bay of *Carabaco*, neer the confines of *Varagua*, to the east of it, the River of *Trinity*, the Conception and

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Bethelem, an Island, and the river of *Caugre*, up which river from *Saint Chilip*, they transport theer Merchandize bound for *Peru*, unto the house of the *Crofes*, which is at the head of the said River, and from thence to *Panama*, which is distant from the said house five leagues.

And 12 leagues to the west from *Nombre d' Dios*, is the port of *Longgote*, and in 9 degrees the port of *Hians*, the port of the *Aventure* in six, *Porto Belio* in five, and against it the Island of the *Lookings*, and the *Bastemontos*. And two leagues from *Nombre d' Dios*, the river of *Sardinilia*, and the Isle of *Sardinia*, and the river of *Millet*, and the river of *Snakes*, and in the gulf of *Curaba* the town of *Saint Mary*. On the south coast the Cape of *Saint Mary*, and point of war. And towards *Panama*, the gulf of *Paris*, where stands *Nata*, the point of *Chiami*, the

the river of *Chepo*, and the *Balsa*, in the inward part of the gulf of *Saint Michael*, north from the Island of pearl.

CHAP. 57,

Carthegna Province.

THis Countrey lyeth on the north sea, and is parted from the province of *Panama*, by the river of *Darian*, from whence unto the river *Magdalen*, is 80 leagues. The land is mountainous and hilly, full of high trees; this Region is fruitfull in some places, and in other some as barren. The seed of *England* will grow but in few parts of this Countrey, but here are many cattle, horses and swine.

The temperature of this Countrey is hot and very rainy, neither

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is there mines worked either of gold or silver, but much rozen and liquors, which they have from trees, and *Sanguis Dragonis*. The City of *Cartagena*, standeth neer the sea two leagues west from point *Canta*, in ten degrees of height. It hath more then six hundred households, and in it is resident the Governour, the King of *Spains* officers of the royall treasure, and the Cathedrall Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Granado*, with Monasteries of *Deminick*, and *Franciscan*, Friars. The scituation is plain, and almost an Island, on the north side compasseth it, and to the land an arm of the sea, which reacheth to the Lake of *Canapote*. At the entrance of the Haven, there is an Island without Inhabitants. The village of Saint *Jaines* of *Tolu*, is two leagues from *Cartagena* south-west the village of Saint *Margito*, and 30 leagues from *Cartagena*, to the

the south the village of *Sancta Crux*, is 70 leagues from *Cartagena* by the sea and great river of *Magdalen*, and twenty from *Sancta Martha*, six from the sea, where the Marchandizes that are bound to the Kingdome of *Granado* are delivered out of the ships, and from thence are transported up the River in Canowes.



CHAP 58.

*The Kingdome of
Granado.*

THis Kingdome lyeth from the sea, adjoyning on the south part of *Cartagena*. It is a very rich Countey in Mines of Emraulds, gold, steel, and copper, store of pastures, with all sorts of cattle, wheat,

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wheat, Millet, fruits, and hearbs. The Indians are great traders, and able men of body, ingenious in the sciences of the *Spaniards*. The Merchandize commeth up the the river *Magdalen*, on which this land lyeth. Their chief City is *Sancta Fee*, seated on the bottome of a hill, in four degrees to the North of the Equinoctiall Line of more than six hundred households. In which is resident in behalf of the King of *Spain*, a Councill for managing of the affaires of the Kingdome, the Officers of the royall treasure, a melting house, and a Cathedrall Metropolitan, two Monasteries of Friars, and in her borders more than fifty thousand tributary Indians.

The City of *Tocampa* standeth on the river *Cati*, which runneth into *Magdalen*. This City hath also many Indians tributary, so hath all the other Spanish towns, which are
first

first Saint *Michael*, then the City of *Trinity*, 20 leagues from *Sancta Fee* north-west, the town of *Palms*, fifteen leagues from *Sancta Fee* west north-west. And the City of *Tunis* north-east from *Sancta Fee* 22 leagues: it stands upon a hill of an extraordinary scituation. Here is a great garrison of souldiers, and the best market in all the Realm. Here is also the City of *Meridia*, the City of *Victorey*, the village of Saint *Christopher*, the City *Beles*, and the City of *Marequeaba*, all Spanish Cities, with many hundred largetowns and villages of Indians. Through this Region they passe from *Cartagena* by land to *Pern*, commonly by post, but not otherwise, by reason that it is fifteen hundred leagues from *Cartagena* to *Cosco*. This Region cannot be entred by land from *Cartagena*, by reason of the great waters and mountains that are in the way, where-

wherefore they passe up the river *Magdalen*, with Merchandize from the Custome-house of *Malamba*, on the said River, from whence to the first landing in the Kingdom of *Granada* is one hundred and fifty miles.



CHAP. 59.

The Province of Sancta Martha.

THIS Province of *Martha*, lyeth between *Cartagena*, and the River *Hacha*, on the North sea. It is a plentifull Countrey of Miller, Potatocs, much gold, Emraulds, and other rich stones, and copper, and hath five Spanish towns, the City of *Sancta Martha*, in ten degrees of North latitude, where is

re-

resident the Spanish Governour, the King of *Spains* Officers of his treasure, and a Cathedral Suffragan to that of *Granado*. The City of *Tenerif* standeth on the river *Magdalen*, which parteth this Province from *Cartagena*. The village of *Palms*, is two leagues from this river, twenty to the south of *Tenerif*, the City of *Lofreas* is 30 leagues from the river *Hacha*. On the coast of this Governmeut is the river *Biaba*, *Piaras*, *Aguamur*, and *Sancta Martha*. The Indians of this province are commonly in war, which is a hinderance to the *Spaniards* quiet enjoying the riches. It exceedeth in stones of such value and quantity, as is not elsewhere to be found in *India*.



CHAP. 60.

Venefiula.

THE Province of *Venefiula*, lyeth on the North Sea, parted from *Sancta Martha*, by the River of *Hacha*, on the east is the province of *Suava*, or New *Andelofia*, as the Spaniards call it. The coast of the sea is neer 130 leagues of length. In this land are veins of gold, of more than two and twenty Carracts and a half. It is plentifull of wheat and other feeds, for there are two harvests in a year. It hath abundance of all kind of cattle, great and small, Cotton and *Sasapрила*. The City of *Coro* standeth in 11 degrees in a good air, the Governour for the King of *Spain* resideth here. It hath also a melting

ting-house, and Cathedrall with Monasteries.

The City of the Lady of *Carvalteda*, on the sea coast 8 leagues from *Coro*, with a bad haven.

Saint *James* is within the land three leagues to the south of *Carvalteda*. The new *Valentia* is sixty leagues from *Coro*, and seven from the Port of *Brubusa Xeres* 15 leagues south from *Valentia*. The new *Sigonia* is 20 leagues to the south of *Xeres*. The City of *Tacuio*, standeth ten leagues from *Segavia*, south-west *Truxcillio*, eight leagues from *Coro* south and by east. On this coast, the principall river is the river *Hacha*, which parts this province from *Sancta Martha*, neer the mouth is a rich Town and Beads of pearl of the best in *India*.



CHAP. 61.

Guana.

THIS Region comprehendeth all the land that lyeth between the province of *Venesula* and *Brazil*, which beginneth at twodegrees of south latitude; this land is more famous for report, than for any certain knowledge of the riches thereof, for at this day, there is no more than one Spanish Town called *Codoa*, which lyeth on the sea coast from *Trinidado*. The Spaniards are neer it, and have better opportunities to know the riches of it than any other. But the Indians which are in great part fled from the Spanish Countreys, are so much their enemies, as not to permit them to come amongst them with-

without wars, which is a great hinderance to the Spaniards undertakings. But although this Countrey promifeth much, in truth to this day there are no mines found and worked either of gold or silver, although it is very probable by the Latitude, that it doth abound in both.

The rivers are many and great, that issue into the sea frō this coast, of which the most famous are the rivers *Orinoque*, or *Orileania*, which entreth into the sea with sixteen mouths. The best enterance is by the *Branch du West* from *Trinidado*. The river of *Amasions* is more southerly, and issuerh into the sea under the line. The mouth or entrance of this river is more shallow then *Orinoque*, neither is it so well known, although the English and Dutch have traded up them both with the Indians for these commodities naturall to the Countrey,
Bees

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Bees wax; Cotton-wool, *Cassia*
Fistula, *Bolearmonack*, *Teralemna*,
and divers other drugs, and wood
fit for Dyers, and some Balsomes.
The people love our Nation above
any other, and would be glad to
assist us on any design. The air in
this Countrey is in some places ex-
tream hot and moist, in other pla-
ces constantly hot and dry, and in
other some very temperate all the
year long.



CHAP. 62.

The Land of Brazil.

THis Province beginneth where
Guana endeth, at two degrees
of south latitude, where there is a
point called the Cape of Snakes,
from whence it lyeth along the
Coast of the north sea to 25 de-
grees

grees, and on the back side west,
lyeth the provinces of the river of
Plate. The air is the whole year
through very hot, the winter
which is our summer, distinguished
only with the rain that falleth at
that season.

Here are many venemous worms
and great serpents, tis plentifull of
pastures, cattle and horses, little
Millet and no English grain, where-
fore their bread is *Casabi* or *Pota-*
toes, which are in good Plenty.
There are great shews of silver and
gold, but none gotten, nor mines
certainly known. The chief com-
modity is *Sugar*, *Cotton-wool*,
Bombast, and *Brazil-wood*. It hath
neer the sea coast about 20 *Portu-*
gall towns, many *Ingeniowes*, or
Sugar works: the first town of the
Countrey is called *Tamerico*, and
5 leagues to the south of that *Far-*
nambuck or *Rescif*, then *All Saints*
100 leagues from *Farnambuck* in

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14 degrees 40 minutes. The town of the Sure haven in 16 degrees and a half: the *Holy Ghost* in 20. There is another town on the river *Generio*, in 23 degrees neer which they cut much Brasel-wood. There are on the coast eight or ten ports, more principall than the rest, which are the river *Saint Dominick* north-east off *Farnambuck*, by the Cape of *Saint Augustine*, which standeth in 9 degrees. The Island of *Tamerico* before rehearsed, the river of *Saint Francis* in 10 degrees and a half. It is very great. The bay of *All Saints* is 3 leagues and 13 up into the land. The river of *Trinidado*, and the river of *Canamon* in 13 degrees and a half. The river of *Beads* in 14 degrees and a half, and the river of the *Virgins* in 16, and *Portescenxae* in 17. The river of *Parague*, in 20: neer the town of *Sanctus Spiritus*, and in 23 degrees *Cola Cape* beyond *Saint Vincent*.

This

This province hath been in difference between the *Portugeses*, and *West India Company of Holland*, and as the Dutch got great footing there without right, so the *Portugals*, since their falling from *Spain* have surprized them again, and recovered them by the same flight they got the *East Indies* from us, but not with such vile murthers, as they committed on the *English*.

They have now the town of *Resif*, onely which not long since was neer lost.



CHAP. 63.

*Of the Provinces of the
River Plate.*

THe provinces of *Plate*, take name from the river on which they lye, the passage to them is up the said river, but they are almost on the back of *Brazil*. They are large and far wholsomer then *Brazil*, plenty of Sugar, Ginger, Wine, Wheat, Millet, all sorts of English fruits, store of Cattle, Swine, and Horses, but no mines that are worked. They are subjected by the Spaniards, and united to the Council of *Peru*, on the south sea for neernesse of lying to that Kingdome, there is a common passage from these provinces thither by
land

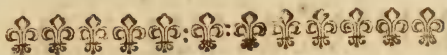
land over the mountains, the most of the land is indifferently inhabited.

This province hath three Spanish Cities, the best is the City of *Ascension*. It lyeth in 23 degrees and a half of south latitude west from *Brazil*, and east from *Peru*, 300 leagues up the River of *Plate* on the North-side. In it is resident the Spanish Governour, the Officers royall, and a Cathedrall, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Lima*, in *Peru*. The next is the City royall, distant from the *Ascension* eighty leagues north-east. The City of *Bucnosayres* standeth on the River *Plate*, one hundred leagues from the mouth of the same.

These provinces are full of Indians, and *Mistilos* which are Spaniards children begotten on Indian women. On this coast between the *Brazil* and the mouth of the River *Plate*, is the port of Saint

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Vincent in 33 degrees against *Bece-
na Burgo* a small Island, and six
leagues to the south the River *Ubay*
the port and Island *Dela Canana* in
35 degrees, and forward the river
De la Barca. And 20 leagues from
thence the port of *Roderico*, and in
29 degrees the Island of *Catalina*
And five leagues to the south *Close
Haven*. And fifteen leagues fur-
ther another river called *Traquean*.
And in 32 degrees the Bay of Saint
George. And in 35 degrees the
Cape of Saint *Mary* at the entring
into the River *Plate*. The south
Cape is called *Cape Blanke*, and
the mouth of this River of *Plate*,
is thirty over and a great way up it,
ten leagues in breadth with many
Islands, and divers great Rivers
issuing into it.



CHAP. 64.

*Of the Coast between the
River of Plate and
the Strait of Magelan.*

FROM the mouth of this River, the strait lyeth southwest, and is distant thence 400 leagues. It hath on the said coast: first the point of *Saint Helena* in 37 degrees, the point of *Francis* in 38: the River of *Canobi* in 45. And to the south the Isle of *Ducks*. And in 47 the River of *Seriani*, and in 49 the Port of *Saint Julian*, the River of *Sancta Crux* in 50. And 12 leagues before you come to the strait of *Ilesonfus*. But the land posselt with no other but the Natives, which are a Gyantly people.

CHAP.



CHAP. 65.

*The Straight of
Magellan.*

THis fraight is famous for the troublesome passage of *Drake*, *Candish*, and *Haukins*, three English men Generals, each in a severall Fleet: *Drake* and *Candish* being the first that sailed along the coast of *Peru*, and so to the *East Indies*, and came home by the Cape of *Bona Sperantia*, Circum-navigating the Globe. The last being much over-matched was taken by the Spaniards on the coast of *Peru*, and conveyed from thence prisoner to *Spain*. From whence with much difficulty he obtained his freedome, although solemn Engagements

gements passed from the General his taker for his freedom.

The entrance into this strait is in 52 degrees, and the coming out into the south sea the same height.

It is an extream difficult passage by reason of the meeting of the north and south seas in the channel, driving each other back, prevailing as they are favoured by the wind, which commonly bloweth there exceeding boysterously and cold. There are divers caves and bays in it, but no encouragement for a sea-man to adventure that way. The Inhabitants on this strait are few, and extream savage, neither is this passage any more in use for those that will go by the south of *America* to the *East Indies*, or into the south sea to any part of the west coast of *America*, have a more convenient passage south of this strait in an open sea. The entrance

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trance into it is called *Lamear*, but the sea was discovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and Sir *Richard Haukins* both which were driven back by foul weather into those seas after they had passed the strait.

On the coast of the south sea, which lyeth between the strait and *Chilli*, there are no inhabitants save the wild Natives, but it hath the Bay of horses in 52 degrees, and the Bay of Saint *John* in 50. The Cape of Saint *Francis* in 51. And 18 leagues before you come to Port *Hearnan* the Bay of *Galago* in 48 degrees 40 minutes, and north of it the Bay of *Kings*, and the Isle of *Catilina*, then the Cape of Saint *Andrew* in 42 degrees where *Chilla* beginneth.

CHAP.



CHAP. 66.

Chillia.

THis coast reacheth to 28 degrees of south latitude. This Region is whollsome above all other in the *Indies*, being of an excellent temperature, as neither too hot nor too cold. It is abundantly rich in gold and silver mines, and all sorts of cattle & grain, fruits & excellent pleasant wine. The Countrey men are strong and valiant beyond compare, which the Spaniards know to their great cost, for they could never totally subdue this Nation. The Spaniards had formerly 12 Spanish towns in this Province, the most south was the City of *Chillon* in an Island of fifty leagues long, that almost joyneth to the firm land,

land, which beareth the name of this whole Countrey, this town had in it a Monastery of Friars; and to the north of this town 41 leagues, the City of *Osonio* seven leagues from the sea, with two Monasteries of Friars, and one of Nuns. The City of *Valdiva* two leagues within the mouth of the River *Valdiva* in 40 degrees. It had thtee Monasteries of Friars, and one of Nuns. The City *Imperiall* in 39 degrees of height 3 leagues from the sea: in it was resident the Cathedrall, and two Monasteries of Friars. The City of Conception lyeth in 37 degrees neer the sea. And there did reside the Governour of the Countrey. The harbour is good, and made by an Island which lyeth before a nook in the land. The Port of *Quoquimbo*, is a good harbour, and standeth in 32 degrees. The town of *Laserna*, is next to Peru. It lyeth pleasantly

family by the Valley of *Quaquimbo*.
 In this place it rains but thrice a
 year: this Countrey is neer 300
 leagues by the sea, but not above
 twenty into the land, where lye the
Andes, which are mighty great
 mountains, that run through the
 southern *America*, even from the
 strait of *Magellan* to *Sancta Martha*.
 Of the Spanish towns in *Chilla*,
 there is recovered by the Natives,
 and by them quite destroyed the
 City of *Conception*, *Chillon*, *Osonio*,
Valdivia, and *Imperiall*.



CHAP. 67.

The Councill of
Charcas.

THe bounds of this Councill
 stretcheth from *Chilia* to *Peru*,
 it

it hath abundance of cattle of all kinds, great shag-haired sheep bigger then goats that carry great burthens on their backs, store of corn of all sorts, fruits and wine, much gold, and the greatest mines of silver in the world. There are few Spanish towns, and but one port, in regard the Spaniards get neer the Hill of *Potosi*, to the City *Imperiall*, which lyeth in 19 degrees of latitude far from the sea, and delivereth that which is exported, and receiveth the Marchandize imported at the City of *Arica*.

The City of *Imperiall*, is exceeding populous of Spaniards and Indians, and it standeth neer the Hill of *Potosi*, which is much to be admired for the great quantities of silver is drawn from thence, and exceeding deep caves in the earth, from whence they fetch it, that are so intricate and far in the earth, that those that go in take the Po-
pish

pish Sacraments, the danger of death is so great. This mountain is as it were pointed at by a black cloud that perpetually hangeth over it. The land about it is most extream barren, yet the great quantity of silver that is there causeth that all sorts of variety is there in great plenty, although at a dear rate. And towards the Port of *Arica*, are the mines of *Porco*, which are more ancient and very great, but harder to work.

The Indians live in the best places for cattle, corn, wine, and fruits being tributary to the Spaniards, that in behalf of the King of *Spain* are Lords of these great riches.

CHAP.



CHAP. 68.

The Kingdom of Peru.

THIS Kingdome is governed by a Councill and Viceroy. It hath to the North the Councill of *Quipo*, on the south *Charcas*, and to the west the south sea, and to the east without limits. This Kingdome is well peopled with Civill orderly Indians, that are in great subjection to the Spaniards. *Peru* doth abound in all sorts of fruits, feed, cattle, horses, sheep, swine, rich mines of gold, silver, quick-silver, plentifull of wine, oil, and sugar. The *Andes* run through this Province within ten leagues of the sea. In all which coasts it never raineth, but on the said hills it raineth continually, and beyond as in other
ther

ther Regions. The plains between the sea, and the said Hills, have few or no rivers, but the industrie of the Inhabitants draw in trenches, (which are artificially made) the water either from those few rivers, or from the side of the said *Andes*, which maketh that the said plain is mightily populous, fruitfull and pleasant even as a garden.

The City of *Lema* is neer the south sea in 12 degrees of south latitude, on the side of a rich and pleasant valley. It consisteth of 4000 houses. On the east-side of it runneth a fair river, by which the Citizens have Gardens with most excellent fruits. And this is the sole place in the world that is without thunder and lightning, which never happen here, neither is there plague or pestilence, but the inhabitants enjoy perpetually a clear and fair sky. It is the seat of the Vice-
N roy

roy aud Councill, and Assembly of Chief Justices, the Officers of the King of *Spains* revenue, the chief seat of the Inquisition, a University with schools of divers Indians, languages, five Monasteries of Friars, and one of *Jesuits*, *Calao* which is the Port of this City is two leagues from it. It is great and good. The village of *Arneado* is in the valley of *Chianeai* ten leagues from *Lima*, neer a good Haven in 9 degrees. The City of *Truxcilo*, stands in seven degrees and a half neer the sea, with Monasteries of *Dominican*, *Franciscan*, and *Mercenaries*, and Officers royall for these bounds. The port is two leagues of the City in a Bay not very good for ships. The City of *Saint John* is seated in a most plentiful place, and the Indian inhabitants are the fairest and most wel-favoured people in the *Indies*. The City *Guanang* is to the south
of

Lema. It hath Monasteries of *Dominican*, *Franciscan*, and *Mercenaries*, and one of Nuns, and the best houses of any City in *Peru* of Brick and Stone. It standeth in a temperate place, and is very healthy.

The City of *Cosco*, is the head City of *Peru*, by a title that it hath from the Kings of *Spain*. It lyeth in 13 degrees and a half south of the Equinoctiall. It is a very great City, and hath four great streets that go to the four parts of the world. It hath many Monasteries and Nunneries, with a Cathedrall, and divers schools of Indian Children.

The City of *Arequipa* is in 16 degrees on the sea side. It is a rich and flourishing place, and in a wholesome Climate: the other Cities of Spaniards are Inland, but these rehearsed are the most eminent. The inconveniency of this Countrey is the great Earth-
N 2 quakes,

quakes that often happen especially about *Fema*. There are three wonderfull springs of water in this Countrey, a water that turneth so soon as it is stopt to stone. If a man or beast drink of it, it turneth to a stone in his body, and killeth him: with this they make stones of what fashion they please, and make their houses: there is another water that springeth far within land, that being setled turneth to pure white salt: the other is two spouts of water, by each other, the one hot, the other cold.

The remarkablest ports, Ilands and points on this coast are the Ilands of *Lobos* in 7 degrees: the one is four leagues from the coast, the other more; and forward to the south west the Ile of *Saint Rock*, and further the port of *Abrago* ten leagues to the north of *Truxcilio* in 7 degrees and a half: the port of *Santa* in nine degrees, and five leagues

leagues more south port *Farwell*, and six from it *Casama*, and eight leagues further the port of *Gurmay*, and twenty leagues to the south the *Baranca* and *Potquaria*, where there is a great salt pit. And a little more south the Ile of *Lema*, at the entry of the port of *Cala*, and twenty leagues more south the point of *Guareo*. And in 15 degrees the point *Chuca*, and forward the point of Saint *Laurence*, neer the River *Ariquipa*. And then the River of *Nombre d' Dios*, where *Pernendeth*, and the Council of *Charchas* beginneth.



CHAP. 69.

Quito Kingdome.

THIS Kingdome is governed by a Councill, whole bounds lyeth between *Peru* and *Panama*. It hath two mighty Countreys or Provinces within his circuit, that is to say, first *Quito*, and then *Popyan*. *Quito* lyeth between *Peru* and *Popyan* on the south sea, and far into the land under the Equinoctiall line: and contrary to the opinion of the Ancients, it is a most wholesome temperate Countrey, and rather cold than hot in most parts of it. In those places where the snowes continue all the year, it raineth from *October* to *March*, which they call winter: this province is rich in Mines of Emraulds, and gold

gold, silver and quick-silver, plentifull of English grain and cattle, horse and swine. This Region is happy in the temperature of the air, there being neither extream cold nor heat, as lying Equinoctiall to these Extreams, and which is most delightfull to mans nature always, a cleer skie. The Spanish towns are the City of Saint *Francis*, 60 leagues from the south sea, and half a league to the north of the Equinoctiall: in it are resident the Councill, the Officers of the Spanish Kings Revenues, and a Cathedrall with three Monasteries. The town of *Bamba* lyeth south-west from *Quito*, on a river of that name. It is possesst by Spaniards and Indians, which are extream rich in sheep above any town of *India*. The City of *Loxein* standeth in the way from *Quito* to *Cosco*: there are many other Spanish Inland towns which are great and

& good, of which I have no certain knowledg, but of most consequence to a Navigator, is the port towns: the best of which is *Poyta* in five degrees. It is a good and great harbour. The City of Saint *James* of *Aquil* standeth not far from the sea.

It hath a good port on a river that runneth fair by the City fit for vessels of great burthen.

The City of *Porto Vivegio* standeth on the sea neer the borders of *Peru*, the Indians of this place have red warts that sometimes grow on their Noses and Foreheads, Cheeks and Chins, which eateth as a ring-worm with us, but far more to the dis-figuring the face, and in extremity of pain.

The river and port of *Tombes* is in 4 degrees, and south of it the Ile of *Pana*, the port of *Calaio* in two degrees height south latitude, by which standeth the Ile of *Plata*,
and

and one degree to the south of the Equinoctiall, the Bay of

This province hath formerly had great Gyants living there, as appeareth by the great bones often found, and pieces of teeth, which have weighed fourteen ounces.

Neer the said point of *Helena*, there are veins of Tar, which runneth out of the earth, with which they commonly cank their ships.



CHAP. 70

Popyan.

THIS province lyeth between *Quito* and *Panama*, the greatest part of it is In-land, yet doth it for a good way lye on the south sea. The eastern part bordereth on the Kingdome of *Granado* and *Cartagena*.

The

The temperature of ayr is very different in this place, for here are some places indifferent temperate and cool, other places are violent hot and sickly. This province hath some Indians peaceable, other some extraordinary savage, insomuch that about the Village of *Arma*, and *Canarna*, they eat not onely those that they take in war, cutting off flivers eating one part, while the other liveth, but sell their Children, and the Sons their Fathers and Mothers to the Butchers that keep shambles of mans flesh.

This Countrey is exceeding rich in gold mines, which maketh that the Spaniards endure the other inconveniences of the Countrey with great patience.

The principall Spanish City in this Government is *Popyan*, which lyeth far from the sea, two degrees to the north of the Equinoctiall. It hath the Leivtenant Governour

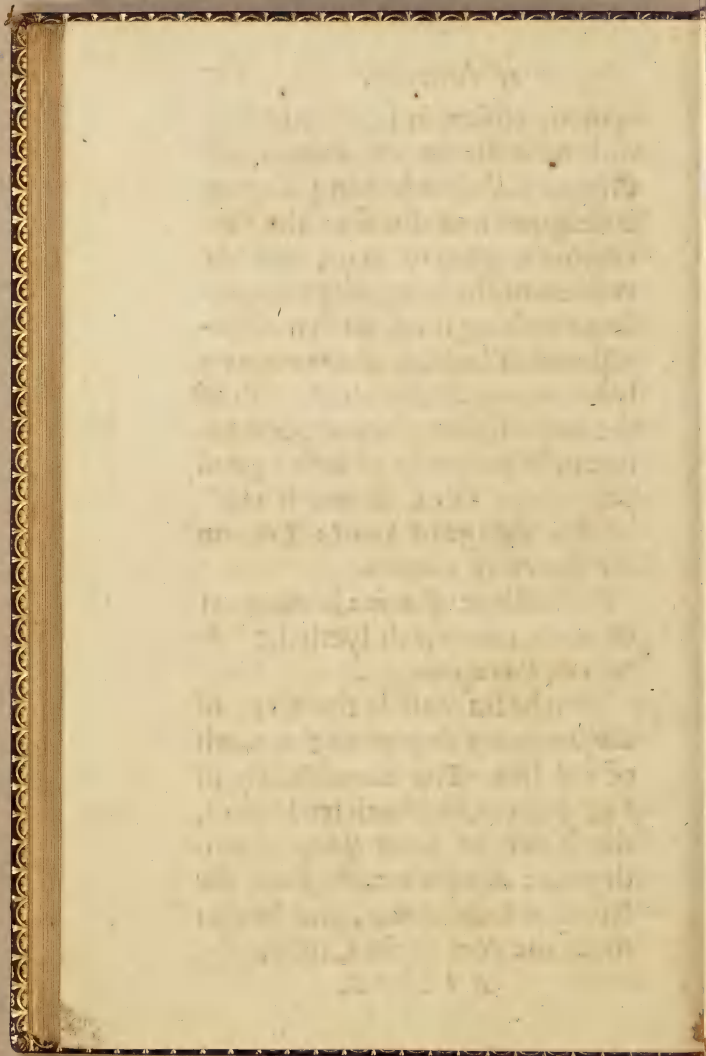
vernour resident in it, a Cathedrall with Monasteries of Friars: the City of *Cali* standeth in 4 degrees 20 leagues from the sea: the Governour is resident in it, and the Officers of the King of *Spains* treasure, a melting house and two Monasteries. The Port of *Bonaventure* lyeth in 3 degrees and a half north of the line: this is a place of good resort of Merchants, and hath a good port and a fair Custome-house.

The Village of *Sancta Fee*, on the River of *Cavaca*.

The Village of *Arma*, borders on *Granada*, neer which lyeth the Village of *Canarman*.

On the sea coast is the Cape of *Corientes* in 5 degrees to the north of the line. The River *Solines* in four degrees, and south ten leagues, the River of Saint *John* in two degrees: and little more south the River of Saint *Lucas*, and further south the Port of the Crosse,

F I N I S.





November 18. 1650.

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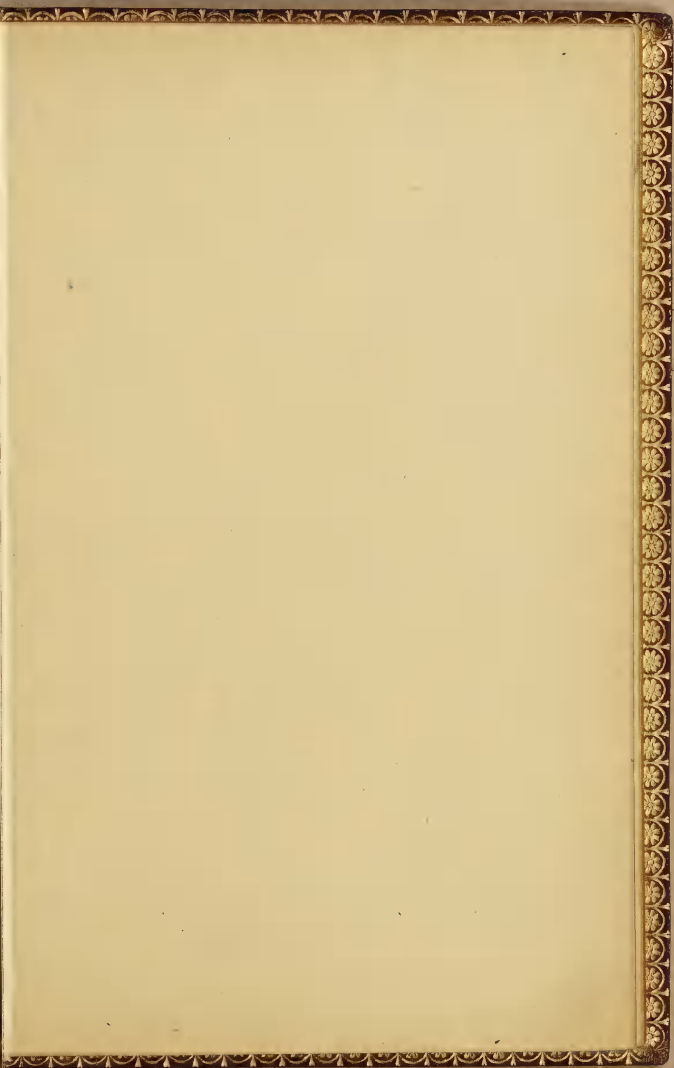
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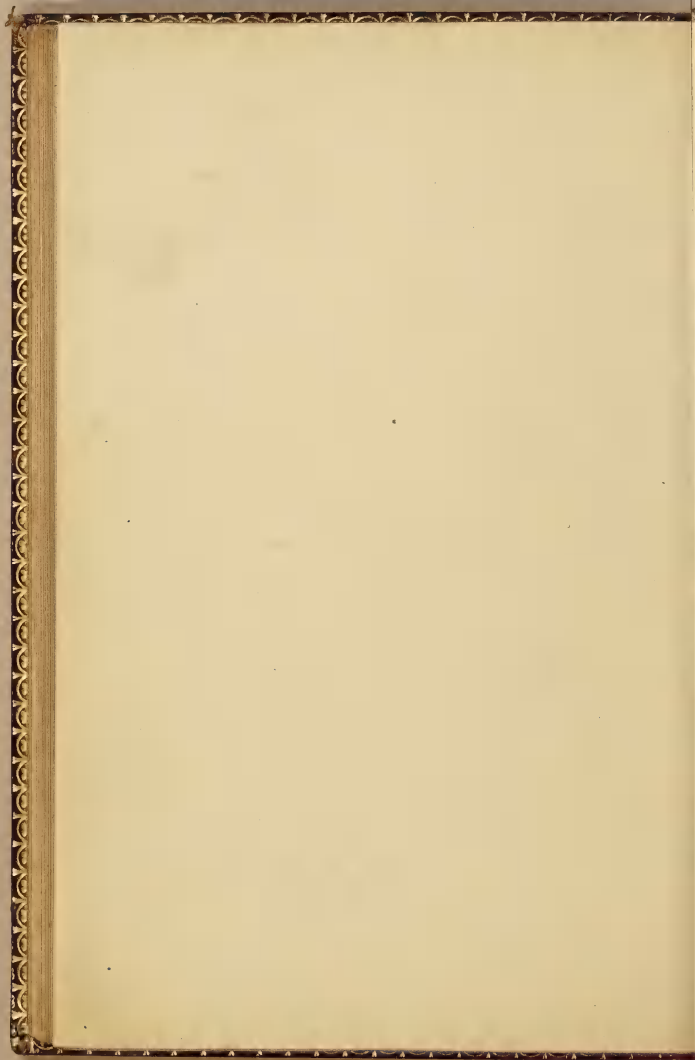
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