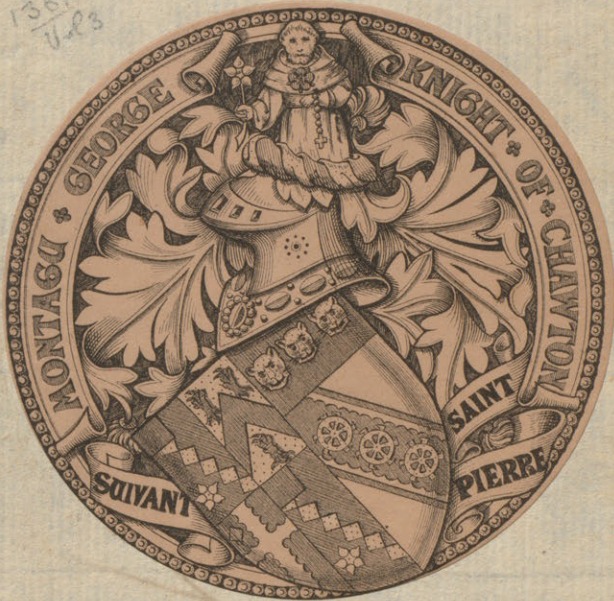


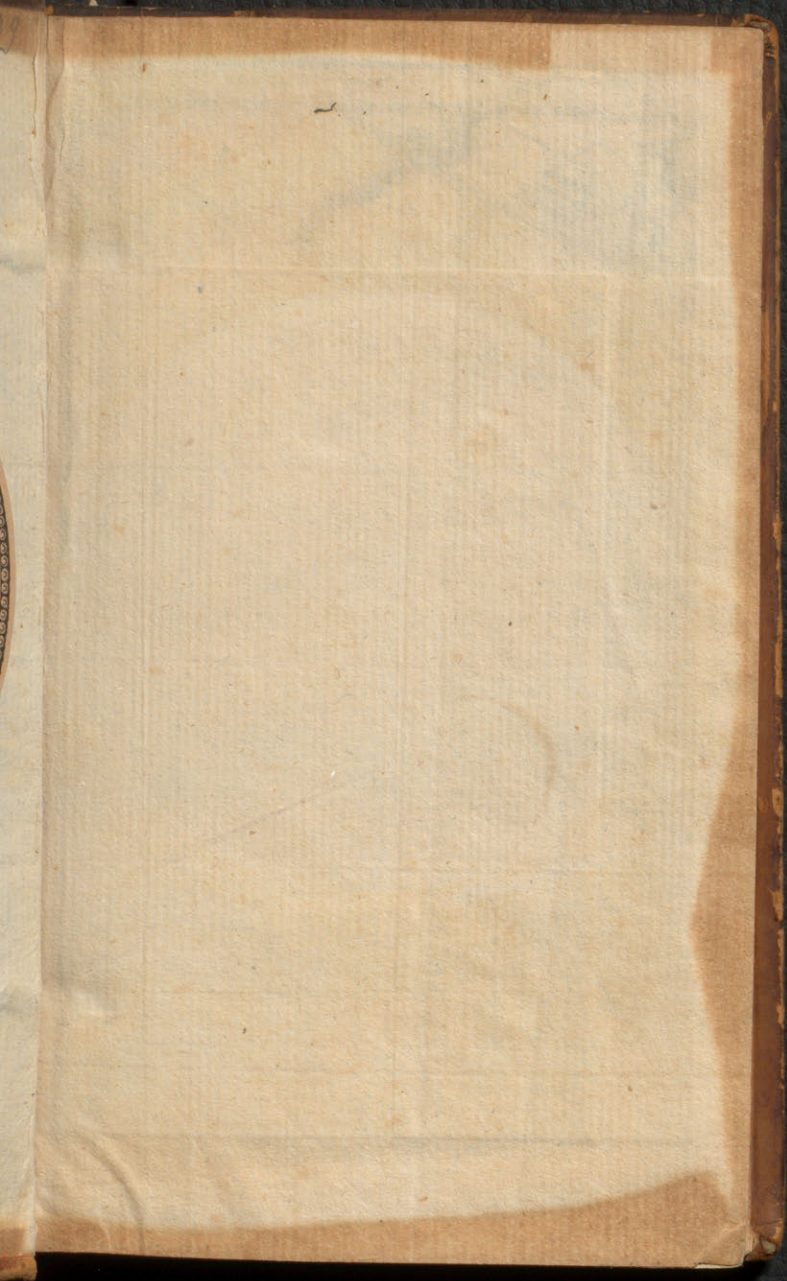
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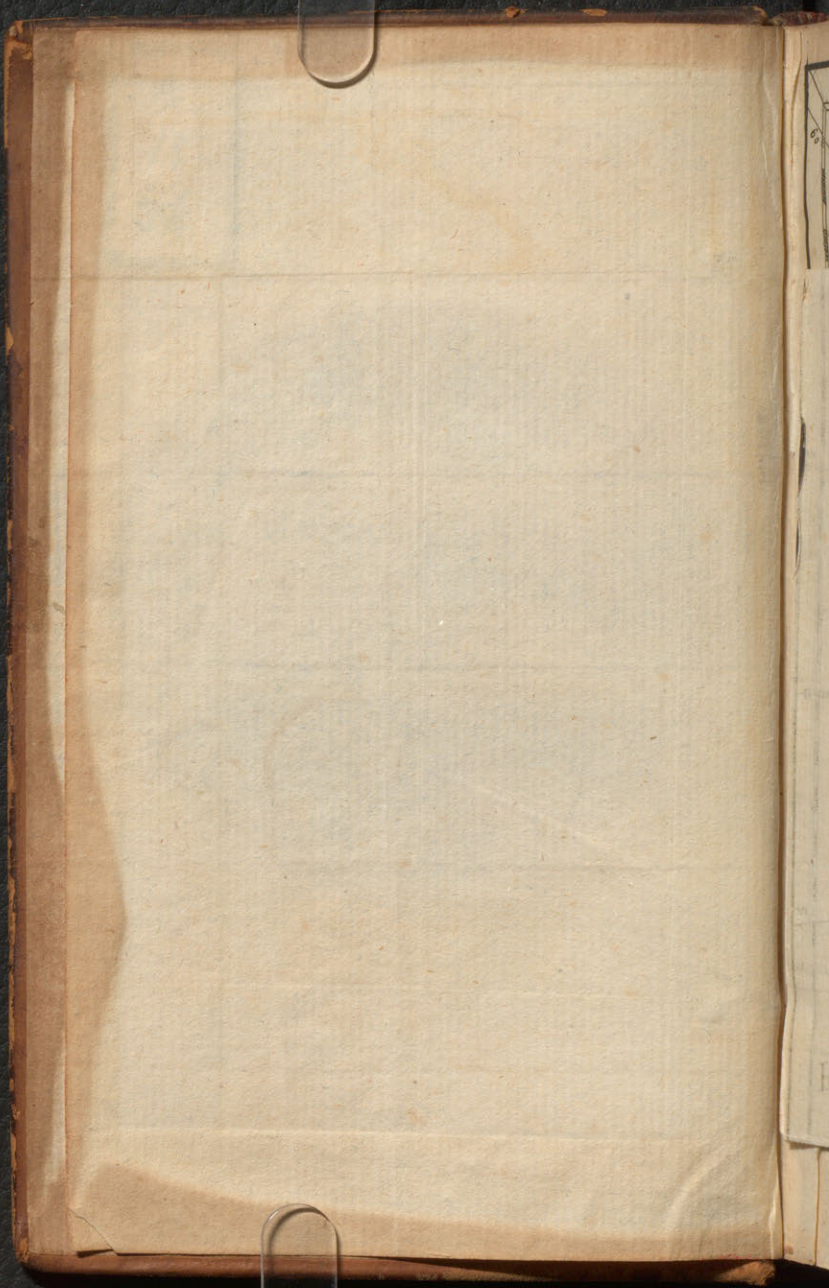
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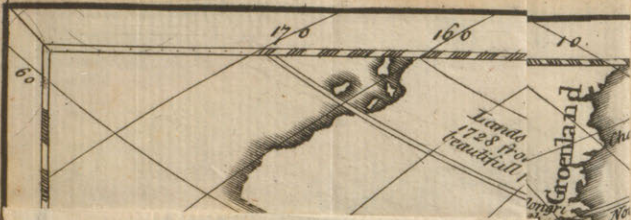












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in the strand. 1762.





Islands seen by Capt. A. Suanvitz in 1728 from whence the Russians took the said Islands.

Ria del Reys according to de Torres Journal

At Port St. Francis Drake, he remarked 5 flocks in 1578 with on the free Surrender and Ceremony took possession of the Country for Queen Elizabeth calling it New Albion.

California was laid down from a Map Published in a History of it Originally in Spanish by Miguel Venegas, a Mexican Jesuit and the Map Dedicated to the King of Spain 1758. now published with the English Translation, by J. Rivington & J. Fletcher London.

The Tupinambas a famous Nation who inhabited Brazil on its first Discovery. They left their chief about about Rio Janeiro & wandered up to the parts near the Amazon where the Papagays are now. Their Migrations & History are fully described by Father Dacunha.

In 1746 the Governor of Buenos Ayres by Order of the King of Spain caused the supposed Communication of Julian Bay with Carayana River into the South Sea to be examined which thereupon was declared to be Imaginary.

Falkland Isles was first discovered by S<sup>r</sup> Richard Hakluyt in 1593 which he named Maiden Land in Honour of the Queen. The Name of Falkland was given after to some parts thereof by Capt. Strong in 1766 by the French.

**A New and Accurate MAP of AMERICA**  
Drawn from the most approved MAPS & CHARTS.

York Isle or Islands Inhabited by about 50 Ligons from the Continent found by Capt. Sharp in Oct. 1681 his People being all a Shore there.

The Celars are a mixt Tribe and descended from the Spaniards being the people of 3 Ships that were wreckt on this Coast in 1540

Longitude West from London.

J. Gibson Sculp.



THE  
AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

CONTAINING

A distinct ACCOUNT of all the Parts

OF THE

NEW WORLD:

THEIR

SITUATION, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCE, Former  
and Present CONDITION;

COMMODITIES, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE.

Together with

An accurate Account of the Cities, Towns, Ports, Bays,  
Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Passes, and Fortifications.

The whole intended to exhibit

The Present State of Things in that Part of the Globe, and the  
Views and Interests of the several Powers who have Possessions  
in AMERICA.

Illustrated with proper MAPS.

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

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VOL. I.

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in the Strand. 1762.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

BY W. O. R. B. L. T. W.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  
FROM 1776 TO 1876

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FROM 1776 TO 1876



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## INTRODUCTION.

**T**HE amazing progress made in the different branches of literature, during the four last centuries, has been productive of the most valuable discoveries; and the revival of the arts and sciences proved a very fortunate æra to society. Navigation, if the title of it then known deserves the name, was generally left to men of mean education, and barbarous dispositions, till the beginning of the fifteenth century; when several ingenious men applied themselves to improve that noble and useful art, which then began to be patronised and encouraged by several princes.

Nor were these endeavours long without their proper effects; the Portuguese discovered a passage to the East Indies, round the Cape of Good Hope, and by that means became masters of the rich commerce of the Eastern parts of the world. This useful discovery, animated both the men of genius, and the enterprising seamen of that age; the former laboured incessantly to improve the useful branches of science, and the latter to carry their speculations into actual practice. The use of the compass lately introduced, was now thoroughly

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understood, so that mariners were no longer afraid of sailing out of sight of land, or of finding the port they were bound to, without keeping along the coast. This at once shortened their voyage, and gave them opportunities of making observations and discoveries; which would otherwise, perhaps, never have been known.

Furnished with such a guide, they boldly ventured to sail on the pathless ocean, and make considerable excursions from the European continent, in hopes of discovering new countries, and opening new branches of commerce. Various expeditions were undertaken, and several places, particularly the Canary and Azore islands, discovered. Even those that proved abortive, furnished observations of the greatest use to succeeding navigators; and it was generally thought, that one of these voyages furnished Columbus with the first hint of those amazing discoveries he afterwards made. A Spanish pilot steering from a port in the West of Ireland, was driven at a prodigious rate to the westward, by a violent tempest, which lasted fourteen days, during which time he saw, or at least fancied he saw, several islands at a great distance. He did not however think proper to visit them, but made all the observations in his power, during his return; and having afterwards met with a kind reception in the house of Columbus, gave him, in his last moments, the papers and charts relating to this fortunate discovery.

Whether this pilot mentioned the islands he had seen, or the spirit for discoveries that then  
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prevailed, induced men to think what they wished to be true, cannot now be known; but it is certain, that a notion almost universally prevailed, That a great part of the terrestrial globe was undiscovered. Indeed the writings of the antients abound both with positive assertions, and romantic stories, relating to countries unknown; which might tend to propagate the above notion, and gain it credit in different parts of Europe.

Plato, in two of his dialogues, mentions the island of Atlantis, and a description of it in Greek verse is still extant. Aristotle tells us, that the Carthaginians discovered beyond the straits of Gibraltar, a certain island, large in extent, its soil remarkably fertile, and full of navigable rivers. This island, according to the same author, lay at the distance of some days sail from the continent; but was, it seems, uninhabited. The first discoverers settled there; but the Carthaginians, by an odd stroke of policy, would not suffer any of their people to retire thither for the future, and even obliged those who were already settled to return. But Diodorus Siculus gives a more probable account of this affair. He says, that the Tyrians would have planted a colony there, had not the Carthaginians opposed it, being unwilling to suffer their citizens to transport themselves thither, lest it should prove prejudicial to their own affairs, as a trading people: and at the same time, they were desirous of reserving this island as an asylum, to which they might at any time retreat, if oppressed by intolerable misfortunes. Whether this island was the largest of the Canaries, as has been

generally supposed, is not worth enquiry; it is sufficient for our purpose, that the notion which prevailed of there being such an island, engaged the attention of several princes, and increased the desire that then remarkably prevailed, of making discoveries.

But however strongly the notion of there being lands to the westward might prevail, none undertook to verify the truth of it, till Christopher Columbus appeared, who began, and perfected his discoveries, in a short interval of time. This famous navigator was a native of Genoa, but his family was unknown, even to his son Don Fernando. He was from his youth addicted to the study of navigation, and was soon considered as one of the greatest seamen of the age, having visited most parts of the known world, and made the most useful observations on the winds, currents, &c. wherever he came.

Being firmly persuaded that there was another continent to the west, or at least that he should by steering to the westward, reach the eastern shore of the Indies; he applied to the state of Genoa for assistance, to carry his project into execution, but had the mortification to see his proposals not only rejected, but ridiculed. Fired with the ungrateful returns he met with from his countrymen, he determined to propose his scheme to some foreign potentate, not doubting but the advantages that must accrue from such discoveries would be a sufficient inducement for any prince to listen to his proposals.

Full of this idea, he applied to the court of France, but again found himself disappointed.

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He next offered his service to the king of Portugal, in whose dominions he had for several years resided, and urged his request so warmly, that commissioners were appointed to treat with him. But he found that every objection, which either ignorance or envy could invent, was proposed, and urged with the most delusive air of coolness, temper, and wisdom. They even proposed objections which they knew had no manner of foundation, in order to provoke him to discover all he knew, that they might deprive him both of the honour and advantage resulting from the discovery.

Incensed at such ungenerous usage, he left the court of Portugal; and having fully instructed his brother Bartholomew in his intended project, sent him into England, with directions to apply himself to Henry VII. who was considered as one of the wisest monarchs in Europe; flattering himself, that a prince of such penetration would gladly embrace a proposal so manifestly tending to promote his own interest; and in the mean time, made preparations for going himself into Spain, on the same account.

Bartholomew Columbus embarked immediately for England; but was unfortunately taken by pyrates, who stripped him of every thing. In this deplorable condition he arrived in England; and to augment his misfortunes, was seized with a violent fever. He had indeed the good fortune to recover, but was obliged to spend some time, in making maps and selling them, before he was in a condition of putting himself in an equipage proper for addressing himself to the king. Henry

was rather a prudent steward, and careful manager of a kingdom, than a prince who is ambitious of enriching his dominions, by great and bold attempts: it is therefore no wonder that his proposals should meet with a cold reception, or that such a prince should decline engaging in a great, but problematical design. Though his son tells us, that Bartholomew actually entered into an agreement with king Henry, in the name, and on the behalf of his brother, several years before his contract with their catholic majesties was signed.

In the mean time Columbus applied to the court of Spain, and continued his solicitations for several years, notwithstanding he met with repeated disappointments. At last, queen Isabella, a princess famous for her wisdom and courage, agreed with him on his own terms, which were very considerable, and such as shewed the great confidence he had of succeeding in his attempt. This agreement was signed soon after the taking the city of Granada from the Moors, whereby they were totally driven out of Spain, part of which they had possessed seven hundred and seventy years; so that two of the most fortunate events which ever happened to the Spanish monarchy, namely, the expulsion of the Moors, and the discovery of the Indies, happened in the same year.

Columbus was furnished with three carvels, and a hundred and twenty men, at Palas de Maguere. Martin Pinson was pilot of one, Francis Pinson of another, and Ditus Pinson of the third, all three brothers; and sailed on  
the



the 3d of August 1492. They made the island of Gomera, one of the Canaries, where they refreshed; and afterwards stood to the westward. He had no guide but his own genius, nor any thing to comfort and appease his companions, discouraged and mutinous, with the length and hopelessness of the voyage, but some indications which he drew from the casual appearances of birds, and floating sea-weeds, most of them little to be depended upon, but which this wise commander, well acquainted with the human heart, always knew how to turn to the best advantage. In this expedition, the variation of the compass was first observed, and made a great impression on the pilots of Columbus; indeed a discovery of this kind, made in an unknown ocean, far from the tracts of all former navigators, was sufficient to strike a terror into the most undaunted breast; for nature itself seemed altered, and the only guide they had left, appeared to be on the point of forsaking them. But even here, the amazing presence of mind, for which Columbus was so very remarkable, did not forsake him: he pretended to give a physical reason for this amazing phænomenon, which, though far from satisfying himself, had sufficient plausibility for lessening the terror of his mariners. His genius was indeed so fertile in expedients, that he turned every occurrence to his advantage: but use rendered them at last ineffectual; his crew insisted on his returning, with loud and insolent speeches; and even talked of throwing him overboard. Even his own invention, and almost his hopes, were near exhausted, when the only thing that could appease

peace them happened, the discovery of land, after a tedious voyage of thirty three days, during which time they had seen nothing but the sea and sky.

They landed on an island called Guinaya, one of the Lucaios or Bahama islands, remarkable for nothing but this event. Columbus, after thanking God for his success, formally took possession of the island, in the name of their Catholic majesties, by erecting a cross upon the shore; great multitudes of the inhabitants looking on unconcerned, at a ceremony intended to deprive them of their natural liberty. The stay of the Spaniards here however was but short; the extreme poverty of the people, convinced them that this was not the Indies they sought. He therefore directed his course to the southward, and after some difficulty discovered the island of Hispaniola, situated in a good climate, and abounding in commodious harbours, inhabited by a humane and hospitable people, and, what seemed to crown the whole, abounding in gold. These circumstances determined Columbus to make this island the center of his designs, to plant a colony in it, and to bring things into some settled order, before he proceeded on further discoveries. But in order to carry these schemes into execution, it was necessary for him to return into Spain, and equip himself with a proper force. He had now collected a sufficient quantity of gold, to place the merit of his discoveries in an advantageous point of light, and, at the same time, selected such a number of curiosities of various kinds, as could not fail of working powerfully on the  
minds



minds of a gazing multitude; and therefore made preparations for his departure; but thought proper to build a fort, and leave thirty-eight of his men, charging them to be very careful to preserve the friendship of the Indians.

On his return homewards, he touched at several islands to the southward, and discovered the Caribbees, of the barbarity of whose inhabitants he had heard terrible accounts in Hispaniola. He had before landed upon Cuba, in his passage to the Bahamas. So that in this first voyage, he gained a general knowledge of all the islands, which lie in such vast numbers in that great sea which divides N. and S. America. But hitherto he neither knew nor suspected any continent between him and China; this was discovered in his last voyage.

He arrived in Europe, after being absent above six months, and was driven by a great storm into the harbour of Lisbon. He did not however consider this as a misfortune, as he flattered himself with having, by this accident, an opportunity of convincing the court of Lisbon, of the error they had been guilty of in rejecting his proposals; and that he should now triumph over his enemies. Nor was he mistaken; the Portuguese beheld with envy the success that had attended him; especially when they actually saw the advantages they had slighted, in the hands of another.

Having taken in the refreshments he wanted, he sailed from Lisbon to Barcelona, which he afterwards entered in a kind of triumph, being every where followed by prodigious crouds

of people, who flocked from all parts, to see him. It was indeed a pleasing, and at the same time a triumph furnished by innocence: he had not destroyed, but discovered nations. The Americans he had brought with him, dressed in their country manner; the animals, and various curiosities he had collected in the new world, exhibited a sight at once curious and delightful. The admiral himself closed the procession, and was received by the king and queen with the greatest marks of regard. A chair was prepared for him, in which he sat, and gave, in the presence of the whole court, a full and circumstantial account of all his discoveries, with that solemn gravity so agreeable to the taste of the Spaniards.

But these honours were far from satisfying Columbus, a second voyage engaged his whole attention; and the success of the first having removed every difficulty, he was soon furnished with seventeen sail of ships, loaded with necessaries for making settlements, and having on board fifteen hundred men, some of them descended from the best families in Spain. With this fleet he sailed on his second voyage on the 25th of September 1493. On his arrival at Hispaniola, he found the fort that he had built, totally demolished, and every one of his people slain. They had, it seems, quarrelled among themselves, and also with the natives, who taking the advantage of such unnatural divisions, fell upon them, drove them into different parts of the island, and there put them to death.

This was a mortifying stroke to Columbus; but he knew that this was not a time to make a  
strict



strict enquiry into the causes of this tragical action: the only method of retrieving his affairs, was to take more effectual measures for the future. Accordingly he pitched on a more advantageous station on the N. E. part of the island, for settling his colony, where he erected a fortification, and built a town, which he called Isabella, in honour of the queen his royal patroness.

Perhaps there never was a man better qualified for the great designs he undertook, than Christopher Columbus; but the gravity of his behaviour, and the severe discipline he maintained, raised him enemies among a mutinous and licentious set of men, who had flattered themselves that gold was to be found so plentifully in the Indies, that nothing more was necessary to acquire an ample fortune, than making a voyage thither.

It is therefore no wonder that such persons, on finding their mistake, should grow mutinous through disappointment. Nor was this the only danger he had to fear; he had sufficient reasons to think, that the Indians were not well affected to their new guests, and that they would endeavour to cut them all off, while divisions and parties reigned among themselves. But he wisely provided against both; he quelled the former, by acting in the most resolute and effectual manner; and prevented the latter, by shewing the Americans what they had to fear, in case they opposed his designs, and at the same time neglected nothing that might tend to gain their affections.

But

But while Columbus was thus exerting all his faculties, to reduce this wealthy island, and lay the foundation of the Spanish grandeur in America, his enemies were trying every art to ruin his interest in Spain. Some who had been the principal leaders in the mutiny, returned to Spain, while he was sailed from the island to make discoveries; and in order to justify their own conduct, and gratify their malice, accused the admiral of neglecting the colony, and deceiving their majesties and the adventurers, with false hopes of gold, from a country, which produced very little either of that, or any other valuable commodity. Nor were these complaints destitute of effect, an officer was sent from Spain to inspect his actions. And Columbus soon found that to stay longer in the Indies, under such disgraceful circumstances, would be labouring to no manner of purpose. He therefore determined to return to Spain, where his presence was absolutely necessary, to support his interest. He however exerted his little remains of authority to settle every thing, before his departure, in such a manner, as to prevent those disorders, which had hitherto been the fruitful parent of all the misfortunes that had been known in the colony.

Before we proceed further, it may not be amiss to observe, that when Columbus first discovered America, it had neither horses, oxen, sheep, nor swine: and that eight of the latter, with a small number of horned cattle brought over by Columbus, was the whole stock which supplied a country, which at present abounds much more in these animals, than any other  
part



part of the known world, notwithstanding it has been a constant practice for above a century, to kill vast numbers of oxen merely for their hides and tallow.

As soon as Columbus appeared in Spain, all the accusations and prejudices against him vanished. He had taken care to bring such testimonies of his fidelity and good behaviour, as stopped the mouth of envy; and the large quantities of gold and pearls he produced, abundantly refuted all that had been artfully propagated, with regard to the poverty of the Indies. But though his enemies were silenced, they were not subdued: they saw it was in vain to oppose him openly, and therefore determined to make their attacks in secret: they dared not disobey the orders of his majesty; but they found means to retard their execution. So that the admiral had the mortification of experiencing a thousand delays and disappointments before he was able to sail, though on a discovery of the last importance to the Spanish nation.

The first land he made in this voyage, was the island of Trinidad, on the coast of Terra Firma; and afterwards touched at several places on the continent, where he traded with the inhabitants, who appeared to have gold and pearl in tolerable plenty.

During this voyage the admiral suffered such prodigious fatigues, that his brother, who was left at Hispaniola, hardly knew him at his return. Nor was he likely to enjoy more repose at land, than before at sea. He found the colony divided into two parties, a rebellion having broke out soon after his departure  
for

for Spain, which caused an entire separation. The rebels had appointed one Francis Roldan for their chief, and gained over the Indians to their party, by pretending to be the assertors of their liberty. In this state of things, Columbus knew it would be in vain to endeavour to bring the mutineers to reason by violent methods, and therefore determined to break their force, and render their formidable union abortive, by fomenting divisions among themselves. In order to this, he published a free pardon to all who should voluntarily return to their duty, and at the same time intimated, that all who were desirous of leaving the island, might go to Spain in the ships that brought the last succours. This had the desired effect; many returned to their duty, and the chiefs themselves offered to enter into a negotiation with him. He readily consented, granted them all they desired, and even made Roldan, their principal, chief judge of the island, by which the whole party was reduced to obedience, Roldan having condemned and executed several of the rebels, for refusing to submit to the admiral's authority: A proceeding which inevitably broke off all connection between the head and body of the rebels, without the admiral's being charged with any part of the severity.

But though Columbus had by his great sagacity quelled a dangerous rebellion, and restored peace and tranquillity in the island of Hispaniola, his enemies in Spain continued their malicious persecutions, and being joined by some of the late rebels, who returned in the fleet from America, preferred new complaints



plaints against him to the king; alledging that he was doing every thing in his power to gain the friendship of the Indians, and making himself popular among that people, in order to set up for himself, and deprive the Spanish nation of the advantages that might accrue from these discoveries. These clamours arose to such a height in Spain, that the king and queen were obliged to send a judge, with authority to enquire into the admiral's conduct. This man, who was destitute of every virtue, and whose extreme indigence induced him to undertake the office, began by seizing on the admiral's effects, and sending him and his brothers, loaded with irons, into Spain.

The court, on his arrival, were shocked at the disgrace of their admiral, disavowed the proceedings of their governor, and highly blamed his conduct. They acquitted him of every charge, and promised him ample restitution for all the injuries he had suffered in Hispaniola. So that he was soon prevailed upon to undertake a fourth voyage, being very desirous of arriving at the East Indies, by a western course, and returning by the Cape of Good Hope, to surround the globe.

With this design he sailed on his fourth voyage, in the month of May 1502. But knowing that his ships were not fit for so long a voyage, he intended to put in at Hispaniola, and there exchange them for such as were more properly adapted for his design. In this however he was disappointed, the governor not permitting him to enter the harbour; though this unparalleled refusal did not hinder him from doing every thing in his power to promote

promote the interest of his majesty. Experience, and careful observations on the nature of the air, seasons, meteors, rains and winds, had enabled him to make sagacious prognostications of any remarkable change; and being persuaded that a great hurricane was approaching, he sent the governor notice of it, desiring that a fleet then ready to sail for Spain might be detained a few days. But this request was ridiculed, and the ships sailed immediately from Hispaniola.

In the mean time Columbus drew his little fleet as near the shore as possible, and in the night one of the most terrible hurricanes ever known in that part of the world came on. The fleet, consisting of twenty ships, which had sailed contrary to his request, suffered the punishment due to their temerity; four only escaping, while the other sixteen perished. And what was still more remarkable, the ship that contained all the treasure that could be rescued from the wreck of the admiral's fortune, was among the former, and the base governor who had sent Columbus to Spain in so ignominious a manner, on board one of the latter. But the small fleet of Columbus suffered very little damage; providence, on this occasion, interposing in a very remarkable manner, in the defence of injured innocence.

As soon as the storm was over, Columbus left Hispaniola, and proceeded on his design of making further discoveries; and after a difficult passage reached the coast of Terra Firma, sailing along the shore to the isthmus of Darien, where he hoped to have found a passage



sage into the South-Sea. In this he was disappointed; but at the same time convinced, that the continent was of much greater value than the islands, as it abounded in gold, and the inhabitants far more civilized than any he had before seen. This voyage was however the most unfortunate Columbus ever knew; he was obliged to put in at the island of Jâmaica, which he discovered in the second voyage, and his ships being incapable of repairs, he might have spent his life in this exile, had not a private man at Hispaniola, from a real esteem for his merit, fitted out a ship for his relief, after the governor had refused him assistance.

On his arrival at Hispaniola, he found the colony filled with new disputes and disorders; but being unwilling to engage any more in affairs of this kind, he hastened every thing for his departure for Spain, where he at last arrived, after suffering the greatest hardships and distress. He found the queen, his great patroness, was dead, and the king, who was of a close and dissembling disposition, the only person he could apply to for the reward he had been so often promised for his labours. But it was always deferred on frivolous pretences, till death put a period to all his toils and vexations. He was buried with the utmost magnificence. But the admiral himself, in order to perpetuate the memory of his ill treatment, had, before his death, given orders for putting the irons he had worn, into his coffin.

But though Columbus was undoubtedly the first, he was not the only person that made discoveries

coveries in the new world. Henry VII. employed John Cabot, a bold and enterprising Venetian, to attempt something of the same kind. Cabot sailed from Bristol in the month of June 1497, and discovered the island of Newfoundland. From thence he stood over to the continent, and coasted all along the coast of N. America, from Nova Scotia to Florida; taking possession of it in the name of the British monarch.

In the year 1598, Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, having procured a Spanish commission, together with the charts of Columbus, sailed to the West Indies, and visited the continent of America; though it is uncertain whether he made any discoveries. But being a man of address and great confidence, as well as an able seaman and excellent geographer, he found a method of arrogating to himself the first discovery of the continent of America, and called it by his own name, which it has ever since retained, though no body doubts of its being discovered by Columbus.

Peter Alvarez Capralis, admiral of a fleet belonging to Emanuel king of Portugal, steering for the East Indies in the year 1500, was by a storm driven on the coast of Brasil, which he first discovered, and which has since proved of such infinite benefit to that crown. Hence it seems to follow, that if Columbus had not gone expressly in search of the new world eight years before, it would have been discovered by chance by this Portuguese admiral.

It is not our intention to pursue the discovery of America any further here, intending  
to



to give the particulars relating to the discovery of each respective part, under its proper article, in the following work: but it will be necessary to say something of this large part of the world in general, before we come to treat of the several empires, kingdoms, provinces, &c. of which it is composed.

The extent of the new world is so prodigious, that we have not hitherto been able to ascertain its boundaries, especially towards the N. the vast tracts of ice and snow, together with the violent winds which blow from the N. W. rendering all the attempts that have been hitherto made for that purpose abortive. On the southern and western sides, they are discovered; but the prodigious winds, snows, and piercing cold, that prevail in the southern ocean, render the navigation of those parts very difficult.

A country of such vast extent, not only on each side of the equator, but also extending so very far beyond each of the tropics, must consequently be supposed to have as great a variety of soils, as it hath of climates: But, if we except the most southern and northern parts, which are here, as every where else, naturally cold and barren, the rest may be considered as an immense treasury of nature, producing most of the fruits, grains, plants, trees, metals, minerals, &c. found in the other quarters of the globe; and many of them in much greater perfection, besides a prodigious variety of others, known only in this country. The mines of gold and silver seem absolutely inexhaustible; for notwithstanding the amazing quantity, that has during

the two last centuries been sent into Europe and Asia, they do not appear to be the least impoverished.

But gold and silver are far from being the only valuable commodities that this country produces; diamonds, pearls, amethysts, emeralds, and other gems, are found in such quantities, that their value is now inconsiderable, in comparison of what it was before the discovery of this quarter of the globe. To these we may add, a vast variety of other commodities, which, though of less price, are far more valuable and useful. Of this kind, are the constant and plentiful supplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, logwood, brasil, sugar, rum, pimento, cacao, cotton, tobacco, hides, ambergrise, balsam of Tolu, and Peru, jesuits-bark, mechoacan, sassafras, sarsaparilla, cassia, tamarinds, and a great variety of other drugs, which, before the discovery of America, were either unknown to us, or purchased at an extravagant price from Asia or Africa.

The rivers of this country are allowed to be by far the largest in the world, both with regard to their breadth, depth, and astonishing length of their course. Thus the river St. Laurence in N. America, runs near 1500 miles, and is above 90 in breadth at its mouth; and that of the Amazons, in S. America, which rises in Peru, runs through several large kingdoms, and after a course of 1100 leagues, falls into the northern ocean between Brasil and Guaina, and rolls with such force, and disembogues such a prodigious quantity of water, that it forms a fresh-water sea several miles distant from its mouth.



Nor are its rivers more remarkable than its mountains, which are of such surprising height, and prodigious extent, that nothing of the kind in any other part of the globe can be compared with them. The Andes, for instance, extend from the isthmus of Darien to the straits of Magellen, being near 3000 miles. At the same time their height is such, that even in the breaches where they are crossed, the passengers are several days in performing the journey, and suffer extremely from the excessive cold, even when they cross them in the burning zone.

This prodigious tract of land is now divided between several powers of Europe. The Spaniards have much the largest share, and indeed much more than they have been able to people. Their preposterous conduct when they first subdued America, almost depopulated it, and gave the natives so horrid an idea of their new masters, that the greatest part of those that escaped, fled to the mountains and forests of that extensive country, where their descendants still continue, and often sally out on their tyrannical masters, making severe reprisals for the injuries they formerly suffered. By this means, several vast provinces are almost destitute of inhabitants, and some of the richest countries in the world continue uncultivated. The other European nations have contented themselves with making advantageous settlements in those parts, without endeavouring to subdue and reduce the inhabitants to a slavish obedience. Nay it has been the general practice of the English, to purchase the land they occupy of the inhabitants; and

by this wise method of proceeding, they made the Americans their friends, till the French, by their false insinuations, prevailed on many of the Indians to abandon the English, and cut off numbers of the inhabitants of our back settlements, who never injured them.

This ungenerous method of proceeding, and the daily encroachments they made on the English territories, gave occasion to the present war, in which we have been so successful, as to deprive them of all the country they possessed in N. America, except their settlements on the Mississippi, and the island of Martinico. But as some of these conquests were made after the articles under which they are described were printed, the reader, it is hoped, will overlook any expressions, which may tend to indicate that they belong to the French. Guadaloupe is an instance of this kind, the account of which was printed before the island was taken.

We shall conclude this introduction with observing, that the greatest care has been taken to render the American Gazetteer as complete as the great variety it contains would admit of. And as the accounts that have hitherto appeared of the Spanish settlements were very erroneous and imperfect, the authors have had recourse to Spanish writers, from whom the principal articles relating to these parts of America are extracted, and will, it is hoped, give the reader satisfaction.



T H E

AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

**A**BERCORN, a village or small town in Georgia, about thirteen miles N. W. of Savannah, situated on the river Savannah,

**ACADIA**, the name of a province in North America, generally called by the English, Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. See NOVA SCOTIA.

**ACAPULCO**, a large city, near the S. E. corner of New Spain, in North America, situated on a bay of the South Sea, about 210 miles S. E. of Mexico, of which it is the chief port on this sea, and, indeed, the principal mart on the whole coast. It is allowed to be an excellent harbour, far superior to any on the coast, being spacious, and so safe that several hundred ships may ride in it, without the hazard of damaging one another. The mouth of the harbour is defended by a low island, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, leaving a wide, and deep channel at each end, where ships may safely go in and out, without the ad-

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vantage of the winds. They must indeed enter with the sea-wind, and go out with a land-wind; but these seldom or never fail to succeed each other in their proper season day and night. The westernmost channel is the narrowest, but so deep, that there is no anchoring; and the Manila ships pass in that way: but those from Lima enter through the S. W. channel. This harbour runs N. about three miles; then growing very narrow, turns short to the W. and runs about a mile farther, where it terminates. The town stands on the N. W. side, at the mouth of this narrow passage, close by the sea; and at the end of the town is a plat-form mounted with guns. Opposite to the town on the E. side is a high strong castle, said to have forty guns of a very large size. Ships commonly ride near the bottom of the harbour, under the command both of the castle and plat-form.

The commerce of this place with Peru is not, as many writers have mistaken, confined only to the annual ship from Lima; for at all other seasons of the year, except that wherein the Acapulco ship arrives, the trade is open; and ships from Peru come hither frequently to sell their own commodities, and carry back those of Mexico; but because the great importance of this place is owing to the annual ships of Lima and Manila.

About the end of the fifteenth century, and the beginning of the sixteenth, the discovery of new countries, with new branches of commerce, was the reigning passion of several European princes. But those who engaged most deeply, and fortunately in these pursuits, were the kings of Spain and Portugal; the first of these discover-



ed the immense and opulent continent of America, and its adjacent islands; while the other, by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, opened to his fleets a passage to the southern coast of Asia, usually called the East Indies, and by his settlements in that part of the globe became possessed of many of the manufactures and natural productions with which it abounded, and which for some ages had been the wonder and delight of the more polished and luxurious part of mankind.

In the mean time, these two nations of Spain and Portugal, who were thus prosecuting the same views, though in different quarters of the world, grew extremely jealous of each other, and became apprehensive of mutual encroachments. And therefore, to quiet their jealousies, and to enable them with more tranquillity to pursue the propagation of the catholic faith, in these distant countries (they having both of them given distinguished marks of their zeal for their mother-church, by their butchery of innocent Pagans,) pope Alexander VI. granted to the Spanish crown the property and dominion of all those places, either already discovered, or that should be discovered an hundred leagues to the westward of the Azores; leaving all the unknown countries to the eastward of this limit, to the industry and future disquisition of the Portuguese; and this boundary being afterwards removed two hundred and fifty leagues more to the westward, by the agreement of both nations, it was imagined that by this regulation all the seeds of future contests would be suppressed. For the Spaniards, presumed, that the Portuguese would be hereby prevented from meddling with their colonies in America; while the Portuguese sup-

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posed that their East Indian settlements, and particularly the Spice-islands, were secured from any future attempts of the Spanish nation.

But it seems the holy father's infallibility had at this time deserted him; and for want of being more conversant in geography, had not foreseen that the Spaniards, by pushing their discoveries to the W. and the Portuguese to the E. might at last, meet each other, and be again embroiled; as it actually happened within a few years afterwards. For Frederick Magellan, who was an officer in the king of Portugal's service, having received some disgust from that court, either by the defalcation of his pay, or that his parts as he conceived were too cheaply considered, he entered into the service of the king of Spain, and being a man of ability, was desirous of signifying his talents by some enterprize, which might vex his former masters, and teach them to estimate his worth by the greatness of the mischief he did them: this being the most natural and obvious principle of all fugitives, and more especially of those, who, being really men of capacity, have quitted their country by reason of the small account that has been made of them. Magellan in pursuance of these vindictive views, knowing that the Portuguese considered the possession of their Spice-islands as the most important acquisitions in the East Indies, resolved to instigate the court of Spain to an enterprize, which, by still pursuing their discoveries, would entitle them to interfere both in the property and commerce of those renowned Portuguese settlements; and the king of Spain, approving this project, Magellan in 1519, set sail from the port of Sevil, in order to execute his designs. He had



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had with him a considerable force, consisting of five ships, with two hundred and thirty-four men, with which he stood for the coast of South America; and ranging along-shore, he, at last, towards the end of October 1520, had the good fortune to discover those streights, now called from him the Streights of Magellan, which opened him a passage into the Pacific ocean. And this first part of his scheme being thus happily accomplished, he, after some stay on the coast of Peru, set sail again to the westward, with a view of falling in with the Spice-islands. In this extensive run, he first discovered the Ladrones, or Marian Islands; and continuing on his course, he at length reached the Phillippine islands, which are the most eastern part of all Asia, where, venturing on shore in an hostile manner, he was slain in a skirmish by the Indians.

By the death of Magellan the original project of securing some of the Spice-islands was defeated; for those who were left in command after him contented themselves with ranging thro' them, and purchasing some spices from the natives; after which they returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, being the first ships which ever had sailed round the world, and thereby demonstrated the reality of its being of a spherical figure. But though Spain did not hereby acquire the property of any of the Spice-islands, yet the discovery made in this expedition of the Phillippine islands was thought too considerable to be neglected; for these were not far from them, being well situated for the Chinese trade, and for the commerce of other parts of India; and therefore a communication was soon

established, and carefully supported between those islands and the Spanish colonies on the coast of Peru: so that the city Manila, which was built on the island of Luconia, the chief of the Philippines, soon became the mart of all Indian commodities, which were bought up by the inhabitants, and were annually sent to the South Seas, to be there vended on their account; and the return of this commerce to Manila being chiefly made in silver, the place by degrees grew extremely opulent, and considerable, while its trade so far encreased as to engage the attention of the court of Spain, and to be frequently controlled and regulated by royal edicts.

In the infancy of this trade it was carried on from the port of Callao to the city Manila, in which voyage the trade-wind continually favoured them; so that notwithstanding these places were distant between three and four thousand leagues, yet the voyage was often made in little more than two months: but then the return from Manila was extremely troublesome and tedious, and is said sometimes to have taken them up above twelve months, which if they pretended to ply up within the limits of the trade-wind, is not at all to be wondered at; and it is certain that, in their first voyages, they were so imprudent or unskilful as to attempt this course. However that route was soon laid aside by the advice of a jesuit, who persuaded them to steer to the northward, till they got clear of the trade-wind; and then, by the favour of the westerly winds, which generally prevail in high latitudes, to stretch away for the coast of California. This has been the practice for at least one hundred and sixty years past; for Sir Thomas  
Cavendish



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Cavendish, in 1586, engaged off the S. end of California a vessel bound from Manila to the American coast. And it was in compliance with this new plan of navigation, and to shorten the run both backwards and forwards, that the staple of this commerce to and from Manila was removed from Callao on the coast of Peru to Acapulco on the coast of Mexico, where it continues fixed at this time.

Such was the commencement, and such were the early regulations of this commerce; but its present condition being a more interesting subject, we beg leave to dwell longer on this head, and to be indulged in a more particular narration, beginning with a description of the island of Luconia, and the port and bay of Manila.

The island of Luconia, though situated in the latitude of  $15^{\circ}$ . N. is esteemed to be in general extremely healthy, and the water found there is said to be the best in the world. It produces all the fruits of the warm countries, and abounds in a most excellent breed of horses, supposed to be carried thither first from Spain. It is very well situated for the Indian and Chinese trade; the bay and port of Manila, which lie on its western side, are perhaps the most remarkable in the whole world; the bay being a large circular basin near ten leagues in diameter, and great part of it entirely land-locked. On the E. side of this bay stands the city of Manila, which is very large and populous, and which at the beginning of the last war was only an open place, its principal defence being a small fort, which was in a great measure surrounded on every side by houses; but they have lately made considerable additions to its fortifications. The

port belonging to the city is called Cabite, and lies near two leagues to the southward; and in this port all the ships employed in the Acapulco trade are usually stationed.

The city of Manila itself is in a very healthy situation, is well watered, and in the neighbourhood of a very fruitful and plentiful country: but as the principal business of this place is its trade to Acapulco, it lies under some disadvantage, from the difficulty there is in getting to sea, to the eastward; for the passage is among islands, and through channels, where the Spaniards spend much time, and are often in danger.

The trade carried on from this place to China, and different parts of India, is principally for such commodities as are intended to supply the kingdoms of Mexico and Peru, which consist in spices, all sorts of Chinese silks and manufactures, silk stockings, of which, it is said, no less than 50,000 pair are shipped on board the annual ship. Vast quantities of Indian stuffs, calicoes, chintz, which are much worn in America, together with other minuter articles, as goldsmith's work, &c. which is principally done at the city of Manila by the Chinese, there being settled as servants, manufacturers, or brokers, at least twenty thousand of that nation. All these different commodities are collected at Manila, thence to be transported annually, in one or more ships, to the port of Acapulco in the kingdom of Mexico. But this trade to Acapulco is not laid open to all the inhabitants of Manila; but is confined to very particular regulations, somewhat analagous to those by which the trade of the register-ships from Cadiz to the West Indies is restrained. The ships employed herein are  
found



found by the king of Spain, who pays the officer<sup>s</sup> and crew; the tonnage is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the same size. These are distributed among the convents of Manila, but principally to the jesuits, as a donation for the support of their mission for the propagation of the catholic faith. Those convents have hereby a right to embark such a quantity of goods on board the Manila ships as the tonnage of their bales amount to; or, if they chuse not to be concerned in trade themselves, they have the power of selling the privilege to others; and as the merchants to whom they grant their shares are often unprovided with a stock, it is usual for the convents to lend them considerable sums of money on bottomry.

The trade is, by the royal edicts, limited to a certain value, which the annual charges ought not to exceed. Some Spanish manuscripts mention this limitation to be 600,000 dollars: but doubtless the cargoe exceeds that sum; and the return cannot be greatly short of three millions of dollars.

It is sufficiently obvious, that the greatest part of the treasure, returned from Acapulco to Manila, does not remain in that place, but is again dispersed into different parts of India. As all European nations have generally esteemed it good policy to keep their American settlements in an immediate dependence on their mother-country, without permitting them to carry on directly any gainful traffic with other powers, these considerations have occasioned many remonstrances to be presented to the court of Spain against the Indian trade, allowed to the kingdoms of Peru and Mexico; it having been urged, that the silk manufac-

tures of Valencia and other parts of Spain are hereby greatly prejudiced, and the linens carried from Cadiz are much injured in their sale, since the Chinese silks, coming almost directly to Acapulca, can be afforded much cheaper there than any European manufacture of equal goodness; and the cottons from the Coromandel coast make the European linens almost useless: so that the Manila trade renders both Mexico and Peru less dependent upon Spain for a supply of their necessities than they ought to be; and exhausts these countries of considerable quantities of silver, the greatest part of which, were this trade prohibited, would center in Spain, either in payment for Spanish commodities, or in gains to the Spanish merchants; whereas now the only advantage arising from it is the enriching the jesuits, and a few particular persons besides, at the other extremity of the world. These arguments so far influenced D. Joseph Patinho, who was then prime-minister, but no friend to the jesuits, that about 1725, he had resolved to abolish this trade, and to have permitted no Indian commodities to be introduced into any of the Spanish ports in the West Indies, but what were carried thither in the register-ships from Europe. But the powerful intrigues of the jesuits prevented this regulation from taking place.

This trade from Manila to Acapulco and back again, is usually carried on in one, or at most in two annual ships, which set sail from Manila about July, and arrive at Acapulco in December, January, or February following; and having there disposed of their effects, return for Manila some time in March, where they generally arrive in June; so that the whole voyage takes up very  
near



near an entire year. For this reason, though there is often no more than one ship employed at a time, yet there is one always ready for the sea, when the other arrives; and therefore the Commerce at Manila are provided with three or four stout ships, that, in case of any accident, the trade may not be suspended. The largest of these ships is little less than one of our first rate men of war, and indeed she must be of an enormous size; for it is known that when she was employed with other ships from the same port to cruise for our China trade, she had no less than twelve hundred men on board. Their other ships, though far inferior in wealth to this, are yet stout, large vessels, of the burden of twelve hundred tons, and upwards, and generally carry from three hundred and fifty to six hundred hands, passengers included, with fifty guns. As these are all king's ships, commissioned and paid by him, one of the captains is usually stiled the general, and who carries the royal standard of Spain at the maintop-gallant-mast head.

And to give a more circumstantial detail, the ship, having received her cargo on board, and fitted for sea, generally weighs from Cabite about the middle of July, taking the advantages of the western monsoon, which then sets in to carry them to sea. As the voyage is usually six months, the ship deeply laden with goods, and crowded with people, it may appear wonderful how they can well be supplied with a stock of fresh water for so long a time; and indeed their method is singular. They have no other recourse but to the goodness of heaven for this supply; so should it not rain they must all inevitably perish. They meet with the rains between the

latitude of  $30^{\circ}$ , and  $40^{\circ}$ . N. and to save it, spread mats sloping against the gunwale of the ship, the lower edges of which mats rest on a large split bamboe, into which the water drains; and by this is conveyed into jars, as by a trough, for in the South-seas the Spaniards use jars and not casks. These jars are not only stowed thick between decks, but hung in the shrouds and stays, so as to exhibit at a distance a very odd appearance. This manner of supply, casual as it seems, is never known to fail them; so that it is common, when their voyage is a little longer than usual, to fill all their water jars a second time. This voyage, being of much longer continuance than any other navigation, occasions an inveterate scurvy among the crew, and one cause of the duration of this voyage is the ignorance as well as indolence, with the unnecessary caution of the Spanish sailors, and concern for so rich a prize; for they seldom or never set the main-sail in the night, and often lie to unnecessarily: so that they are more apprehensive of too strong a gale, though favourable, than of the sickness and mortality ever attending so long a voyage, which might be contracted by altering their course, and steering at first N. E. and by N. into the latitude of  $40^{\circ}$ , or  $45^{\circ}$ . in part of which course they would be greatly assisted by the trade-winds, and also meet in the higher latitudes with steadier and brisker westerly winds than in  $30$  degrees of latitude. Nor is this a matter of speculation; for a French ship, in 1721, by pursuing this course, ran from the coast of China to the valley of Vanderas on the coast of Mexico, in 49 days.



To proceed: the Manila ship having stood so far to the northward as to meet a westerly wind, stretches away nearly in the same latitude of 30, for the coast of California, and when she has run into the longitude of 96 degrees from Cape Espiritu Santo, the sailors meet with a plant floating in the sea, which the Spaniards call Porra, a species of sea-leek. On the sight of this, they consider themselves sufficiently near the Californian shore, and immediately stand to the southward. They rely so much on the first discovery of this plant, that the whole ship's company sing Te Deum, looking on the difficulties and hazards of the voyage at an end; and they constantly correct their longitude thereby, without any attention to the sight of land. After falling in with these signs, as they call them, they steer to the S. without endeavouring to fall in with the coast, till they have run into a lower latitude; for as there are many islands, and some shoals along the coasts of California, the extreme caution of the Spanish navigators makes them over apprehensive of being engaged with the land. However, when they draw near to its southern extremity, they venture to hale in, both for the sake of making cape St. Lucas, to ascertain their reckoning, and also to receive intelligence from the Indian inhabitants, whether or no there are any enemies on the coast; and if the captain finds from them that he has nothing to fear, he is directed to proceed for Cape St. Lucas, and thence to Cape Corientes; after which he is to coast it along for the port of Acapulco.

The most usual time for the arrival of the galleon at Acapulco is towards the middle of  
January:

January: but this navigation is so uncertain, that she sometimes gets in a month sooner, and at other times has been detained at sea longer. The port of Acapulco is by much the securest and finest in all the northern parts of the Pacific ocean, being a basin surrounded by very high mountains; but the town is a most wretched place, and extremely unhealthy; for the air about it is so pent up by the hills, that it has scarcely any circulation. The place is besides destitute of fresh water, and so inconvenient, that except at the time of the mart, while the Manila ship is in the port, the town is almost deserted.

When the galleon arrives in this port, she is generally moored on its western side, and her cargo is delivered with all expedition; and now the town of Acapulco, from almost a solitude, is immediately thronged with merchants from all parts of the kingdom of Mexico. The cargo being landed and disposed of, the silver and the goods intended for Manila are taken on board, together with provisions and water, and the ship prepares to put to sea with the utmost expedition. There is indeed no time lost; for it is an express order to the captain to be out of the port of Acapulco on his return before the first day of April.

Having mentioned the goods intended for Manila, I must observe, that the principal return is always made in silver; and consequently the rest of the cargo is but of little account, the other articles being cochineal, and a few sweetmeats, the produce of the American settlements, together with some European millinery ware for the women at Manila, and some Spanish wines, such as tent and sherry, which are intended for  
the



the use of their priests in the administration of the sacrament.

This difference in the cargo of the ship to and from Manila occasions a very remarkable variety in the manner of equipping the ship for these two different voyages. For the galleon, when she sets sail from Manila being deeply laden with a variety of bulky goods, she has not the conveniency of mounting her lower tire of guns, but carries them in her hold, till she draws near Cape St. Lucas, and is apprehensive of an enemy. Her hands too are as few as is consistent with the safety of the ship, that she may not be encumbered with the stowage of provisions. But on her return from Acapulco, as her cargo lies in less room, her lower tire is, or ought to be always mounted before she leaves the port; and her crew is augmented with a supply of sailors, and with one or two companies of foot, which are intended to reinforce the garrison of Manila. And there being besides many merchants who take their passage to Manila on board the galleon, her whole number of hands, on her return, is usually little short of six hundred, all which are easily provided for by reason of the small stowage necessary for the silver.

The galleon being thus fitted for her return, the captain, on leaving the port of Acapulco, steers for the latitude of  $13^{\circ}$ , or  $14^{\circ}$ . and runs on that parallel, till she gets sight of Guam, one of the Ladrões. In this run the captain is particularly instructed to be very careful of the shoals of St. Bartholomew, and of the island of Gasparico. He is also told, that, to prevent his passing the Ladrões in the dark, there are orders given for fires to be lighted up through all the month

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of June on the highest part of Guam and Rota, and kept in till the morning.

At Guam there is a small Spanish garrison, purposely intended to secure that place for the refreshment of the galleon, and to yield her all the assistance in their power; but she is not to make a long stay here, and then steers away to cape Espiritu Santo on the island of Samal. Here the captain is again ordered to look out for signals; and he is told that centinels will be posted not only on that Cape, but in other necessary places. These centinels are instructed to make a fire, on discovery of the ship. If after this first fire is extinguished, he perceives that four more are lighted up again, he is thence to conclude that there are enemies on the coast; and on this he is to endeavour immediately to speak with the centinel, in order to know the force and the station they cruise in. He is then to get into some port, lest he should be perceived by the enemy, or in case of being observed, he is to land his treasure, and to take some of his artillery on shore for its defence, not neglecting to send frequent and particular accounts of what passes to the city of Manila. But if after the first fire made on shore, he observes that there are two others made, he then concludes there is no danger, and is to make the best of his way to the port of Cabite; which is the port to the city of Manila, and the constant station for all the ships employed in this commerce to Acapulco.

This city has high mountains on the east side, and is very unhealthy from the end of November, till the end of May, during which time they have no rain; and it is so hot here in January, when the fair begins, that the merchants are obliged



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obliged to do all the business they can in the morning. When the fair is over, the porters, who generally earn three pieces of eight per day, make a funeral, as it were, for one of their fellows, whom they carry about on a bier, and pretend to bewail his death, because their harvest is over. Now every body leaves the place but a few blacks and mulattoes.

The Castellan, or chief-justice here, has twenty-thousand pieces of eight per annum, and the comptroller and other officers little less than that sum. And the curate, though allowed but a hundred and eighty pieces of eight, makes his place worth fourteen thousand, by the burial-fee of strangers who die here, or on board the ships in the harbour, for which he sometimes demands a thousand pieces of eight. There is an hospital here maintained by deductions from the pay of the soldiers, and the alms of the merchants. There are four mountains, which appear above the harbour, the lowest of which is next to the sea, the highest farther within land, and S. E. of that lies a volcano. On these mountains there are deer, rabbits, and abundance of wild fowl of several sorts. Within a league to the E. of Acapulco is Port Marquis, a very good harbour, where the ships from Peru generally run in contraband goods. Lat. 17. 26. N. Long. 102. 29. W.

ACCOMAK, a county of Virginia retaining its Indian name. It is the largest county in that colony, containing 200,923 acres of land; but not so populous as several others, and has only one parish called also Accomak. Several rivers rise in this county, particularly the Cliftonsea.

ACQUEZ,

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ACOVEZ, a savage nation of Indians inhabiting some parts of Canada.

AFUERA, one of the islands of Juan Fernandes, on the South-Sea coast in the kingdom of Chili; the longitude of this island is  $30^{\circ}$ . 20. W. from the meridian of Callao, about 400 leagues to the N. of Cape Horn. This coast swarms with sea-lions or wolves. See FERNANDO.

ALBANY, a county in the province of New-York, containing a vast quantity of fine low land. Its principal commodities are wheat, pease, and pine boards. The winters in this county are commonly severe; and Hudson's river freezes so hard an hundred miles to the southward of Albany, as to bear sleds loaded with heavy burdens. The great quantities of snow that commonly fall here are very serviceable to the farmers, not only in protecting their grain from the frost, but in facilitating the transportation of their boards, and other produce, to the banks of the river against the ensuing spring.

ALBANY, the capital of a county of its own name, in the province of New York, 150 miles from that city. It is the place of treaty between our governors and the Indians dependent on the British crown. It consists of about 350 houses, built of brick in the Dutch taste. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and as many assistants; was incorporated by colonel Dongan, has a city-hall, and a fort, composed of a square with four bastions. The greatest part is fortified only by palisadoes, and in some places by small cannon, planted in block-houses. It has also a sheriff, town-clerk, chamberlain, clerk of the markets, constables, and a marshal.

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The fur-trade at Oswego is of great advantage to this place. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 44. 29. W.

ALBANY, a British fortrefs, situated on a river of the same name, emptying itself into Hudson's bay. Lat. 53. 10. N. Long. 83. 20. W.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern part of North Carolina. See CAROLINA.

ALGONQUINS, a savage nation, inhabiting part of Canada; generally at war with the Iroquois.

ALKANSAS, a savage nation in New France; situated in 33°. N. latitude, on the west side of the river Mississipi.

ALL SAINT'S BAY, a captainship in Brasil, so called from a large bay of that name, and bounded on the N. by the Ria Real; on the S. by that of Las Ilheos; on the E. by the ocean; and on the W. by three unconquered nations of Indians. It is reckoned one of the richest and most fertile captainships in all Brasil, producing abundance of cotton, and vast quantities of sugar. With regard to the bay itself, it is about two leagues and a half over, interspersed with a number of small, but pleasant islands, and is of prodigious advantage to the whole country. It has several cities and towns, particularly St. Salvador, which is its capital. See Salvador. The bay of All-Saints lies in the lat. 12. 3. S. Long. 40. 10. W.

AMAZONS, a vast river in the province of Quito, in South America. It has its sources in the country of Maynas, at Lauricocha, in the Andes; and to supply its prodigious waters, most of the provinces of Peru, with several torrents from the Cordilleras, largely contribute; several of the rivers flowing from these sources being

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being equal to large rivers. The mouth of this river, where it falls into the ocean near Cape Nord, is so enormous, that it is between sixty and seventy miles broad. Its principal source is in Lauricocha, where it forms a lake; then makes several windings of 200 leagues extent, till it comes to Jaen de Bracamoras: from whence it traverses through a vast extent of country, till it disembogues itself into the sea, running in the whole, from its source to the ocean, 1100 leagues, or 3300 miles; crossing, from W. to E. the south continent of America. The effect of the tides are perceived at about 200 leagues distance from the sea. It begins to be navigable at Jaen, and was named Amazons, from the report of Francis d'Orillana, who said he saw armed women on its banks. The ancient name of the river is Maragnone, and its rapidity, in some places, is astonishing; the current having been found, by observations, to set at the rate of 12 leagues, or 36 miles an hour. The breadth and depth of this river, or rather reservoir of lakes, rivers, and torrents, is answerable to its amazing length. The islands in it are infinite in number, forming a great variety of streights, coasts, &c. on, and near which, inhabit different nations of Indians. Orellana was deputed in 1516, to penetrate into the courses of this river, which he did with an armed ship, and fought several nations of Indians, till he came to that place where he saw the armed women, who with bows and arrows opposed his passage. Below Borja, and for 4 or 500 leagues down the river, a flint, pebble, or stone, is a greater curiosity than a diamond; the people here having not even the idea of a stone. It is surprising, when they came to  
 Borja,



## A N D

Borja, to see them picking them up eagerly, and loading themselves with immense pebbles, which they consider as the greatest curiosities.

**AMOTAPE**, a town near Tumbez, lying near the shore of the South Seas, in the empire of Peru. It is an appendix to the parish of Tumbez, belonging to its lieutenantcy. The houses are few, and built of wood like those of Tumbez; but near it is a river of fine water, which occasions all the adjacent country to be cultivated and improved; so that here are to be found plenty of the several grains, esculent vegetables and fruits, natural to a hot climate. Lat.  $4^{\circ}$ .  $15'$ .  $43''$  S. Long.  $77^{\circ}$ .  $26'$ . W.

**AMPARAES**, a jurisdiction under the archbishop of Plata, eastward of that city, in the empire of Peru, in South America. It abounds in grain, and numerous droves of cattle, which constitute the chief parts of its commerce.

**AMSTERDAM, NEW**, a place in North America, first discovered by Hudson, and settled by the Dutch. It lies on the bay and river formerly called Mantratte; it is now in the hands of the English, under the name of New York. See **YORK, NEW**.

**ANCO**, a town in South America of small note, lying three leagues from the city of Guamanga.

**ANDAGUAYLAS**, a jurisdiction in South-America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima; lying E. and by S. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in sugar-plantations, grain of most sorts, and fruits.

**ANDASTES**, a savage nation in Canada, bordering on Virginia, in North America.

**ANGARAES**, a jurisdiction in South America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop

## A N G

of Lima, 20 leagues W. N. W. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in wheat, maize, and other grains and fruits, beside vast droves of all kind of cattle for labour or sustenance.

ANGELOS, a province of Mexico, lying on both the North and South Seas, having that part of the former, which is called the gulf of Mexico, on the E. the province of Guascaca on the S. E. the Pacific ocean on the S. the province of Mexico proper on the W. and that of Penuco on the N. W. From one sea to the other, it is 100 leagues, about 80 where broadest, which is along the gulf of Mexico, and 25 upon the South-Sea coast. Its soil, climate, and product, are much the same with Mexico Proper. On the W. side, there is a chain of mountains for the space of 18 leagues, very well cultivated; and likewise a great ridge of mountains on the N. the neighbourhood of which subjects it to shocking tempests, horrid hurricanes, and frequent inundations of the river Zahnal, which is so great as to endanger houses on the tops of eminences; yet this is allowed to be the most populous country in all America, which is partly ascribed to its having been originally an ally to Cortez, in the conquest of Mexico, who obtained a grant of the emperor Charles V. then also king of Spain, by which it is to this day exempt from all service or duty whatsoever to that crown; and only pays the king of Spain an handful of maize per head, as an acknowledgment, which inconsiderable parcels were said, almost 40 years ago, to make up 13,000 bushels; for it produces so much of that Indian corn, that from thence it had the name of Tlascalala, i. e. the land of bread. By this means the towns and vil-



## A N D

villages swarm with Indians; a quite different people from their neighbours, who are grown quite stupid, from the long continuance of the slavery and oppression to which they have been subject; whereas these are a spirited people, having as much fire and alacrity as is natural to a free people. They speak the Spanish tongue, and scarce any other; are perfectly reconciled to the Spanish customs, and grateful for the countenance and deference shewed to them above their fellow provinces. It was anciently governed by kings, till civil wars arising in it, the people formed themselves into an aristocracy of many princes, to get rid of one. They divided the towns into different districts, each of which named one of their chiefs to reside in the court of Tlascala, where they formed a senate, whose resolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government, they maintained themselves against the bishops of Mexico; and continued their aristocracy till their reception of the Spaniards, under Cortez.

ANGELO, port of, is an harbour on the South-Sea coast, in the middle, between St. Pedro, and Capolita; a broad open bay, with good anchorage, but bad landing; and the Spaniards reckon it as good a harbour as Guatulis.

ANDES, called also the Cordillera de los Andes, or great chain of Andes, a prodigious chain of mountains in South America, extending itself in a continued series from N. to S. upwards of 3000 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, with an amazing height, exceeding by far the Teneriffe, or Azores. This chain extends itself from the streights of Magellan, quite northward to the farthest end of the province of

Chio

## A N G

Chio in Peru. The Andes commonly form two ridges as they run, the one higher and barren, covered with snow; the other fruitful in woods, groves, &c. the latter abounds with Peccacies, or wild hogs; and sheep, called Guanacos, resembling in shape a camel, but of a smaller size, whose hair for softness, fineness, and colour, is preferred to silk. The Andes have 16 volcanos: these mountains are passable only in summer, and require three or four days to reach the top of any one of the highest. The frightful precipices, dreadful bottoms, steep ascents, thundering water-falls, and amazing cataracts, are more easily conceived than described. It is believed that the bowels of these vast mountains contain hidden stores of gold, silver, and other mines; the first of which are supposed to be industriously concealed by the natives.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a town in the captainship of Rio de Janeiro, in Brasil, South America, subject to the Portuguese, about 36 miles from Rio de Janeiro. It is situate on the coast upon a small bay, from whence it has its name, being in English King's Bay. It has two churches, a monastery, and a small guard-house, of about a score of soldiers, and its chief produce is fish. Lat. 22. 28. S. Long. 41. 10. W.

ANGUILLA, or Snake Island, so called from its windings, and irregular form, being 10 leagues in length, and three in breadth. It is the most northerly of all the Caribbee islands, possessed by the English; and may easily be seen from St. Martin's, which is about 18 leagues to the E. the country is woody, but perfectly level. It abounds with tame cattle since it was stocked by the Europeans, of which, before their coming,

was



## A N A

was to be found only the oppuffum. The English settled here in 1650, in a fruitful soil, where they cultivated tobacco, planted corn, and bred cattle, for which purpose they brought a stock with them; but were, as they are now, very poor, being said to have degenerated into the most lazy creatures in the universe. Some have removed hither from Barbadoes, and others of the English Caribbee islands. They live here without religion or government; and subsist mostly by farming, planting Indian corn, and other kinds of husbandry, but plant very little sugar. This poor island has been frequently pillaged by the French. The number of militia some years ago was not more than fourscore, and yet they repulsed a body of French in 1745, to the number of 1000, who made a descent, and marched up to a breastwork; but were so well received by this handful, that they were obliged to retire with the loss of 150 men, besides colours and fire arms. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 63. 2. W.

ANAPOLIS, the chief town of the county of Anne-Arundel in Maryland. It was formerly called Severn, and by an act of the assembly, 1694, was made a port-town; and a collector, and naval officer were ordered to reside here, at which time it was called Anapolis. The county-court was removed to this place, a church was built within the port, which was made a parish, and, in the year 1699, the port of Anapolis was made the chief seat of justice, within this province, for holding assemblies and provincial courts; and all writs, pleas, and process, returnable to the provincial court, or to the court of chancery, were made returnable to Anapolis. The assembly passed an act for founding a free-

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## A N A

school, called King William's School, and ordered others to be erected here under his patronage, and the archbishop to be their chancellor. Trustees were also appointed under the names of rectors, trustees, governors, visitors of the free-schools of Maryland. But the effects of this good bill are not yet very visible. The county-court for orphans is kept there the second Tuesday in September, November, January, March, and May. The records of the county of Anne-Arundel are removed to this town, which now consists of about 40 houses, not having flourished according to expectation; and while planters and merchants affect to live separately here, as they do in Virginia, there is little prospect of there being any flourishing town in the province. Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 78. 10. W.

ANAPOLIS-ROYAL, a town and bay in Nova Scotia, belonging to the English; called Port-Royal by the French, when M. de Points came over from St. Croise with a French colony, 1605. It had the name of Anapolis, in honour of queen Anne, in whose reign it was taken by the English, under colonel Nicholson. Father Charlevoix says this harbour is of difficult entrance, besides the great fogs here; so that only one ship can pass in or out at a time, and that with the greatest precaution, the ship being obliged to go sternmost, by reason of the strong currents and tides here. This difficulty excepted, nature has scarce omitted one thing to render it the finest harbour in the world. It is two leagues in length, and one in breadth, having a small island, called Goat Island, almost in the middle of the basin, which is said to be large enough to contain all the ships in America. Its depth of  
water



## A N A

water is no where less than four or five fathom; it being six or seven on one side the island, and on the other 16 or 18. The bottom is every where very good; and ships may be secure in it from all winds. When the French possessed it, they often brought their fishing-vessels hither; but that trade is prevented by our possessing the important place of Cape-Breton.

The town is not large, but has some very handsome buildings; though the generality are but two stories high. The old fortifications were demolished by the English, and new ones erected, with lines, and four bastions large and well faced, with a deep dry moat, a covered way, and counterscarp, a half-moon, and outworks, detached from the body of the place; so that it is in little danger from an attack. There are also several batteries of guns to the sea, so disposed as to keep off an enemy; nor can it easily be attacked but by a bombardment. This strong town is reckoned a barrier to the colonies of New England, and is of great service to prevent the French joining with the Eastern Indians, either by land, or sea.

At the bottom of the basin is a point of land, separating two rivers, where the tide rises 10 or 12 feet; and on each side are pleasant meadows, which in spring and autumn are covered with all sorts of fresh water fowl. The place subsists by the traffic of skins, which the savages bring down in exchange for European goods. It has also a pretty good trade in lumber and fish. The governor resides here with a garrison, which commonly consists of 500 English. In queen Anne's war, while this place was in the hands of the French, Port-Royal was the Dunkirk of this part

## A N T

of this part of the world; continually harbouring fleets of privateers, and French cruizers, to the ruin of the fisheries, and all foreign trade of the northern colonies. Lat. 45. 10. N. Long. 64. 5. W.

ANTICOSTI, an island in the mouth of the river St. Laurence. It is subject to the French, but barren. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 64. 16. W.

ANTIGUA, or ANTEGO, one of the Caribbee islands in the West Indies, situated to the eastward of Nevis, and St. Kits. It is almost circular; being about six leagues in diameter, and near 60 miles in circumference. It is more noted for good harbours than all the English islands in these seas; yet so encompassed with rocks, that it is of dangerous access in many parts of it, especially to those unacquainted with the secret channels between those rocks; a ledge lying all along the north side of it, near two miles from the shore; but there are several places and channels to go in between these rocks, with skilful and experienced pilots. It has six remarkable harbours. 1. Five island harbour on the west side of the island, so called from five small islands that lie to the west of it. 2. St. John's harbour, due north from the former, is a sort of double harbour, the best and most used in the island. There is a sandy bar across the mouth of it, which runs from the N. point of the entrance, where the fort stands, stretching S. W. to the opposite point. On this bar there are but two fathom and half water, and but two in the N. point. Besides the fort at the mouth of St. John's river, which is mounted with 14 cannon, there are seven other batteries. 3. Nonsuch harbour, a spacious bay at the E. end of the harbour; on  
the



## A N T

the N. side of the harbour it is foul and rocky. 4. Willoughbay bay, two leagues S. E. from the last harbour, has a wide mouth near a league over; but there is a sand or shoal which almost blocks it up, from whence another point, called Sandy Point, with an island in it stretches off. Between these, however, is a good entrance, and very good riding in every part of it. 5. English harbour. And 6. Falmouth harbour to the S. W. At the bottom of Falmouth harbour, lies Falmouth town, defended by fort Charles, and Monk's Hill fort, which has a magazine of above 400 muskets, 800 bayonets, and is mounted with 30 pieces of ordnance.

The climate is hotter than Barbadoes, and like that subject to hurricanes. The soil is sandy, woody, and without one brook, there being few springs in the island; so that it is often distressed for want of water. Its products are much the same with that of the other Caribbee islands; but at first their sugars were so black, that our sugar-bakers shipped it off for Holland and Hamburgh; where it was sold for 16s. per hundred, when other Muscavado sugars fetched 19s. But the planters having now learned the art of claying it, they excel in their sugars. The island contains about 70,000 acres, and produces 16000 hogshheads of sugar, one year with another, but does not make half so much rum in proportion to its sugar, though both may be improved by due encouragement. They do not plant much tobacco, though what they do is very good; the wild cinnamon grows in their low lands, or savanna woods. It abounds in venison, black cattle, fowls, and most of the animals in common with the other islands. The number of inhabitants

## A N T

are computed (English, whites, and negroes, included) at about 34,000. It was discovered much about the same time with St. Kits, under Sir Thomas Warner, in 1623; and some English families settled in it in 1636. The first grant of it from the crown appears to have been from Charles II. about 1663, to William lord Willoughby of Parham; and a colony was planted in 1666. It was surpris'd by the French in the same year, and surrendered to them. It made no figure in commerce, till colonel Christopher Codrington, lieutenant-governor of Barbadoes, came and settled here in 1690. There happened a most dreadful hurricane here in 1707, that did vast damage to this island and Nevis, more than to any of the Caribbees. In October 1736, was the plot of Court, Tom-bay, and Hercules, three Indians, who had conveyed gunpowder under the ball-room, where the governor was to give a ball; but it was happily discovered, and they were all executed. Lat. 17. 30. N. Long. 62. 10. W.

**ANTILLES**, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, distinguished into great and small. The Antilles lie from 18 to 24 degrees, north latitude; are distinguished into windward and leeward islands, and lie in form of a bow, stretching from the coast of Florida, north, to that of Brasil, south; the most remarkable of them are Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, or Domingo, and Porto-Rico. See each under its proper article.

**ANTONIO DE CABO, ST.** a town in the Brasil's, in South America, near Cape St. Augustin, subject to the Portuguese, where they make a considerable quantity of sugar. Lat. 8. 34. S. long. 35. 22. W.

APA-



## A R E

**APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS**, an extensive chain of mountains, running parallel with the Atlantic ocean, and about 150 miles distant from it. The French pretend that this chain is the western boundary of our American colonies; but without the least foundation.

**APELACHYA**, the name of a town and harbour in Florida, 30 leagues east of Pensacola, and the same west from the river Del Spiritu Santo, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, at the N. W. end of the peninsula of Florida; on both sides of it live the several nations called the Apalachian Indians.

**APOLO-BAMBA**, a jurisdiction consisting of missionaries belonging to the Franciscans, subject to the bishop of Cusco; 60 leagues from that city, lying in South America and the empire of Peru. These consist of seven towns of Indians, newly converted. To protect these from the insults of their idolatrous brethren, and to give credit to the missionaries, there is kept here a militia, under a major-general, formed by the inhabitants of these towns and villages.

**AREQUIPA**, a city in South America, and empire of Peru; founded by Don Francisco Pizarro, in 1539. It stands in the valley of Quilca, about 20 leagues distant from the sea. It is one of the largest cities in Peru, governed by a corregidor and alcaldes: it has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. It is very populous, and well built at present, mostly inhabited by Spaniards. The air is very temperate, the soil fertile in pastures and cattle, abounding in corn and fruits. It has a bishopric in Lima; and has a college of jesuits, a convent, a semi-

## A R R

nary, and two nurseries. Lat. 17. 5. N. Long. 73. 5. W.

ARICA, a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Arequipa, in South America, and empire of Peru; extending along the sea coast of the South Sea. It is very barren, producing only agi, or Guinea pepper; from which alone it drives a vast trade, as may easily be imagined from the great consumption of it in all these parts of America; for by computation, the annual produce amounts to no less than 60,000 dollars a year. It also produces, in some parts, very large olives, of which they make oil and pickles.

ARICA, a town and port in the province of Los Charcas, in the kingdom of Peru; being the port-town to most of the mines in that country. It is a place of vast trade, and very populous; seldom without a good deal of shipping. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes, which has also hurt its trade. No rain ever falls here; the houses are therefore without wroofs, and they look on the outside as a place in ruins. Their chief trade is agi, or Guinea pepper, which the Spaniards planted, and of which they sell to the value of 80,000 crowns: the valley of Arica is famous for little else. Lat. 18. 20. N. Long. 70. 20. W.

ARRACIFFE, a port-town in Brasil, in South America, in the captainship of Pernambuco; it is esteemed the strongest in all Brasil. The port consists of a suburb, in which are some large houses, and repositories for stores; and is built upon a narrow passage, with a castle to defend the entrance. Notwithstanding which, James Lancafter found means to enter the harbour, in 1595, with seven English vessels, and made himself



## A S S

himself master of the town and castle, where he continued a month, and came away richly laden with plunder; but since that time, the Portuguese have rendered it inaccessible to all enemies. Lat. 8. 20. S. Long. 36. 10. W.

**ARTLEBURGH**, a town in the county of Bristol, in New England. It is remarkable for its great increase of inhabitants, houses, and trade, within a few years; being some time since, an obscure village.

**ARMOUCHIQUOIS**, a wild nation of Indians in Canada, in North America.

**ARUBA**, a little island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch; from whence they bring provisions for their garrisons and negroes. It is one of the little Antilles. Lat. 12. 30. N. Long. 69. 30. W.

**ASANGARO**, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Cusco, in South America, and empire of Peru, 50 leagues from that city; it breeds numbers of cattle. In some parts of it to the N. E. are some silver mines; and it produces papas, quinoas, and canaguas. Of the two last they make chicha, as others do from maize.

**ASSINIBOILS**, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting the forests of Canada.

**ASSEMPOLI**, a vast lake in Canada, in North America, abounding with whales; and is supposed to communicate with the Northern Sea.

**ASSINOIS**, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting the forests of Canada.

**ASSUMPTION**, a city in the empire of Peru. It stands on the eastern banks of a river of its own name, a little above the place where the Picolmago falls into it; having Villa Rica on the north, and La Plate on the south. It was built

## A V E

by the Spaniards, in 1538; and is remarkable for its healthy situation, as well as for the number of its inhabitants; having, besides several hundred Spanish families, a vast number of the Maffizos and Mulattos. The territory about it is rich and fruitful, producing plenty and variety both of native and exotic fruits. The Spaniards who reside here are the flower of the gentry who settled in this place, when the dregs of their countrymen were transplanted to other parts. The air is here so temperate, that the trees and earth are clothed with a continued verdure; and it is so luxuriant in fruits, all sorts of cattle, and the other necessaries and luxuries of life, as to be equalled by no other part of America. The town lies about 50 leagues above the confluence of the Paragua and Parana; where the former begins to be called Rio de la Plata. Near the city is a lake, noted for having in the middle of it a rock, which shoots itself up to a prodigious height like an obelisk. Lat. 24. 17. S. Long. 59. 35. W.

**ATTACAMA**, a town, province, and jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, 120 leagues from la Plata; fertile, and remarkable for the fish called Tolo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. This province divides the kingdom of Peru from that of Chili.

**AVANCAÏ**, a jurisdiction subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies four leagues N. E. of that city. It abounds in sugar canes, fruits, and corn.

**AVES**, one of the Carribee islands, situated near Marigalante, in the West Indies. It is called Aves, or Bird Island, from the innumerable quantity of birds which reside here, and lay their eggs in the sand.

AUGUS-



A Y E

AUGUSTIN ST. a city in Florida, in North America, situated on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, washed by the Atlantic ocean, about 80 leagues from the mouth of the gulph of Florida, or channel of Bahama, and 47 from the town and river of Savannah. It is built along the shore, at the bottom of a hill, in an oblong square, divided into four streets. Near it is the church and monastery of the order of St. Augustin. The castle is called St. John's Fort, built of soft stone, has four bastions, a courtin 60 yards long, a parapet nine feet thick, and a rampart 20 feet high, casemated, arched, and bomb-proof. There are 50 pieces of cannon, 16 of which are brass, and some are 24 pounders; it has a covered way, and the town is entrenched with 10 saliant angles. In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took it; and in 1665, it was plundered by captain Davis the buccaneer. The English and Indians of Carolina attackèd it again in 1702, under colonel Moore, who abandoned it after three months siege, and plundering and burning the country, leaving the ships and stores to the enemy, on the sight of some Spanish cruisers; and marched back to Charles-town, 300 miles by land. General Oglethorp was the last who besieged it, in 1740; he bombarded both the town and castle, but was obliged to raise the siege. This town, as well as Georgia, is within the limits of South Carolina; though unjustly kept from us by the Spaniards. Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 81. 10. West.

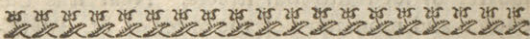
AUGUSTINE, ST. a cape in Brasil, on the Atlantic-ocean, 300 miles N. E. of the bay of All-Souls. Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 35. 8. W.

AYENNIS, a nation of wild Indians, inhabiting part of Florida.

AYMA-

## B A H

**AYMARAES**, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru. in South America; subject to the bishop of Cusco, 40 leagues S. W. of that city. It abounds in sugars, cattle, corn, and mines of gold and silver, which are, for the most part neglected, as it is but thinly inhabited.



## B A H

**BABAHOYO**, a village and custom-house, being the landing place in the river of Guaguquil, from that city. Here the merchandizes from Peru, and Terra Firma, and their respective provinces, are landed.

**BAEZA**, the chief town of the district of Quixos, in the province of Quito, in the empire of Peru, in South America, and the residence of a governor; about 50 miles from Quito, southward. It was built by Don Rameiro d'Avilos, in 1559. Their chief manufacture is spinning and weaving cotton. Lat. 01. 05. S. Long. 78. 10. W.

**BAFFINS BAY**, a gulph in North America, so called from one Baffin, who discovered it in 1662, in his attempt to find a northwest passage into the South Sea. This bay runs from Cape Farewel into West Greenland; and lies between the parallels of 60. and 80. deg. N. Lat. It abounds with whales, especially the upper part of it.

**BAHAMA**, the name of a cluster, and also of the chief of the Bahama islands; lying in Lat. 26. 45. N. and between 78. and 81. W. Long. in the West Indies; about 15 or 20 leagues



## B A L

leagues from the coast of Florida, and about 10 west from the island of Lucaya; from which these islands are also called Lucaya islands; from this Lucaya, it is divided by a dangerous, though broad channel. It is about 13 leagues long, and eight broad. It is very fruitful, the air serene, watered with multitudes of springs and brooks. It produced great quantity of saffras, sarsaparilla red-wood, which were all destroyed by the Spaniards. Its chief produce now is Indian wheat, fowls, and a particular kind of rabbits; they have other provisions from Carolina. Their chief commerce is assisting, with provisions, ships which are driven in here by boisterous winds. On the north lies the great sand bank, called the Bahama Bank, which extends itself northward 60 miles. The streight of Bahama lies between the coast of Florida, and the Lucaya. The Spanish ships are forced to wait an opportunity to pass this streight, from the Havanna homeward; and the streight is 16 leagues broad, and 45 long; which shews of what importance the Bahama islands are to England; and what advantage the Spaniards might make of them against us in time of war; but they have been strangely neglected. The Bahama Islands are reckoned 4 or 500, small and great, but most of them only dangerous rocks.

**BALDIVIA**, or rather **VALDIVIA**, a port town on the river of its name, in the kingdom of Chili, 195 miles from Conception, on the South Sea coast; built by Peter Valdivia, who gave it his name, in 1552. There are many gold mines here; and the Spaniards have erected several strong forts, and lesser batteries, to defend

## B A R

send its entrance, as it is supposed to be the key of the South Seas. It is enclosed with walls built of earth, and defended by 12 pieces of cannon, which are 16 pounders. To the entrance of the harbour, there are at least 100 pieces of cannon on each side. The whites of Peru and Chili, banished for their crimes, are sent hither to support it. The Dutch made themselves masters of it, in 1643; but were obliged to abandon it, leaving all their cannon, 30 or 40 pieces, baggage, and stores; on advice that succours were arriving to oppose them from Peru. The viceroy sends 30,000 crowns a year, to support the garrison. There are great rains here, during six months in the winter. Lat. 40. 5. N. Long. 80. 15. W.

**BALTIMORE**, a county the most northern in the province of Maryland, in North America, on the W. side of the bay of Chesapeek, reaching to the bottom of it: its chief town is also called Baltimore. The houses are straggling; so that the township is rather a scattered village, or parish. This county is called from lord Baltimore of Ireland, 1631, to whom it was granted by king Charles I. Its capital lies in N. Lat. 40. 50. and 77. 5. W. Long.

**BANTRY**, or **BRAINTREE**, a little town, with a free-school, in the county of Suffolk, in New England.

**BARBADOES**, one of the Carribbee islands, and next to Jamaica for importance, in the West Indies; about 25 miles long, and 14 broad, supposed to contain about 107,000 acres, or 140 square miles. It lies 20 leagues east from St. Vincent, which may be seen from it on a clear day; 25 from St. Lucia, 28 from  
Mar-



## B A R

Martinico, 60 from Trinidad, 80 from Cape de Salinas, and 100 from St. Christopher's: it is usually ranked among the windward division of the Carribbees, being a day or two's sail from Surinam, the Dutch colony. It was the first discovered of any of these islands; and is therefore stiled, Mother of the Sugar Colonies. In the year 1625, when the English first landed here, they found it absolutely desolate: it had not the appearance of having been peopled, even by the most barbarous Indians. There was no kind of beast, either of pasture or of prey; neither fruit, herb, nor root, for supporting the life of man. Yet, as this climate was good, and the soil appeared fertile, some gentlemen, of small fortunes in England, became adventurers. But the first planters had all the difficulties, of clearing away the obstructing woods, and almost impenetrable forests, that lay in their way. But by degrees, things were mollified by patience and perseverance. Some of the trees yielded fustic for the dyers; cotton and indigo, agreed well with the soil; and tobacco, about that time, began to be fashionable in England. Yet after all, the court took little notice of this infant colony; sending over a very unworthy, and unfaithful favourite, the earl of Carlisle, who, by his disservices, rather nipped, than assisted its growth. However, as this island had the hardiest breeding, and the most laborious infancy of any of our settlements, so it was far stronger in its stamina, grew with greater speed, and that to an height, which if not evident, could scarcely be believed. About 20 years after its first settlement, in 1650, it contained upwards

of

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of 50,000 whites, of all sexes and ages, and a much greater number of blacks, and Indian slaves. The former they bought, the latter they acquired by means not at all to their honour; for they seized those unhappy men, without any pretence whatsoever, in the neighbouring islands, and carried them into slavery: a practice, which has rendered the Carribbee Indians irreconcilable to us ever since. This small island, peopled by above 100,000 souls, was not half cultivated. A little before 1645, they learned the art of making sugar; and in a short time, by the means of this improvement, grew every day surprisngly opulent and numerous. About this time, the government of England, which was then in the hands of Cromwell, confined the trade of Barbadoes to the mother-country; which before was managed altogether by the Dutch. Several of the royal party had fled hither and from this island, king Charles II. erected 13 baronets, some of whom were worth 10,000*l.* a year; and no one less than a thousand. In 1676, there appeared no great encrease of their whites; but a visible one in their negroes, who are now upwards of 100,000. They then employed 400 sail of ships, of 150 tons, one with another, in their trade, and their annual exports in sugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, &c. amounted to 360,000*l.* their circulating cash at home was 200,000*l.* It is probable, that Holland itself, or perhaps, the best inhabited parts of China, were never peopled to the same proportion; nor have they, either of them, land of the same dimensions which produces any thing like the same profits; excepting that whereon large cities are built. The plague made great havock here, in 1692; which,

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with our perpetual quarrels, and fruitless French expeditions, reduced the number of whites to 25,000, and the negroes to 80,000. It ships 30,000 hogheads of sugar, to the value of 300,000*l.* besides rum, molasses, cotton, ginger, and cloves. An immense produce for an island, containing little more than 170,000 acres of land; so that by the rise of sugars, the returns of this island are little less than they were in its most flourishing times. It can raise 5000 men of its own militia, and has generally a regiment of regular troops, though not very complete. It is fortified by nature all along the windward shore, by the rocks and shoals; so as to be nearly inaccessible: on the leeward side, it has good harbours; but the whole coast is protected by a good line, of several miles in length, and several forts to defend it at the most material places. They support their own establishment, which is very considerable, with great credit. The governor's place alone, being worth, at least, 6000*l.* a year and other officers have very valuable incomes. The clergy are well provided for, who are of the church of England, which is the religion established here; there being very few dissenters. There appears here beside something more of order, decency, and a settled people, than in any other colony in the West Indies. They have a college founded here, by colonel Codrington. Bridgetown is the capital of the island, which has been very much injured by the late fire. The country of Barbadoes has a very luxuriant and beautiful appearance; swelling here and there into gently rising hills, which, with the verdure of the sugar canes, the bloom and fragrance

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grance of the orange, lemon, lime, and citron trees, a number of elegant and useful plants, and the houses of the planters thick sown all along the country, form a delightful scene. Its products are, besides what is mentioned, the palm, tamarind, fig, aloes, bananas, cedar, mastick, cocoa-tree, and cacao, the last makes chocolate; and also papas, guavas, palmettoes, &c. Lat. 13. 5. N. Long. 59. 32. W. For the trade carried on to Barbadoes, and other sugar islands, the manner of planting the sugarcane, making sugar, rum, &c. see the article JAMAICA.

BARBUDA, or BARBOUTHAS, an island, one of the Carribbees, 35 miles north of Antigua; 53 N. E. from St. Christopher's. It is low land, but fertile, and was planted by the English as early as any of the Leeward Islands, except St. Christopher's; but they were so disturbed by the Carribbeans from Dominica, who generally invaded them twice a year, in the night time, that they were often forced to desert it. At length their numbers in the other islands increasing, and that of the savages decreasing, they repossessed it; so that in a few years it had 1200 inhabitants. It is subject to the Codrington family, who maintain a great number of negroes here. It abounds in black cattle, sheep, kids, fowl, the breeding of which is the chief employment of the inhabitants, who make great profit of their sale to the other islands; and the English here live after the manner of our English farmers, in the way of dealing, buying, fattening, and sending to market. The island produces citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisons, India figs, maize, pease, cocoa nuts, and  
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some tobacco; and several rare and valuable woods, herbs, roots, and drugs; as Brasil wood, ebony, cassia, cinnamon, pine apples, cotton, pepper, ginger, indigo, potatoes, and the sensitive plant. Here are large and dangerous serpents, some however are not venomous, and destroy other vermin, as rats, toads, and frogs. Here is more shipping than at Nevis, and it is better planted than that island is to the south west. Lat. 18. 5. N. Long. 63. 3. W.

**BARBE, ST.** a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, in the neighbourhood of which are very rich silver mines. It lies 500 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 110. 5. W.

**BARNSTABLE,** a town, county, and bay, in New England. At the north end of the bay, where this town is situated, lies Cape Cod. Lat. 41. 5. N. Long. W. 72. 6. W.

**BARNWELL,** a fort 20 miles to the N. W. of New Bem, in the county of Craven, in North Carolina.

**BARTHOLOMEW, ST.** one of the Caribbee islands, 25 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and 30 N. E. of Saba. It is reckoned five leagues in circumference, but has little ground fit for manuring. It produces tobacco, cassava, and abounds with woods. The trees most in esteem are, 1. The soap, or aloes-tree. 2. The caleback. 3. The canapia, the gum extracted from which is reckoned an excellent cathartic. 4. The parotane, whose boughs grow downward, taking root again, and form a kind of bulwark and strong fence in time of attack. All along shore, are those kind of trees called the Sea-Trees, whose boughs are wonderfully plaited

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together, and look as if they were glazed. On the shore are also found the sea-star and the sea-apple. Here is an infinite variety of birds, and a peculiar kind of lime-stone, which they export to the adjacent islands. They depend on the skies for water, which they keep in cisterns. It now belongs to the English who took it, in 1746, from the French the conquest being made by two English privateers from Antigua. It is of the more importance to us, as it was a nest of privateers who harrassed our shipping, having at one time 50 of our merchant-ships in the harbour. There is also the *lignum vitæ*, and iron-wood here in great plenty. Lat. 18. 6. N. Long. 62. 15. W.

**BASSETERRE.** See **ST. CHRISTOPHER'S** and **GUARDALOUPE.**

**BASTIMENTOS**, islands near the isthmus of Darien, and somewhat westward of the Sambaloes-islands, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, very near the shore; famous for admiral Hosier's lying before them with a Brittish squadron some years ago. Lat. 9. 10. N. Long. 83. 15. W.

**BATHTOWN**, a small place in the county of Craven, in North Carolina, lying on the northern bank of the river Pantego. Lat. 35. 30. N. Long. 76. 10. W.

**BEAUFORT**, a town in the county of Granville, in South Carolina, situated on the island of Port Royal, 30 miles from Purrysburgh, and 45 from Charles-town to the S. W. It has a good fort, but is not so well fortified as it should be, lying so near Spanish Florida; and is said to be demanded by the Spaniards, as a part of their territories. It is expected however from its  
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harbour, and situation, that it will become the capital of South Carolina, as it is already the station of the British Squadron in those seas.

**BEDFORD**, a small town in the county of West Chester, and province of New York. See **WEST CHESTER** county.

**BEKIA**, or **BOQUIA**, a small island among the Carribbees, 55 miles to the N. E. of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes. It has a safe harbour from all winds, but no fresh water; and is therefore only frequented by the inhabitants of St. Vincent, who came hither to fish for tortoise. The soil produces wild cotton-trees, and plenty of water-melons.

**BERGEN**, a town and county on Hudson's river, in New Jersey, over against New York, and was the first planted of any of this tract; mostly inhabited by Dutch. See **NEW YORK**.

**BERKLEY**, the name both of a town and county in South Carolina, lying to the N. of Colleton county, near Cowper and Ashley rivers: on the N. is a little river called Bowall-river, which with a creek forms an island; and off the coast are several islands called Hunting-islands, and Sillwent's-island. Between the latter and Bowall-river is a ridge of hills, called the Sand-hills. The river Wando waters the N. W. parts of this county, and runs into Cowper-river, both uniting their streams with Ashley-river at Charles-town.

**BERMUDAS**, a cluster of small islands a considerable distance from the continent: hither retired several of the parliament party after the restoration; and Waller the poet has given a very pretty poem on them, it being the place of his flight. They are not altogether 20,000  
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acres, very difficult of access, being, as Waller expresses it, walled with rocks. The air is extremely pleasant; and its fine situation invited the great Berkley, bishop of Cloyne, to solicit queen Anne for founding an university here; the plan of which that great genius had excellently well modelled; but the queen was diverted from this project by the parties of her ministers. The chief business here is building sloop, and other small craft, for the trade between North America and the West Indies. They send nothing to England; though formerly, when the Bermudas hats were brought into fashion by the bishop, they got a good deal of cash from England. The hats were very elegant, made of the leaves of palmettoes; but the trade and the fashion went together. The soil is neglected, and their best production is cedar, with some white-stone, which they send to the West Indies. Their whites are about 5000, and the blacks bred here are the best in America, and as useful as the whites in navigation. The people of Bermudas are poor but healthy, contented and very chearful. It is well adapted to the cultivation of vines, and might be worth while even for the legislature to encourage such an improvement. They are called Summer-islands, not from their pleasant or warm situation, but from Sir John Sommers, who was shipwrecked here; and was the second after John Bermudas, in 1503; that improved the discovery of them. The number of this cluster is computed to be about 400. They are distant from the land's-end 1500 leagues; from the Madeiras 1200, from Hispaniola 400, and 300 from Cape Hat-

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taras in Carolina; which last is the nearest land to them. Lat. 32. 30. N. Long. 65. 10. W.

**BERN, NEW**, a small town in the county of Craven, in South Carolina, lying on the southern bank of the river Pamlico, or Pantego. Lat. 35. 7. N. Long. 76. 20. W.

**BETHLEHEM**, a village in the county of Orange, in the province of New York; very fruitful in pasture, and makes large quantities of excellent butter.

**BIOBIO**, a river in Chili, the largest in that kingdom. It enters the South-Sea in Lat. 37. S. running through veins of gold, and fields of sarsaparilla. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and several Indian nations their enemies, which obliges the former to keep strong garrisons there.

**BIRU**, a town ten leagues from Truxillo, in the South Seas, inhabited by about fourscore Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Mestizos; it is very fertile in most of the necessaries of life. The country is watered by the means of canals cut from the river, and so conveyed to great distances, as at Fruxillo. Lat. 8°. 24'. 59". S. Long. 69. 17. W.

**BLANCO**, an island in South America, 35 leagues from Terra Ferma, and N. of Margarita-island, in the province of New Andalusia. It is a flat, even, low, uninhabited island, dry and healthy, most of it savannas of long grass, with some trees of *lignum vitæ*. It has plenty of guanoes. Lat. 12. 5. N. Long. 64. 6. W.

**BISCAY**, a province of Mexico, abounding in silver mines. It is bounded on the N. by N. Mexico, and on the W. by Florida.

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**BONAIRE**, an island on the coast of Venizuela, in the kingdom of Terra Firma, in South America, and empire of Peru. It lies about 20 leagues from the continent, and belongs to the Dutch. It is about 18 leagues in compass, has a good bay and road on the S. W. side, near the middle of the island. Ships that come from the eastward make in close to shore, and let go anchor in 60 fathom deep water, within half a cable's length of the shore; but must make fast a-shore, for fear of the land winds in the night driving her to sea. The town lies about half a mile from the shore, within land. A governor resides here, who is a deputy to the governor of Curaçoa. There are only a few houses, and about a dozen soldiers, who do little or no duty, as there is no fort, with five or six Indian families, who are husbandmen, and plant maize and Indian corn, some yams and potatoes. There is a great plenty of cattle here, particularly goats, which they send to Curaçoa, salted every year. There is a salt pond here, where the Dutch come in for salt. Lat. 12. 10. W. Long. 68. 20. W.

**BONAVISTE**, a bay on the E. side of the island of Newfoundland, where the English have a settlement.

**BONAVENTURE**, a port-town, situated at the bottom of a deep bay, in the district of Popayan, in Terra Firma, South America. It is inhabited by a few Spaniards, who receive the merchandizes brought from New Spain, and send them to Popayan, and other towns in that province. The harbour is difficult to find without a pilot, as it is as were hid; the roads by land from this fort to the city of Cali in New Gra-

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nada is not to be travelled by beasts of burden; so that travellers, with their baggage, are carried on the backs of Indians in a chair, with which weight they cross rivers and mountains, being entire slaves to the Spaniards, who thus substitute them in the room of horses and mules. It is poorly defended, and yet is the staple for the cities of Cali, Popapan, Santa Fe, and the southern parts of Terra Firma. Lat. 3. 30. N. Long. 50. 10. W.

**BOSTON**, a very noted and opulent trading town, the metropolis of New England, in North America, in the county of Suffolk. It is the largest city of all the British empire in America; and was built the latter end of the year 1630, by a part of the colony which removed hither from Charles-Town, and stands upon a peninsula of about four miles circumference, at the very bottom of Massachuset's-bay, about eight miles from the S. of it. It is the most advantageously situated for trade of any place in North America; on the N. side are a dozen small islands, called the Brewsters, one of which is called Nettle's-island. The only safe way for entrance into the harbour is by a channel so narrow, as well as full of islands, that three ships can scarce pass in a-breast; but there are proper marks to guide them into the fair way; and within the harbour there is room enough for 500 ships to lie at anchor in a good depth of water, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very strong fortress. At the bottom of the bay is a very noble pier, near 2000 feet in length, along which on the N. side extends a row of ware-houses. The head of this pier joins the principal street in the town, which is, like most of the others, spacious and well

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built: the town has a very fine and striking appearance at entering, as it lies at the very bottom of the bay, like an amphitheatre. It has a town-house, where the courts meet, and the exchange is kept, large, and of a tolerable taste of architecture. Round the exchange are a great number of well furnished booksellers shops, which find employment for five printing-presses. There are here ten churches, and it contains about 5000 houses, and at least 30,000 inhabitants. That we may be enabled to form some judgment of the wealth of this city, we must observe that from Christmas 1747, to Christmas 1748, 500 vessels cleared out from this port only for a foreign trade, and 430 were entered inwards; to say nothing of coasting and fishing vessels, both of which are numerous to an uncommon degree, and not less than 1000. Indeed the trade of New England is great, as it supplies a vast quantity of goods from within itself; but is yet greater, as the people in this country are in a manner the carriers for all the colonies in North America and the West Indies; and even for some parts of Europe. They may be in this respect considered the Hollanders of America. The home commodities are principally masts and yards, for which they contract largely with the royal navy; also pitch, tar, and turpentine; staves, lumber, and boards; all sorts of provisions, beef, pork, butter, and cheese, in vast quantities; horses, and live cattle; Indian corn and pease; cyder, apples, hemp, and flax. Their peltry or fur-trade is not ~~so~~ considerable. They have a noble cod fishery upon their coast, which finds employment for a vast number of their people: they  
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are enabled by this branch to export annually above 30,000 quintals of choice cod-fish to Spain, Italy, the British islands, Great Britain, the Mediterranean, &c. and about 20,000 quintals of the refuse sort to the West Indies, for the negroes.

The great quantity of spirits which they distil in Boston from the molasses, received in return from the West Indies, is as surprising as the cheap rate they vend it at, which is under two shillings a gallon. With this they supply almost all the consumption of our colonies in North America, the Indian trade there, the vast demands of their own, and the Newfoundland fishery, and in a great measure those of the African trade. But they are more famous for the quantity and cheapness than excellency of their rum. They are almost the only one of our colonies, which nearly supply themselves with woollen and linen manufactures. Their woollen cloths are strong, close, but coarse and stubborn. As to their linens, that manufacture was brought from the N. of Ireland by some presbyterian artificers, driven thence by the severity of their landlords, or rather the master workmen and employers; and from an affinity of religious sentiments they chose New England for their retreat. As they brought with them a fund of riches in their skill of the linen manufactures, they met with very large encouragement, and exercise their trade to the great advantage of the colony. At present they make very great quantities, and of a very good kind; their principal settlement is in a town, which, in compliment to them, is called Londonderry. Thus does the rigour and avarice of a few em-

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ployers very often lay the foundation of the ruin of a staple commodity, by driving the mine of wealth to seek refuge in a foreign country; and hence it is from the same severity that Naples, and other states of Italy, the Swiss Cantons, &c. are stocked with looms and Irish artificers, to the great loss of the mother-country, Great Britain.

Hats are made in New England, and which, in a clandestine way, find vent in all the other colonies. The setting up these manufactures has been in a great matter necessary to them; for as they have not been properly encouraged in some staple commodity by which they might communicate with Great Britain; being cut off from all other resources, they must have either abandoned the country, or have found means of employing their own skill and industry to draw out of it the necessaries of life. The same necessity, together with their being possessed of materials for building and mending ships, has made them the carriers for the other colonies.

This last article is one of the most considerable which Boston, or the other sea-port towns in New England carry on. Ships are sometimes built here upon commission, and frequently the merchants of the country have them constructed upon their own account; then loading them with the produce of their country, naval stores, fish, and fish-oil principally, they send them out upon a trading-voyage to Spain, Portugal, or the Mediterranean; where, having disposed of their cargo, they make what advantage they can by freight, until such time as they can sell the vessel herself to advantage; which they seldom fail to do, receiving the value of the vessel, as well

as



as the freight of the goods, which from time to time they carried, and of the first home-cargo in bills of exchange upon London; for as they have no commodity to return for the value of above 100,000*l.* which they take in various sorts of goods from England, (except what naval stores they have) they are obliged to keep the balance somewhat even by this circuitous commerce; which though not carried on with Great Britain, nor with British vessels, yet centers in its profits, where all the money made by all the colonies must center at last, namely in London. There was a report made by way of complaint to the legislature of this circuitous, though to them necessary, commerce. It was desired that the exportation of lumber, &c. to the French colonies, and the importation of sugars, molasses, &c. from thence might be stopt. On the other hand, the northern colonies complained that they were not possessed of any manufactures, or staple commodity; and being cut off from this circuitous commerce, they could not purchase so many articles of luxury from Great Britain. The legislature took a middle course: they did not prohibit their exporting lumber, &c. to the French colonies, but laid the imports from thence, as sugars, molasses, &c. under a considerable duty; for they wisely foresaw that the French would have recourse to their own colonies for lumber, by which the Bostonmen would be cut off from so valuable a branch of trade and navigation; and that the latter being driven to such straits, might have been also driven to some extremes, which are not to be avoided when necessity over-rules; and in fact the trade of Boston is clearly on a decline.

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This circumstance ought to interest us deeply; for this colony of New England is very valuable to our common interests, even suppose it sent us nothing, nor took any thing from us, as it is the grand barrier of all the rest; and as it is the principal magazine which supplies our West Indies.

By considering the state of ship-building, the principal branch of Boston, we shall visibly perceive a great decline in that article, which must affect her intimately in all others. In the year 1738, they built at Boston 41 topsail vessels, burthen in all 6324 tons. In 1743 they built 30; in 1746, but 20; and in 1749, but 15; making in the whole only 2450 tons;—an astonishing decline in about 10 years. How it has been since we are not informed; but sure some enquiry should be set on foot to see if by any ill-judged schemes, or by any misgovernment, this great mischief has happened.

There is a light-house erected on a rock for the shipping, and four companies of militia, with 500 soldiers, and good fortifications on any approach, which in such case may be provided with 10,000 effective men in Boston. The government is directed by a governor, a general court, and assembly, to which this city sends four members. The independent religion is the most numerous, as the professors are said to be 14,000; and out of 10 places of worship, six are for this profession. Lat. 46. 26. N. Long. 71. 4. W.

BRAZIL, the name of a large kingdom in South America, belonging to the Portuguese.

The name of Brazil was given to this country, because it was observed to abound with a wood of that name. It extends all along a tract

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of fine sea-coast upon the Atlantic ocean upwards of 2000 miles, between the river of Amazons on the N. and that of La Plata on the S. To the northward the climate is uncertain, hot, boisterous, and unwholesome. The country both there, and even in more temperate parts, is annually overflowed. But to the southward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, and indeed a good way within it, there is no part of the world that enjoys a more serene and wholesome air; refreshed with the soft breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool breath of the mountains on the other. Hither several aged people from Portugal retire for their health, and protract their lives to a long and easy age.

In general, the soil is extremely fruitful, and was found very sufficient for the comfortable subsistence of the inhabitants, until the mines of gold and diamonds were discovered. These, with the sugar-plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture lies neglected; and, in consequence, Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily bread.

The chief commodities which this country yields for a foreign market are, sugar, tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanha, balsam of capivi, and Brazil-wood. The last article, as it in a more particular manner belongs to this country, to which it gives its name, and which produces it in the greatest perfection, it is not amiss to allow a little room to the description of it.

This tree generally flourishes in rocky and barren grounds, in which it grows to a great height, and considerable thickness. But a man who judges of the quantity of timber by the thickness of the tree, will be much deceived; for up-

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on stripping off the bark, which makes a very large part of the plant, he will find from a tree as thick as his body, a log no more in compass than his leg. This tree is generally crooked, knotty like the hawthorn, with long branches, and a smooth green leaf, hard, dry, and brittle. Thrice a year bunches of small flowers shoot out at the extremities of the branches, and between the leaves. These flowers are of a bright red, and of a strong aromatic, refreshing smell. The wood of this tree is of a red colour, hard and dry. It is used chiefly in dying red, but not a red of the best kind; and it has some place in medicine as a stomachic and restringent.

The trade of Brazil is very great, and it increases every year. Nor is this a wonder, since they have opportunities of supplying themselves with slaves for their several works, at a much easier and cheaper rate than any other European power, which has settlements in America; for they are the only European nation which has taken the pains to establish colonies in Africa. Those of the Portuguese are very considerable both for their extent and the number of their inhabitants; and of course they have advantages in that trade which no other nation can have. For besides their large establishment on the western shore of Africa, they claim the whole coast of Zanguebar on the eastern side, which in part they possess; besides several other large territories, both on the coast and in the country; where several numerous nations acknowledge themselves their dependents, or subjects. This is not only of great advantage to them, as it increases their shipping and seamen, and strengthens their commercial reputation, but as it

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leaves them a large field for their slave trade; without which, they could hardly ever supply, upon any tolerable terms, their settlements in Brazil, which carry off such numbers by the severity of the works, and the unwholesomeness of some part of the climate; nor could they otherwise extend their plantations, and open so many new mines as they do to a degree which is astonishing.

I own I have often been surpris'd, that our African traders should chuse so contracted an object for their slave-trade, which extends to little more than some part of the Gold-Coast, to Sierra Leone, and Gambia, and some other inconsiderable ports; by which they have depreciated their own commodities, and raised the price of slaves within these few years above 30 per cent. Nor is it to be wondered, as in the tract in which they trade, they have many rivals; the people are grown too expert by the constant habit of European commerce, and the slaves in that part are in good measure exhausted; whereas, if some of our vessels pass'd the Cape of Good-Hope, and tried what might be done in Madagascar, or on those coasts which indeed the Portuguese claim, but do not nor cannot hold, there is no doubt but that they would find the greater expence and length of time in passing the Cape, or the charge of licences which might be procur'd from the East India company, amply compensated. Our African trade might then be considerably enlarged, our own manufactures extended, and our colonies supplied at an easier rate than they are at present, or are likely to be for the future, whilst we confine ourselves to two or three places which we exhaust,

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and where we shall find the market dearer every day. The Portuguese from these settlements, and this extensive range, draw every year into Brazil between 40 and 50,000 slaves. On this trade all their other depends; and therefore they take great care to have it well supplied: for which purpose the situation of Brazil, nearer the coast of Africa than any other part of America is very convenient; and it co-operates with the great advantages they derive from having colonies in both places.

Hence it is principally that Brazil is the richest, most flourishing, and most growing establishment in all America. Their export of sugar within 40 years is grown much greater than it was, though anciently it made almost the whole of their exportable produce, and they were without rivals in the trade. It is finer in kind than what any of ours, the French, or Spanish sugar-plantations send us. Their tobacco too is remarkably good, though not raised in so large a quantity as in our colonies. The northern and southern part of Brazil abounds in horned cattle; these are hunted for their hides, of which no less than 20,000 are sent annually into Europe.

The Portuguese were a considerable time possessed of their American empire before they discovered the treasures of gold and diamonds, which since have made it so considerable. After the expulsion of the Dutch, the colony remained without much attention from the court of Portugal; until in 1680, a minister of great sagacity advised the then monarch to turn his thoughts to so valuable and considerable a part of his territories. He represented to him, that the climate in the bay of All-Saints, where the capital



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capital flood, was of such a nature as to deaden the activity and industry of the people; but that the northern and southern extremities of Brazil, in a more temperate climate, invited them to the cultivation of the country. The advice was taken. But because it was found that the intolerance and tyranny of the native Portuguese always excited the hatred of the native Brazilians, and consequently obstructed the settlements, they were resolved to people the countries, which were now the object of their care, with those who are called Mestizos; that is a race sprung from a mixture of Europeans and Indians, who they judged would behave better; and who, on account of their connection in blood, would be more acceptable to the Brazilians on the borders, who were not yet reduced. To complete this design, they vested the government in the hands of priests, who acted each as governor in his own parish or district: and they had the prudence to chuse with great care such men as were proper for the work. The consequence of these wise regulations was soon apparent; for, without noise or force, in 15 years they not only settled the sea-coast, but drawing in vast numbers of the natives, they spread themselves above 100 miles more to the westward than the Portuguese settlements had ever before extended; they opened several mines, which improved the revenues; the planters were easy, and several of the priests made no inconsiderable fortunes.

The fame of these new mines drew together a number of desperadoes and adventurers of all nations and colour; who, not agreeing with the moderate and simple manners of the inhabitants of the new settlements, nor readily submitting

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to any order or restraint elsewhere, retired into a mountainous part of the country, but fertile enough, and rich in gold; where, by the accession of others in their own circumstances, they soon became a formidable and independent body, and for a long time defended the privileges they had assumed with good courage and policy. They were termed Paulists, from the town and district called St. Paul, which was their headquarters. But as this odd common-wealth grew up in so unaccountable a manner, so it perished in a manner altogether unknown in this part of the world. It is now heard of no longer. The king of Portugal is in full possession of the whole country; and the mines are worked by his subjects and their slaves, paying him a fifth. These mines have poured almost as much gold into Europe as Spanish America has of silver.

Not many years after the discovery of the gold mines, Brazil, which for a century had been given up as a place incapable of yielding the metals for which America was chiefly valued, was now found to produce diamonds too; but at first of so unpromising a nature, that the working of the mines was forbidden by the court of Portugal, lest, without making any compensation by their number, they might depreciate the trade which was carried on in these stones from Goa. But in spite of this prohibition, a number were from time to time smuggled from Brazil, and some too of such great weight, high lustre, and transparency, that they yielded very little to the finest brought from India. The court now perceived the importance of the trade; and accordingly resolved to permit it, but under such restrictions as might be sufficiently beneficial to the

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crown and subjects; and at the same time preserve the jewels in that scarcity which make the principal part of their value. In 1740, the diamond-mines were farmed at 138,000 crusadoes, or about 26,000 *l.* sterling annually, with a prohibition against employing more than 600 slaves at a time in the works. It is probable that this regulation is not very strictly complied with, the quantity of diamonds being much increased, and their value of course sunk since that time. It is true, that diamonds of the first rank are nearly as dear as ever. None of the diamonds of Brazil have so high a lustre as the first rate of Golonda; and they have generally something of a dusky yellowish cast; but they have been found of a prodigious size. Some years ago we had an account in the news-papers of one sent to the king of Portugal, of a size and weight almost beyond the bounds of credibility; for it was said to weigh 1600 carats, or 6,700 grains, and consequently must be worth several millions.

BRENTFORD, a town in New England, in the county of New Haven; considerable for its iron-works.

BRIDGETOWN, the metropolis of Barbadoes in the West Indies, lying in the S. W. part of the island, and in the parish of St. Michael's. It is situate on the innermost part of Carlisle-bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, being a league and half in breadth, and a league in depth. The neighbouring grounds being low flats were often overflowed by the spring-tides, and are most of them since drained. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's-valley, which runs several miles into the country. It has about 1200 houses mostly brick, very elegant, and is  
said

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said to be the finest and largest in all the Carribee-islands. The streets are broad, the houses high, and there is here also a Cheap-side, where the rents are as dear as those in London. Here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with some forts and castles for its defence; but the town is subject to hurricanes. As the wind generally blows from the E. or N. E. the E. part of the town is called windward, and the W. part leeward. The royal citadel, called St. Anne's-fort, cost the country 30,000*l.* On the E. side of the town is a small fort of eight guns, where the magazines of powder and stores are kept by a strong guard. The number of militia for this town and St. Michael's precinct is 1200 men, who are called the royal regiment of foot-guards. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. About a mile from town to the N. E. the governor has a fine house built by the assembly, called Pilgrims: though the governor's usual residence was at Fontabel. The other forts are to the W. James's-fort, near Stuart's-wharf, of 18 guns: Willoughby's of 20 guns: three batteries between this and Needham's-fort of 20 guns. The church is as large as many of our cathedrals, has a noble organ, and a ring of bells, with a curious clock. Here are large and elegant taverns, eating-houses, &c. with a post-house; and packet-boats have been established here lately to carry letters to and from this place monthly. Lat. 13. 5. N. Long. 59. 2. W. See BARBADOES.

BRIDLINGTON. See BURLINGTON.

BRISTOL, a county and town in New England. The capital is remarkable for the king of



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Spain's having a palace in it, and being killed there; and also for Crown the poet's begging it of Charles II. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 74. 15. W.

**BRISTOL**, the chief town of the county of Bucks in Pennsylvania, about 20 miles from Philadelphia. It stands on the river Delaware, opposite Burlington in West-New-Jersey. It has not above 100 houses; but is noted for its mills of several sorts. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 75. 10. W.

**BRITAIN, LITTLE**, a village in the county of Orange, in the province of New York, North America, very fruitful in pasture, and breeds great numbers of cattle.

**BRITAIN, NEW**, called also Terra de Labrador and Eskemaux, a district of North America, bounded by Hudson's-Bay on the N. and W. by Canada and the river of St. Laurence on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the E. It is subject to Great-Britain; but produces only skins and furs.

**BROOKHAVEN**, a town in North America, in the province of New York and county of Suffolk in Long-Island. See **LONG-ISLAND**.

**BUCKINGHAM**, the most northern county in the province of Pennsylvania, about 20 miles from Philadelphia. This as well as the other counties of this province are mostly situated upon creeks. It borders on Canada.

**BUENOS AYRES**, a bishoprick and government under the jurisdiction of the audience of Charcas, in South America and empire of Peru. It begins S. E. of that province, and extends to all the countries under the temporal government of the same name; westward it extends to Tucumana; and terminates on Paraguay; and is bounded

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bounded on the S. by the land of Magellan. Its countries are watered by the great river of Plate, and were discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis, who lost his life by the treachery of the Indians. It is bounded towards the S. by the lands of Magellan, and its capital is called Nuestra Senora de Buenos Ayres, founded 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza. Cattle abound here in such a manner, that horses are no other cost to the owner than the trouble of taking them. Flesh provisions are so cheap and good here that they are given gratis with the hide, which is the only value attributed to the beast. A horse was sold here for a dollar; and a beast chosen out of a herd of 4 or 500 for four rials. This trade in hides is the grand branch of commerce at Buenos Ayres; a finer country for its fertility in all kind of game, chiefly fish, cannot be conceived.

The city of Buenos-Ayres is 77 leagues from Cape Santa Maria, which lies on the N. coast, near the entrance of the river of Plate. The city is built near Cape Blanco, on the S. side of Rio de la Plata, 50 miles from the mouth of that river, and is called Buenos Ayres from its fine air. The cathedral is a spacious and elegant structure. The chapter is composed of the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and two canons. Here are several convents, and a royal chapel in the castle, where the governor resides. The principal square is very large, and built near the little river. Like most towns situated on rivers, its breadth is not proportioned to its length. The front answering to the square is the castle where the governor constantly resides, and with the other forts has 1000 regular troops. The houses formerly of mud-walls, thatched with straw



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straw and very low, are now much improved; some being of chalk, and others of brick, having one story besides the ground-floor, and most of them tiled. The number of houses are about 4000. There is a small church at the farther end of the city for the Indians. With regard to the œconomical government and magistracy, it corresponds with the other places in South America under the Spanish jurisdiction. The climate here is very little different from that of Spain: there are indeed violent tempests of winds and rains, accompanied with dreadful thunders and lightnings, as fill the inhabitants, though used to them, with terror and consternation; but in summer the excessive heats are mitigated by gentle breezes, which constantly begin at eight or nine in the morning. The city is surrounded by a spacious and pleasant country, free from any obstruction to the sight: and from those delightful plains, the inhabitants are furnished with such a plenty of cattle, that there is no place in the universe where meat is better, or cheaper, as has been observed above. The farthest bay to the E. is called Maldonade, nine leagues from Cape Santá Maria; the other bay is called Montebideo, from a mountain which overlooks it about 20 leagues from the cape. Within the government of Buenos Ayres are three other cities, Santa Fe, Las Conentas, and Monte Video. Part of the towns of the missions of Paraguay belong to the diocese of Buenos Ayres; those which formerly belonged to the government of Paraguay having been separated from it. The ecclesiastical government prevails here, the missionaries being absolute masters of the natives of these Paraguayan provinces, will not permit the natives

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natives to come nearer Buenos Ayres than seven or eight miles; and for the same reason will not permit any of the Spaniards to settle within their missions, which extend above 600 miles up the river: they also prohibit merchants who trade hither to stay longer than two or three days. It is said that these precautions are used by the je-suits to conceal their vast wealth from the curiosity of the Spanish monarchy, through the means of the prying laity, in a country which abounds in gold, and of being witnesses of their luxury and corruption. It is said they train the native Indians to the use of arms, and can bring 40,000 horse into the field, beside foot.

The commerce of Buenos Ayres is very extensive, and indeed such a commerce as no other port in the Spanish West Indies can boast; for hither come from the most distant provinces in the Spanish empire, the most valuable commodities in order to be exchanged for European goods; such are Vigogna wool from Peru, copper from Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. From the towns of Corrientes and Paraguay, the former 250, the latter 500 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are brought hither the finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton-cloth, most of which is used at Buenos Ayres by the slaves and other domesticks; and from Paraguay, the herb so called and so highly valued, being a kind of tea drank all over South America by the better sort, which one branch is computed to amount to a million of pieces of eight annually, all paid in goods, no money being allowed to pass here. These goods are mostly European, and consist in knives, guns, scissars, rib-



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ribbands, taffaties, silk stockings, English hats, English bays and coarse cloth: all these merchandizes are carried through this vast extent of country, in little waggons, though between Co-rientes and this place there are no less than six great rivers, in passing which the cattle are trained to swim, and the goods are passed over in floats. The commerce between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules. Such as are concerned in the former, go first to the governor, and ask his leave to drive a herd of cattle into Peru, which is never refused when backed by a present of some thousand pieces of eight. The next thing is to take 30 or 40,000 wild cows out of the king's pastures, which is performed by persons who follow that business for a livelihood, and who deliver these creatures at about three pieces of eight per head, about 15 shillings. At that rate 30,000 cattle may come to near 100,000 pieces of eight, and at market they may possibly bring about 300,000 pieces. The commerce of mules is carried on by factors, which are sent by the merchants of Peru, who obtain the governor's license by a considerable present; and then address themselves to the natives and inhabitants, specifying the number and times when they shall be delivered. At the appointed times they receive these marks, and stamp them with a hot iron on the shoulders, being from that time to be maintained at their expence. These cost about three or four pieces of eight each, and are driven by pretty quick journies to Salta, about two thirds of the way to Potosi. There they winter, and are fatted with great care. When they are in full flesh they carry them to Potosi, where they are sold for from seven

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ven to nine pieces of eight per head; but such as are carried to Peru or farther, bring 40 or 50 pieces eight, and sometimes come to 100. The trade carried on between this place and Europe should be only by the register-ships from Spain, but besides this there is carried a contraband trade to England and Spain; but there is another with the Portuguese, who possess the opposite shore of Rio de la Plata by means of little vessels under cover, of sending, their own commodities, but really European goods. Lat. 35. 10. S. Long. 75. 50. W.

BULLS, BAY OF, or BABOUL-BAY, a noted bay in Newfoundland, a little to the southward of St. John's-Harbour on the E. of that island. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 50. 10. W.

BURLINGTON, the capital of West Jersey. It is situated on an island in the middle of Delaware-river, opposite to Philadelphia. The town is laid out into spacious streets, and here the courts and assemblies of West Jersey were held. It is directed by a governor, a council, and assembly, was begun to be planted with the other towns from 1688, and continued improving till 1702, and from thence till now. Its situation on the river, and contiguity to creeks and bays, has naturally inclined the inhabitants to fisheries. The country abounds in all sorts of grain, provisions, particularly flour, pork, and great quantities of white pease, which they sell to the merchants of New York, who export them to the Sugar-Islands. They have also trade in furs, whalebone, oil, pitch, tar. This town formerly gave name to a county. It has a town-house, a handsome market-place, two good bridges over  
the



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the river, one called London-Bridge, the other York-Bridge. But the courts of assembly, &c. and that of the governors is in the town of Elizabeth, in the county of Essex, which is by that the most considerable town in the two provinces. It carries on a brisk trade by its easy communication with Philadelphia, through the river Selem, which falls into the bay of Delaware. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 74. 10. W.



## C A L

**CACHIMAYO**, a large river in the empire of Peru, falling into the ocean within two leagues of La Plata.

**CALCAYLARES**, a jurisdiction in South America, and empire of Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, about four leagues W. of that city. Exuberant in all kinds of grain and fruits; but its sugars are greatly lessened from 60 or 80,000 arabas to less than 30,000; but the commodity is of such an excellent kind, that without any other preparation than that of the country, it is equal in colour, hardness, and other qualities to the refined sugars of Europe.

**CALIFORNIA**, a peninsula in the Pacific ocean in North America, washed on the E. by a gulf of the same name, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean, or great South-Sea, lying within the three capes or limits of Cape San Lucas, the river Colorado, and Cape Blanco de San Sebastian,

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bastian, which last is its farthest limit on its western coast which has come to our knowledge. The gulf which washes it on the E. called the Gulf of California, is an arm of the Pacific ocean, intercepted between Cape Corientes on one side, and Cape St. Lucas on the other; that is between the coast of New Spain on the N. E. and that of California on the W. The length of California is about 300 leagues; in breadth it bears no proportion, not being more than 40 leagues across, or from sea to sea. The air is dry and hot to a great degree; the earth is in general barren, rugged, wild, every where over-run with mountains, rocks, and sands, with little water, consequently not adapted to agriculture, planting, or grazing. There are however some level, wide, and fruitful tracts of ground to the W. of the river Colorado in 35°. N. latitude, plenty of water, delightful woods, and fine pastures, which is not to be said of the peninsula taken in general; for the greatest part is not known to us, being unconquered and possessed by the wild Californians and Savages. What we know is mostly from the mission, called the Cabaceras and villages under the visitation, near the coasts. In this peninsula are now found all kinds of domestic animals, commonly used in Spain and Mexico, transported thither from Spain; but here are two species of creatures for hunting, which are not known in Old or New Spain. The first is an animal which the Californians call the Taya; it is as large as a yearling calf, greatly resembling it in figure, excepting its head, which is like that of a deer, the horns very thick resembling those of a ram, its hoof is very large, round, and cloven,

like



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like that of an ox, its skin spotted like the deer, with a short tail; the flesh is very palatable, and, to some tastes, exquisite. The other species differ very little from a sheep, but larger, well covered with excellent wool, the flesh agreeable, and they run wild. There are very large bears, something like the buffalo, about the size of a steer, but shaped and horned like a stag, with very long hair, a foot at least, its tail a yard long, and half a yard in breadth, and the feet cloven like those of an ox. Here are vast numbers of a species of beavers, and poisonous creatures, such as vipers, elfts, scorpions, tarantulas, &c. There is an infinite variety of birds, as turtle-doves, herons, quails, pheasants, geese, ducks, and pigeons. Birds of prey as vultures, ossiphrages, horn-owls, falcons, hawks, crows, ravens, &c. The singing-birds are here too, such as the lark, nightingale, &c. There are great numbers of gulls who live on pilchards, and are remarkable for their size, being equal to a very large goose, with monstrous craws, in which they carry their prey to their young. If one of these gulls be sick or maimed, the others bring it food and lay it before him, especially pilchards. As to timber, the land near Cape San Lucas is level, fertile, and more woody than any other part. Among the plants the principal is the pitahaya, a kind of beech, the fruit of which forms the greatest harvest for the poor Indians. It differs from all other trees, having no leaves, but a fruit like the horse-chestnut. There are very good red junas, figs, and plumbs; the plumb-tree, instead of gum and resin, exudates a fragrant incense. The natives live mostly by hunting or fishing. It is natural to suppose that there are several rich mines in California.

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fornia. Of fish there is an infinite variety and plenty, and very large whales. The abundance of pearls of exceeding lustre has rendered California famous all over the world, and now extensive pearl-fisheries are carried on along its coasts, from which those concerned raise large fortunes in a short time.

The characteristicks of the Californians are stupidity and insensibility, want of knowledge and reflection, a total indocility, excessive sloth, pusillanimity, love of trifles, uninventive, intractable, obstinate, and cruel. It is not easy for an European to conceive any adequate idea of a Californian; nor is there among those who wear the human form a set of more insensible people, except the Hottentots. They live wild in forests, wandering in search of game, like the other wild beasts of the country, having as far as appears to us neither laws military or political, nor any outward forms of worship; for in the most unfrequented corners of the globe there is not a nation so stupid, of such contracted ideas, and so weak both in body and mind as those wretched people. Their understanding comprehends little more than what they see; abstract ideas, much less a chain of reasoning, being far beyond their power; so that they scarce improve their first ideas, and these are in general false, or at least inadequate. It is in vain to represent to them any future advantage or dangers that will result from doing or refraining from this or that particular immediately present; the relation of means and ends, being beyond the stretch of their faculties, nor have they the least notion of pursuing such intentions as will procure them some some future good, or  
guard



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guard themselves against evils : their insensibility with regard to corporal objects which lie before them, being so great, so inveterate, and so invincible, that it may easily be perceived, what sentiments they must have of future rewards and punishments. They have only a few faint glimmerings of the moral virtues, and vices ; so that some things appear good and others evil, without any reflection, and though they enjoyed the natural light of reason, and that divine grace which was given to all without distinction ; yet the former was so weak, and the latter so little attended to, that profit and pleasure, appetite and sensuality, without any regard to decency, seem to be the sole motives of all their actions : their will is proportionate to their faculties ; their passions moving in a most contracted and narrow sphere. Ambition they have, and would rather be supposed strong than brave ; the objects of ambition with us, as honour, fame, reputation, titles, posts, or distinctions of superiority, are absolutely unknown to them ; so that this powerful spring of action, the cause of so much seeming good and evil in the world, has no influence here. The most that is observed in them is some sensibility of emulation ; to see their companions praised or rewarded seems to awaken them, and is indeed the only thing which has force enough to stimulate them, or rouse them from the supine sloth and infatuation in which they are almost irretrievably sunk. They are equally free from avarice ; that destructive passion among them is unknown. The utmost extent of their desires is to get the present day's food without much fatigue, taking little care for that of the ensuing day. As for furniture,

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it consists only in their instruments, mean as they are for hunting, fishing, or fighting. They have neither stated habitations, fields, nor division of land; neither sowing, or rearing cattle; having no knowledge of any distinction of rights, than first to gather, and first possess the spontaneous productions of the earth. This disposition of mind, as it gives them up to an amazing languor, and lassitude, their lives fleeting away in a perpetual inactivity and abhorrence of any labour; so it likewise induces them to be attracted by the first object, which their own fancy, or the persuasion of another places before them, and at the same time renders them prone to change and to vary from their first resolutions with the same facility. They look with indifference on any kindness done them. They have no notion of an obligation. The brutes seem to have some; the Californians actually have none. Their hatred and revenge are excited by the slightest causes; but they are as easily appeased, even without gaining satisfaction, especially if they meet with opposition. Their rancour and fury last no longer than while they meet with no resistance: the least thing daunts them; and, when once they begin to yield, their fear will make them stoop to the basest indignities. As on the contrary, by obtaining any advantage they swell in a most inordinate pride. In a word they may be compared to children in whom the unfolding of reason is not completed. They may indeed be called a nation who never arrived at manhood. Their predominant passion is suitable to such a disposition, in which they make so little use of reason: I mean a violent fondness of trifles, all kinds of diversion,

plea-



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pleasure, festivals, games, in which they brutishly waste their miserable days. But however, they are not tainted with vices common among us; they have no inebriating liquors; on festivals indeed they intoxicate themselves with tobacco, which grows wild. They are strangers to theft, and are cruel only to their enemies; for they are easily persuaded either to good or ill, which to them is quite indifferent. The government of the Californians cannot be supposed to exceed the short limits of their capacity; there being among them no right, distinction, no division of lands, and consequently no succession to immoveables, nor any other claim to patrimonial right; nor on the other hand any complaints of illegal intrusion. Every nation or language consists of several rancherias, more or less in number, according to the fertility of the soil, and each rancheria of one or more families united by consanguinity. They have no chiefs or superiors to whom they pay obedience; and the natural obedience from sons to fathers is extinguished: when the former grow up, every family is governed according to its own fancy. There were indeed some among them who pretending to sorcery, but who were no better than paltry jugglers, were possessed of some kind of authority; but this lasted no longer than during the festival, sickness, or other incident which excited their fear to superstition. However, in some of the rancherias, the Spanish missionaries found one two or more who gave orders for gathering the products of the earth; directed the fisheries, or presided in warlike expeditions in case of a breach with another strange rancheria or nation. This dignity was not obtained by blood, descent,

age, suffrage, or formal election: it flowed from necessity, which render it natural with a tacit consent; that he who appeared brave, expert, artful, or eloquent, should in consequence of such uncommon endowments rise to the command; but even such authority was limited by the fancy of those, who, without knowing why or how he commanded, tacitly submitted. This leader or chieftain conducted them to the forests and sea-coasts in quest of food; sent or received the messages, and answers to and from the adjacent states; spirited them up to the revenge of injuries, whether feigned, or real, and thus headed them in their search for food, or expeditions in their wars, ravages, and depredations: in all other instances, every person was master of his own liberty. The dress throughout the whole peninsula was entirely uniform; for the males, whether children, or adults, went entirely naked. But in this naked similarity there was some diversity in the ornaments; some decorated their heads with strings of pearl found in oysters, with those they braided their hair, interweaving small feathers. Those of Loretto wore round their waist a decent girdle, and on their forehead a curious fillet of net-work, with some wrought figures of nakar, and sometimes with small fruits like beads, adorning their arms with the same in the manner of bracelets. The Cochines wore round their heads a kind of turban of nakar, adorned with mother of pearl. Probably this occasioned the error of Sir Francis Drake, who supposed these to be kings, that offered him the crown and scepter. The women in some parts go naked as the men, though in general they now wear petticoats from a kind of palm, whose



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whose leaves being beaten gives a filament or thread, which they make them of, and also a short cloke or mantle round their shoulders. They cover their heads with net-work adorned with nakar and pearl; and some wear pearl-necklaces, with the stones of fruits, small sedge, and bits of shells. Some of them wear a short petticoat, which only covers the waist to the knee; others make coverings for the waist only, being naked every where else, made of the threads of mescal, and in want of that with the skins of beasts killed by their husbands. Their chief festival, is that of the distributing these skins to the women for the ensuing year's clothing, accompanied by the jugglers, with vociferation, frantic dances, and inebriation by tobacco. They live in the same state of nature as to their huts, being only formed by the junction of trees, and in summer among rocks and caverns to watch their prey. They have no furniture of any sort, but what a man may carry on his back; a light boat, a dart, a dish, a bowl, a bone which they use as an awl, a little piece of touch-wood for making their fire, pita nets to hold their fruits and seeds for their eating; another like a bag, fastened to their shoulders in which they carry their children, and lastly their bow and arrow. The furniture is carried by the women, the men carrying the boat, bows, arrows, spears, &c. The boat is made of the bark of trees. They excel the Europeans in making all kind of net-work, though they have none of our conveniencies. Plurality in wives is common among them but adultery not; as no one will take a woman who is the property of another. If little or nothing of religion was to be found in California, they were however

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quite strangers to idolatry; they neither worshiped the creatures nor the Creator, having neither places of worship, nor idols, using neither prayer, vows, or any other mark of knowing a God. This in the general; but there were some speculative tenets found among several nations of the Californians; for they had some idea of the Unity and faint traces of the Trinity, supposed to have been taught them by tradition from christian ancestors; they had a notion of the eternal generation of the logos, and other articles of the christian religion, though mixed with a thousand absurdities. The southern Indians are said to have believed, ‘ That there is in heaven a lord, or great power, called Niparaya, ‘ who made the earth, and the sea, gives food ‘ to all creatures, created the trees, with every ‘ thing we see, and can do whatever he pleases. ‘ That we cannot see him, because he has no ‘ body. This Niparaya has a wife, called ‘ Anayicoyondi; though he makes no use of her, ‘ as having no body, yet he has by her three ‘ sons in some other strange manner. Of these ‘ one is Quayayp Man, and Anayicoyondi was ‘ delivered of him in the mountains of Acaragui. ‘ Quayayp has been with them, and taught ‘ them. He was very powerful, and had a ‘ great number of men; for he went into the ‘ earth, and brought people from thence. At ‘ length the Indians through hatred killed him, ‘ and at the same time put a wreath of thorns ‘ about his head; he is dead to this day, but remains very beautiful and without any corruption: blood is continually running from him, ‘ he does not speak as being dead; but he has a ‘ tecolate, or owl, which speaks for him. There ‘ are



C A L.

are more inhabitants in heaven than in earth ;  
 and formerly there were great wars above :  
 that a person of eminent power, called Wae,  
 or by some Tuparan, rose up against the su-  
 preme lord Niparaya, and being joined by nu-  
 merous adherents dared to stand a battle with  
 him, but was totally defeated by Niparaya,  
 who immediately deprived Tuparan of all his  
 power, his fine pitahayas, and his other pro-  
 visions, turned him out of heaven, and con-  
 fined him and his followers in a vast cave under  
 the earth, and created the whales in the seas  
 to be as guards, that they should not leave their  
 place of punishment. That the supreme lord  
 Nipayraya does not love that people should  
 fight ; and that those who die by a spear or ar-  
 row do not go to heaven. But on the con-  
 trary Wae Tuperan wishes, that all people  
 were continually fighting, because all who are  
 killed in battle go to his cave.' There are two  
 parties among the Indians, one siding with Ni-  
 paraya, who are a discreet people, readily  
 listening to information ; and the other party  
 siding with Wae Tuperan, who believe that the  
 stars are shining pieces of metal ; these are nu-  
 merous and pretend to forcery, or juggling ;  
 they believe that the moon was created by Cucu-  
 numia ; the stars by Purutabui, and the like  
 monstrous notions. It is now about two cen-  
 turies since the coast of California has been vi-  
 sited by Europeans ; the inhabitants of Mexico  
 from the western coast of New Spain have fre-  
 quented the gulf of California to fish for pearls ;  
 and others have arrived at the western coasts by  
 the way of the South-Sea. There might there-  
 fore, among a great number of accidents, as ship-

## C A L

wrecks or others, some person or persons of the christian religion have been thrown among them, and infused the principles which they have so odly mixed and confused by corruption. Sir Francis Drake put his pilot Morera a-shore at Cape Mendozino, for having raised a mutiny in the ship; and so lately as the year 1741, the Russians were obliged to leave part of a ship's company on shore on the same coast of America; which gives room for similar accidents. They have another great festival, namely the time of gathering the pitahayas, or fruits, celebrated with mad and frantic rejoicings, which last three days, and are as the vintages and harvests of the Europeans, the funds of their natural support. Their edues or priests were those who pretended to sorcery, by imposing on their credulity, that they had conversation with spirits or demons. This feigned commerce gained them great authority with these Indians. These impostors, called also the Hechireros, having acquired the knowledge of the particular virtue of herbs and plants, practised cures. They applied a tube of a hard black stone, called the chacuaco to the part affected, through which they blew or sucked, and sometimes applied through them the cimmaron, or wild tobacco; and it was not difficult for these to practise a thousand deceits on the poor credulous Indians. These have no where, however, so great authority, as at the festivals which they direct and preside over; to which end they dress themselves in strange habits, consisting of a long cloak, made of human hair, having their heads adorned with a very high plumage composed of the feathers of hawks, and holding a monstrous fan, formed of the  
larger



## C A L

larger feathers. Sometimes they cover their heads with the tails of deers, and the Cochines add two strings of the hoofs, one as a chain round the necks, and the other as a girdle; they daub their bodies with various colours. They then open the festival with sucking the chacuaco, till almost drunk with the smoke, and begin their vociferations, pretending to have tablets with devices left them by their spirits, which figures they teach the boys of Loretto, the people all the while, eating and drinking till intoxicated with the wild tobacco, and after proceed to the greatest indecencies, the two sexes mingling indiscriminately, as if determined to violate every principal of shame and modesty.

**CALLAO**, a sea-port town in the kingdom of Peru, being the port or harbour of Lima, and is situated two leagues from that city. It extends along the sea-coast; so that it is much longer than it is broad. On the N. side runs the river which waters Lima, on which side is a small suburb built only of reeds. There is another on the S. side; they are both called Pitipizti, and inhabited by Indians. To the E. are large and extensive plains, adorned with beautiful orchards, watered by canals cut from the river. The town is built on a low flat point of land. It was fortified in the reign of Philip IV. with an inclosure, flanked by ten bastions on the land side, and by some redans, and plain bastions on the edge of the sea, where there are four batteries, to command the port and road, which is the greatest, finest, and safest in all the South-Sea. There is anchorage every where in every depth of water, on an olive coloured coze,

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without danger of rocks or shoals, except one, which is three cables length from the shore, about the middle of the island of St. Laurence, opposite to La Galatea. The little island of Callao lies just before the town. In the opening between those two islands, there are two small islands, or rather rocks; there is also a third very low, but half a league out at sea, S. S. E. from the N. W. point of the island of St. Laurence. The king maintains here some Spanish foot, with a few marines, besides which are the town militia, which have no pay. Part of the fortifications were in bad repair in 1713, in which there were five breaches, and the sea daily ruins the wall since the stone-key was built, which stops the S. W. surf, and thereby occasions a return of the sea which saps the wall of the town. The curtains are at top but nine feet thick, two and a half of earth, as much of banquette, and three of stone and mortar. The rest of the thickness is of unburnt bricks with a little stone wall within. The rampart of the bastions has five fathoms of earth, laid with unequal planks to serve for a plat-form for the cannon, the whole of masonry, but ill built; every bastion is vaulted and has a magazine of powder, &c. for the service of the artillery, that is mounted on it. There are generally three or four pieces of brass cannon always mounted on each of them; seventy of which should be the complement of 12, 16, and 24 pounders. Among these pieces are ten culverins from 17 to 18 feet long; whereof there are eight mounted to fire on the road, which are said to carry near two leagues. Besides the artillery on the rampart, there are nine field-pieces, mounted,

and



## C A M

and ready for service. There are also 120 brass guns of several sizes, designed for the king's ships. The level of the town is not above nine or ten feet higher than the high-water mark, which does not rise and fall above four or five feet. However, it sometimes exceeds; so that it overflows the out-skirts of the town, and it is to be feared, it may sometime or other destroy it. The place is very troublesome, for dust is not tolerable even in a village. Near the sea side is the governor's house and the viceroys palace, which take up two sides of a square; the parish church makes the third; and a battery of three pieces of cannon form the fourth. The corps de garde and the hall for arms are near the viceroy's palace. In the same street on the N. side are the ware-houses for the merchants, which the Spanish ships bring from Chili, Peru, and Mexico. The number of inhabitants are about 500. The churches are built of canes interwoven, and covered with clay, or painted white. There are five monasteries and an hospital. Lat. 12. 14. S. Long. 76. 22. W.

**CALVERT**, a county in the province of Maryland in North America, bordering on Charles County in the same province, from which it is divided by the river Paluscent, as also from Prince George's County. The capital of this county is called Calverton; and lies in lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 76. 30. W.

**CAMANA**, a jurisdiction in South America and empire of Peru, very extensive, but full of deserts, under the bishop of Arequipa, some distance from the South-Sea coast. Eastward it extends to the borders of the Cordillera; abounds in grain, fruits, and some silver mines.

## C A M

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of the county of Middlesex in New England, in North America; stands on the N. branch of Charles-River, near Charles-Town, seven miles N. W. of Boston. It has several fine houses and good streets. It changed its old name of Newton for that of Cambridge, on account of the university called Harvard College, which consists of two spacious colleges built of brick, one called Harvard College, and the other Stoughton Hall, the chief projectors and endowers thereof. It was projected in 1630, and was at first no more than a schola illustris, or academical free-school, till May 1650, when it was incorporated by a charter from the government of Massachusetts's colony; so that by donations from several learned patrons, namely, archbishop Usher, Sir John Maynard, Sir Kenelm Digby, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Theophilus Gale, fellow of Magdalen College. There were before the accession of queen Anne above 4000 books of the most valuable authors. The college consists of a president, five fellows, and a treasurer. There was an additional college erected for the Indians, but being found impracticable in its intention has been turned into a printing-house. Lat. 42. 5. N. Long. 71. 11. W.

CAMPEACHY, a town in the audience of Old Mexico, or New Spain, and province of Yucatan in South America, situated on the bay of Campeachy near the shore. Its houses are well built of stone: when taken by the Spaniards, it was a large town of 3000 houses, and had considerable monuments both of art and industry. There is a good dock and fort, with a governor and garrison which commands both the  
town



## C A N

town and harbour. The English in 1659 storm-  
ed, and took it only with small arms, and a se-  
cond time by surprize in 1678. The port is  
large, but shallow. It was a stated market for  
logwood, of which great quantities grow in the  
neighbourhood, before the English landed there,  
and cut it at the isthmus, which they entered at  
Triesta Island, near the bottom of the bay, 40  
leagues S. W. from Campeachy. The chief  
manufacture is cotton cloth. Lat. 20. 40. N.  
Long. 91. 50. W.

CANADA, or New France, a colony in  
North America, belonging to the French. The  
limits of this large country are variously fixed by  
the geographers, some extending them quite  
from Florida to the northern boundaries of  
America, or from 33 to 63 degrees N. la-  
titude; though Canada, properly so called, and  
distinguished, is only a small province of this  
whole tract, and seated on the S. and E. of the  
river St. Laurence, and E. of its mouth. Others  
bound it on the N. by the land called Labrador,  
or New Brittany; on the E. by the northern sea  
and New England, &c. on the S. by Florida,  
and on the W. by New Mexico, and the un-  
known tracts N. of it. According to which, it  
will extend itself from the 25th to the 53d degree  
of N. latitude, and from 76 to 93 of W. longi-  
tude: but its greatest extent is commonly taken  
from S. W. to N. E. that is, from the province  
of Padoau, in New Spain, to Cape Charles,  
near the bay of St. Laurence, which is reckoned  
near 900 leagues. Baron Hontan makes it to  
reach only from 39 to 65 degrees of latitude;  
that is, from the S. side of the lake Erie to the  
N. side of Hudson's Bay, and in longitude from  
the

## C A N

the river Mississippi to Cape Raze in Newfoundland; but it is plain from the more recent surveys, published by Mons. Bellin, that the province of Louisiana is, by this French geographer, made to reach farther by a great many degrees westward, than the river abovementioned; though, how far the French think proper to extend it, no one can decide; but they are sure always to take elbow room enough, notwithstanding they may happen, in this part of the world, to encroach a few hundred leagues now and then upon the English, whom they would gladly extirpate from all North America.

As its extent is so great both in length and breadth, its temperature, climate, soil, &c. cannot but vary accordingly: all that part which is inhabited by the French, and which is mostly along the banks of the great river St. Laurence is, generally speaking, excessive cold in winter, though hot in summer, as most of those American tracts commonly are, which do not lie too far to the northward. The rest of the country, as far as it is known, is intersected with large woods, lakes, and rivers, which render it still colder; it has, however, no inconsiderable quantity of fertile lands, which, by experience, are found capable of producing corn, barley, rye, and other grain, grapes, and fruit, and, indeed, almost every thing that grows in France; but its chief product is tobacco, which it yields in large quantities.

There is likewise plenty of stags, elks, bears, foxes, martins, wild cats, and other wild creatures in the woods, besides wild fowl and other game. The southern parts, in particular, breed great numbers of wild bulls, deer of a small size,  
divers



## C A N

divers sorts of roebucks, goats, wolves, &c. a great variety of other animals both wild and tame.

The meadow grounds, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and breed great quantities of large and small cattle; and, where the arable land is well manured, it produces large and rich crops. The mountains abound with coal mines, and some, we are told, of silver, and other metals, though we do not learn that any great advantage is yet made thereof. The marshy grounds, which are likewise very extensive, swarm with otters, beavers, and other amphibious creatures; and the rivers and lakes with fish of all sorts.

The lakes here are both large and numerous; the principal of which are those of Erie, Michigan, Hufon, Superior, Frontenac, or Optavia, Napyfing, Temiscaming, besides others of a smaller size; but the largest of them is that which they name Superior, or Upper Lake; which is situate the farthest N. and is reckoned above 100 leagues in length, and about 70 where broadest, and hath several considerable islands in it; the chief whereof are the Royal Isle, Philipeau, Pont Cartrain, Maurepas, St. Anne, St. Ignatius, the Tonerre, or Thunder Island, and a large number of smaller ones, especially near the coasts.

The whole country abounds with very large rivers, which it is endless to enter into a detail of; the two principal are those of St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi. The former of which abounds with no less variety than plenty of fine fish, and receives several considerable rivers in its course. The entrance into the bay of St. Lawrence lies between Cape de Reteg, on  
the

## C A N

the island of Newfoundland, and the N. cape in that called the Royal Island, or more commonly Cape Breton. That of the Mississippi, which runs through the greatest part of the province of Louisiana from N. to S. is called by the French the river of St. Louis, and by the natives Mischispi, Mississippi, and Meschagamisii, on account of the vast tract of ground which it overflows at certain seasons; and by the Spaniards also called La Palisada from the prodigious quantities of timber which they send down upon it in floats to the sea. It is navigable above 450 leagues up from its mouth. The spring-head of this river is not yet satisfactorily known; but it is certain, that it discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico by two branches, which form an island of considerable length.

Canada, in its largest sense, is divided into eastern and western, the former of which is commonly known by the name of Canada, or New France; and the latter which is of later discovery, Louisiana, in honour of the late Lewis XIV. See LOUISIANA. The capital of Canada, properly so called, is QUEBEC, which see.

CANAR ATAN, or great Canar, a village in the dependence of the city of Cuenca, under the jurisdiction of the province of Quito in South America, in the Torrid Zone. It is remarkable for the riches concealed in the adjacent mountains.

CANAS, or TINTA, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in South America, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 18 leagues from that city. The Cordillera divides it into two parts, Canas, and Canches, the former abounds in corn and  
fruits,



## C A N

fruits, and the latter in cattle. In the meadows are fed no less than 30,000 mules, brought hither from Tucuma to pasture. Here is held a great fair, which brings a large resort of dealers for these creatures. In Canas also is the famous silver mine called Condonoma.

**CANCHES**, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 18 leagues from that city.

**CANETTE**, a city in the kingdom of Peru, and the capital of the jurisdiction of its name, which produces vast quantities of wheat, maize, and sugar-canes. It lies six leagues from Lima, and is subject to the archbishop of Lima. Lat. 12. 14. S. Long. 75. 38. W.

**CANANEA**, a small oblong island in the captainship of St. Vincent in Brasil, in South America, belonging to the Portuguese; spreading itself like a crescent before the coast over-against the small bay formed by the mouth of the river Ararapiza, on the S. side of which stands the town of Cananea to guard the entrance of the bay. It is a small place, and has little trade. This island lies about 37 leagues from St. Vincent. Lat. 25. 10. S. Long. 47. 12. W.

**CANSO**, an island in Nova Scotia, in North America, in which there is a very good harbour three leagues deep, and in it are several small islands. It forms two bays of safe anchorage. On the continent near it, is a river, called Salmon-river on account of the great quantity of that fish taken and cured here: it is believed to be the best fishery in the world of that sort. The town of Canso was burnt in 1744 by the French from Cape Breton; but since our acquisition of Cape Breton in 1758 we are under little apprehension

## C A P

hension of the like danger. Lat. 44. 10. N.  
Long. 60. 12. W.

CANTA, a town and jurisdiction under the archbishop of Lima, in the viceroyalty of Peru, five leagues N. N. E. of Lima. It is celebrated for excellent papas, which meet with a good market at Lima. There are innumerable flocks of sheep, the pastures being rich and prodigiously extensive. Lat. 11. 48. N. Long. 75. 43. W.

CAPE BRETON, a very considerable island, in the gulf of St. Laurence, in North America, belonging to the English. It was taken the last war by admiral Warren and colonel Pepperell, and the present war in 1758 by admiral Boscawen, and colonel Amherst. The streight of Fransac, which separates it from Nova Scotia, is not more than a league in breadth, and is about 20 leagues from Newfoundland, with which it forms the entrance into the Gulf of St. Laurence. This island properly belongs to the division of Acadia or Nova Scotia, and was the only part which was ceded by treaty to the English. It is about 140 miles in length, full of mountains and lakes, and intersected by a vast number of creeks and bays, nearly meeting each other upon every side, which seems very much to resemble the coast and inland parts of most northern countries, such as Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, and Sweden have such shores, and insular lakes. The soil is sufficiently fruitful, and in every part abounds with timber fit for all uses. In the mountains are coal-pits, and on the shores one of the most fruitful fisheries in the world, with excellent flax and hemp. It abounds in all manner of pasture, and in all sorts of cattle and poultry. The harbours are all open



## C A R

to the E. going round to the southward for the space of 50 leagues, beginning with Port Dauphin to Port Thoulouse, which near the entrance of the streight of Fransac, at the issue of which you meet immediately with Port Thoulouse, which lies between a kind of gulf called Little St. Peter, and the isles of St. Peter. The bay of Gabaron, the entrance of which is about 20 leagues from St. Peter's isles, is two leagues deep, one broad, and affords good anchorage. It is situate from 46. to 47. N. lat. and from 59. to 60. W. long. See the article LOUISBOURG.

CARACCAS, the metropolis of the province of Venezuelan, and of all Terra Firma, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Darien, 56 miles N. of St. Jago de Leon. It lies some distance in the land; and the Dutch carry on a profitable trade here with the Spaniards; and the latter have fortified it to seaward, upon eminences all round, and good breast-works in the vallies. The Dutch carry thither all sorts of European goods, especially linen, making vast returns, especially in silver and cocoa. They trade to it a little from Jamaica; but as it is at second hand it cannot be so profitable, as a direct trade from Europe would be. The cocoa-tree grows here in abundance, and is their chief wealth. The tree has a trunk of about a foot and a half thick, and from seven to eight feet high, the branches large and spreading like an oak, the nuts are enclosed in cods as large as both a man's fists put together. There may be commonly 20 or 30 of these cods on a tree, which are about half an inch thick, brittle, and harder than the rind of a lemon. They neither ripen,

## C A R

ripen, nor are gathered at once, but take up a month, some ripening before others. When gathered they are laid in several heaps to sweat, and then bursting the shell with their hands, they extract the nut, which are the only substance they contain, having no pith about them. They lie close stowed in rows like the grains of maize, there are generally 100 nuts in a cod, which are big or small in proportion to the size of the cod; they are then dried in the sun, they will keep, and even salt water will not hurt them. There are from 500, to 1000 or 2000 in a walk, or cocoa plantation. These nuts are passed for money, and are used as such in the bay of Campeachy. Lat. 10. 12. N. Long. 67. 10. W.

CARANGAS, a province and jurisdiction under the archbishop of Plata, and 70 leagues W. of that city, in the empire of Peru, very barren in corn, grain, &c. but abounding in cattle. Here are a great many silver mines constantly worked, among which that called Tureo, and by the miners, Machacado is very remarkable. The fibres of the silver forming an admirable intermixture with the stone in which they are contained: mines of this kind are generally the richest. There are others in this province equally remarkable, and found in the barren sandy deserts, where they find, by digging only, detached lumps of silver, not mixed with any ore or stone. These lumps are called papas, because taken out of the ground as that root is; to account for this formation of these masses of silver in a barren and moveable sand, entirely remote from any mine or ore is doubtless very difficult. Admitting the continual reduction of metals, which the matrices of gold and silver  
seem



## C A R

seem to prove, and the very mines, long forsaken, join to corroborate this opinion, we may venture to form an hypothesis, and infer, that the primordial matter of silver is first fluid, and after acquiring a certain degree of perfection, some parts of it are filtrated, through the pores of the sand, till stopping in a place proper for fixation, they there form a solid congeries of silver. This phenomenon may also be more simply accounted for from the subterraneous fires, so common in these climates, by which a degree of heat is communicated sufficient to melt any metals, and keep them in a degree of fusion. And hence a portion of silver, thus melted, necessarily spreads and introduces itself, through the larger pores of the earth, continuing to expand itself, till being beyond the influence of the heat it fuses and condenses. These papas, or lumps of silver, are of a different composition from those found in the mines, having the appearance of melted silver, which farther proves that they are thus formed by fusion and heat. These lumps have weighed from 50 to 150 marks, being a Paris foot in length.

**CARAVAGA**, a river in South America, and empire of Peru, famous for its golden sands.

**CARRIBBEE ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic ocean, so called from the original inhabitants being said, though very unjustly, to be cannibals. The chief of these islands are St. Cruz, Sombuco, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Satia, Eustatia, St. Christophers, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadalupe, Desiada, Maragalante, Dominico, Martinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Granada. See each under its proper article.

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## C A R

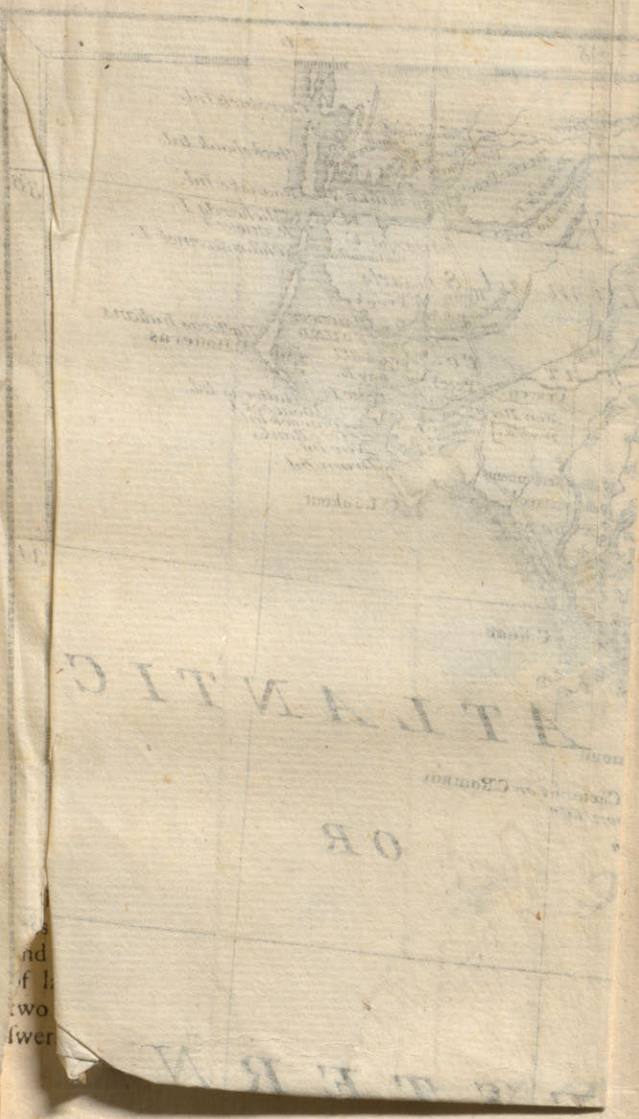
CARLOS, a town of Varagua in New Spain, situated 45 miles S. W. of Santa Fe. It stands on a large bay, before the mouth of which are a number of small islands, entirely desert, the natives having been sent to work in the mines, by the Spaniards. Lat. 7. 40. N. Long. 82. 10. W.

CAROLINA, part of that vast tract of land formerly called Florida, bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the S. by Florida proper, on the W. by Louifiana, and on the E. by the Atlantic ocean. It is now divided into North and South Carolina. The coast of North America was all called Virginia. The province properly so called, with Maryland and the Carolinas, was known by the name of South Virginia. By the Spaniards it was considered as part of Florida, which country they would have to extend from New Mexico to the Atlantic ocean. They first discovered this large country; and by their inhumanity to the natives, lost it. These vast tracts lay neglected till the reign of Charles IX. whose celebrated protestant patron and admiral, Chactillon, procured two vessels to be fitted out for discoveries on that extensive coast, which brought a good report; and, encouraged by his first success, he obtained the fitting out six ships more with as many hundred men, to begin a colony there, who built a fort called Charles-fort, and called the whole country Carolina from the king their master; but were put to the sword by the Spaniards, who not satisfied with reducing them, massacred them after having granted them quarter. The French quitted their design, not seeing the advantages resulting from giving America to their protestants as we did to our quakers  
and



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# VIRGINIA

## NORTH CAROLINA

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## GEORGIA

## GULF FLORIDA

ATLANTIC OCEAN  
WESTERN

PART OF LOUISIANA

MEXICO

The Country of the Cherokees extending Westward to the Mississippi and Northward to the Six Nations was Surrendered by Treaty at Westminster 1729 to the Crown of Great Britain.

The Country of the Cherokees extending Westward to the Mississippi and Northward to the Six Nations was Surrendered by Treaty at Westminster 1729 to the Crown of Great Britain.

The English have Factories & Settlements in most of the Towns of the Creek Indians which was usurped by the French in 1733 after having been Established by them 20 Years before.

The Southern Provinces are likely to become of great consequence since the Bounty and Encouragement given by the Society of Art and Commerce to the Indigo and raw Silk raised here.

Florida is Possesed by the Spaniards the only port Town is St Augustines a very small Town and the fort not able to resist a sieg carry'd on with any considerable force.

A New & Correct MAP of the Provinces of NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA & FLORIDA.

Scale of British Statute Miles.

Longitude West 82 from London.

J. Gibson sculp.



## C A R

and dissenters, as a place of refuge, who then would still be French subjects, though not of the established religion, as ours are well affected to the crown though of different principles in matters of worship. The Spaniards no more than the French paid any attention to this fine country, and left it to the enterprising English, who, in Sir Walter Rawleigh's time, projected settlements there; yet through some unaccountable caprice it was not till the reign of Charles II. that we entertained any formal notions of settling that country in 1663. In that year, the lords Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, Berkely, Ashley, afterwards Shaftsbury, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir George Colleton, from all which the different counties, rivers, towns, &c. were called, obtained a charter for the property and jurisdiction of that country from the 31st degree of N. latitude to the 36th, and being invested with full power to settle, and govern the country, they had a model of a constitution framed, and a body of fundamental laws compiled by the famous philosopher Mr. Lock: on this plan the proprietors stood in the place of the king, gave their assent or negative to all laws, appointed all officers, and bestowed all titles of dignity. In his turn one always acted for the rest. In the province they appointed two other branches, in a good measure analagous to the legislature in England. They made three ranks, or rather classes of nobility. The lowest was composed of those whom they called Barons, and to whom they made grants of 12000 acres of land. The next order had 24000 acres, or two baronies with the title of Casignes, answering to our earls. The third had two casigneships

## C A R

tigneships or 48000 acres, and were called Landgraves, analagous to dukes. This body formed the upper-house, whose lands were not alienable by parcels: the lower-house was formed of representatives from the several towns and counties. But the whole was not called, as in the other plantation, an assembly, but a parliament. They began their first settlement between the two navigable rivers, called Ashley and Cowper, and laid the foundation of the capital city called Charles-town in honour of king Charles. They expended about 12000 *l.* in the first settlement; and observing what advantages other colonies derived from opening an harbour for refugees of all persuasions, they by doing so brought over a great number of dissenters, over whom the then government held a more severe hand than was consistent with the rules of true policy. These however wise appointments were in a manner frustrated by the disputes between the churchmen and dissenters, and also by violent oppressions over the Indians, which caused two destructive wars with them, in which they conquered those natives, as far as to the Apulachian mountains. The province then by an act of parliament in England was redemanded, and put under the protection of the crown; except the eighth part of the earl of Granville which he reserved, the other proprietors accepting of about 24000 *l.* Carolina was since divided into two distinct governments, South, and North Carolina in 1728; and in a little time a firm peace was concluded between the English, and the neighbouring Indians, the Cheroques, and the Catanbas, and since that time it has began to advance with an astonishing rapidity. This is  
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## C A R

The only one of our provinces on the continent that is subject to hurricanes. Oranges, olives, and immense quantity of plants and beautiful flowering shrubs, and flowers flourish here. The country where we have not cleared it is in a manner one forest of all kind of trees. But its chief produce, the beavers of Carolina, are destroyed here, as they are in Canada and elsewhere, by the encouragement the Indians received to kill them. As the land abounds with natural manure, or nitre, so it needs no cultivation in this respect, and what is strange, indigo in its worst lands grows to a great advantage: there is also good profit got by their turpentine, pitch, and tar, obtained from their pines and other picoterebinthians: also great quantities of Indian corn and pease, and the low lands answer with rice very well. Carolina is all an even plain for 80 miles from the sea, and scarce a pebble is to be met with. Their ground does not answer so well for wheat, which they are supplied with from New York and Pennsylvania, in exchange for their fine rice, in which they are unrivalled. The trade of Carolina, besides the lumber, provisions, and the like, which it yields in common with the rest of North America, has three great staple commodities, indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine, turpentine, tar, and pitch. Indigo and rice, South Carolina has to herself; and taking in North Carolina, the two yield more pitch and tar than all the rest of our colonies. Rice formed once the staple of this province; this makes the greatest part of the food of all ranks of people in the southern parts of this new world. In the northern it is not so much in request; and this one branch is computed to be

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worth 150,000*l.* a year. The indigo is the great attention, to which we shall pay due regard under the article Charles-town, the capital. There are in the two provinces which compose Carolina ten navigable rivers, and innumerable smaller ones; all which, though swarming with fish, abound with troublesome cataracts, which impede navigation. There are but few good harbours, the one is Cape Fear. North Carolina is not so wealthy as South, but it has more white people. Edenton was the capital of North Carolina, but it is now only a village; therefore a more commodious harbour is projecting further S. on the river Neus. Carolina is situate between the 31st and 46th degrees of N. latitude; and extends 400 miles in length. Its breadth to the Indian nations is about 300. For the trade of Carolina, and the manner of making indigo, see the article CHARLES-TOWN.

CARNERO, a cape in the South Sea near Santa Maria, in the kingdom of Chili. Lat. 1. 35. S. Long. 77. 20. W.

CARTHAGENA, a large and famous city of South America, the capital of a province of the same name, in the Terra Firma. The bay and the country round Carthagena, antiently called Calamari, were discovered in 1702, by Roderigo de Bastidas, but the conquest thereof by several succeeding adventurers met with more resistance than was expected.

The Indians, being naturally a warlike people, the very women shared in defending the country. Their usual arms were bows and arrows, the points of which they poisoned with the juice of certain herbs, whence the slightest wounds were mortal. Gregorio Hernandez de Oviedo being,

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like several of his predecessors, baffled in repeated attempts, the conquest of the place, the peopling of the city, and reducing it into a colony and government was happily completed by Don Pedro de Heredia in 1583.

From several natural advantages, particularly that of its fine situation, it was raised into an episcopal see. These advantages soon excited the envy of foreigners, particularly the French, who invaded it under the conduct of a Corsican pilot in 1544. The second invader was Sir Francis Drake, who after pillaging it, set it on fire; but it was happily rescued from the flames by a ransom of 120,000 ducats paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French, under Mons. de Pointis in 1597.

The city is situated on a sandy island, which, forming a narrow passage on the S. W. opens a communication with that part called Tierra Bomba; as far as Bocca Chica on the N. side the land is so narrow, that before the wall was begun the distance from sea to sea was only 30 toises, but afterwards the land enlarging by means of the wall, it forms another island on this side, and the whole city is, excepting these two places, which are very narrow, entirely surrounded with water. Eastward it communicates by means of a wooden bridge, with a large suburb, called Hexemani, built on another island, which communicates with the continent by another wooden bridge.

The fortifications both of the city and suburbs are constructed in the modern manner, and lined with freestone.

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The garrison in time of peace consists of ten companies of regulars, each containing, 77 men, officers included, besides several companies of militia. The whole city and suburbs are commanded by the castle of St. Lazaro, which lies on the side of Hexemani on an eminence; from whence and other adjoining hills, we have an enchanting view of the county and coast, to an immense distance.

The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being strait, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are mostly built of stone, and have but one story. All the churches and convents are of a proper architecture; but there appears something of poverty in the ornamental part, and some want what even decency might require. The orders which have convents at Carthagena, are those of St. Francis in the suburbs, St. Dominica, St. Augustin, La Mercad, also the Jacobins, and Recollects. There is a college of Jesuits, and an hospital of San Juan de Dios. The nunneries are those of St. Clara, and St. Theresa.

Carthagena, together with its suburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe. It is well peopled, though most of its inhabitants are descended from the Indian tribes. As no mines are worked here, most of the money seen in this part is sent from Santa Fe, and Quito, to pay the salaries of the governor, officers, and garrison.

The governor resides in the city, which till the year 1739, was independent of the military governments. In civil affairs an appeal lies to the audience of Santa Fe; and a viceroy of Santa Fe being that year created, under the title of

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viceroy of New Granada, the government of Carthagena became subject to him also in military affairs. The first viceroy was lieutenant general Don Sebastian de Esclava, the same who defended Carthagena against the powerful invasion of the English in 1741, when after a long siege, they were forced to retire.

Carthagena has also a bishop, whose spiritual jurisdiction is of the same extent with the military and civil government. The chapter is composed of the bishop and prebends. Here is also a court of inquisition, whose power is very extensive.

Besides these tribunals, the police and administration of justice in the city is under a secular magistracy, consisting of regidores, from whom every year are chosen two alcaldes. There is also an office of revenue under an accomptant and treasurer, where the taxes and monies belonging to the king are received, and proper issues directed. There is also a person of the law, with the title of Auditor de la Gente de Guerra, who determines processes.

Carthagena bay is one of the best in this country. It extends two leagues and a half from N. to S. and has safe anchorage, though the many shallows at the entrance make a careful steerage necessary. The entrance into the bay was through the narrow streight of Bocca Chica, or little mouth, which since the invasion of the English has been shut up, and a more commodious one opened and fortified. Towards Bocca Chica, and two leagues and a half distant seawards, is a shoal of gravel and coarse sand; on many parts of which there is not above a foot and a half of water.

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The bay abounds with great variety of fish, the most common are the shad and the turtle; but it is also infested with a great number of sharks. In this bay the galleons from Spain wait for the arrival of the Peru fleet at Panama, and on the first advice of this, they sail away for Porto Bello; but at the end of the fair held at that town, return into this bay, and after victualing put to sea again immediately. During their absence, the bay is very little frequented. The country vessels, which are only a few bilanders and felluccas, stay no longer than to careen and fit out for sea.

The climate is very hot. From May to November, which is the winter here, there is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain, and tempests; so that the streets have the appearance of rivers, and the country of an ocean; from this, otherwise shocking inconvenience, they save water in reservoirs, as the wells supply them only with a thick, brackish sort not fit to drink. From December to April is here the summer, in which there is so invariable a continuation of excessive heat, that perspiration is profuse to a degree of waste; whence the complexions of the inhabitants are so wan and livid; that one would imagine them but newly recovered from a violent fit of sickness. Yet they enjoy a good state of health, and live even to 80 and upwards. The singularity of the climate occasions distempers peculiar to the place: the most shocking is the fever, attended with the black vomit, which mostly affects strangers, and rages among the seamen; it lasts about three or four days, in which time the patient either re-  
covers.



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covers or dies, as it is very acute, and on recovery is never troubled with it again.

Another distemper peculiar to the inhabitants is the mal de san lazaro, or leprosy, which is common and contagious; nor is the itch and harpes less frequent, or communicative, and it is dangerous to attempt the cure when it has once gained ground; in its first stage they anoint with a kind of earth called Maquimaqui. The culebulla, or little snake, is particular to this climate, which causes a round inflamed tumour, which often terminates in a mortification. Spasms and convulsions are very common here, and frequently prove mortal. The principal trees for size are the caobo, or acajou, the cedar, the maria, and the balsam-tree. Of the first are made the canoes and champagnes used for fishing, and for the coast and river trade. The reddish cedar is preferable to the whitish. The maria and balsam-trees, besides the usefulness of their timber, which, like the others, are compact, fragrant, and finely grained, distil those admirable balsams called Maria-oil and balsam of Tolu, from an adjacent village, where it is found in the greatest quantities. Here are also the tamarind, medlar, sapote, papayo, guabo, canno fistolo, or cassia, palm, and manzanillo: most of them producing a palatable, wholesome fruit, with a durable and variegated wood. The manzanillo is remarkable as its fruits are poisonous, the antidote common oil, but the wood is variegated like marble. It is dangerous even to lay under this tree, as from its droppings the body is swelled, which is only cured by repeated ointments and cooling draughts. The very beasts themselves avoid the tree by instinct, and never approach it.

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The palm-trees are of four species, the first produce cocoa, the second dates, the third called Palma Real, a very disagreeable fruit, less than the date; and the fourth, called Corozo, a fruit larger than the, date of exquisite taste, and greatly used in making cooling and wholesome draughts. Palm-wine is extracted from the four, which ferments for five or six days, and is then applied to use; it is of a whitish colour, very rich, racy, and inebriating, but cooling, and is the favourite liquor of the Indians and negroes.

The guaiacum, and ebony-trees, are equally common here; their hardness almost equal to iron: the sensitive plant is found in great plenty. The bejuco, or bind-weed, here bears a fruit called habilla, or bean, very bitter, but one of the most effectual antidotes against the bites of vipers and serpents; persons who frequent the woods always eat of this valuable habilla, and then are no way apprehensive from the bite though ever so venomous.

The only tame animals here are the cow and the hog; the flesh of the latter is said to exceed the best in Europe, while that of the former is dry and unpalatable, as they cannot fatten through the excessive heats. Poultry, pigeons, partridges, and geese, are very good, and in great plenty. There are also great quantities of deer, rabbits, and wild boars, called sajones. The tigers make great havock among the creatures, Here are foxes, armadillos, or scaly lizards, ardivilas, squirrels, and an innumerable variety of monkeys.

The bat is here very remarkable; for the people on account of the heat are obliged to leave their windows open, all night, at which the  
bats



bats get in and open the veins of any part that is naked, so that from the orifice the blood flows in such quantities, that their sleep has often proved their passage to eternity. Snakes, vipers, centipes, and all other poisonous reptiles, are here as common as in other parts.

Barley, wheat, and other esculent grains, are little known. Maize, and rice of which they make their bollo or bread, abounds even to excess. The best sort of bollo is kneaded with milk. Among the negroes the cassava bread is most common; it is made of the roots of yuca, yames, and moniatos, the upper skin of which they strip off, and grate the inside into water. There is great plenty of camotes, in taste like Malaga potatoes, used both as pickles, and roots with the meat. Plantations of sugar-canes abound to such a degree, as greatly to lower the price of honey, and a great part of the juice of these canes is distilled into spirits: these grow so quick as to be cut twice a year. Great numbers of cotton trees grow here, those which are planted and cultivated are reckoned the best; the cotton of both is spun, and made into several sorts of stuffs, which are worn by the negroes.

The cacao trees, from which chocolate is made, excel here, and the chocolate is more esteemed than that of other countries; especially the chocolate of the Magdalena, which is highly valued; and by way of distinction in preference to that of the Carraccas, is sold by millares, whereas the Carracca chocolate is sold by the bushel, weighing 110 lb. but that of Maracaybo weighs only 96 lb. This is the most valuable treasure which nature could have bestowed on this country. Among the fruits, which resemble those of Spain,

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are the melons, water-melons, called patillas, grapes, oranges, medlars, and dates; the grapes are not equal to those of Spain, but the medlars far exceed them. The fruits peculiar to the country are the pine-apple, which from its beauty, smell, and taste, is stiled by way of preference, the queen of fruits; the papapayas, guanabanas, guayabas, sapotes, mameis, plantanos, cocos, and many others. The common length of the pine-apple is usually from five to seven inches, and the diameter near its basis three or four.

The other most common fruits are the bananas, of which bread is often made, the plantanos, and the dominicos, which are preferable in taste. The guineos are very palatable, but very hot and not reckoned so wholesome, and the natives use water to drink after them; but the sailors, who use brandy almost with every thing, soon bring on diseases and sudden death by this intemperature. Lemons are scarce; but that defect is remedied by a luxuriance of limes, called here, sutiles, the juice of which the inhabitants of Carthagená apply in all their cookeries, and often squeeze them into the water wherein they boil their meats, or steep the flesh in the juice, from which preparation the flesh is sooner ready and more delicious. As grapes, almonds, and olives, are not natural here, the country is destitute of wine, oil, and raisins, with which it is supplied from Europe; whence these articles are excessive dear, and often above purchase; and this want sometimes occasions epidemical disorders among those who are used to wine, as being deprived of the use of it, they frequently lose their digestive faculty.

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The want of oil is supplied by hogs-lard, and instead of lamps they use tallow candles, so they want oil only for their salads. Among the nobility and better sort, their most luxurious dish is the *agi-aco*, which consists of pork fried, birds of several kinds, plantanes, maize paste, and seasonings made of pimento or *agi*.

The bay of Carthagena is the first place in America at which the galleons are allowed to touch, and hence it enjoys the first fruits of commerce by the public sales made there. Those sales, though not accompanied with all the forms observed at Porto Bello fair, are yet very considerable; for the traders of Santa Fe, Popayan, and Quito, lay out not only their whole stock, but also the monies entrusted to them by commissions for several sorts of goods, and those species of provisions, which are mostly wanted in their respective countries. The two provinces of Santa Fe and Popayan have no other way of supplying themselves with those provisions but from Carthagena. Their traders bring gold and silver in specie, ingots, and dust, and also emeralds; as, besides the silver mines worked at Santa Fe, and which daily encrease by fresh discoveries, there are others, which yield the finest emeralds; but the value of those gems being now fallen in Europe, and particularly in Spain, the trade of them, formerly so considerable, is now greatly lessened, and consequently the reward of finding them. All these mines produce great quantities of gold, which is carried to Coto, and there pays one fifth to the king. This little fair at Carthagena occasions a great quantity of shops to be opened, and filled with all kinds of merchandize, the profit partly

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resulting to Spaniards, who come in the galleons, and are either recommended to, or are in partnership with the Cargadores, or traders, who bring European goods, and partly to those already settled in the city. The Cargadores furnish the former with goods, though to no great value, in order to gain their custom: and the latter, as persons whom they have already experienced as good and honest dealers, and both in proportion to the quickness of their sale. This is a time of universal profit, to some by letting lodgings and shops, to some by the increase of their respective trades, and to others by the labour of their negro slaves, whose pay also is proportionally increased, as they do more work in this busy time; nor is it uncommon for these last, from this briskness of trade to purchase their freedoms and set up for themselves. By the increase of strangers sometimes to one half of the usual number of people the consumption, and consequently the price of provisions and other articles of life, advances; from which those who bring them to market make great advantages.

This commercial tumult lasts only while the galleons continue in the bay, to which hurry the tempo muerto, or dead time, succeeds. The small trade carried on during this calm season, consists of a few bilanders from La Trinidad, the Havannah, and St. Domingo, bringing leaf-tobacco, snuff, sugars; and returning with Magdalena cacao, or chocolate, earthen-ware, rice, and other goods wanted in those islands; and even of these small vessels one is scarcely seen for two or three months together. The same may be said of those which go from Carthagena to Nicaragua, Vera Cruz, Honduras,  
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and other parts, but the most frequent trips are made to Porto Bello, Chagre, or Santa Martha. And the reason why this commerce is not carried on more briskly is, because that most of those places are naturally provided with the same kind of provisions, and are under no necessity of trafficking with each other. Another branch of the commerce of this place during the tempo-  
 muerto is carried on with the towns and villages of its own jurisdiction; from whence are brought all kinds of necessaries, as maize, rice, live hogs, cotton, tobacco, plantanes, birds, cassava, sugar, honey, and cacao, most of which is brought in canoes, and champanas, a sort of boats very proper for rivers: the former a kind of coasters, the other mostly for rivers, as those of Magdalena, Sinu, and others. Their returns consist mostly of goods for apparel, with which the shops furnish themselves from the galleons, or from prizes taken by the king's frigates, or privateers. No eatable pays any duty to the king, and every person may in his own house kill any number of pigs he thinks he shall sell that day, no salted pork being eat here, and the excessive heat soon corrupts it. All imports from Spain, as brandy, wine, oil, almonds, raisins, pay a duty, and are afterwards sold, without any farther charge, except what is paid by retailers as a tax for their shop, or stall. Besides these goods, which keep alive this slender inland commerce, here is an office for the assiento of negroes, whither they are brought, and as it were kept for pledges, till such persons, as want them on their estates come to purchase them; negroes being generally employed in husbandry, and other  
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laborious country works. This indeed gives some life to the trade of Carthagena, though it is no weighty article. The produce of the royal revenues in this city, being not sufficient to pay and support the governor, garrison, and a great number of other officers, the deficiency is remitted from the treasures of Santa Fe, and Quito, under the name of Situado, together with such monies as are requisite for keeping up the fortifications, furnishing the artillery, and other expences necessary for the defence of the place and its forts. Lat. 10. 26. N. Long. 77. 22. W.

CARTAGO, the capital of Costa Rica in New Spain, situated ten leagues from the N. and 17 leagues from the South-Sea, having a port in each. It was formerly in a much more flourishing state than at present; several rich merchants reside here, who carry on a great trade to Panama, Porto Bello, Carthagena, and the Havannah. It had also a governor, and was the see of a bishop; but at present it is only a mean place, has very few inhabitants, and hardly any trade. Lat. 9. 15. N. Long. 83. 16. W.

CASTRO VIRREYNA, a jurisdiction in South America, and kingdom of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, remarkable for a valuable wool from the sheep called vicunna. These were wild, and are almost exterminated by hunting, on account of their wool. All kinds of corn, grain, and fruits are here in plenty.

CATHERINE, ST. a small island in the captainship of St. Vincent in Brasil, belonging to the Portuguese, 47 leagues S. of the island Cananea. It is about 25 miles from N. to S. inhabited

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by Indians under the Portuguese, and friends to them against their enemies, the natives of Brasil. Lat. 27. 10. S. Long. 47. 15. W.

**CAVALLO**, a sea-port town in the province of Venezuela on the Terra Firma, or Isthmus of Darien, 25 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Leon. It was attacked the last war by commodore Knowles, but without any success. Lat. 10. 15. N. Long. 68. 12. W.

**CAXAMARQUA**, a jurisdiction in the diocese of the bishop of Truxillo in the kingdom of Peru, South America, lying between the two Cordilleros of the Andes; it produces plenty of all kinds of grain, fruits, and esculent vegetables, also cattle, sheep, and especially hogs, of which they send vast numbers to the vallies, who fatten them with maize, and drive a considerable trade at Chincay, Lima, Truxillo, &c. Here the Indians weave cotton for ship's sails, bed curtains, quilts, &c. Here are also some silver mines, but of little consequence.

**CAXAMARQUILA**, a small jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo.

**CAXATAMBO**, a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima, in the empire of Peru, South America; it begins 35 leagues N. E. from Lima. There are here very fine silver mines, and it abounds with herds and flocks, wheat, barley, maize, and great numbers of Indians are employed in making bayes, and other coarse stuffs.

**CAYANBURO**, a mountain in South America, one of the Cordilleras, situated in the province of Quito, near the middle of the Torrid Zone, but is continually covered with ice, and snow.

**CAYANNE**, an island belonging to the French in the Atlantic ocean, at the mouth of the river Cayanne.

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Cayanne in Guiana, a province of South America. The land near the shores of the island is low; but within the land, there are fine mountains and hills, very proper for settlements. On one of the points of the island is a fort, conveniently situated on a rising ground; but in want of fresh water, having none but what they save in cisterns. There is a good anchoring just at the port, where above 100 ships may ride very securely; and on each side of the point of land on which the fort stands, boats may come up without any danger, close to the shore. The island is about 17 leagues in compass, produces excellent pasture for cattle, and is well watered with rivulets and streams from the adjacent hills, not only good to drink, but very proper to turn sugar-mills. The French, who settled here about the year 1635, built the fort first, which they called St. Louis. Near this is a village of about 200 houses inhabited by the soldiers of the garrison, and all sorts of tradesmen. Here are several warehouses, and a sugar-mill worked by oxen. The whole number of the inhabitants is about 350 French, and 50 negroes. To the N. E. of the fort, and about four leagues from the last mentioned village is another called Armire, situated on a rising ground; the lower part of which is inhabited by 60 Jews, and 25 negroes. In the upper part, or top of the eminence, where stands a chapel and water-mill for sugar, live 60 French, and 25 negroes. Besides those, are several other plantations of French scattered up and down the island. And as they would willingly extend themselves on the main, they have erected a redoubt planted with three pieces of cannon on one side of the river, and  
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in order to defend the entrance to it they have erected a garrison of 20 soldiers. Farther in land they have another fort called Sinary, serving them instead of an advanced post, where is kept a garrison of 80 French. Lat. 5. 10. N. Long. 53. 14. W.

**CAYLOMA**, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 32 leagues E. of that city in South America, and empire of Peru, famous for the silver mines in the mountains of Cayloma. The mines are very rich here, though for a long time worked. There is an office here for receiving the king's fifths, and vending the quick-silver used in separating the metal from the ore. The country is extremely cold and barren.

**CHACAPOYAS**, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Truxillo in South America, and empire of Peru. The Indians make a great variety of cottons and tapestry here, which for the liveliness of the colours and neatness of the work deserve attention. They also make abundance of cotton, sail-cloths, &c. It lies without the Cordilleras.

**CHAGRE**, a river in South America, and empire of Peru. It was formerly called Lagortas from the number of alligators in it; has its source in the mountains near Cruces, and its mouth in the North-Sea, in lat. 9. N. Its entrance is defended by a fort, built on a steep rock on the E. side near the sea-shore. This fort has a commandant, and lieutenant, and the garrison it draughted from Panama, to which you go by this river, landing at Cruces, about five leagues from Panama, and from thence one travels by land to that city. Opposite to Fort Chagre is the royal custom-house, where an account is taken of all goods going up the river. Here it is  
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broadest, being 120 toises over; whereas, at Cruces, where it begins to be navigable, it is only 20 toises wide: from the town of Chagre to the mouth of the river is 21 miles, or seven leagues, and the bearing N. W. westerly; but the distance measured by the windings is 43 miles. There is at Cruces an alcalde, who lives at the custom-house, and takes an account of all goods on the river.

**CHAMPLAIN**, a lake on the N. borders of New York in North America, and on the W. of Canada, where the French have built several forts, and in a manner expelled us from the N. parts of this country. They have even fell on the frontier of New York, and committed several unjustifiable hostilities in time of peace. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 73. 10. W.

**CHANCAY**, the capital of its own jurisdiction in the South-Seas, distant from Guara 14 leagues, and situated on the road from Truxillo to Lima. The town contains about 300 houses and several Indian huts. It is very populous for its extent, and boasts of many Spanish families of distinguished rank among them. Here is a parish-church and a Franciscan convent. The corregidor resides here. The country is very fertile, and is watered by canals cut from the river Passamayo, the usual way of watering lands in these places, which runs about a league and a half to the southward of the town. The country round is every where sowed with maize for the purpose of fattening hogs, in which article a very considerable trade is carried on with the city of Lima. Lat. 11. 10. S. Long. 77. 49. W.

**CHARCAS**, a province of South America, in the diocese of Cusco, empire of Peru, and jurisdiction.



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dition of Lampa, reaching as far as Buenos Ayres, and bordering on Chili. It is a very extensive country, but full of deserts and impenetrable forests. These vast tracts contain the diocesses of one archbishop, and of five bishops, his suffragans, that of La Plata being the metropolis.

**CHARLES-CAPE**, a promontory of North America, mentioned by captain Thomas James in the account of his voyage, published in 1633, for finding the N. W. passage to the West Indies. The distance between the meridián of which and the western part of California, he says will be found to be about 500 leagues in lat. 66. where, continues he, the meridians incline very much together. About this cape the variation of the needle is 29 degrees to the W. from which may be drawn a probable argument, says the captain, that much land lies to the westward. Lat. 66. 00. N. Long. 87. 22. W.

**CHARLES-TOWN**, the metropolis of South Carolina, and indeed the only valuable town in this or North Carolina, both the provinces is one of the first in North America, for size, beauty, and traffick. It is situated on a neck of land between two navigable rivers, Ashley and Cowper; but mostly on the latter, having a creek on the N. side and another on the S. The town is regularly built, and pretty strongly fortified, both by nature and art. It has six bastions and a line all round it. Towards Cowper-river are Blake's-bastion, Granville's-bastion, a half-moon, and Craven's-bastion: on the S. creek are the palisadoes and Ashley's-bastion: on the N. a line: and facing Ashley-river are Colliton-bastion and Johnson's covered  
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Half-moon, with a draw-bridge in the line and another in the half-moon; Carteret-bastion is the next to it. Besides these regular works, another fort has been erected upon a point of land at the mouth of Ashley-river, which commands the channel so well, that ships cannot easily pass it. But in Harris's collection of voyages we are told, that the bastions, palisadoes, and fosse next the land having been much damaged by a hurricane, and reckoned to be of too great an extent to be defended by the inhabitants, governor Nicholson caused them to be demolished; but those near the water still subsist, and are in good repair. This place is a market-town, and to it the whole product of the province is brought for sale. Neither is its trade inconsiderable; for it deals near 1000 miles into the continent. However, it has the great disadvantage of a bar which admits no ships above 200 tons. But this bar, says the aforesaid author, has 16 feet water at low tide; and after a ship has got close up to the town, there is good riding. And the harbour is defended by a fort, called Johnson's-fort, and about 20 guns in it, which range level with the surface of the water. Ashley-river, says he, is navigable for ships 20 miles above the town; and for boats and pettyangers, or large canoes, near 40. Cowper-river is not practicable for ships so far; but for boats and pettyangers much further.

The situation of Charles-town is very inviting, and the country about it agreeable and fruitful. The highways are extremely delightful, especially that called Broad-way, which for three or four miles makes a road and walk so charmingly green.



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green, that no art could make so pleasing a sight for the whole year.

The streets are well laid out, the houses large, some of brick, but more of timber and generally fashed, and let at excessive rents. The church is spacious, and executed in a very elegant taste, exceeding every thing of that kind in North America, having three isles, an organ, and a gallery quite round. There are meeting-houses for the several denominations of dissenters; among which the French protestants have a church in the main street. It contains about 800 houses, is the seat of the governor, and the place where the general assembly and court of judicature are held, the public offices kept, and the business of the province transacted. Here the rich people have handsome equipages; the merchants are opulent and well bred; the people are thriving and extensive, in dress and life; so that every thing conspires to make this town the politest, as it is one of the richest in America. In this town is a publick library which owes its rise to Dr. Thomas Bray, as do most of the American libraries, having zealously solicited contributions in England for that purpose. The best harbour of Carolina is far to the S. on the borders of Georgia, called Port-royal. This might give a capacious and safe reception to the largest fleets of the greatest bulk and burden; yet the town which is called Beaufort, on Port-royal harbour, is not as yet considerable, but it bids fair for becoming the first trading town in this part of America. The import trade of South Carolina from Great Britain and the West Indies, is the same in all respects with that of the rest of the other colo-

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colonies, and is very large. Their trade with the Indians is in a very flourishing condition. Its exports, are, as follow.

Exported from Charles-town only in 1741.

Rice, - - -	41,957	barrels.
Indigo, - - -	100,000	pounds.
Deer-skins, - -	300	hds.
Pitch, - - -	10,750	barrels.
Tar, - - -	2063	ditto.
Turpentine, - -	759	barrels.
Beef, pork, &c. not particularized.		

In the year 1754; 23 years distant.

Rice, - - -	104,682	barrels.
Indigo, - - -	216,924	pounds.
Deer-skins, - -	460	hds.
	114	bundles.
	508	loose.
Pitch, - - -	51,869	barrels.
Tar, - - -	2,943	ditto.
Turpentine, - -	759	ditto.
Beef, - - -	416	ditto.
Pork, - - -	1,560	ditto.
Indian corn, - -	16,428	bush.
Pease, - - -	9,612	ditto.
Tanned leather, -	4,196	hides.
Raw hides, - -	1200	
Shingles, - - -	1,114,000	N <sup>o</sup> .
Slaves, - - -	206,000	ditto.
Lumber, - - -	395,000	feet.

Besides a great number of live cattle, horses, cedar, cypress, and walnut-plank, bees-wax, myrtle, some raw silk and cotton. North Carolina, reputed one of the least flourishing of our set-



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Settlements, and which certainly lay under great disadvantages, yet is now greatly improved within a few years. The following may be a sample.

Exported from all parts of North Carolina  
in 1753.

Tar,	-	-	-	61,528 barrels.
Pitch,	-	-	-	14,055 ditto.
Turpentine,	-	-	-	10,429 ditto.
Staves,	-	-	-	762,330 N <sup>o</sup> .
Shingles,	-	-	-	2,500,000 ditto.
Lumber,	-	-	-	2,000,647 feet.
India corn,	-	-	-	61,580 bushels.
Pease,	-	-	-	10,000 ditto.
Tobacco,	-	-	-	100 hds.
Tanned leather,	-	-	-	1000 hund. wt.
Deer skins in all ways,	-	-	-	30,000

Besides a considerable quantity of wheat, rice, biscuit, potatoes, bees-wax, tallow-candles, bacon, hogs-lard, cotton, and a vast deal of squared timber of walnut, and cedar, with hoops and heading of all sorts. Of late they raise indigo, which is exported from South Carolina. They raise much more tobacco than is set down; but as it is produced on the frontiers of Virginia, so from thence it is exported. They export also a considerable quantity of beaver, racoon, fox, minx, and wild cats-skins, and in every ship a good deal of live cattle, besides what they vend in Virginia. What cotton and silk both the Carolinas send us is excellent, and calls aloud for the encouragement of its cultivation in a place so well adapted to raise both. In 1756, it is said that 500,000 lb. of indigo were raised there, though it was scarce expected; which shews

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shews how that valuable commodity may be still farther improved to the immense profit of the mother-country, if properly encouraged.

A full detail of the several large branches of its trade, namely rice, indigo, pitch, tar, and turpentine, is as follows.

Rice anciently formed by itself the staple of this province; this wholesome grain makes a great part of the food of all ranks of people in the southern parts of the world; in the northern it is not so much in request. Whilst the rigour of the act of navigation obliged them to send all their rice directly to England, to be re-shipped for the markets of Spain and Portugal, the charges incident to this regulation lay so heavy upon the trade, that the cultivation of rice, especially in time of war, when these charges came high upon the planter, was neglected; but now the legislature has relaxed the law in this respect, and permits the Carolinians to send their rice directly to any place to the southward of Cape Finisterre. This prudent indulgence has again revived the rice trade; and though they have gone largely, and with great spirit into the profitable article of indigo, it has not diverted their attention from the cultivation of rice; they raise now above double the quantity of what they raised some years ago; and this branch alone of their commerce is, at the lowest estimation, worth 150,000*l.* annually.

Indigo is a dye made from a plant of the same name, which probably was so called from India, where it was first cultivated, and from whence we had for a considerable time the whole of what we consumed in Europe. This plant is very like the fern when grown, and when young  
hardly



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hardly distinguishable from lucern-grass; its leaves in general are pennated, and terminated by a single lobe; the flowers consist of five petals, and are of the papilionaceous kind, the uppermost petal being larger and rounder than the rest, and lightly furrowed on the side; but the lower ones are short and end in a point; in the middle of the flower is situated the stile, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing the seeds.

They cultivate three sorts of indigo in Carolina which require the same variety of soils. First, the French, or Hispaniola indigo, which striking a long tap root, will only flourish in a deep rich soil; and therefore, though an excellent sort, it is not so much cultivated in the maritime parts of Carolina, which are generally sandy; but no part of the world is more fit to produce it in perfection than the same country, 100 miles backwards; it is neglected too on another account, for it hardly bears a winter so sharp as that of Carolina.

The second sort, which is the false guatemala, or true bahama, bears the winter better, is a more tall and vigorous plant, is raised in greater quantities from the same compass of ground, is content with the worst soils in the country, and is therefore more cultivated than the first sort, though inferior in the quality of its dye.

The third sort is the wild indigo, which is indigenous here; this, as it is a native of the country, answers the purposes of the planter the best of all, with regard to the hardness of the plant, the easiness of the culture, and the quantity of the produce. Of the quality there is some dispute, not yet settled amongst the planters themselves; nor can they as yet distinctly tell

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whether they are to attribute the faults of their indigo to the nature of the plant, to the seasons, which have much influence upon it, or to some defect in the manufacture.

The time of planting the indigo is generally after the first rains succeeding the vernal equinox: the seed is sowed in small straight trenches, about 18 or 20 inches asunder; when it is at its height, it is generally 18 inches tall. It is fit for cutting, if all things answer well, in the beginning of July. Towards the end of August a second cutting is obtained; and if they have a mild autumn, there is a third cutting at Michaelmas; the indigo land must be weeded every day, and the plants cleansed from worms, and the plantation attended with the greatest care and diligence. About 25 negroes may manage a plantation of 50 acres, and complete the manufacture of the drug, besides providing their own necessary subsistence, and that of the planter's family. Each acre yields, if the land be very good, 60 or 70 lb. of indigo; at a medium the produce is 50 lb. When the plant is beginning to blossom it is fit for cutting; and when cut, great care ought to be taken to bring it to the steeper, without pressing or shaking it, as a great part of the beauty of the indigo depends upon the fine farina which adheres to the leaves of this plant.

The apparatus for making indigo is pretty considerable, though not very expensive; for besides a pump, the whole consists only of vats and tubs of cypress-wood, common and cheap in this country. The indigo when cut is first laid in a vat about 12 or 14 feet long, and four deep, to the height of about 14 inches, to macerate and digest. Then this vessel, which is  
called



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called the steeper, is filled with water; the whole having lain from about 12 to 16 hours, according to the weather, begins to ferment, swell, rise, and grow sensibly warm; at this time spars of wood are run across to prevent its rising too much, and a pin is then set to mark the highest point of its ascent; when it falls below this mark, they judge that the fermentation has attained its due pitch, and begins to abate. This directs the manager to open a cock, and let off the water into another vat, which is called the beater; the gross matter that remains in the first vat, is carried off to manure the ground, for which purpose it is excellent, and new cuttings are put in as long as the harvest of this weed continues.

When the water, strongly impregnated with the particles of the indigo, has run into the second vat or beater, they attend with a sort of bottomless buckets, with long handles, to work and agitate it; which they do incessantly, until it heats, froths, ferments, and rises above the rim of the vessel which contains it. To allay this violent fermentation, oil is thrown as the froth rises, which instantly sinks it. When this beating has continued for 20, 30, or 35 minutes, according to the state of the weather (for in cool weather it requires the longest continued beating) a small muddy grain begins to be formed; the salts and other particles of the plant united and dissolved before with the water, are now reunited, and begin to granulate.

To discover these particles the better, when the liquor is sufficiently beaten, they take up some from time to time on a plate or in a glass. When it appears in a proper condition they throw

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in some lime-water from an adjacent vessel, gently stirring the whole, which wonderfully facilitates the operation; the indigo granulates more fully, the liquor assumes a purplish colour, and the whole is troubled and muddy. It is now suffered to settle; then the clearer part is let to run off into another succession of vessels, from whence the water is conveyed away as fast as it clears at the top, until nothing remains but a thick mud, which is put into bags of coarse linen. These are hung up and left for some time, until the moisture is entirely drained of. To finish the drying, this mud is turned out of the bags, and worked upon boards of some porous timber with a wooden spatula. It is frequently exposed to the morning and evening sun, but for a short time only; and then it is put into boxes or frames, which is called the curing, exposed again to the sun in the same cautious manner, until with great labour and attention the operation is finished, and the valuable drug, called indigo, fitted for the market. The greatest skill and care is required in every part of the process, or there may be great danger of ruining the whole; the water must not be suffered to remain too short or too long a time, either in the steeper or beater: the beating itself must be nicely managed, so as not to exceed or fall short; and in the curing, the exact medium between too much or too little drying is not easily attained. Nothing but experience can make the overseer skilful in these matters.

There are two methods of trying the goodness of indigo, by fire and by water; if it swims it is good, if it sinks it is naught, the heavier the worse; yet, if it wholly dissolves in water, it is good. Another way of proving it is, by the  
fiery



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fiery ordeal; if it entirely burns away it is good, the adulterations remain entire and unconsumed.

There is perhaps no branch of manufacture, in which so large profits may be made upon so moderate a fund as that of indigo; and there is no country in which this manufacture can be carried on to such an advantage as in Carolina, where the climate is healthy, provisions plentiful and cheap, and every thing necessary for that business had with the greatest ease. To do justice to the Carolinians, they have not neglected these advantages; and if they continue to improve them with the same spirit in which they have begun, and attend diligently to the quality of their goods, they must naturally and necessarily come to supply the whole consumption of the world with this commodity, and consequently make their country the richest, as it is the pleafantest and most fertile part of the British dominions.

In all parts of Carolina, but especially in North Carolina, they make great quantities of turpentine, tar, and pitch. They are all the produce of the pine. The turpentine is drawn simply from incisions made in the tree; and those from as great an height as a man can reach with an hatchet; these incisions meet at the bottom of the tree in a point, from which they pour their contents into a vessel placed to receive them. There is nothing further in this process. But tar requires a more considerable apparatus and greater trouble. They prepare a circular floor of clay, declining a little towards the center; from this is laid a pipe of wood, the upper part of which is even with the floor, and reaches 10 feet without the circumference; under the

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end the earth is dug away, and barrels placed to receive the tar as it runs. Upon the floor is built up a large pile of pine-wood split in pieces, and surrounded with a wall of earth, leaving only a small aperture at the top, where the fire is first kindled. When the fire begins to burn, they cover this opening likewise, to confine the fire from flaming out, and to leave only sufficient heat to force the tar downwards to the floor. They temper the heat as they please, by running a stick through the wall of clay, and giving it air. Pitch is made by boiling tar in large iron kettles set in furnaces, or burning it in round clay holes made in the earth. The greatest quantity of pitch and tar is made in North Carolina. Lat. 32. 35. S. Long. 79. 10. W.

CHARLES-TOWN, in the county of Middlesex, in New England, in North America, is situated on Charles-river: it is as populous and well built as Cambridge, in the same province, but a much more trading town. It takes up all the space between Miffick-river, and Charles-river, which last separates it from Boston, as the Thames does London from Southwark, and is dependent upon, and in some sense a part of it, as the latter is of the metropolis of Great Britain. It has a ferry over the river; so that there is hardly any need of a bridge, except in winter, when the ice will neither bear nor admit of a boat. The profits of the ferry belong to Harvard-college, in the neighbouring town of Cambridge. Though the river is much broader above the town, it is not wider at the ferry than the Thames between London and Southwark. It is nearly half as large as Boston, and is capable of being made as strong, it standing as that does,  
upon



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upon a peninsula. It is both a market and county-town, has a good large church, a market place in a handsome square by the river side, supplied with all necessary provisions both of flesh and fish, and two long streets leading down to it, which are both fair and regular. The river is navigable, and runs several miles up the country. Lat. 42. 10. N. Long. 71. 15. W.

CHARLES-TOWN, the only town on the island of Nevis, one of the Caribbees, in America. In it are large houses and well furnished shops, and is defended by Charles-fort. Here their market is kept every Sunday from sun-rise till nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the negroes bring to it Indian corn, yams, garden-stuffs of all sorts, &c. Iron-wood and lignum vitæ are purchased by the planters of this island, as well as those of St. Christopher's from the islands of Descada, St. Bartholomew, Santa Cruz, in order to serve as posts for their sugar-houses, mills, &c. In the parish of St. John, on the S. side of Charles-town is a large spot of sulphureous ground, at the upper end of a deep chasm in the earth, commonly called Sulphur-gut, which is so hot as to be felt through the soles of one's shoes. At the foot of the declivity, on the same side of this town, is a small hot river, called the Bath, supposed to proceed from the said gut, which is not above three quarters of a mile higher up in the country. Its course is at least for half a mile, and afterwards loses itself in the sands of the sea. At a particular part of it, towards the sea-side, a person may set one foot in a spring that is extremely cold, and the other at the same time in another that is as hot. The water of Black-rock-pond, about a quarter of a mile N. from

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Charles-town, is milk warm, owing to the mixture of those hot and cold springs: yet it yields excellent fish; particularly fine eels, silver-fish, which has a bright deep body eight inches long, and tastes like a whiting: also slim-guts, as having a head too large for the size of its body, which is from 10 to 22 inches long, and in taste and colour like a gudgeon.

A prodigious piece of Nevis-mountain falling down in a late earthquake left a large vacuity, which is still to be seen. The altitude of this mountain, taken by a quadrant from Charles-town bay, is said to be a mile and a half perpendicular, and from the said bay to the top four miles. The declivity from this mountain to the town is very steep half-way, but afterwards easy enough. The hill, here called Saddle-hill, as appearing at the top like a saddle, is higher than Skiddaw-hill in Cumberland, in the North of England. See NEVIS. Lat. 16. 55. N. Long. 62. 42. W.

CHARLETON-ISLAND, or CHARLES-ISLAND, is situated on the eastern-shore of Labrador, in that part of North America called New South Wales. Its soil consists of a white, dry sand, covered over with a white moss, abounding with juniper, and spruce-trees, though not very large. This isle yields a beautiful prospect in spring to those that are near it, after a voyage of three or four months in the most uncomfortable seas on the globe, and that by reason of the vast mountain of ice in Hudson's-bay and streights. They are rocks petrified by the intenseness of the continual frost; so that should a ship happen to strike against these, it is as inevitably dashed to pieces as if it ran full upon a real rock. The whole island, spread with trees and branches, exhibits,



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hibits, as it were, a beautiful green tuft. The air even at the bottom of the bay, though in 51 degrees, a latitude nearer the sun than London, is excessively cold for nine months, and the other three very hot, except on the blowing of a N. W. wind. The soil on the E. side, as well as the W. bears all kind of grain: and some fruits, such as goose-berries, strawberries, and dew-berries, grow about Rupert's river. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 82°. W.

**CHAYANTA**, a jurisdiction in South America and empire of Peru, under the archbishop of Plata, 50 leagues from the city of La Plata. This country is famous for its gold and silver mines. The latter are still worked to great advantage.

**CHEPOOR**, a small Spanish town on the Isthmus of Darien, and Terra Firma, in South America; situated on a river of the same name, within six leagues of the sea, in going from which this town stands on the left hand. The country about it is champain, with several small hills cloathed with woods; but the largest part is savannas. The mouth of the river Chepo is opposite to the island of Chepelio. It rises out of the mountains near the N. side of the Isthmus; and being pent up on the S. side by the mountains, bends its course to the westward between both; till finding a passage to the S. W. it makes a kind of half-circle; and, its stream being swelled considerably, runs with a rapid motion into the sea, seven leagues to the westward of Panama. This river is very deep, and about a quarter of a mile broad; but its mouth is choaked up with sand; so that ships of burthen cannot enter, though barks may. On the S.

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side of this river is a woodland for many leagues together. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 77. 50. W.

**CHERA**, a river near Colan, in the province of Quito, in the kingdom of Peru, in America, running to Amotage; from whence Paita has its fresh water.

**CHEROKEES, RIVER OF**, a river of Florida, in America, taking its name from a powerful nation, among whom it has its principal sources. It comes from the S. E. and its heads are in the mountains which separates this country from Carolina, and is the great road of the traders from thence to the Mississippi and intermediate places. Forty leagues above the Chicazas, this river forms the four following islands, which are very beautiful, namely, Tahogale, Kakick, Cochali, and Taly, with a different nation inhabiting each.

**CHEASAPEAKE**, a large bay, along which both the provinces of Virginia and Maryland are situated. It begins at Cape Henry and Cape Charles on the S. and runs up 180 miles to the N. It is 18 miles broad at the mouth, and almost seven or eight miles over to the bottom of it. Into it fall several large navigable rivers from the western shore, and a few smaller streams from the peninsula, which divides the bay from the ocean.

**CHIAMETAN**, a province in the audience of Guadalajara, or kingdom of New Galicia in New Spain, in America, situated under the Tropick of Cancer; one half in the Temperate and the other in the Torrid Zone, lying along the South-Sea on the W. bounded by Zacatecas on the N. E. by Culiacan on the N. W. and by Zalisco and Guadalajara on the S. and S. E. It is  
about



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about 37 leagues either way from N. to S. or from E. to W. Is a fruitful soil, yielding great quantities of wax and honey, besides silver-mines. The river of St. Jago, which, according to our maps, comes from the lake of Guadajajara, empties itself here into the sea. It is one of the principal rivers on this coast, being half a mile broad at the mouth, but much broader farther up, where three or four rivers meet together. At ebb the water is 10 feet deep on the bar. The chief town in this province is St. Sebastian.

CHIAPA, an inland province in New Spain, or Old Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, in South America; it is bounded by Tabasco on the N. by Jucatan on the N. E. by Soconusco on the S. E. and by Vera Paz on the E. It is 85 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 where narrowest, but then some parts are near 100. It abounds with great woods of pine, cypress, cedar, oak, walnut, wood-vines, rosin-trees, aromatic gums, balsams, and liquid-amber, tacamahaca, copal, and others, that yield pure and sovereign balsams: also with corn, pears, apples, quinces, cocoa, cotton, and wild cochineal, with all kitchen herbs and salads; which, being once sowed, last for several years. Here they have achiotte, which the natives mix with their chocolate to give it a bright colour; likewise coleworts, or cabbage-trees, so large that birds build in them; and yet they are sweet and tender. Here are most sorts of wild and tame fowls, and very beautiful parrots; also a bird called toto, smaller than a pigeon, with green feathers, which the Indians take for its fine tail, but let it go again after they pulled its feathers out; it being held a

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capital crime by their law to kill it. It abounds with cattle of all sorts: sheep, goats, and swine from Spain, having multiplied here surprisingly; especially a breed of fine horses, so valuable, that they send their colts to Mexico, though 500 miles off. Beasts of prey, as lions, leopards, tygers, &c. are here in abundance, with foxes, rabbits, and wild hogs. In this province also is plenty of snakes, particularly in the hilly parts, some of which are 20 feet long, others are of a curious red colour, and streaked with white and black, which the natives wear about their necks. Here are two principal towns called Chiapa; which see. The Chiapese are of a fair complexion, courteous, great masters of music, painting, and mechanics, and obedient to their superiors. Its principal river is that of Chiapa, which running from the N. cross the country of the Quelenes, at last falls into the sea at Tabasco. It is in short well watered; and, by means of the aforesaid river they carry on a pretty brisk trade with the neighbouring provinces, especially in cochineal, and silk; in which last commodity the Indians employ their wives for making handkerchiefs of all colours, which are bought up by the Spaniards and sent home. Though the Spaniards reckon this one of the poorest countries belonging to them in America, as having no mines or sand of gold, nor any harbour on the South-Sea, yet is larger than most provinces, and inferior to none but Guatimala. Besides, it is a place of great importance to the Spaniards, because the strength of all their empire in America depends on it; and into it is an easy entrance by the river Tabasco, Puerto Real, and its vicinity to Jucatan.



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CHIAPA, the name of two towns in the above province of the same names in America ; the one is sometimes called Ciudad Real, or the Royal-city, and the other Chiapa de los Indos, inhabited by Spaniards. Ciudad Real lies 100 leagues N.W. from Guatemala, is a bishop's see, and the seat of the judicial courts. It is a very delightful place, situated on a plain, and surrounded with mountains, and almost in the middle betwixt the North and South-Seas. The bishop's revenue is 8000 ducats a year, and the cathedral is a beautiful structure. Here are some monasteries ; but the place is neither populous nor rich. Its chief trade is in cocoa, cotton, wool, sugar, cochineal, and pedlar's small-wares. The friars are the principal merchants here for European goods, and the richest men both in town and country. The Spanish gentry in this place are become a proverb on account of their fantastical pride, ignorance, and poverty ; for they all claim descent from Spanish dukes, who were the first conquerors, as they pretend, of this country. Lat. 17°. N. Long. 96. 40. W.

CHIAPA, the other town in the above province of the same name, is distinguished from that called Ciudad Real, by the appellation of Chiapa de los Indos, that is, as belonging to the Indians. It is the largest they have in this country, lies in a valley near the river Tabasco, which abounds with fish, and is about 12 leagues distant from the former to the N. W. Bartholomew de las Casas bishop of Chiapa, having complained to the court of Madrid of the cruelties of the Spaniards here, procured the people great privileges, and an exemption from slavery. This is a very large and rich place, with many cloisters  
and

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and churches in it: and no town has so many dons of Indian blood as this Chiapa. On the river they have several boats in which they often act sea-fights and sieges. In the town are frequent bull-baitings, horse-races, Spanish-dances, musick and plays. And when they have a mind for a feast, they think nothing too much to spend on the friars, &c. In the neighbourhood are several farms well stocked with cattle, and some sugar-plantations. The days here are so hot, that both the friars and Indians wear towels about their necks, in order to wipe off the continual sweat; but the evenings are cool, and spent in walks and gardens near the river-side. Wheat is brought here from the Spanish Chiapa, and of it they make hard-biscuit. These the poorer sort of Spaniards and Indians carry about, in order to exchange them for cotton, wool, and other little things they want.

CHILCA, a town 10 leagues from Lima, in the jurisdiction of Canette, and viceroyalty of Peru, in South America, is celebrated for its excellent salt-petre, of which gun-powder is made in the metropolis. It abounds with plenty of fish, fruits, pulse, and poultry, in which a very considerable trade is carried on at Lima. Lat. 12. 31. S. Long. 76. 5. W.

CHILI, a vast kingdom in South America, governed by the president of the audience of Santiago, who is captain-general of the whole kingdom. It extends from the frontiers of Peru to the streights of Magellan; the intermediate space between them, or extent of Chili, being 1,590 miles, or 530 leagues. It lies between the 25th and 45th degree, 30 min. S. lat. and between the 65th and the 73d degrees, 20 min. W. long.



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long. Eastward some parts of it terminate on the frontiers of Paraguay, though some deserts intervene, and other parts confine on the government of Buenos Ayres; though between these are the Pampas, or vast level plains. Its W. boundary is the great South-Sea, extending from  $27^{\circ}$ . S. which is the latitude of Copiapo, to  $53^{\circ}$ .  $30'$ . being  $26^{\circ}$ .  $30'$ . in extent: namely, that part which is inhabited by Spaniards, is from Copiapo to the island of Chiloe; the southern extremity, of which is in  $34^{\circ}$ . of S. latitude, and its extent from W. to E. is the distance between the Cordillera, and the South-Sea, that is about 30 leagues.

Chili was first discovered by Don Diego Almagro, in the year 1535; when after unspeakable difficulties in passing the Andes mountains, and the loss of several lives in his progress, he came to the Promocas, a nation dwelling near the river Maul, who bravely opposed him, and killed abundance of his men, but were at last forced to give way to his horse and fire-arms. But he returned from thence to Peru, in 1537, in order to take possession of Cusco, by virtue of the king's patent, which he received here from a messenger sent on purpose with it. This put a stop to the Spanish conquests in Chili at that time.

The next Spanish general who entered Chili was Don Pedro Valdivia; having first obtained leave, in 1539, from Francisco Pizarro, and the viceroy of Peru, to pursue the conquest of this country. After a whole year's preparation he set out thither in 1540, with a considerable army of Spaniards and Indians. After the loss of a great many men by hunger and cold in his march, thither, as his predecessor had done, he arrived at last  
in

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in the valley of Copiapo. The first opposition he met with was at Quillota; but the Indians were not able to hinder his progress. He advanced as far as St. Jago, where he founded the town of that name, and built a fort there. After he began to work on the gold-mines of Quillota, where he erected another fort to defend his workmen, who procured him great store of gold. Upon this he sent for more assistance from Peru, to the governor of which he at the same time remitted a large sum of gold; and the latter sent Pastore with troops to his assistance, which came very seasonably; for Valdivia had hardly men enough left to defend his forts. But this reinforcement enabled him to pursue his conquests a little farther, especially against the Promocas. However, Valdivia was himself, after a bloody battle with the Indians, taken prisoner, and killed by them. Upon his death the governor of Peru sent his son Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza to take upon him the government of Chili; where, after over-powering the Indians in a very bloody engagement in the valley of Arauco, and committing unheard-of cruelties, he returned to Peru. However, to mention no more, after various vicissitudes on both sides, about the year 1690, the Chilese made their last treaty of peace with the Spaniards; by which, on the one hand, they acknowledged the king of Spain for their lawful sovereign, and on the other, he granted them to live peaceably according to their own manner, and their own laws.

The Spaniards throughout the whole province of Chili are not accounted above 20,000 men capable of bearing arms. Of mestizoes, mulattoes, negroes, &c. there may be between 70  
and



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and 80,000. But the bulk of the inhabitants are Indians, some of which are styled free, and others subjected.

They can neither read nor write; and yet they have a peculiar way of registering events, and keeping accounts of things committed to their charge. This they do by strings of different sizes, on which are made knots of several colours: these knots they call quipos.

Though this country lies so near the Torrid Zone, yet the air is very temperate in summer. But in some parts of Chili the weather is so cold in winter that few parts of Europe are colder, which proceeds principally from the neighbouring high Cordillera mountains that send out very sharp and piercing winds; the sea-coast therefore is much more temperate and mild, but then it is much more exposed to vehement storms than the inland parts. This country is free from lightening: for though thunder is sometimes heard, it is at a great distance up in the mountains: neither does any hail fall in spring or summer. This country is also free from poisonous creatures, nor are there in this country any mischievous animals, except some lions of a small kind, which sometimes attack the sheep or goats; but they fly from men.

The fruits of Europe take very well in Chili, such as pears, apricocks, figs, peaches, quinces, &c. which bear prodigiously. But what exceeds all the rest for bearing is the apple of all kinds, and of these here are surprising orchards. Fruit is seldom sold here, every body being free to step into a garden, or orchard, and eat what they please; the straw-berries only, which they call frutilla, are sold. These grow as large as pears,

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pears, and are commonly red, though in the territory of Concepcion, some of them are white and yellow.

The plains, eminences, and valleys, and in short the whole country of Chili to the smallest portion of ground, is an object of admiration: every particle of earth in this amazing fertility seems transformed to seed. The country round Santiago, as it is not inferior in pleasantness and fertility to that of Concepcion, so in like manner from the great affinity between the climates, its products are nearly the same. Accordingly, some farmers wholly apply themselves to corn; others to fattening cattle; some confine themselves to the breeding of horses, and others to the culture of vines and fruit-trees. The first find their account in plentiful harvests of wheat, barley, and particularly hemp, which thrives here surprisngly, and surpasses that of any other part of this country. The second, by their large slaughters, have great quantities of tallow, grassa, charqui, and sole-leather tanned. Of the goat-skins is made Cordovan-leather; and some tallow is also procured from those creatures. Wines are made here of several sorts; and though not so excellent as those of Concepcion, they are very palatable, and of a good body: brandy is also distilled from them. These are the principal articles of the active commerce of this kingdom with Peru, which it supplies with wheat, tallow, and cordage. And by the most careful estimate, the quantity of wheat sent annually from Santiago to Callao, amounts to 140,000 tanegas, each weighing 156 pounds: about 8000 quintals of cordage; and between 16 and 20,000 quintals of tallow: besides sole-leather,



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leather, nuts, filberts, figs, pears, and apples, grassa, charqui, and neats-tongues; the three last being no inconsiderable articles.

The more northern parts of the kingdom, as Coquimbo, produce also olives, the oil of which is preferable to that of many parts in Peru: but being a natural commodity of that kingdom, and consequently not an article of exportation, is consumed at home. The country about Santiago likewise produces very good olives; but in no great quantity, the genius of the inhabitants not having hitherto led them to make any large plantations of these trees.

Besides the commerce carried on with Peru in provisions, we must also mention that of metals; this kingdom of Chili abounding in mines of all kinds, but principally in those of gold and copper, which we shall briefly consider. The most famous gold-mine known here is called Petorca, and lies in a country E. of Santiago. This gold was formerly in high repute, and found in great plenty: but now, on account of a whitish tinge, the value of it is considerably diminished. This mine, for the length of time it has been worked, is equal to the most celebrated in Peru.

In the country of Yapel, which is situated in the same quarter, but farther to the northward along the Cordilleras, are likewise rich gold-mines, and the metal 23 carats fine. In the year 1710, in the mountains of Lumpanqui near the Cordilleras, were discovered several mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and iron: and the gold between 21 and 22 carats fine: but the working of it very difficult and laborious, by reason of the hardness of the stone,  
where,

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where, according to the miner's phrase, 'the metal arms.' This inconvenience, however, does not occur in the mountain Llaoin, where the stone is soft, and not less rich in metal, and equal in fineness to the former. Besides these, there are other gold-mines worked with success at Tiltil, near Santiago. Between Quillota and Valparaiso, in a part called Ligua is a very rich gold-mine, and the metal of it greatly esteemed. Coquimbo, Capiapo, and Guaasco, have also gold-mines; and the metal found in the two last is by way of pre-eminence called oro capote, being the most valuable of any hitherto discovered. Another kind of mines of the same metal has also been found in this kingdom; but these were hardly opened, and raised the hopes of the undertakers with some rich specimens, before they were exhausted. Mines of this kind are very common, as well as another kind called Lavaderos, namely, pits dug in the angles of trenches formed by rain, in which gold is imagined to be; and in order to discover the metal, a stream of water is turned through it, and the earth briskly agitated, that the gold may be carried down with the current, and so deposited in the pits. Most of these Lavaderos are between Valparaiso and Los Pennuelas, and about a league from the former. Some of them are also found at Yapel, on the frontiers of the wild Indians, and near Conception. These, together with the others known in this kingdom, yield gold-dust: sometimes indeed lumps of gold of a considerable magnitude are found: and principally from the hopes of discovering these many have been animated to work the mines.

All



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All the gold thus collected in Chili is bought up in the country, and sent to Lima in order to be coined, as they have no mint in Chili. And by the accounts constantly taken, it amounts, one year with another, to 600,000 dollars: but that which is clandestinely sent by way of the Cordilleras is said to be nearly 400,000. Consequently the whole must be at least 10,000,000. In the counties of Coquimbo and Guaasco, mines of all kinds of metals are so very common, that the whole earth seems entirely composed of minerals. And it is here that those of copper are worked; and from them all Peru and the kingdom of Chili are furnished with that metal. But though this copper exceeds every thing of the kind hitherto known, the mines are worked with great caution, and no more metal extracted than is sufficient to answer the usual demand: and other mines, though known to be equally rich, are left untouched.

In exchange for the grain, fruits, provisions, and metals, which Chili sends to Peru, it receives iron, cloth, and linen, made at Quito, hats, and bays, though not many of the latter, there being manufactures of the same kind in Chili, sugar, cacao, sweet-meats, pickles, tobacco, oil, earthen-ware, and all kinds of European goods. A small commerce is also carried on between the kingdom of Chili, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, of which the last is the staple. The products of Paraguay, which indeed consist only in the Paraguay-herb and wax, are carried thither, from which they are forwarded to Chili, from whence the herb is exported to Peru. Large quantities of tallow are also sent

sent

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sent to Mendoza for making soap. In exchange for these commodities, Chili sends to Buenos Ayres linen and wollen stuffs; some of which are imported from Peru, and others manufactured in the country; also ponchos, sugar, snuff, wine, and brandy: the two last articles the traders principally buy at San Juan, as most convenient for transportation. During the assiento for negroes, they are usually brought from Chili to the factory at Buenos Ayres, the way of Peru being attended with great inconveniencies; as in their journey from Panama, they take an opportunity of concealing themselves among the farm-houses. So that, what with great expence, and the numbers that die during their long route, through the variety of climates, their purchase must consequently be very high.

The home commerce of Chili, or that carried on within itself, principally consists in the provisions sent to Valdivia, to the amount of 10,000 dollars, which, as the deducted part of its remittance, are sent from Lima to St. Jago for that purpose. Valdivia furnishes the rest of the places with cedar. Chiloe purchases from the other parts brandy, wine, honey, sugar, the Paraguay-herb, salt, and Guinea-pepper; and returns to Valparaiso and Conception several kinds of fine wood, with which the island abounds; also woollen stuffs of the country manufacture, made into ponchos, clokes, quilts, and the like; together with hams, which, from the particular delicacy of the flavour, are in great request even in Peru; and dried pilchards, the bay and coast of that island being the only places in the South-Sea where these fish are caught.

Coquim-



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Coquimbo sends some copper to Valparaiso: for though all the parts of the Cordilleras, towards Santiago and Concepcion, abound with mines of that metal, and particularly a place called Payen, where several were formerly worked, and where masses of 50 or 100 quintals of pure copper have been found: yet as these mines are now no longer worked, the whole country is under a necessity of receiving their copper from the Coquimbo and Guasco mines; sending thither in exchange Cordovan-leather, and soap made at Mendoza; from whence it is carried to Santiago, and thence again sold to different parts of the kingdom.

Having thus considered the trade of Chili in both particulars, we shall next proceed to mention that which is carried on with the wild Indians: and this consists in selling them hardware, as bits, spurs, and edge-tools; also toys, and some wine: all which is done by barter. For though the countries they inhabit are not destitute of gold, the Indians cannot be prevailed upon to open the mines: so that the returns consist in ponchos, horned-cattle, horses of their own breeding, and Indian children of both sexes, which are sold even by their own parents for such trifles. And this particular kind of traffick they call *rescatar*, or ransoming. But no Spaniard of any character will be concerned in such barbarous exchanges, being carried on only by the Guascos, and the meanest class of Spaniards settled in Chili. These boldly venture into the parts inhabited by the Indians, and address themselves to the heads of the several families.

The Indians of Arauco and those parts are not governed by Caziques, or Curacas, like those  
of

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of Peru, the only subordination known among being with regard to age; so that the oldest person of the family is respected as its governor. The Spaniard begins his negotiation with offering the chief of the family a cup of his wine. After this he displays his wares, that the Indian may make choice of what pleases him best; mentioning at the same time the return he expects. If they agree, the Spaniard makes him a present of a little wine: and the Indian chief informs the community, that they are at liberty to trade with that Spaniard as his friend. Relying on this protection, the Spaniard goes from hut to hut, recommending himself at first by giving the head of every family a taste of his wine. After this they enter upon business; and the Indian having taken what he wanted, the trader goes away without receiving any equivalent at that time; and visits the other huts as they lie dispersed all over the country, till he has disposed of his stock. He then returns to the cottage of the chief, calling on his customers in his way, and acquainting them that he is on his return home. Upon this summons, not one of them fails of bringing him to the chief's hut whatever had been agreed on. Here they take their leave of him, with all the appearance of a sincere friendship: and the chief even orders some Indians to escort him to the frontiers, and assist him in driving the cattle he has received in exchange for his goods.

Formerly, and even till the year 1724, these traders carried large quantities of wine, of which, as well as of all inebriating liquors, the Indians are immoderately fond. But the ill consequences of this trade, through the intemperate

rate



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rate use of spirituous liquors, such as tumults and wars begun without any other declaration, than the massacre of the Spaniards of all ranks who fell into their hands, and even the traders in their country, this branch of trade has been suppressed; and no more wine allowed to be carried into the Indian territories, than what shall be judged necessary to give the masters of families a cup by way of compliment, and a very small quantity for trading. The happy effects of this prohibition are felt on both sides; the Spaniards live in safety, and the Indians in peace and tranquility. The natives are very fair dealers, never receding from what has been agreed on, and are very punctual in their payments. It is indeed surprising that a whole people, who are almost strangers to government, and savage in their manners, should, amidst the uncontrouled gratification of the most enormous vices, have so delicate a sense of justice, as to observe it in the most irreproachable manner in their dealings.

All the Indians of Auraco, Tucapel, and others inhabiting the more southern parts of the banks of the river Biobio, and also those who live near the Cordilleras, have hitherto eluded all attempts made for reducing them under the Spanish government. For in this boundless country, as it may be called, when strongly pushed, they abandon their huts, and retire into the most distant parts of the kingdom, where being joined by other nations, they return in such numbers, that all resistance would be temerity; and again they take possession of their former habitations. Thus Chili has always been exposed to their insults: and if a very few only should call for a

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war against the Spaniards, the flame immediately spreads, and their measures are taken with such secrecy, that the first declaration of it is the murder of those who happen to be among them, and the ravages of the neighbouring villages. Their first step, when a war has been agreed on, is to give notice to the nations for assembling: and this they call *correa la fletcha*, 'to shoot the dart,' the summons being sent from village to village, with the utmost silence and rapidity. In these notices, they specify the very night when the irruption is to be made: and though advice of it is sent to the Indians who reside in the Spanish territories, of it nothing transpires. Nor is there a single instance among all the Indians that have been taken up on suspicion, that one ever made any discovery. And as no great armaments are necessary in this kind of war, their designs continue impenetrable till the terrible execution withdraws the veil.

The Indians of the several nations being assembled, a general is chosen with the title of *Toqui*. And when the night fixed on for executing their designs arrives, the Indians who live among the Spaniards rise and massacre them. After which they divide themselves into small parties, and destroy their seats, farm-houses, and villages, murdering all without the least regard to youth or age. These parties afterwards unite; and in a body attack the largest settlements of the Spaniards, besiege the forts, and commit every kind of hostility: and their vast numbers, rather than any discipline, have enabled them on several occasions, to carry on their enterprizes with success, notwithstanding all the measures taken by the Spanish governors to prevent them. For  
though



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though multitudes of them fall on these occasions; their army continually receives larger reinforcements. If at any time the Spaniards gain the superiority, the Indians retire to the distance of several leagues, where, after concealing themselves a few days, they suddenly fall on a different part from that where they were encamped, endeavouring to carry the place by a sudden assault, unless the commandant's vigilance has provided against any sudden surprise: when, by the advantage of the Spanish discipline, they are generally repulsed with great slaughter.

The first advances towards a treaty of peace with these Indians are generally made by the Spaniards: and as soon as the proposals are agreed to, a congress is held, at which the governor, major-general of Chili, and the principal officers, the bishop of Conception, and other persons of eminence, assist. On the part of the Indians, the toqui, or generalissimo, and the captains of his army, as representatives of the communities, repair to the congress. The last inroad made by these savage enemies was in the year 1720, during the government of Don Gabriel Cano, lieutenant-general of the Spanish forces, who managed the war against them with such vigour and address, that they were obliged to solicit a peace: and their preliminaries were so submissive, that at a congress held in 1724, the peace was concluded, whereby they were left in possession of all the country S. of the river Boibio; and the capitanes of Paz were suppressed. These were Spaniards residing in the villages of the converted Indians; and by their exactions had been the principal cause of the revolt.

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Besides the congresses held with these Indians for concluding a treaty of peace, others are held on the arrival of a new president; and the same ceremonies observed in both. So that an account of the one will be sufficient to give a just idea of the other.

On the holding of a congress, the president sends notice to the frontier Indians of the day and place, whither he repairs with pompously attended: and on the part of the Indians, the heads of their several communities. And both, for the greater splendor of the interview, are accompanied by an escort, consisting of a certain number previously agreed on. The president and his company lodge in tents, and the Indians encamp at a small distance. The elders, or chiefs of the neighbouring nations pay the first visit to the president, who receives them very courteously; drinks their healths in wine, and he himself gives them the glass to do the like. This politeness, with which they are highly pleased, is succeeded by a present of knives, scissars, and different sorts of toys, on which they place the greatest value. The treaty of peace is then brought on the carpet, and the manner of observing the several articles is settled. After which they return to their camp; and the president returns the visit, carrying with him a quantity of wine sufficient for a moderate regale.

Now all the chiefs of the communities who were not present at the first visit, go in a body to pay their respects to the president. At the rising of the congress, the president makes each a small present of wine, which the Indians liberally return in calves, oxen, horses, and fowls.



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After these reciprocal tokens of friendship, both parties return to their respective habitations.

In order to gain more effectually the hearts of these Indians, who, though in our esteem wretchedly poor, conceal the most stubborn pride, which can only be softened by compliments and favours, it is a maxim with the presidents to admit to their table those who are apparently of the best dispositions; and during the three or four days of the congress, neglects no means of ingratiating himself with the whole body. On these occasions a kind of fair is held at both camps, great numbers of Spaniards repairing thither with such goods as they know will please the Indians, who also come with their ponchos, and cattle. Both parties deal by exchange; and never fail of selling their whole stocks, and of observing in their dealings the most exact candor and regularity, as a specimen in which all future commerce is to be conducted.

Though these Indians have shewn such a determined aversion against submitting to the Spanish monarchs, their behaviour has been very different towards the missionaries, whom they voluntarily permitted to come among them: and many have even shewn the greatest joy at being baptized. But it is extremely difficult to prevail on them to quit their free manner of living; which, being productive of vice and savageness, prepossesses the mind against the precepts of the christian religion. Before the war of the year 1723, the missionaries, by their indefatigable zeal, had formed several villages, hoping by that means to induce their converts to practise the doctrines of the christian faith. These villages were called St. Christopher, Santa Fe, Santa Juana,

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Juana, St. Pedro, and La Mocha, all of them being under the inspection of the Jesuits. The chaplains also of the forts on the frontiers had an additional salary for instructing a certain number of Indians. But upon that general insurrection, their innate savageness returned, all these neophytes abandoned the missionaries and joined their countrymen. On the re-establishment of the peace, they again solicited the missionaries to come among them: and some communities have been since formed. But they are far short of their former promising state, it being very difficult to bring even this small number to embrace a social life.

Amidst all the sanguinary rage of these Indians in their hostilities against the Spaniards, they generally spare the white women, carrying them to their huts, and using them as their own. And hence it is, that many Indians of those nations have the complexion of the Spaniards born in that country. In time of peace many of them come into the Spanish territories, hiring themselves for a certain time to work at the farm-houses: and at the expiration of the term they return home, after laying out their wages in the purchase of such goods as are valued in their country. All of them, both men and women, wear the poncho and manta, which they weave of wool. And though it cannot be called properly a dress, is abundantly sufficient for decency: whereas the Indians, who are at a greater distance from the Spanish frontiers, as those inhabiting the countries S. of Valdivia and the Chonos, who live on the continent near Chiloe, use no sort of apparel. The Indians of Arauco, Tucapel, and other tribes near the river Biobio,  
take



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take great delight in riding; and their armies have some bodies of horse. Their weapons are large spears, javelins, and other instruments of that kind, in the use of which they are very dexterous.

Wine is made in Chili in large quantities, particularly that of the muscadel-grape, which is a very good and generous sort. There are also very rich pastures for fattening oxen, goats, and sheep. They melt the tallow into a kind of lard called grassa. Slaughtering the oxen here is a kind of sport or diversion; and this is performed by people on horseback called Guesos, with a spear for hamstringing the beast, after which they pursue and dispatch it. Among the fruits produced here are cherries and strawberries, which are uncommonly large and rich. The muscadel wine of this place exceeds any made in Spain. Chili is celebrated for its horses, which are large, strong, and spirited. An herb grows here called the panque, with which they tan their leather. Here are valuable mines, particularly quarries of lapis lazuli, and load-stone; and though there are several mines of gold and copper in Chili, the inhabitants neglect to work them sufficiently, being contented with the great plenty of all the necessaries of life with which nature has blest this country.

CHILOE, a considerable island of Chili, in South America; is situated between 42 and 44 degrees of S. lat. being about 50 leagues, or 150 miles in length, and 7 leagues, or 21 miles in breadth. The S. part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, and the continent there forms a bay. The coast is very subject to storms, especially in March: for then

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the winter begins, and people cannot put to till summer returns; the N. winds are not so furious. The Spaniards have in this island only a little fort, called Chacao, always ill provided with warlike stores. The town of Castro stands between two brooks, with a small castle which commands the harbour. The town has neither walls nor ramparts, and the houses lie scattered up and down. This island produces all necessary provisions, excepting wine; and quantities of ambergris are found. About this island are 40 more which all take their names from it.

**CHILLOAS**, a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo, in South America. See **LLULLA**.

**CHILQUES**, a jurisdiction of South America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, eight leagues distant from that city to the S. E. Its commerce consists in woollen manufactures, grain of all kinds, besides vast numbers of cows, sheep, &c.

**CHIMBO**, a jurisdiction in the province of Zinto, in South America, in the Torrid Zone. The capital of this jurisdiction is also called by the same name.

**CHIMBORAZO**, a large mountain in the province of Quito, nearly under the line; being in  $1^{\circ}. 41'. 40''$ . S. lat. yet its tops are covered with ice and snow, and the country adjacent pierced with intolerable cold from the frigidic particles blown from it.

**CHOCOPE**, a town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo, in South America, and empire of Peru. It is situated 14 leagues from St. Pedro southward. It consists of betwixt 80 and 100 houses; and the inhabitants of about 60 or



## C H U

70 families, chiefly Spaniards, with some of the other casts, but not above 25 Indian families. It has a church built of brick, both large and decent. The people here tell you of a continual rain that fell in 1726, which lasted 40 nights, beginning constantly at four or five in the evening, and ceasing at the same hour the next morning, which laid most of the houses in ruins. Lat.  $7^{\circ} 46'' . 40'$  S. Long.  $76. 20. W$ .

**CHUCUITO**, or **TITI CACA**, a prodigious lake near Paria, in South America, and empire of Peru, into which a great number of rivers empty themselves. It abounds in fish, which they dry, salt, and with it carry on a beneficial trade to the other provinces, having in exchange either money or brandy, wines, and meal. All the mountains of this province abound in silver-mines, but are little worked, and some are totally neglected. This lake is in circumference 80 leagues, or 240 English miles, in some parts 80 fathoms deep; yet the water cannot be drank as it is so very turbid. It is said the antient Yncas, on the conquest of Peru by the Spaniards, threw into this lake all their riches of gold and silver. It abounds with flags and rushes, of which Capac Vupanchi the fifth Ynca built a bridge, which still remains, for transporting his army to the other side. Into this lake was, among other riches, thrown the famous chain of gold by Ynca Huana Capac, the value of which was immense.

**CHUMBI VILCAS**, a jurisdiction subject to the bishop of Cusco, in South America, and empire of Peru, about 40 leagues from that city; it produces corn, fruits, large pastures for cattle, and mines of gold and silver.

## C H U

**CHURCHILL-RIVER**, a large stream in New South Wales, one of the northern countries in America; at the mouth of which the Hudson's-bay company have a fort and settlement. It lies in about lat. 59°. N. and long. 95°. W. The trade here is increasing, being at too great a distance from the French for them to interfere with it. In the year 1742 it amounted to 20,000 beaver-skins, when about 100 upland Indians came hither in their canoes to trade; and about 200 northern Indians brought their furs and skins upon sledges. Some of them came down the river of Seals, 15 leagues southward of Churchill, in their canoes, and brought their furs from thence by land. To the northward of Churchill are no beavers, no such ponds or woods being there as those animals chuse to live in, or feed upon: but they have great numbers of martens, foxes, bears, rein-deer, buffaloes, and other beasts clothed with rich furs. The country is mostly rocky and covered with white moss, upon which the rein-deer, or cariboux, feed; as also the moose, buffaloes, and other deer. Here is a great deal of small wood of the spruce, or firr kind, near the old factory. But the wood improves as it is farther up the river from the bay, where they have juniper, birch, and poplar. And more southerly the timber is large, and they have there a great variety of trees. They labour under great inconveniencies at the company's new fort, which standing on a rock without shelter, close by the shore, and surrounded with snow and ice for eight months of the year, is exposed to all the winds and storms that blow. Here is no conveniency for grass, hay, or gardening: and yet they had four or five horses, and a bull with two  
cows



## C I N

cows near the factory, for feeding of which they were obliged in winter to bring their hay from a marshy bottom some miles up the river. It is said that there is a communication between the rivers of Churchill and Nelson, at a great distance within land; or a very short land-carriage between them. For the Indians who trade here, tell the English what chiefs with their followers go down to Nelson, or Albany rivers.

**CIACICA**, a jurisdiction in South America, and empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Plata; it lies 90 leagues distant from that city; abounding in cocho, cattle, and some silver-mines.

**CINALOA**, a province in the audience of Guadalajara, in Old Mexico, or New Spain, in America; it the most northern in the audience, and stretches out the farthest to the W. It has the gulph of California on the W. the province of Culiacan on the S. and the kingdom of New Mexico on the N. and E. From the S. E. to the N. E. it is about 100 leagues; and not above 40 where broadest. On the E. side it is bounded by a ridge of high craggy mountains, called Tepecsuan, 30 or 40 leagues from the sea; from which run several small rivers, whose banks are inhabited by the natives for the sake of fishing. The air is serene and healthy; and besides pastures, abounds with cattle of all kind, the soil bears all sorts of fruit and grain, particularly Indian wheat, as also cotton, with the manufacture of which the natives cloath themselves after the Mexican fashion, both sexes wearing very long hair. They are a tall, lusty, and warlike people, formerly using bows and poi-

## C O B

soned arrows, with clubs of hard wood, and buckles of a red wood. The Spaniards found a great deal of difficulty in subduing them.

**CIRCUMCISION CAPE**, is situated to the E. of Belgia Australis, lat. 54. 10. S. long. 10. 25. E. This is the most westerly promontory of a land discovered by the French in the year 1739; and this is all we know of it.

**CIVIDAD REAL**, or **ROYAL CITY**, in the province of Chiapa, and audience of Guatimala, in New Spain, or Old Mexico, 10 leagues N. W. from the town of Guatimala. It is a bishoprick, and seat of the courts of justice. It lies in a plain between the North and South-Seas; inhabited by Spaniards and a few Indians. See **CHIAPA**.

**CLARENDON**, a county of Carolina, in North America, to the N. of Santee-river. In this county is the famous Cape Fear, at the mouth of the said river. A colony from Barbadoes formerly settled hereabouts. See **CAROLINA**. The Indians in this neighbourhood are reckoned the most barbarous in all the province. In this county is **Waterey-river**, or **Winyann**, about 25 leagues distant from **Ashley-river**, being capacious enough to receive large vessels; but inferior to **Port-royal**; nor is it yet inhabited. Between this and **Clarendon-river** is another small one, called **Wingen-river**, and a little settlement which has the name of **Charles-town**, and is but thinly inhabited. In the maps we find a town here called **Brunswick-town** on the sea-coast, in lat. 34. 3. but we meet with no account of it any where.

**COBAN**. See **VERA PAZ**.

COBE-



**COBEZA**, or **COBIJA**, a village in the audience of Los Charcas, and the kingdom of Peru, in South America; containing about 50 houses inhabited by Indians, and covered with seals-skins. The soil here being barren, they generally live upon fish, some Indian wheat, and papas, brought them from the town of Atacama in exchange for their fish. In the village is only one little rivulet of water, somewhat brackish; and but four palm and two fig-trees, which may serve as a land-mark to the watering-place. They have no grass at all for cattle; so that they are obliged to send their sheep to a plain near the top of the mountain, where they find pasture for them to subsist on. This port being destitute of every thing, has never been frequented by any but French; who, in order to induce merchants to come to them, have sought the nearest places to the mines, and the most remote from the king's offices, for facilitating the trade, and transporting of plate and commodities. This port however lies the nearest to Lipes, where are silver-mines, and also to Potosi, which yet is above 100 leagues distant; and that through a desert country.

**COBHAM-ISLE**, mentioned by captain Middleton in the journal of his voyage for finding a N. E. passage. Its two extremities bear N. by E. and E. by N. lying in lat. 63. and long. from Churchill 3. 40. E. which he takes to be the same which Fox called Brook Cobham.

**COCHABAMBA**, a province and jurisdiction in South America, and empire of Peru, 50 leagues from Plata, and 56 from Potosi. Its capital of the same name is one of the richest, largest, and most populous in the empire of Peru, as it is the  
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## C O L

granary of the archbishoprick of Plata, and in some spots silver mines have been discovered.

**COCKLE-ISLAND**, lying off the N. W. cape of New Guiney, in the southern, or antartick countries, and which the Dutch call Cape Mabo, is a small woody island, near which were found such a large sort of cockles, that the fish in one of them is said to suffice seven or eight men; and is very good and wholesome. And for this reason Dampier called the island Cockle-island. The same sort of cockles are found near Celebes, the shell of some of the largest weighing 78 lb. Cockle-island abounds also with pigeons.

**COHANZY**, a river of West Jersey, in America, and though small, is yet deep and navigable for small craft. On it is a town of the same name 10 or 12 miles up the river, containing about 80 families, who follow the fishery.

**COLAN**, a little town four leagues from Paita, and which supplies it with water; situated near the South-Sea coast of America. It is inhabited by Indians, who are all fishermen. They go out to sea, and fish on bark-logs, or balzas which are made of several round logs of wood in the form of a raft; and are very different, according to the use they are designed for, or the humour of the people that make them, or the materials of which they are composed. If they are made for fishing, then they are only three or four logs of light wood, seven or eight feet long, placed by the side of each other, pinned fast together with wooden pins, and bound hard with withies. The logs are so placed, that the middlemost are longer than those by the sides, especially at the head, or fore-part, which gradually grow narrower into an angle, the better to cut  
the



## C O L

the water. Others are made to carry goods. The bottom of these is made of 20 or 30 great trees, about 20, 30, or 40 feet long, fastened like the other, and shaped in the same manner. On the top of these they place another shorter row of trees across, pinned fast to each other, and to the undermost row. This double row of planks makes the bottom of the float, and is of a considerable breadth. From this bottom the raft is raised to about 10 feet higher, with rows of posts, sometimes set upright, and supporting a floor or two: the lowest serving for a cellar: there they lay great stones for ballast, and then jars of fresh water closed up, and whatever may bear being wet. The second story is for the seamen and their necessaries. Above this second story the goods are stowed to what height they please, usually about eight or ten feet, and kept together by poles set upright quite round; only there is a little place abaft for the steersman, (for they have a large rudder) and afore for the fire-hearth, in order to dress their victuals, especially when they make long voyages, as from Lima to Truxillo, Guayaquil, or Panama; which last voyage is 5 or 600 leagues. In the midst of all, among the goods, rises a mast, to which a large sail is fastened, as in our West-country barges on the river Thames. They always go before the wind, being unable to ply against it: and therefore fit only for these seas, where the wind is always in a manner the same, not varying above a point or two all the way from Lima, till such time as they come into the bay of Panama; and even there they meet with no great seas; but sometimes northerly winds: and then they lower their sails and drive before it, waiting  
for

## C O L

for a change. These rafts carry 60 or 70 tons of goods and upwards. Their cargo is usually wine, oil, sugar, Quito cloth, soap, goats-skins dressed, &c. The float is usually managed by three or four men, who being unable to return with it against the trade-winds, when they come to Panama dispose of the goods and vessel together, getting a passage back in some ship or boat bound to the port they came from: and there they make a new bark-log for their next cargo. The smaller sort of bark-logs above-described, which lie flat on the water, and are used in fishing, or carrying water to ships, or the like, half a ton, or a ton at a time, are more manageable than the other, though these have masts and sails too. With these the Indians go out at night by the help of the land-wind, which is seldom wanting on this coast, and return back again in the day-time with the sea-wind.

COLIMA, a large and rich town of Mechoacan, and New Spain, in America, situated on the South-Sea, near the borders of Xalisco, and in the most pleasant and fruitful valley in all Mexico, producing cocoa, cassia, and other things of value, besides some gold. Dampier takes notice of a volcano near it, with two sharp peaks, from which smoke and flame issue continually. In the neighbourhood grows the famous plant oleacazan, which is reckoned a catholicon for restoring decayed strength, and a specific against all sorts of poison. The natives apply the leaves to the part affected, and judge of the success of the operation by their sticking or falling off.

COLLETON, a county of Carolina, in North America. It is situated to the N. of Granville-county,



## C O M

county, and watered by the river Stono, which is joined by a cut to Wadmoolaw-river. The N. E. part is full of Indian settlements: and the Stono, and other rivers form an island, called Boone's-island, a little below Charles-town, which is well planted and inhabited. The chief rivers in this county are North-Edistow, and South-Edistow. For two or three miles up the latter, the plantations are thick on both sides; and they continue for three or four miles higher on the N. side; and there the river branching out, meets with North-Edistow-river. This county is reckoned to have 200 freeholders who vote for assembly-men, and send two members. Within this precinct is one episcopal church.

**COLLERADO**, a river in the most northern part of California. See CALIFORNIA.

**COMPOSTELLA**, the most considerable city, though not the capital of the province of Xalisco, and audience of Guadalexara, in New Spain. It is situated near the South-Sea, about 30 miles N. of it. This is a rich town, and has several mines of silver at St. Pecaque, in its neighbourhood, where the Spaniards keep many hundred slaves at work in them. But the city is in a bad situation, the soil being so barren, that there is no pasture for cattle, nor the necessary materials for building houses: and the air is so hot and moist, that it breeds several insects. The Spaniards built Compostella in 1531, and made it a bishop's see: but because of its bad air, it was transferred to Guadalexara. The Spaniards are not very numerous throughout this whole audience, except in the two cities of Guadalexara and Compostella. The Mestizo's indeed make a considerable figure both in regard of number  
and

## C O N

and estate. But the bulk of the people are the natives, who in general are well treated here, as being braver and more polite than any of their countrymen, and well affected to the Spaniards, especially their priests, though far from being such slaves to them as in other parts of New Spain. Lat. 21. 4. N. Long. 107. 0. W.

CONA, an island near the coast of New Andalusia, on the Terra Firma, in America.

CONCEPTION, by the Indians called PENCO, a city in the kingdom of Chili, in South America, situated on the edge of the sea at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It lies in 37<sup>o</sup>. S. lat. and 78<sup>o</sup>. 41'. 30". W. long. It was several times destroyed by the powerful confederacy of the Indians, and as many times repaired. In 1730 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and since that rebuilt. It is under the audience and jurisdiction of Santiago, and is governed by a corregidore.

The inhabitants of this city are a regular militia, trained to arms from their childhood, and must be always ready on the first alarm, for fear of the sudden, or unexpected incursions of the Indians: therefore the president of Chili takes care to have the forts and magazines in good order to repel any invasions. It is governed, like other cities, by a corregidore, and alcaldes, and has most of the usual courts of justice, with other places.

The inhabitants, and even the women, excel in horsemanship; they are very dextrous in managing the lance and noose, and it is rare to see them miss their aim, though at full speed with the noose, which they throw 40 or 50 yards, and so alter the object of their diversion, or revenge.



## C O N

venge. This noose is made of thongs made of cow-hide, these they twist with oil, till rendered supple and pliant to command; and so strong when twisted that they will hold a wild bull, which would break a halter of hemp of twice the thickness. With one of these a Spaniard pulled a person out of a boat at a considerable distance from the shore. The country may be called a granery, abounding with such vast quantities of wheat, that six arobas, and six pounds will sell for no more than eight or ten rials. An aroba is 25 lb.

The town is open on all sides, and commanded by five eminences; among which that of the hermitage advances almost to the middle, and overlooks it all. It has no other defence than a low battery, on the edge of the sea: and this commands only the anchoring place before the town, which is a good quarter of a league from it to the N. W. Besides, as this battery is not large, it is in a bad condition; one half of it without any plat-form, and but indifferently built with rubbish. The cannon are in no better condition. At the entrance into the court belonging to the ordo, or judge, who commonly supplies the place of a governor, they have two four-pounders mounted near the corps-de-garde, which makes up the left wing of the court. Nor is this want of fortifications supplied by men and able officers.

The incursions of the Indians have occasioned the removing of the royal court of chancery which was established at Conception, in 1567, to the city of St. Jago. And since the Indians have possessed themselves of Imperial, the city of Conception has become the see of a bishop, who

is

## C O N

is suffragan to the archbishop of Lima, the capital of Peru.

Conception has on the E. high mountains, from which issue two little rivers, running through the town; on the N. it has the entrance of the bay; on the W. the bay itself; and the river Biobio on the S. The streets, like those of all the towns in this new world are built by a line. Most of the houses are of earth, in the form of oblong squares: they are but one story high, and covered with pantiles. They are large, but ill furnished; each house has a garden belonging to it, well furnished with all sorts of fruit-trees, which produce such a prodigious quantity of fruit, that they are obliged to thin them, otherwise the branches would break, nor could the fruit come to maturity. In this city are six very famous monasteries; but most of the monks are very ignorant, except the Jesuits, who here, as every where else, take care of the education of youth.

Towards the middle of the town is a large square, on the S. side of which stands the parish church, which is very large, but withal very mean. On the E. side stood the bishop's palace; on the two other sides are shops, whither the women go in the night to buy such necessaries as they want for their families, it being contrary to the custom of this country for women of any character to go abroad in the day-time.

CONCEPTION, a bay not far from the city of the same name, in the kingdom of Chili, in South America, near which is found, within four leagues of the sea-coast, a bed of shells, of which they make lime by calcining them.

CON-



C O N

CONCEPTION, a river, which running through the city of the same name, empties itself into Conception-bay, in South America, and kingdom of Chili.

CONCHUCOS, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in South America, under the archbishop of Lima; it begins 40 leagues N. N. E. of the metropolis, and runs along the center of the Cordillara. It produces fruits, grains, and affords extensive pasture for cattle of all kinds. Several branches of the woolen manufactory are carried on here, which constitute its greatest commerce with the other provinces.

CONDESUYOS DE AREQUIPA, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 30 leagues N. of that city. Here is bred the wild cochineal: the Indians carry on great trade with this; they grind it, and mix it with a quantity of violet-maize, four ounces of the former to 12 ounces of the latter, of which they form cakes of four ounces each, and sell it for a dollar per pound. These cakes they call magnos. This place abounds also with gold and silver mines, which, however, are not so carefully worked as formerly.

CONNECTICUT, a county, or colony in New England, in North America, (comprehending New Haven, though deemed a county) bounded on the W. by New York and Hudson's-river: divided from Long-island by an arm of the sea southward; it has Rhode-island, with part of Massachuset's colony on the E. and the residue of Massachuset on the N. The Connecticut-river, which is one of the largest and best in New England, runs through the heart of it, dividing itself into different parts, and is navigable above 40 miles for ships of burthen, and  
 many

## C O P

many more for smaller. The country on both sides the river abounds with timber, and it is herethat they produce so great a quantity of tar and turpentine, as to require numbers of hands to extract it. The business of the people here is, beside fisheries, that of timber-felling, or cutting timber for knee-timber, plank for ship-building, deals, baulks, and spars for houses, masts and yards for ships. And the New England merchants sent a present to Charles II. of several masts so large as to serve for first-rates. The great floats of this timber brought down this river have very much improved their navigation. Several sorts of metals have been found here, as lead, iron, copper. The iron mines are still worked, and greatly improved; but the attempts to raise a stock for working the lead and copper have failed. This colony is in a thriving state, populous, and increasing, containing about 40,000 people; notwithstanding the ravages of the E. parts of it by the French and Indians; beside the piracies in queen Anne's time, when their fishing ketches were almost all destroyed. See BOSTON. Lat. 41. 10. N. Long. 72. 50. W.

CONNESTIGUCUNE, a settlement, a little to the N. of Albany, in the county of that name, and to the eastward of Schenectady, or the Mohawk's-river, which a little lower tumbles down a precipice of about 70 feet high. See ALBANY.

COPIAPO, an open town in the bishoprick of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in South America. Its houses do not stand in any order, but lie scattered up and down. The gold mines have drawn some people thither; so that at present it may contain about 900 souls. The increase of  
the



the number of Spaniards has occasioned an order for dividing the lands, by virtue of which they take from the poor Indians not only their lands, but their horses also, which the chief magistrates sell to the new-comers for the advantage of the king's officers, under colour of making more easy the settlements of those who improve the mines.

Directly above the town are gold mines, and others at two or three leagues distance, whence they bring the ore on mules to the mills which are within the town; and these are worked with hammers and pounders.

Besides the gold mines here, about Copiapo are several mines of iron, brass, tin, and lead, which they do not work. They have also large quantities of load-stone, and lapis lazuli, which the people of the country do not know to be of any value. These mines are 14 or 15 leagues from Copiapo, at a place where are also several of lead. On the high mountains of the Cordillera, 40 leagues E. S. E. from the port, are mines of the finest sulphur that can be: it is taken pure from a vein two feet wide, without requiring to be cleansed, and is worth three pieces of eight a quintal, or hundred weight, at the port, from whence it is carried to Lima. In short all the country is full of mines of sal gem, for which reason fresh water is very scarce. Salt-petre is no less plentiful, it being found in the vale an inch thick on the ground. Between Copiapo and Coquimbo is no town or village, only three or four farms. Nor is there any inland town of note in the diocese of St. Jago, except the capital of that name. Lat. 25. 10. S. Long. 75. 14. W.

COQUIMBO, a town of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in South America, is situated at the lower

## C O Q

lower part of the vale, bearing the same name, a little way from the sea, on a gently rising ground.

The river of Coquimbo gives name to an agreeable valley, through which it rolls into the sea. The bay at the mouth of it is a very fine one, and ships lie there very safely, as well as commodiously, though the coast is rocky; but some islands so effectually keep off the winds, that there is no sort of hazard in lying as close to them as possible. The town is commonly called Coquimbo, but the name of it is properly La Serena, from the deliciousness of the climate, the sky here being continually serene and pleasant. It lies 260 miles N. of St. Jago, and boasts of one of the finest situations in the universe. The few streets it has are strait, and well laid out; there is a reasonable plenty of water, though the river of Coquimbo is generally fordable. Every house has a large garden filled with oranges, olives, &c. A continual verdure reigns here without storms, without parching heat, or any cold that is inconvenient. The soil is fruitful, and all the country about it abounds with the necessaries of life, especially corn, wine, and oil, exquisite in their kind, and excessively cheap; there is the same plenty of cattle, tame, and wild fowl; and in the adjacent valley, there is so plentiful a breed of horses, that one which would cost 30 or 40 *l.* in England may be had here for half as many shillings. After all this, the town of La Serena is not a very beautiful place; there are indeed five or six convents, which make a tolerable appearance, but except the governor's, all the houses in the town are mere cabins, and the people who inhabit them, are far  
enough



enough from being at their ease, I mean in the Spanish sense of the word, that is, they are not rich. There are no mines of gold in this neighbourhood, and though there are many of copper, yet they are little wrought. We must not however imagine that they are altogether destitute of rich commodities, for, in the winter season, when the rains are violent, all the little brooks bring down gold, of which, if they had hands enough, a great profit might be made; but all the inhabitants not exceeding 12 or 1500 persons at most, they do not get much. The trade of this place consists in sending four or five ships yearly to Lima, laden with flower, wine, and other provisions; in return for which they receive all sorts of European goods, which are transported from hence into other parts of Chili. This place has been often plundered, formerly, by our buccaneers. The Spaniards have now secured it effectually; but they have rendered it so poor, that it is not worth plundering.

The winters here are warm, and the sharp N. winds never blow. The heat of the summer is always tempered with refreshing winds, which come to moderate the heat about noon: so that all the year is no other than a happy union of autumn and spring, for the production at once both of flowers and fruit. The streets are all exactly in a straight line from one end to the other, like St. Jago from E. to W. and from N. to S. The squares they form are also of the same dimensions, with a rivulet running through each; but the small number of the inhabitants, the foulness of the streets, which are not paved, and the meanness of the houses, made of mud-walls and thatched, make it look only like a plain,

plain, and the streets like the walks in gardens. In short, they are set round with fig, orange, olive, palm-trees, &c. which yield an agreeable shade.

The most considerable part of the town is taken up by two squares and six monasteries, without reckoning the parish-church, and the chapel of St. Agnes. Formerly there was a church at St. Lucy, on an eminence of the same name, which runs out in a point to the middle of the town, and commands it, by reason of the lowness of the houses, which have only a ground floor. All the quarter of St. Lucy was once inhabited, but since the English, and other privateers have plundered and burnt the town, it has not been rebuilt, any more than the S. part:

The discovery of the mines of Copiapo, and the vexations of the chief magistrates, daily contribute towards unpeopling of it. Besides the corn above-mentioned which they send to Lima, they also supply St. Jago with much wine and oil, reckoned the best along the coast. These, together with some few hides, tallow, and dried flesh, are all the trade of a place, where the inhabitants are poor by reason of their slothfulness, and the few Indians they have to serve them.

The copper-mines here are also very common, about three leagues N. E. from Coquimbo; and they have wrought a long time at a mine which supplies nearly the whole coasts of Chili and Peru with utensils for the kitchen: but they use fewer of that, it is true, than of earthen-ware, or silver. The jesuits have another mine, five leagues N. from the city, on Mount Cerro Verde, or Green-hill, which is high, and shaped  
like



C O R

like a fugar-loaf; so that it may serve as a landmark to the port.

The port of Coquimbo being no place of trade for European commodities, of which not above the value of 12, or 15,000 pieces of eight can be sold in a year, the French ships resort thither only for fresh provisions, wine, and brandy. The beef here is somewhat better than at Valparaiso, and much about the same price of eight or ten pieces of eight at least. Here are partridges; but they are inspid. On the other hand, the turtle-doves are very delicious; and here is abundance of ducks in a little pool near the port. The fishery is plentiful enough in the bay, yielding plenty of mullets, pezerayes, soles, and a very delicious fish without bones, called tesson, and peculiar to this coast. But there is no good casting of nets, because the shore is full of rocks.

CORDILLERA, a chain of very large mountains in America, which run from N. to S. from the province of Quito in Peru, quite to the streights of Magellan, being above 1000 leagues, or 3000 English miles. They are accounted the highest mountains in the world: they are generally 40 leagues broad, intermixed with abundance of habitable vallies. These mountains form two ridges, the lowermost of which is covered with woods and groves; but the highest are barren on account of the excessive cold and snow on them. The ascent to them begins at the very shore of the sea; but that which is properly called the mountains requires three or four days journey to the top of them, where one cannot see the country below for clouds, though the sky over-head is clear and bright, and the sun shines

## C O R

shines with admirable beauty. In this chain of mountains are 16 volcanos, which sometimes break out with dreadful effects.

The Cordillera mountains are passable only in summer, or the beginning of winter. There are frightful precipices and deep rivers at the sides of the narrow passes, which frequently occasion the loss of mules and travellers. The streams run with such violence, and so far below the roads, that to look at them turns one's head. The ascents and descents are so steep, that they are difficult to pass on foot; but the irksomeness of the way is alleviated by beautiful cascades, which the water naturally forms from the rocks and mountains; and in some of the vallies the water springs up to a great height, resembling artificial fountains. All these streams and springs are very cool. In some places are hot springs, good against many distempers. Over the river Mendoza is a natural bridge of rocks, from the vaults of which hang several pieces of stone resembling salt, which congeal like isicles, as the water drops from the rock. This bridge is broad enough for three or four carts to pass a-breast. Near this is another bridge, called the bridge of the Yncas, betwixt two rocks; and so very high from the river, that the stream, which runs with great rapidity, cannot be heard.

From these mountains issue several considerable rivers, the principal of which are the 17 following, namely, the river of Salt, Copiapo, Guasco, the river of Coquimbo, Acongagua, Maypa. Several other rivers fall into this, as St. Jago, Poangue, Decollina, Lampa, Rapel, Delora, Maul, Itata, Andalien, Biobio, Imperial, Tolren, Quenale, Valdivia, and Ehico. All these



## C O T

these rivers run from E. to W. and empty themselves into the South-Seas. Those which run from the opposite part of the Cordellera towards the North-Sea are not so well known, because those parts are less inhabited: the most remarkable of them are those of St. John, and Mendogas, which are very large rivers, and empty themselves into the famous lake of Guanacache.

CORDOVA, DE LA NUEVA ANDALUCIA, a city in South America, and kingdom of Peru, subject to the jurisdiction of Charcas, 80 leagues S. of Santiago del Estero. Here is the episcopal church of Tucuman, with some monasteries, besides a convent of Jesuits. It is very fruitful in grain, fruits, honey, and wax, cotton, and sugars, with luxuriant pastures for mules, who are inconceivably numerous in this part, which also abounds with salt-pits. It is situated on a marshy, though rich and fertile ground, and drives a considerable trade in the above-mentioned commodities with Peru, it lying on the road to Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants are Spaniards, amounting to about 300, who are also employed in tilling the ground, and manufacturing of cotton-cloth, which they send to Potosi. Lat. 31. 30. S. Long. 63. 30. W.

CORIENTES, LOS, a small city within the government of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and empire of Peru, was built by the Spaniards on the confluence of the Parana and Paraguay, 80 leagues higher than Santa Fe, on the Rio de la Plata.

COTABAMBO, a jurisdiction in South America, and empire of Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies 20 leagues S. W. of that city. It produces

## C O T

duces plenty of all kinds of grain, and fruits, abounds in cattle, and formerly had several rich mines, but at present they have greatly declined, and those now worked almost exhausted.

CORO. See VENEZUELA.

COSTA RICA, a province of New Spain, in America. It signifies the rich coast, and is so called from its rich mines of gold and silver; those of Tinfigal being preferred by the Spaniards to the mines of Potosi; but otherwise it is mountainous and barren. It is bounded by Veraguas province on the S. E. and that of Nicaragua on the N. E. It reaches from the North to the South-Sea, about 90 leagues from E. to W. and is 50 where broadest from N. to S. It has much the same productions as its neighbouring provinces. The soil in some parts is good, and it produces cocoa. On the North-Sea it has two large convenient bays, the most westerly called St. Jerom's; and that near the frontiers of Veraguas, called Caribaco; and on the South-Sea it has several bays, capes, and convenient places for anchorage.

COTOPAXI, a large volcano near Lataacunga, an assiento, or dependence in the province of Quito, in South America. It lies nearly under the line, yet the tops of it is generally covered with ice and snow. It first shewed itself in 1753, when Sebastian de Belacazar first entered these countries, which eruption proved favourable to his enterprize, as it coincided with a prediction of the Indian priests, that the country should be invaded on the bursting of this Volcano, and accordingly it fell out, for before 1559 he had subdued all the country.

COURT-



## C R A

**COURTLANT**, a manor in the county of West Chester, and province of New York, in North America; it sends a member to the general assembly. See **WEST-CHESTER**.

**COWETTA**, a town of Georgia, in North America, to which general Oglethorp had travelled, and is not less than 500 miles from Frederica. It belongs to the Creek Indians. And here the said general conferred not only with the chiefs of all the tribes of this nation; but also with the deputies of the Coctaws and Chickesaws, who lie between the English and French settlements, and made a new treaty with the natives of the lower creeks more ample than the former ones. Lat. 30. 20 N. Long. 90. 10. W.

**COWS-ISLAND**. See **VACHE**.

**CRABS-ISLE**, or **BORIQUEN**, an island situated on the S. side of St. Domingo. It had the former name from the buccaneers, as abounding with all kinds of that shell-fish. It is a fine large island, in which are both hills and vallies, planted with oranges and citrons, and the English settled on it in the year 1718; but is now quite desert: for the Spaniards not liking such neighbours, surpris'd and took the place in 1720, and carried off the women and children to Porto Rico and St. Domingo. Lat. 18. 10. N. Long. 70. 10. W.

**CRAVEN**, a large county in the province of Carolina, in North America, lying along the banks of the river Congaree, or Santee, which separates South and North Carolina. See **CAROLINA**. It is pretty well inhabited by English and French protestants. In this county is Sewee-river, where some families from New England settled. In 1706, the French landed here; but

C U B

were vigorously opposed by this little colony, who beat off the invaders, having forced them to leave many of their companions dead behind them. In this county are no towns, only two forts on the southern bank of Santee-river; the one, called Sheniningh-fort, is about 45 miles above the mouth of the river; the other called Congaree, an English fort, which stands 65 miles above the former.

CREEK, or YAMMACRAW, Indians, a people of Georgia, in North America, allies of the English, whose king Tomo-chichi, with his queen and son, came over to England with general Oglethorpe, in the year 1734. There are nations both of the Upper and Lower-Creeks, a country so called from its being intersected with rivers, and extending from the river Savannah to the lakes of Florida, the Cherokee's-mountains, and the river Coussa.

CROWN-POINT, a fort built by the French, in the province of New York. See NEW YORK.

CRUZ, SANTA, DE LA SIERRA, a government and generalship, also a jurisdiction and bishoprick under the bishop of Charchas, 90 leagues E. of Plata, in the empire of Peru.

CUBA, the most considerable island of the Great Antilles, and, to say the truth, is one of the finest in the universe.

It lies stretched out from W. to E. having Florida and Lucayos on the N. Hispaniola on the W. Jamaica, and the southern continent, on the S. and the gulf of Mexico on the E. It lies between 19°. 30'. and 23°. of N. latitude, and between 74°. and 87°. of W. long. Herrera says, that it is 230 leagues in length, and in the broadest part, which is toward the island of

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## CUBA

Hispaniola, 40 leagues; in the narrowest about 12.

It lies within the Tropick of Cancer, and is by far the most temperate and pleasant of all the Antilles. The Europeans, who are generally troubled with the heat of these parts, confess themselves agreeably refreshed by the cooling winds, which are morning and evening throughout the island.

As to the soil, it differs pretty much in the several parts of the island. All the western part of the country is plain, and if it were properly cultivated, might be fruitful, though it must be owned that much cannot be said of it on that head. The eastern part is exceedingly mountainous, and from thence there runs a chain of hills almost through the whole island; but the farther W. you go they are the less rough and barren. From these hills there run down to the N. and S. many rivers, and amongst them some pretty considerable ones, which, besides their bestowing verdure and coolness as they pass, are full of fish, and those very large and good. The greatest inconveniency in Cuba is its being over-grown with woods, which, whatever the Spaniards may pretend, must be owing to their own laziness, and nothing else; for, as they admit the country was well peopled when first discovered, it must necessarily have been less thick with trees. Amongst these, however, there are some very valuable, particularly cedars of an enormous size, and other sorts of odoriferous wood. Birds there are of all kinds, more than in any other of the islands: and the Spaniards at their first landing having suffered some black cattle to stray into the woods, they by degrees turned wild, and

have furnished the island with such a breed as make now the principal part of its riches. Many fine fat beasts are left to rot on the ground, though great numbers are killed purely for the hides which are sent into Spain, and in the slaughter of them negroes are employed. The flesh, cut into pieces, is dried in the sun, and is used as provision for shipping. We have before observed that its rivers abound with fish, to which we must now add, that they abound also with a creature terrible alike to fish, beast, and men, viz. the aligator. It is thought there are more of this species here than in any part of the known world. Most writers confound this creature with the crocodile, and indeed the Spaniards have but one name, viz. caymanes, to express both; yet it is certain that there is a difference, and amongst other particulars, in these. The legs of a crocodile are longer than those of the aligator; his flesh is not musky, as the other is; the knots on the back are thicker, higher, and firmer; but the plainest and most discernable difference, and which indeed discovers itself at first sight, is this, that the crocodile carries his tail cocked and crooked, with the tip turning back, like a bow, whereas the aligator drags his on the ground.

This island was discovered by the famous Christopher Columbus, who had but a very slight view of it, which yet was fatal to the natives, for they having presented him with gold, some pieces of which he carried into Spain, it occasioned an immediate resolution to settle in it. This was performed in 1511, by John Velasquez, who transported hither about 500 foot, and 80 horse. He was a haughty, cruel, inex-



inexorable man, and the treatment the poor people met with from him, was such as we want both room and will to relate. The worthy bishop of Chiapa, who was an eye-witness of his barbarity, hath published it to the world, and computed, that by these horrid severities, near 5,000,000 of people were destroyed. Later writers, instead of speaking tenderly of this matter, and making some amends to their memory, do all that is in their power to give this horrid proceedings the air of justice, by representing the Indians as the most base and wicked nation that ever lived. Herrera tells us, that they were a very good sort of people, and well tempered. They had, says he, princes and towns of 2 or 300 houses, with several families in each of them, as was usual in Hispaniola. They had no religion, as having no temples, idols, or sacrifices; but they had the physicians, or conjuring priests, as in Hispaniola, who, it was thought, had communication with the devil, and their questions answered by him. They fasted three or four months to obtain that favour, eating nothing but the juice of herbs, and when reduced to extreme weakness, they were worthy of that hellish apparition; and to be informed whether the seasons of the year would be favourable, or otherwise; what children would be born; whether those born would live, and such like questions. These were their oracles; and these conjurers they called Behiques, who led the people into many superstitions and sopperies, curing the sick by blowing on them, and such other exterior actions, mumbling some words betwixt their teeth. These people of Cuba knew that heaven and earth, and other things had been created,

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and

## C U B

and said, they had some information concerning the flood, and that the world had been destroyed by water, from three persons that came three several ways; they were men of about 70 years of age, and said that an old man, knowing that the deluge was to come, built a great ship, and went into it with his family, and abundance of animals; that he sent out a crow, which did not return, staying to feed on the dead bodies, and afterwards returned with a green branch, with other particulars, as far as Noahs son's covering him when drunk, and the other scoffing at it; adding, that the Indians descended from the latter, and therefore had no coats nor cloaks; but that the Spaniards, descending from the other that covered him, were therefore cloathed, and had horses.

The true reason, in all probability, why the Spaniards destroyed, with so little pity, so vast a number of innocent people, was a covetous desire of possessing the whole island, and all its real and supposed riches; for at this time they fancied that the parts of the island possessed by the natives were excessively rich in gold, of which, while they suffered them to live, the Spaniards did really receive a very large share. But since the extirpation of the Indians, there has been very little, and at present there is scarce any gold at all found; which some consider as a judgment on the Spaniards for their cruelty. For my part, I think the matter easily unriddled. The gold, I suppose, was taken out of the rivers, which required not only a great deal of time and patience, but many hands, and a perfect knowledge of the places where it was to be found. This accounts for the losing that precious metal  
with



## C U B

with the people, and shews how weak a point of policy this doctrine of extirpation really is.

This island has great conveniencies both for making of salt, and catching of fish, which are principally barbel and shad. It has mules, plenty of horses, sheep, wild boars, hogs, and cattle of a larger and better breed than any other part of America; wild and tame fowl, parrots, partridges with blue heads, and large tortoises, whose feet are reckoned a specific for the leprosy. There is no place where not only the rivers as before mentioned, but the seas abound more with aligators, as well as the small islands on the coast called Caymans, the Spanish name for crocodile. Their shores also abound with sea-fowl, particularly a sort of cranes which are white, when young, and of various colours when old. Here are quarries of flints, and fountains of bitumen, which is used in calking ships instead of pitch, as well as in medicinal compositions.

Abundance of tobacco, both in leaf and snuff, is exported hence to New Spain, Costa Rica, and the South-Sea, besides what is shipped for Old Spain, &c. in Europe. Another of its trading commodities is Campeachy-wood, which the merchants of this island import from the bay of that name, and Honduras; and put on board the flota for Spain, together with their hides and tobacco. Upon the whole it is a pleasant island.

However, from the depopulation of Cuba in the manner before-mentioned, the improvements on it are not so general, nor so good in their nature and tendency, as in our islands. Here are more churches than farms, more priests than planters, and more lazy bigots than useful labourers,

C U E

labourers. And to this it is owing, that so large an island, with a luxuriant soil, besides food for its inhabitants, which is more easily produced and obtained here than perhaps in any other part of the world, here being forests with plenty of venison, besides the cattle above-mentioned, does not produce for exportation, including even their hides and tallow, tobacco, and snuff, &c. near the value of our little island of Antigua.

The city of St. Jago de Cuba is the most ancient in the island, and is, generally speaking, esteemed the capital, though now the governor resides at the Havana, and only such of the Spaniards as have estates on the island, and are contented with their possessions without meddling much in trade, inhabit this place, which has a declining aspect, and preserves only the ruins of its former greatness. Yet even this city has a noble, safe, and commodious port, inferior to the Havana only in its situation, that being on the N. W. side of the island, towards the channel of Bahama, whereas St. Jago de Cuba lies on the N. E. and commands the windward passage.

CUENCA, or BAMBA, a city and considerable jurisdiction in the province of Quito, and empire of Peru, in South America, under the Torrid Zone, lying in  $2^{\circ}.53'.49''$ . S. lat. This town is computed to contain about 20, or 30,000 people; and the weaving of bays, cottons, &c. is carried on by the women, the men here being averse to all kind of labour, and prone to all manner of profligacy. See QUITO. It is situated on the river Curaray, or Saint-Jago: which, after many windings from W. to E. falls at last into the river of the Amazons. The town stands



## C U L

stands at the foot of the Cordillera mountains, and inhabited by Spaniards who are governed by a corregidore. Here are two convents, one of Dominican friars; and the other of Franciscans. It lies about 170 miles S. of Quito.

**CULIACAN**, a province of Guadalaxara, in the audience, or kingdom of New Galicia, in Old Mexico, or New Spain, in America. It has the province of Cinaloa on the N. New Biscay and the Zacatacas on the E. Chiametlan on the S. and the gulph of California on the W. Its length, according to Moll, is 60 leagues, and breadth 50. The Sansons make its length 270 miles. It abounds with all sorts of fruit. When this country was first discovered by the Spaniards, they found houses here built after a strange manner, and full of serpents hissing at such as came near. These were often worshipped by the natives, who alledged that the devil frequently appeared to them in that shape. The great river La Sal in this country is well inhabited on each side. According to Dampier it is a salt lake, or bay, in which is good riding at anchor, though it has a narrow entrance, and runs 12 leagues E. and parallel with the shore. Here are several Spanish farms and salt-ponds about it; and five leagues from it are two rich mines, worked by slaves belonging to the citizens of Compostella. Here also is another great river, whose banks are full of woods and pastures. Gazman, who first discovered, or at least subdued this part of the country, called it Mugeris, or the Women's-river, as he saw a great number of women here; which gave occasion to the fable of Amazons living in this country. On this river he built a town

## C U M

town, to which he gave the name of St. Michael ; which see.

**CUMANA**, or **COMANA**, the capital of New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma, in North America. It sometimes gives its name to the province. The Spaniards built this city in 1520, and it is defended by a strong castle. This town, says Dampier, stands near the mouth of a great lake, or branch of the sea, called Laguna de Venezuela ; about which are several rich towns ; but its mouth is so shallow, that no ships of burthen can enter it. He adds, that the privateers were once repulsed at Cumana, without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North-Seas they had in vain attempted. It is situated three leagues S. of the North-Sea, and to the S. W. of Margarettasland. Lat. 9. 55. N. Long. 65. 3. W.

**CUMBERLAND, BAY OF**, in the most northern countries of America, divides the country called North-main into two parts. Its mouth lies under the polar circle, and runs to the N. W. and is thought to communicate with Baffin's-bay on the N. In the cod of Cumberland-bay are several small islands, called Cumberland-islands. None but the English, as Martiniere observes, call that bay Cumberland-bay ; and de Lisle does not mention it.

**CUMBERLAND, ISLAND OF**, in Georgia, in North America, is about 20 miles S. of the town of Frederica. On it are the two forts called William and St. Andrews. The former, which is at its S. end, and commands the inlet of Amelia-sound, is strongly pallisadoed and defended by eight pieces of cannon. Barracks are built here for 220 men, besides store-houses.

Within



## C U R

Within the pallisadoes are fine springs of water, and a timber-house, with large magazines under it for ammunition and provisions.

CUMBERLAND-HARBOUR, in the S. E. part of the island of Cuba, one of the great Antilles, in America, was formerly called Walthenam. But admiral Vernon, and general Wentworth, who arrived here with a squadron in July 1741, made an encampment on shore, where they built a fort, giving it the present name, in honour of the duke of Cumberland. It is one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, capable of sheltering any number of ships from hurricanes: it lies in a wholesome country, abounding with cattle and provisions, and a fine fresh-water river, which the admiral called Augusta, and is navigable for several leagues. This harbour is about 20 leagues E. from St. Jago de Cuba, with thick woods mostly all the way to it. Here the English forces having stayed till almost the end of November following, were, by reason of the sickness among them, extremely diminished, and being obliged to quit the island, were carried back to Jamaica. Lat. 20. 30. N. Long. 76. 50. W.

CURACAO, CURASSOW, or, according to captain Dampier, QUERISAO, one of the little Antilles-islands in the Atlantic ocean, in America: it is the only island of importance which the Dutch possess in the West Indies. The northmost point of this island lies about 25 leagues from the main, or Terra Firma, near Cape Roman. It is about five leagues in length, and between nine or ten in circuit. On the S. side near the W. extremity is a good harbour, called Santa Barbara, but its principal one is about three leagues

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leagues from the S. E. end, on the N. side of it, where the Dutch have a very good town and strong fort. Ships bound in thither must be sure to keep close to the mouth of the harbour, and have a rope ready to send one end a-shore to the fort: for there is no anchoring at the entrance of the harbour; but being once got in, it is a very secure port, either to careen, or lie safe. At the E. end are two hills; one of them much higher than the other, and steepest towards the N. side. The rest of the island is pretty level, where some merchants have erected sugar-works, and which formerly was all pasture-land for cattle. Here are also some plantations of potatoes and yams; and they have still great numbers of cattle on the island. But it is not so much esteemed for its produce, as its situation for trade with the Spanish continent; for the Dutch smuggle considerably with the settlements of that nation on the Terra Firma. Formerly the harbour was never without ships from Carthagen and Porto Bello, which used to buy of the Dutch about 1000, or 1500 negroes at a time, besides great quantities of European commodities. But of late that trade has fallen into the hands of the English at Jamaica. Yet still the Dutch have a vast trade all over the West Indies, sending from Holland ships of good force which are laden with European goods, whereby they make very profitable returns. Lat. 11. 56. N. Long. 68. 20. W.

Cusco, a city in the empire of Los Reyes, the most ancient in the kingdom of Peru, in South America, it being cotemporary with the vast empire of the Yncas. It was founded by the first Ynca Mango as the seat and capital of his empire. Don Francisco Pizarro entered and  
took



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took possession of it in the name of Charles V. emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, in 1534. When the Spaniards landed here they were surpris'd at the largeness and splendor of the city, but chiefly at the magnificence of the temple of the sun, called Curiachanah, which contained immense riches, the walls and cieling being covered with gold. Ynca Mancha besieged it, and laid great part of it in ashes, but without dislodging Pizarro. On a mountain contiguous to the N. part of the city are the ruins of a famous fort built by the Yncas. It is remarkable for the monstrous dimensions of the stones, which are of such an amazing bulk, that it is difficult to imagine how the strength of men, unassisted by machines, could have brought them thither from the quarries; one of these huge stones is still lying on the ground, and seems not to have been applied to its intended use: it is of such an enormous mass as to astonish not only the sight, but the conception, by what possible art it could be brought thither. This structure was once famous for its immense riches. The city of Cusco is nearly equal to that of Lima. The houses are elegant and spacious, mostly of stone; the mouldings of all the doors are gilt. The sacristy, called Nuestro Senora del Triumpho, was the place where the Spaniards defended themselves from the fury of the Indians, when they were surrounded by the army of the Ynca Mancha, and though the whole city was several times set on fire, yet the flames had no effect on this part, which was attributed to the protection of the holy virgin. There are eight parishes in this city, and a convent remarkable for being built of the walls formerly belonging to the  
tem-

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temple of the sun, and the high altar stands on the very spot where once stood the image of that Pagan deity. Here are four nunneries, three colleges, and courts, corresponding nearly with those of Lima, and other large cities of this country. Cusco is divided into two parts; the one called Havan-Cusco, and the other Oran-Cusco. In the time of the Yncas there was a large and beautiful square in the middle of the city, from which issued four stately streets representing the four parts of the monarchy of Peru: they are still subsisting at this day. The Yncas had their palace in the fortrefs of Chachsa-Nuama, which in a manner consisted of three fortresses, disposed in the form of a triangle. In the middlemost of these the Yncas resided, the walls of which were incrustated with gold and silver, and adorned with all sorts of figures. There was no way of going up to this citadel but by subterraneous passages, which, by the intricate windings, formed a labyrinth, the issue of which could hardly be found. The whole citadel might be looked upon as impregnable. The Spaniards have demolished that sumptuous building; but not being able to remove those huge stones, of which it was composed, the greatest part of the walls is still standing.

In the time of the Yncas it was not lawful for the inhabitants of Cusco to go and settle elsewhere; so that in this city was a prodigious concourse of people, because all the subjects were obliged to come hither in order to pay their homage to the sovereign. The principal men of the empire were obliged to leave their children with them as hostages, under pretence of making them learn the language of Cusco. Others  
came



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came hither to work at the buildings of the city ; to clean and repair the streets and roads, and to perform other sorts of work for the court, and cultivate the arts and manufactures under the prince's eye. This kind of policy served to keep the provinces in a due subjection, and also to inspire all the subjects with a noble emulation.

The gold and silver of Peru was brought in great plenty to Cusco, in the neighbourhood of which are very rich mines. But these have in some measure been neglected ; because those of Potosi afford much more silver, and with less danger. The mines of Lampa, and those of Cordillera de Cusco, are very considerable, though there be others much richer towards the Moxos, where the Indians have plenty of gold ; but they are of a savage and fierce temper. The Spaniards have some little trade with the nations dwelling beyond the mountains of Cusco.

In the time of the Yncas, there were in several parts of the city subterraneous buildings, where the soothsayers and diviners dwelt. And in these buildings the Spaniards still, from time to time, find great quantities of gold and silver.

In Cusco are reckoned between 15 and 16,000 Spaniards, Creolians, and Indians, besides the strangers who come thither to trade. The churches are very rich, as well as the convents ; among which that of the Jesuits is remarkably sumptuous. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Lima, and is still an elegant city. The vallies about Cusco abound with corn and fruit. In that of Yucay are several gardens and country-seats, in which the Spaniards have spared nothing that could agreeably gratify the imagination. In a word, no-  
thing

C U Z

thing is wanting at Cusco, viz. for pleasure or health, though the air be somewhat cold on account of the Andes, or Cordillera. Here are manufactures of bays and cotton-cloth, which are some small prejudice to the trade of Europe. They also make some sorts of works in leather, as well for the use of men, as for the furniture of horses and mules. This city is also famous for the vast number of pictures made by the Indians, with which, wretched as they are, they fill the whole kingdom. Cusco stands in a very uneven situation, on the declivity of the Cordillera. Its N. and W. sides are surrounded with a mountain, on one side of which is the famous castle before-mentioned, that was built by the Yncas; on the S. side is an elegant plain, decorated with walks. It lies about 356 miles E. of Lima. Lat. 13. 26. S. Long. 70. 20. W.

CUYO, or CHICUIBO, a province of Chili, in S. America. It is situated to the E. of Chili Proper, and beyond the Cordillera-mountains.

CUZUMEL, an island in the province of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, in South America, in the bay of Honduras, 15 leagues long, and five broad. The adventurers who used to touch here, when they went upon discoveries from the isle of Cuba, called it Santa Cruz, its chief town. It lies four leagues to the E. of the lake of Bacalal, in 19°. N. lat. and 87°. W. long.

D A M-



**D**AMPIER'S-STREIGHT, an opening, or passage, found by the captain whose name it bears, between South Guiney, and a country to the E. of it, with which it was formerly thought to join South America, In it are many islands, the largest lying on the N. side. The channel is very good between the island and the land to the eastward.

**DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, or TERRA FIRMA,** properly so called, is that country lying between the gulph of Darien and Mexico, or New Spain, along the coast of the North and South-Seas. It is that narrow neck of land which joins South and North America together; and otherwise called the Isthmus of Panama, or of America. It has probably the name of Darien, from the great river thus called, by which it is bounded to the E. together with the gulph into which it falls. On the W. side, its southern coast extends to long.  $83^{\circ}$  W. from London; but its northern does not extend beyond long.  $82^{\circ}$ . Beyond the great river Darien the land spreads to E. and N. E. as that on the other side does to the N. and N. W. so that it cannot any further be called an Isthmus. It is mostly comprehended between lat. 5, and  $10^{\circ}$ . and near 300 miles long. But its breadth in the narrowest part is about 55, or 60 miles from sea to sea.

Mr. Wafer says, that were he to fix limits to this narrowest part of the Isthmus, he would assign for its western boundary a line running from the mouth of the river Chagre, where it falls into the North-Sea to the nearest part of the South-Sea, westward of Panama, thereby including that city and Porto Bello, with  
the

## D A R

the rivers of Cheapo and Chagre. And he would draw a line from point Garachina, or the S. part of the gulph of St. Michael, directly E. to the nearest part of the great river of Darien, for the western limit; so as to take Caret-bay into the Isthmus. On the N. and E. it is sufficiently bounded by each of the vast oceans. And considering that this is the narrowest land which disjoins them, and how great the compass is which must be fetched from one shore to the other by sea, having North and South America for each extreme, it is of a very singular situation, and extremely pleasant and agreeable.

Nor does either of the oceans fall in at once upon the shore, but is intercepted by a great many valuable islands that lie scattered along each coast. Those in the gulph of Darien are principally three, viz. Golden-island; another, the biggest of the three, and the island of Pines: besides these, are the Sambaloes-islands, great numbers of them disseminated in a row, and collaterally at very unequal distances.

The land of this continent is almost every where of an unequal surface, distinguished by hills and vallies of great variety for height, depth, and extent. The vallies are generally watered with rivers, brooks, and perennial springs, with which the country very much abounds. They fall some into the North, and others into the South-Sea; and most of them take their rise from a ridge, or chain of higher hills than the rest, running the length of the Isthmus, and in a manner parallel to the shore; which, for distinction's sake, we shall call the main-ridge. This is of an unequal breadth, and tends along, bending as the Isthmus itself  
does.



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does. It is mostly nearest the North-Sea, seldom above 10 or 15 miles distant from it. Mr. Wafer says he had always a fair view of the North-Sea from thence; but the South-Sea he could not see from any part of the ridge, by reason that, though here and there are plains and valleys of a considerable extent, and some open places, yet they lie intermixed with considerable hills, and those so cloathed with tall woods, that they interrupt the prospect very much.

On the N. side of the main ridge are either no hills at all, or such as are rather gentle declivities, or gradual subsidings of the ridge, than hills distinct from it. This side of the country is every where so covered with woods, that it is all one continued forest. Nor is the main ridge itself carried on every where with a continued top; but is rather a row, or chain of distinct hills, than a continued one: and accordingly it has frequent and large valleys disjoining the several eminences that compose its length. And these valleys, as they render the ridge itself more useful and habitable, so some of them are so deep in their descent, as to admit a passage for rivers.

Some of the rivers which water this country are indifferently large, though few of them navigable, as having bars and shoals at their mouth. On the N. coast the rivers are, for the most part very small: for, rising generally from the main-ridge, which lies near the shore, their course is very short. The river of Darien is indeed very large; but the depth at the entrance is not answerable to the wideness of its mouth, though further in it is deep enough. But from thence to Chagre, the whole length of this coast, the rivers are little better than brooks: nor is the ri-

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ver of Conception any other, which discharges itself over against La Sound's-key, in the Sambaloes. The river of Chagre is pretty considerable: it rises from the same ridge, and has a long winding course from the S. and E. part of the Isthmus, its source being at a pretty great distance from its mouth. The N. coast in general is plentifully watered; yet chiefly with springs and rivulets, trickling down from the neighbouring hills. The soil on this N. coast is various: generally it is good land where rising in hills; but towards the sea are here and there swamps, yet seldom above half a mile broad. Inclusively from Caret-bay, which lies in the river of Darien, and is the only harbour in it, to the promontory near Golden-island, the shore of the Isthmus is indifferently fruitful, partly a sandy bay: but part of it is overflown, swampy, mangrove land, where is no going a-shore but up to the middle in mud. The shore of this coast rises in hills directly, and the main-ridge is about five or six miles distant. Caret-bay has two or three rivulets of fresh water falling into it. It is a small bay and having two little islands lying before it; make it an indifferent good harbour, and it has clear anchoring ground, without any rocks. The islands are pretty high land, cloathed with a variety of trees.

To the eastward of the promontory, at the entrance of the river Darien, is another fine sandy bay. In the cod of it lies a little, low, swampy island, about which it is shoal water and foul ground, not fit for shipping: and the shore of the Isthmus behind and about it, is swampy land, over-grown with mangroves, till after passing three or four miles the land ascends to the main-



D A R.

main-ridge. But though the cod of this bay be so bad, yet the entrance of it is deep water, and a hard sandy bottom, excellent for anchoring, with three islands before-mentioned, which make it an extraordinary good harbour. See these islands under their proper names.

From these islands, and the low swampy point opposite to them, the shore runs north-westerly to point Samballas; and for the first three leagues it is guarded by a riff of rocks; some above, and some under water, where a boat cannot go a-shore. The rocks lie scattered unequally in breadth, at the N. W. end of which is a fine little sandy bay with good anchoring, and going a-shore. And the end of the rocks on one side, and the Samballoes-islands which begin from hence on the other, guard it from the sea, and make it a very good harbour. This, as well as the others, is much frequented by privateers; and by our countrymen called Tickle-me-quickly harbour. Before this lie Samballoes-islands, the long channel between which and the Isthmus is of two, three, and four miles in breadth; and the shore of the Isthmus is partly sandy bays, and partly mangrove land, quite to Point Samballas. The mountains are much at the same distance of six or seven miles from the shore. But about the river of Conception, whose mouth is about a mile or two to the eastward of La Sound's quay, the main ridge is somewhat further distant. Many little brooks fall into the sea on every side of that river; and the outlets are some of them in the sandy bay, and some among the mangrove land; the swamps of which mangroves are on this coast made by salt-water: so that the brooks which come out there are

## D A R

brackish: but those in the sandy bay yield very sweet water. None of these outlets, nor the river of Conception itself, are deep enough to admit of any vessel but canoes, the rivers on this part of the coast being numerous, but shallow: yet the fine riding in the channel makes any other harbour needless. The going a-shore on these islands is very easy. But a sea-wind makes a great swell, sometimes fall upon the Isthmus, especially where a channel opens between the islands; so that canoes are often overfet. The ground hereabout is excellent soil, the land rising up gently to the main ridge, and is a continued forest of stately timber-trees.

About two miles to the westward of these islands, and a little to the eastward of Porto Bello, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, and above half a mile from the shore, lie a few islands called Bastimentos, now noted, as admiral Hosier, in 1718, continued a long time before them with a British Squadron in a state of inaction, till the ships were almost rotten, which so affected him, that it is commonly said it broke his heart, and he died on board while they lay there. The shore of the Isthmus hereabout consists mostly of sandy bays, after passing a ridge of rocks that run out from the bay Nombre de Dios, pointing towards the Bastimentos. Beyond these to Porto Bello the coast is generally rocky. Within land the country is full of high and steep hills, very good land, and extremely woody, unless where cleared for plantations by Indians tributary to the Spaniards. These are the first settlements on this coast under the Spanish government, and lie scattered in low houses, or little villages from hence to

Porto



## D A V

Porto Bello and beyond it, with some look-outs, or watches kept towards the sea for the security of the town.

This province of Darien is of great importance to the Spaniards, and the scene of more actions than any in America. From its situation both on the North and South-Seas, the gold sands of its rivers, and the treasures of Peru, which are brought hither, and imported into Old Spain, have induced several adventurers to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, &c. The country is extremely hot, and the low lands are overflown with continual rains. The mountains here are so difficult of access, that it takes up several days to cross them, though the distance be inconsiderable. From the tops of some of these the Spaniards first discovered the South, or great Pacific ocean, anno 1513, and called it the South-Sea, in regard they crossed the Isthmus from the North-Sea: though in fact the Pacific ocean lies W. of the main-land of America. The principal towns of Darien are Panama and Porto Bello; which see.

DAVIS'S-STREIGHT, a narrow sea, lying between the N. main of America, and the western-coast of Greenland; running N. W. from Cape Farewell, lat. 60°. N. to Baffin's-bay in 80°. It had its name from Mr. John Davis, who first discovered it. For in the year 1585 he undertook, with two barks, to search the N. W. coast, and came to the S. W. cape of Greenland, in lat. 62°. where the streight begins; and he called that Cape Desolation. Here he found many pieces of furs like that of beavers and wool; and exchanged some commodities with the natives, who often came to him in their canoes,

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bringing him stag-skins, white hare-skins, small cod, muscles, &c. He afterwards arrived in lat. 64. 15. where was found a great quantity of such sand as Forbisher had before brought into England. He steered thence to lat. 66. 40. and as far as Mount Rawleigh. In 1586, he made a second voyage to the same coast, searching many places towards the W. and next year, in a third voyage, he came to lat. 72. 12. He gave the name of London-coast to the land on the E. side, which is the coast of Greenland. Davis's-streight extends to long. 75°. where it communicates with Baffin's-bay, which lies to the N. of this streight, and of the North-main, or James's-island. See BASSIN'S-BAY.

DAUPHIN, ISLE OF, a small settlement belonging to the French, in Canada, in North America; about 70 leagues E. of the mouth of that of the Mississippi. This island is situated on the river Maubile: it is five leagues in length, but of a small breadth. Not a tree is to be seen in one half of this island; and the other is not much better. The fort, and the only village, or dwelling place which remain on it, are situated in the western part of the island. Between l'isle Dauphine, and l'isle Corne, which is a league distant from the former, is but little water. At the extremity of the latter is another very small island, called l'isle Ronde, on account of its figure.

L'isle Dauphine was formerly called l'isle de Massacre, and magazines and huts were built on it; because having a harbour it would be much easier to unload goods brought from France than send them in chaloups to fort Maubile. It was gradually peopled, and some  
years



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years afterwards a fort, and several large magazines were erected ; so that it became insensibly the principal place of the colony. Their only subsistence, however, was by what they received from France, and what they could take from the savage natives : by which means they disagreed, and were again reconciled with some of them ; many of these were persuaded to settle in the parts adjacent to the Maubile, where they cleared a good deal of ground ; and the French lived amicably with them. Others, as the Apalachians, came thither of their own accord, preferring the neighbourhood of the French, before that of the Spaniards, among whom they had been settled for some time. But these last excepted, who had a missionary for some time given them, more proper measures were not taken to gain the savages of these cantons to Christianity, than laying a solid foundation for the French colony. About Maubile, there being only a surface of good soil, corn can never ripen, on account of the fogs, which cause blights. But this damage was recompensed for some time by making plantations for tobacco, which succeeded better : and, if we may credit the French, the tobacco of Maubile is superior in quality to that of Virginia.

An English privateer, continues the French author father Charlevoix, ravaged, pillaged, and burned the houses and magazines on l'isle Dauphine, and committed unheard-of cruelties on the inhabitants, in order to oblige them to discover where they had hid their money ; the loss occasioned by which, both to the king and to private persons, amounted to 80,000 francs ; and after this it was thought absolutely necessary to fortify the island. Whilst this was carrying on,

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the expences laid out were all at once lost by the entrance into the only harbour of this island being choaked up by a vast heap of sand, which a hurricane gathered before it. The island itself was almost laid under water, and by this means numbers of cattle were drowned. In 1719, the Spaniards, attempting for four days successively to take this island, were at length obliged to desist, without effecting their purpose. Lat. 30. 10. N. Long. 88. 7. W.

**DELAWARE**, a river of Pennsylvania, in North America. It rises far N. in the country of the Iroquois; takes its course to the southward, and dividing this province from that of New Jersey, falls into the Atlantic ocean between capes May and Henlopen, forming at its mouth a large bay, called also Delaware. This river is navigable for above 200 miles, but has a cataract, or steep water-fall in it above Bristol, which renders its navigation impracticable northwards of the county of Bucks.

**DENNIS-ISLE**, one of these many islands off the N. E. coast of New Britain, in South America. It is so called in the Dutch maps, and takes its name from one Gerret Dennis. It is about 14 or 15 leagues round, high, mountainous, and very woody. Some of the trees are very large and tall, and the bays by the sea-side are well stored with cocoa-nut trees, where also are some small houses. The sides of the mountains are thick set with plantations, and the mould in the new-cleared land of a brown reddish colour. This island is of no regular figure, but full of points shooting out into the sea, between which are several sandy bays. The middle of the isle is situated in lat. 3. 10. S. It is very populous :  
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natives are a very black, strong, and robust people, having large round heads, their hair naturally curled and short; which they shave into several forms, and dye it also of divers colours, as red, white, and yellow. They have broad round faces, with large bottle-noses, yet agreeable enough, till disfigured by painting, and wearing great things through their noses, as big as a man's thumb, and about four inches in length. These they run clear through both nostrils; one end coming out by one cheek-bone, and the other end against the other: and their noses are so stretched, that only a small slip of them appears about the ornament. They have also great holes made through their ears, in which they wear the same ornaments as in their noses. They are active and dextrous in their proes, which are very ingeniously built. These are narrow and long, with outlayers on one side, the head and stern higher than the rest, and decorated with several devices, namely some fowl, fish, or a man's head, either painted or carved. And though but rudely executed, yet the resemblance appears plainly, and shews an ingenious fancy. With what instruments they make their proes and carved work is not known: for they seem utterly ignorant of iron. They have very neat paddles, with which they dexterously manage their proes. Their weapons are principally lances, swords, slings, and some bows and arrows. They have also wooden fize-gigs, for striking fish. Those who came to attack captain Dampier in Slinger's bay on the main are in all respects like this people; and I believe, says he, these are alike treacherous. Their speech is clear and distinct; and their signs of friendship

D E S

are either a large truncheon, or bough of a tree full of leaves put on their heads, which they often strike with their hands. Lat. 3. 10. N. Long. 36. 10. W.

DESAQUADERO, a river in South America, and empire of Peru, over which the Ynca Huana Capa built a bridge of flags and rushes to transport his army to the other side, and which still remains.

DESCADA, DESIRADA, or DESIDERADA, the first of the Caribbee-islands discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, anno 1494, when he gave it that name. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean, E. from Guardaloupe, and subject to the French. The Spaniards make this in their way to America, sometimes, as well as Guardaloupe. It looks at a distance like a galley with a low point at the N. W. end. Here are sand-hills on the N. end of it full of red veins. In some parts it is fruitful and well cultivated; in others barren, and destitute of trees. It breeds guanans, and a multitude of the fowls called frigats, &c. Labat says there is a very deep cavern in this island which is almost full of bones, with the relicks of bones and other arms of the ancient Indians, and supposes it to have been a burying-place. It is four French leagues in length, but scarce two in breadth. Lat. 16. 36. N. Long. 61. 15. W.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, as it is commonly called, Magellan himself having given it that name, as from it he first saw the South-Sea. It is the most westerly promontory of the Magellan-streights, in South America, and at the entrance into the South-Sea. Lat. 53. 35. S. Long. 85. 15. W.

DESIRE,



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DESIRE, CAPE. See DESEADA.

DEVIL'S-MOUTH, a name given by our sailors to a volcano near Leon de Nicaragua, a city of the province of Nicaragua, in New Spain, North America. It is situated on the side of Nicaragua-lake, which according to some may be seen from the North-Sea, or at least a great way in the lake towards that sea. It has a frightful appearance, being cleft down almost from the top to the bottom, like a broken saw. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 65. 10. W.

DEWAERT, an island on the E. of Terra Magellanica, in South America: had its name from the first discoverer of it; is but inconsiderable, and lying some distance from the coast. Lat. 56. 10. N. Long. 59. 20. W.

DOGS, ISLE OF, called by Schonten Hondeneylant, a name of the same import with the former. This island is situated about 925 leagues W. from the coast of Peru, in South America. It is but a small island, and very low. Scouten's people, who went a-shore there, could find nothing but some herbs, which tasted almost like garden cresses. There they saw three dogs which did not bark, whence this island had its name. They also saw some rain-water gathered in small ditches, as it had rained that day. They supposed that this island was overflowed at high tides, and in the middle, and other places, was salt-water. There was nothing remarkable but on one side, where they observed a row of very green trees, which seemed planted along a dyke, and afforded a pleasant prospect. Lat. 15. 10. S. Long. 148. 5. W.

DOMINGO, ST. or HISPANIOLA, one of the large Antilles-islands, in the West Indies. It

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partly belongs to the Spaniards, and partly to the French. The natives stiled it Hayti, and the Spaniards, when Christophor Columbus first discovered in 1492, called it Hispaniola, or Little Spain. The city, which he founded in 1494, being dedicated to St. Dominic, the name was first extended to that quarter of the island; and in process of time to the whole; so that it is now generally called in our charts, &c. St. Domingo. It is situated in the middle between Cuba and Jamaica on the N. W. and S. W. and Porto Rico on the E. and separated from the last only by a narrow channel. It extends from lat. 17. 37. to lat. 20. and from long. 67. 35. to long. 74. 15. being near 400 miles from W. to E. and almost 120 where broadest, from N. to S. Some reckon it 400 leagues in circuit, exclusive of its bays, creeks, &c. which it is thought would make up 200 more. The climate here is extremely hot; but cooled by winds that blow at certain seasons. It also rains excessively at some times, yet not at all places alike. Though the climate agrees but badly with new-comers; yet they live here in good health, and to a great age, many of the inhabitants exceeding 80, and some reaching to 120 years.

This island, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of all the Antilles, is allowed to be the most fruitful, and by much the pleafantest in the West Indies, having vast forests of cabbage-trees, palms, elms, oaks, pines, the jenipah, caramite, acajou, and other trees still taller and larger, and the fruit more pleasing to the eye, and better tasted than in the other islands; particularly ananas, bananas, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, toronias, limes, dates, and  
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apricocks. Here all the birds are common in the West Indies ; as also the muskettos, and fire-flies. In the meadows, or savannas, as they call them, are innumerable herds of black cattle, which belong to the country. There are a sufficient quantity of horses in the French part of the island to supply all their neighbouring colonies, besides wild horses and wild hogs of the breed first brought over by the Spaniards. The hunters shoot the beeves for their hides, as they do in Cuba : and with regard to the pork they strip the flesh from the bones, and jerk it as they do in Jamaica. Scarce a country in the world is better watered, either by brooks or navigable rivers, which are all full of fish, as the coast is of crocodiles and tortoises. Its principal river is called Ocoa. In the sands of the rivers they find gold dust; and the island has many mines of gold, silver, and copper, which, though formerly worked with great profit, yet the Spaniards have found themselves too weak to carry them on to advantage, and take all the care they can to conceal them from others. The principal commodities of this island are hides, sugar, indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, salt, wax, ambergris, various sorts of drugs, and dyers wood. What corn they have ripens at such different times that it cannot be reaped with any profit. The numbers of French on this side is said to equal, if not exceed, that of the Spaniards : though both together are very far short of what the island is capable of maintaining. In 1726, the inhabitants were computed at 30,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes and mulattoes, namely, Creols and Mestizoes, whose daily allowance is potatoes, though they have leave to keep hogs.

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The Spaniards, by degrees, conquered the natives; and in battle, and cold blood, destroyed no less than 3,000,000 of men, women, and children. While the natives enjoyed their possessions, they cultivated their lands for the Spaniards, supplied them with fish, and some quantities of gold: during which time the Spaniards lived much more happily, and in greater affluence than they have done since: whereas now the far greater part of what the Spaniards claim, rather than possess, is desert, and yields little or nothing. As this island was among the first discovered by the Spaniards, so it was the centre of their commerce in these parts. And as they had been for many years sole possessors of it, it was for some part of the time a very flourishing colony. But after the conquest of Peru, and the considerable additions made to the territories on the continent of North America, they neglected this island, which encouraged the French about the middle of the last century to fix themselves on its W. part, where they have improved the settlements to such a degree, and have become so strong, that it is thought they might long ere now have made themselves masters of the whole island, only they reap more benefit from the neighbourhood of the Spaniards than from their expulsion.

The French under M. du Cassé, governor of Hispaniola, having made a descent on Jamaica, anno 1694, and plundered several plantations, besides committing many barbarities and outrages; king William next year sent some land-forces thither, who, with the assistance of the Jamaicans and Spaniards, ruined all the French settlements; attacked, took, and demolished the  
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fort at Porte de Paix, and carried off a vast plunder. See JAMAICA. In short, the frequent descents both of the English and French on the W. part of the island, by degrees obliged the Spaniards to abandon all that part of it to the W. of Monte Christo, on the N. and Cape Mongon on the S. And though the Spaniards were glad to live upon good terms with them, yet they always considered them as usurpers of a country to which they had no sort of right. And indeed they had no legal one till 1697, when the Spaniards yielding that half of the island to them by the treaty of Ryswick, the boundaries between them and the French were settled by a line drawn across the country from N. to S. The French are convinced that in this part of the island are considerable mines of several sorts: but while the sugar and indigo mines, as one of their writers expresses it, are sure to produce such a quantity, they are never like to look for any others.

For many years its principal trade consisted in tobacco, in which they say from 60 to 100 ships have been employed; but that sunk to nothing upon the establishing an exclusive farm of this commodity in France: and afterwards sugar became the staple commodity of the island. Some take it to be the very best which is made in the West Indies; and generally it yields three or four shillings a hundred more than that of any among the other islands. In 1726, it was computed that here were 200 sugar works; and one year with another the island made 400 hogsheads of 500 weight each, and that it yielded annually to the French 200,000 *l.* and the indigo is reckoned to produce near half as much. With these

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these commodities and raw hides, the French ships always return home well laden. Spanish coin is much more current in this island than French. The smallest pieces are half rials, and the accounts are only kept in pieces of eight, and rials.

Though the slaves here are more numerous by far than their European lords, the French and Spaniards, who are not a fifth part of the people upon the island, yet the slavery is as intolerable here as on the continent. But betwixt the two nations is this difference, that the Spaniards lead a lazy indolent life, entirely depending on their slaves; whereas the French sometimes work themselves. The colony of the latter here is allowed to be the most considerable and important they have in these parts; and would become much more so, could they get a cession of the other part from the Spaniards, which they have extremely at heart. They are already possessed of so many noble harbours and forts as gives them an opportunity of disturbing and ruining the commerce of any nation which they happen to be at war with. And indeed so many harbours are all round the island, that sailors can scarce miss of one in which they may have fresh water and provisions.

The part of the island belonging to the French is principally inhabited by buccaniers and freebooters of several nations; but most of them are French, under a general of their own country. And since the French have subjected them to a regular form of government, they have left off their depredations at sea: so that by applying to the culture of the soil, they have very much improved their sugar-plantations. Labat says it  
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begins at a large plain called Bahaia on the N. side of the island, and about 30 miles E. of Cape François: and extending all along the coast from thence to the W. reaches on the S. side as far as Cape Mongon; and which he further adds, measuring all the bays, creeks, &c. cannot be less than 300 leagues in circuit: but that, exclusive of those windings, it is not above 200 from Cape François on the N. to that of Mongon on the S. We are told in the history of the buccaniers, that on the W. side from Cape Lobos to that of Tiberon, is a round black rock, which is the most western point of the whole island, are four harbours larger and better than any in England. That from Cape Tiberon to that of Donna Maria on the same side, but 25 miles to the N. are two more excellent harbours; and from this cape to that of St. Nicholas on the N. E. which is itself a large, deep, safe harbour, 12 more, each of which lies near the confluence of two or three rivers. In 1720, the French king revoked a grant which had been made to the St. Domingo company of the S. W. part of the country, from Cape Tiberon to Cape Mongon, being a track of about 50 leagues in breadth: so that the French governor-general has under him the governors of Cape François, St. Louis, or l'isle de Vache, and those of Port Paix, and Petit Guaves. The most noted places in the French part of St. Domingo, as they lie from the S. W. to the N. E. are St. Louis, Vache, Donna Maria-bay, Fond de Negros, Petit Guaves, Leogane, several desert islands in the bay called Cul de sac of Leogane, the largest of which is called Gonave, la Petite Revière, l'Estère, Port Paix, Cape St. Nicho-

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Nicholas, Tortugas, or Tortudas-island, and Cape François.

The E. part of this island in the possession of the Spaniards is the largest, and has most towns.

**DOMINGO, St.** the capital of the above island, first built by Columbus on the S. side of it, and situated at the mouth of the river Hayna, or Isabella, in a fine plain, which shows it to a great advantage from the sea. Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral, is said to have founded it in the year 1594, and gave it the name of Domingo, or Dominick, in honour of the father who was of the same name, unless it be taken from the noted St. Dominick. It was taken by Sir Francis Drake, who held it a month, and then burnt a part of it; but spared the rest for a ransom of 60,000 pieces of eight. It soon recovered itself; but the trade, which was considerable in sugar, hides, tallow, horses, hogs, and cassia, has decayed since the Spaniards have been tempted by later discoveries to Havanna, &c. Nevertheless it still makes a good figure: and its inhabitants, including the negroes, &c. are thought to exceed 25,000; and some reckon them many more. They are Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Albatracces, and of these a sixth part is supposed to be Spaniards. St. Domingo is a large well-built city, a good port, and it has several structures more magnificent than is usual in the West Indies, especially those of the king of Spain's collectors. Here is a Latin school, and hospital with an endowment of 20,000 ducats per annum, besides an university. Here is a fine cathedral, seven large monasteries, and two nunneries, besides



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besides a mint, and a college, with a revenue of 4000 ducats. It is the see of an archbishop, whose suffragans are the bishops of La Concepcion in this island, St. John's in Porto Rico, St. Jago in Cuba, Venezuela in New Castile, and of the city of Honduras. Here also is the residence of the governor-general of the Spanish Indies, and of the judges of the royal courts: which makes it the supreme seat of justice, as it is the most eminent royal audience of the Spaniards in America: so that the lawyers and the clergy keep this city from utter decay, since the declension of its trade. The greatest part of the commerce carried on by the Spaniards of this island is however from this port, which has 15 fathom water at the bar; it is safe and large, and defended by several batteries, with a castle at the end of the pier, which has two half moons within it, and reaches by two bulwarks to the river. On the utmost shore near the S. bulwerk stands a round tower. The president from Old Spain lives in a house in this city, that is said to have been built and occupied by Christopher Columbus himself. To this officer, on account of prior settlement, appeals are brought from all the Spanish West India Islands, as formerly they were from every province of Spanish America, and his sentence is definitive, unless it is called by a particular commission into Old Spain. As he purchases his place, he consequently executes it with oppression.

St. Domingo is built of stone after the Spanish model, having a large square market-place in the middle, about which stands the cathedral, and other publick buildings. And from this square the principal streets run in a direct line,  
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being crossed by others at right angles: so that the form of the town is almost quadrangular; and it is most delightfully situated between a large navigable river on the W. the ocean on the S. and a fine fruitful country on the N. and E. Lat. 18. 25. N. Long. 69. 30. W.

DOMINICA, the last of the Leeward Caribbee islands, taking them from N. W. to S. E. but the Spaniards call it the last of the windward islands. It is situated much about half way betwixt Guardaloupe on the N. W. and Martinico on the S. E. namely, about 15 leagues from each. It extends from N. W. to S. E. and is about 13 leagues in length, and near as much over where broadest. Labat supposes it to be 30 or 35 in circuit. It derives its name from the first discovery of it being made on a Sunday.

It is divided like Guardaloupe, Martinico, and some of the other Caribbee islands into the Cabes-terre, and Basse-terre; and the soil is much of the same nature. But it is in general such high land, that Labat questions whether in that part called the Cabes-terre are three leagues of flat, or level country put together: yet the soil, he says, is good, and the slopes of the hills which bear the finest trees in the world, are fit for the production of our plants. So that some have reported it to be one of the best of the Caribbees for its fruitful valleys, large plains, and fine rivulets. Mr. Rochefort says, that here are inaccessible rocks, from the tops of which may be seen serpents of a prodigious magnitude and length. The Cabes-terre is watered with a great number of fresh-water rivers, which abound with excellent fish. It has a sulphur-mountain, like that of Guardaloupe; but not  
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near so high. Only two or three places in that called the Basse-terre are tolerable; the principal of which is called the Great Savannah, and situated nearly in the middle of it; namely, the tract from the point facing Martinico, to that which is opposite to the Saints. It produces mandioca, cassava, bannanas, and the finest figs, which are left to rot on the ground, all but what they eat with their food; and these they gather before they are ripe. They have potatoes and ignamas in abundance, with a great deal of millet and cotton. Here are great numbers of ringdoves, partridges, and ortolans. They breed hogs and poultry; and of the former are two sorts of wild ones, descended from those that first came from France and Spain. Here are the finest eels in the world; but the Caribbeans never eat them.

The Caribbeans having, for the most part, retired hither, as they were driven out of the other islands by the Europeans, are consequently more numerous here than in any of the rest: but in the year 1700, F. Labat did not compute them to be much above 2000, including women and children. The French having frequented the island more than the English, are beloved best by the natives: but neither dared to make any settlement upon it for a long time. The anchorage is good all round the coast of Dominica; but it has no port, or bay for retiring into: and all the advantage it has is the shelter which ships find behind some of its capes. The French have always opposed the attempts of the English for settling on this island, because it would enable them in time of war to cut off the communication betwixt Martinico and Guardaloupe.

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So that though the island is claimed by the English, and expressed as its property in the commission of the governor of Barbadoes: yet they have no settlements here, and make no further use of it than to wood and water. Besides, they have been frequently annoyed also by the natives, who made a treaty with the French in 1640, but never did with the English. The Caribbeans indeed hate the latter worse than they do any other nation except the Ariovagues; because formerly some English got great numbers of them aboard their ships, on pretence of friendship, and carried them into slavery; which the Caribbeans have since taken all opportunities of revenging. Formerly they had a caique-general, who was distinguished by a particular mark on his body. And when the French first discovered it, a Caribbean, whom they called Captain Baron, lived here, and made depredations on the English who dwelt in the other islands.

Certain stones, Labat says, are to be found on the sands in all these islands; which are called eye-stones; but that such as are to be met with in this island are reckoned the best. They have their name from the use which is made of them for clearing the eyes of any dirt: and this is not ascribed to any particular virtue in these stones; but to their form. They are shaped like a lentil, but much smaller; extremely smooth and sleek, and of a greyish colour. When the eye is troubled with any dirt, they slip one or two of these little pebbles under the lid; and the motion of the eye turns it all round its ball, where it pushes the dirt before it, and then falls out of itself.

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Being now almost in the centre of the Caribbee-islands, and especially in that where the Caribbeans have the greatest numbers and power, we shall give an account of their most remarkable customs.

They are said by some to be the descendants of a people of Guiana, who rebelling against a tyrant king of the Ariovagues, were forced to fly from the continent to the islands which, till then, were uninhabited. Our countryman Mr. Brigstock, who travelled much in Florida, and spoke the language of that country, derives their origin from the Apalachians, who live at the back of Georgia, and Carolina, where, to this day, is a nation called Caribbeans: he says that the ancestors of those now inhabiting these islands were driven off the continent by another people called Cofachites.

They are naturally of an olive complexion; and their eyes, which are little, are black and very piercing. Their bodies are well-proportioned, have broad shoulders and hips, round faces without beards; for these they pluck up by the roots as fast as they grow, with wide mouths, dimpled cheeks, flat foreheads and noses, made so by their mothers, who crush them at their birth, and whilst suckling; large thick feet, which are never shod, and so hard, that they are in a manner impenetrable: very few of them are deformed. They have black hair, which they keep nicely combed; and when they meet with any vermin, crack them in their teeth to be revenged for their bite. Both sexes go stark naked; only some of the men wear a little hat of bird's feathers of various colours; and others a sort of coronet of plumage. Sometimes they bore holes  
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through their lips, ears, and noses, in which they wear the bones and scales of fish, also pieces of chrystal, amber, coral, tortoise-shell, or buckles and rings of gold, silver, or tin. They put a high value on pieces of copper, little bits of which they wear in their ears. The men have armlets near the shoulders, and the women about their wrists. About their knees they wear strings of a seed called rossada. Some among the men wear whistles about their necks, made of the bones of their enemies, together with the teeth of fish, wild beasts, or cockle-shells. The women, who are painted all over the bodies, as well as the men, wear a kind of buskins neatly made of rushes and cotton, which reaches no lower than the ankle; but they have no crown on their heads. The men, at their great solemnities, wear also scarves of feathers, which either hang over their shoulders, or are girt about their waists, so as one end touches their thighs. But the most considerable ornament, and the badge by which their captains and their children are distinguished from the ordinary sort of people, is a large copper medal, extremely well polished, but without any engraving on it. This is made in the form of a crescent, enchased in some precious sort of wood, and worn at the breast as a proof of their valour, it being fetched from the country of the Arovagues their enemies. Some anoint their bodies with a sort of a glutinous stuff, in which they stick all kinds of feathers or flowers.

They rise a little before the sun, and after bathing themselves in some river, or spring, or else in the sea, they return home, and dry themselves on a stool for that purpose. Then

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the wife, or some other woman of the house, combs and oils the man's hair; ties it up in a tuft upon his head, and takes a gourd full of a certain red composition, called roucou, from the name of a tree producing it; and with this, when mixed with oil, she besmears his body, beginning at the face, with a bundle of feathers, instead of a pencil. When his upper part is painted, he stands up to have his legs and thighs done in the same manner. But then he sits down, and paints his pudenda with his own hand. As soon as they have been painted, they fall to eating, old men and boys together, without ceremony. And when they have done; some go to their hammocks, and others to the fire-side, where they sit round it on their heels, like monkeys, leaning their cheeks on their hands; and they continue hours together in such a silent posture as if they were in profound meditation: or else they whistle with their mouths; or play upon a kind of flute, or reed, giving such music as nothing, says Labat, can be more disagreeable. Others employ themselves in making baskets, or bows and arrows, every one according to his fancy, without being commanded or controuled: and when weary, they leave off. Their conversation upon indifferent things, is very modest and peaceable: one person only speaks at a time, who is heard with great attention, to all appearance, without being interrupted, contradicted, or answered any otherwise than by a sort of hum, without ever opening the lips; which is a mark of approbation. And the next who speaks, whether he agrees with, or contradicts the former, is sure of being applauded with a hum. They have an ancient and

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natural language, with a kind of bastard, or mungrel speech, in which they have intermixed several European words, especially Spanish: and in this they converse with the Europeans: but they cannot endure to hear English. Their ancient language is extremely smooth, with few or no gutturals; and one word has various meanings, according as it is pronounced. It is observed, that even those who have embraced christianity are shy of teaching Europeans their language; and that though they are naturally pensive and melancholy, they laugh aloud upon the least occasion.

They take it as a great affront to be thought savages, or called cannibals: for, if we may believe Labat, they do not eat the flesh of their enemies now, whatever they did in times past: he owns, indeed, that when they have killed an enemy, they broil his members, and put his fat in gourds: but he adds, that they only carry it home as a trophy of their victory; and not to eat it: a piece of delicacy which perhaps they have learned from our author's countrymen, with whom they have conversed more than with any other European nation. He adds, that when they take any women, of what colour, or nation soever, they are as civil to them, as if they were of their own country; that they even marry them; and that, if they happen to take any children, they either breed them up, or, at the worst, sell them to Europeans. They are of a tractable disposition, and very compassionate to one another. They reproach the christians not only with injustice in taking their islands from them, but with avarice; and wonder that they prefer gold to glass and chrystal. As cu-

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rious as they are to see every thing which strangers bring, they have an aversion against travelling. In their trafficking they are apt to depart from their bargains; yet they reckon theft so great a crime, that they leave their houses and plantations without any body to look after them. As friendly as they are to one another, they never forgive an injury: and if but a knife be taken from them, they mourn for a whole week, and are eager for revenge. Though they allow polygamy, their young men have no conversation either with maids, or married women. In fine, the men are not so amorous as the women, though both are naturally chaste; and they were strangers, it is said, to lying, treachery, luxury, and several other vices, till they had commerce with the Europeans.

They are never heard to wrangle or quarrel: but when they have a private grudge, satiate it at their publick entertainments; to which, though all are welcome, none are forced to go; nor do any chuse to go, but such as have a mind to be drunk, or an inclination to commit some bad action. At these feasts, to which the neighbours are generally invited, in order to be consulted about trade, war, &c. some murder or other is generally committed, without much ceremony; for if one of the guests, when heated with liquor, does but call to mind that any one there present killed any of his friends, or relations, he goes behind him; and either knocks him down, or stabs him, without being interrupted by any one in the fact, or apprehended after it; except where it happens, which is very rarely the case, that the deceased has any relations in the company; for then they fall upon the assassin, and

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kill him on the spot. But such assassins generally look about them before they strike; and if there be any relations present, wait till they be either drunk, or asleep. If others that are present, and in the interest of the deceased, are afraid of revenging the murder that instant, for fear the perpetrator of it should be supported, they dissemble their resentment, and delay their revenge to another opportunity, when the murderer is sure to suffer it, unless he quits the country: and if he does, it often falls upon some person belonging to him; for they have no notion of pardon, or accommodation. To this, in a great measure, is owing, as our author observes, that their country is not peopled one tenth part as much as it ought to be; considering how many women are here, and the toleration for polygamy. The common fare at these entertainments is ignanas, potatoes, bananas, figs, and cassavi. They generally broil whatever they catch in hunting, or fishing; and they seldom eat any thing boiled, except crabs: these last, and white, or sea-fish, are at other times their ordinary fare; for though they have plenty of swine and poultry, as well as wood-pigeons, parrots, thrushes, &c. which they very dextrously kill with their arrows, and with which these feasts are always crowned; yet with regard to their poultry, they carry them, and the other animals they catch in hunting, to the French islands, where they barter them for necessaries. If war happen to be proposed at the entertainment, some old woman stands up, and makes an harangue to inspirit them to vengeance, by a long detail of the injuries they have received from their enemies, and of their friends and relations whom they

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they have killed, &c. And when she finds that it duely operates upon the company, already very much heated by liquor, and that they are resolved upon a bloody slaughter of their enemies, she throws among the assembly some of the broiled members of those enemies that have been formerly killed in the field of battle: at which time the company falls a cutting and hacking, scratching, and biting them, with all the rage of exasperated drunkards, vowing destruction. They then add loud shouts, in approbation of the motion; and they fix the day when they are all to march forth, and extirpate their enemies. They never stir from these entertainments as long as they have any thing to eat or drink: nor do they keep their promise of joining in expeditions against an enemy, unless they have a mind to it; for they are, as has been already hinted, uncontrollable: and being all upon a par, a captain has no more respect, nor obedience, paid him than another person. None are obliged to submission here but the women, whose husbands are their absolute masters. This superiority the men carry to such an excess, that sometimes they kill their wives for mere trifles, and even upon a bare suspicion of their incontinency: though, by reason of the women being used to obedience from their childhood, they pay it with such meekness and respect, that their husbands have seldom need, or occasion, for putting them in mind of their duty. A noble pattern this! says the missionary Labat, for our wives in Christendom, who have been preached to in vain, ever since the death of Sarah, the wife of Abraham; and to whom, if we preach till doomsday, it is to be feared it will

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be to as little purpose as preaching the gospel to the Caribbeans. In short, the wives are perfect drudges to their husbands, and do all the slavish work, both at home and abroad, without repining. When the husbands return from hunting, or fishing, they leave what they have taken at the door, or in the boat, and go to bed while the wives carry it home and dress it. It is observed, that though old age is the only title to respect in the men; yet their old women are generally the cause of all family quarrels. For if they have once taken an antipathy against a young wife, they soon find ways and means for putting her husband out of conceit with her, and filling his head with jealousies: and rather than fail, accuse her of witchcraft and murder. Upon this she is condemned without examination, and sent out of the world directly. The children are trained up to archery almost from their cradles: and it is surprising to see how nicely they will hit a mark.

The men, in general, like to take the names of those they have seen, or been regaled by, especially governors, lords of the islands, or captains of men of war: for they scorn those of merchants, or other private persons, be they ever so rich; because they look on them at best as only slaves to the former, no people in the world being more jealous and tenacious of their liberty than the Caribbeans. And after they have been thus honoured with a new surname, they are fond to let all their visitors know it, and to drink the healths of those whose names they go by.

Labat says, that the French are the more careful to be upon good terms with these people, not for fear of any considerable damage the Caribbeans

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ribbeans can do them, either in a fair battle, or siege, but that their settlements may not be in danger of having their houses burnt, and their inhabitants killed by sudden irruptions in the darkest nights, and the worst of weather. They lie in ambush for their enemies near the road-side, by planting themselves close to some tree, or thicket, where they cover themselves from head to foot with branches of trees, only making loop-holes through the leaves: and as soon as the enemy have passed, they either knock them down with a bludgeon, or shoot at them with an arrow; which is no sooner dispatched than they fall flat on the ground, like a hare in her form. They burn houses covered with canes, or palmettos, in the night-time, by fixing lighted matches of cotton to the beards of their arrows; when concealing themselves in bushes, they let fly at the people as fast as they come out, who cannot revenge the attack, as not being able to see whence the arrows come. They will discharge 10 or 12 arrows, while a man is loading a musket: but they can only let off one at a time; though they generally hold three at once betwixt their fingers on the string of the bow, for the quicker dispatch. They who fight with them always take care to break their arrows as they fall, lest they should be forced to retreat, and thereby leave their enemy fresh ammunition. When they have fire-arms they use them as dextrously as their bows, and few are such good marksmen. Both men and women swim as well as if they were born in the water, and were intended to live in it. So that when a boat overturns, as is often the case, by keeping too tight a sail, or when they come home drunk from the French islands, they never

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lose an ounce of their baggage, it is so well lashed. And upon these occasions, says Labat, the young children swim like little fish about their mothers, who keep themselves also above water with infants sucking at their breast, while the men are employed in righting the vessel, and throwing out the water.

With regard to religion, they have none, nor any determinate object of worship. They seem to know no beings but what are material; and they have no term in their language either for a god, or a spirit. They have indeed a confused notion of two principles; the one good, and the other bad: to the latter of which, called Manitou, they impute all the evil that befalls them. And therefore they pray to this, though without any rule, or particular determination of time or place; and without taking any distinct idea of it, or pains for acquiring it: and also without any sort of love to the said principle, but purely that it may do them no hurt. Whereas to the former of those principles, say these brutes in human shape, being good and beneficent of itself, it is needless to pray, or thank it; because it gives all that is necessary without ceasing, and without asking. They marry in all the degrees of consanguinity, except the first. The cousin-germans claim a right to one another without asking consent: and one man has often three or four sisters at a time for his wives: and where one is too young for marriage, she is looked upon nevertheless as a wife; and made use of to paint the husband, as well as she is able, in order to accustom her betimes to the service she is obliged to pay him all her life. The mothers give fringed hammocks with their daughters in marriage; and

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and these are almost as wide again, and one third longer than usual, though two persons never lie together in a hammock. When the master of a house dies, they do not bury him at one corner of it, as they do the rest of the family; but in the middle: after which they abandon it for ever, and chuse another spot. On the birth of the first child, if a son, the father retires from company to bed, where he acts the part of the lying-in woman, and keeps a strict fast for several days successively, with many ceremonies, related at large in father Tertre's history of the Antilles, to which, and that written also by M. Rochefort, we must refer for their manners and customs, after first observing, that some of those already mentioned, and which are peculiar almost to the Caribbeans of Dominica, and St. Vincent, have been left off by the modern people of this country, since their acquaintance and intercourse with the Europeans. Most of them now make no scruple about eating the diet which formerly they held in the greatest abhorrence, as swine's flesh, tortoise, and the lamantin; nor do they refuse the other meats in use among the Europeans. They are not near so severe to their wives, particularly in the two following respects, the latter seldom now go out to fetch home their husband's fish, man and wife generally messing together; nor do they now feed on any christians at all: whereas, formerly they tasted of all nations that resorted among them. And if we may believe M. de Rochefort, they found a great difference betwixt a ragout made of a Frenchman, and one made of a Spaniard, saying, 'that the latter was tough, but the former very delicate.' It has indeed been a com-

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mon boast among the French themselves, that they are the best soldiers, orators, painters, musicians, &c. but that their flesh eats more tender than their neighbours, in such a strain of compliment as has been never used either before nor since. In some things the Caribbeans themselves confess, that they are altered much for the worse. For M. de Montel says, that two old Caribbeans, in a conversation he had with them, spoke to the following purpose: 'Our people are become, in a manner, like yours, since they have been acquainted with you: and so different have we grown from what we were heretofore, that we scarce know ourselves. And to this alteration our people impute that hurricanes happen more frequently than in the days of old; and that Maboya, that is the evil spirit, has reduced us under the power of the French, English, and Spaniards, who have driven us out of most, and that the best part, of our country, meaning the adjacent islands.'

Some of the Caribbeans, both in this island, and that of St. Vincent, have several negroes for their slaves, which they took partly from the English plantations, and partly from Spanish vessels cast away on their coasts: and it is reported, that these negroes serve the Caribbeans with as much obedience, and respect, as if they were the most civilized people in the world. In the mean time, though it is said that they have left off eating the flesh of christians, yet many of them, according to some authors, do still indulge themselves both in the flesh and blood of their mortal enemies the Arovagues; of which, whenever they take them prisoners, they boil one part,

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part, and broil the other; that the women lick the very sticks on which their fat drops: that the rest of the fat yielded from this diabolical cookery, is distributed among the chief families, and carefully preserved in gourds for seasoning their sauces: and that in order to entail the hatred of the Arovagues on their posterity, they chase their children's bodies with the blood of those victims, to animate them to the like cruelty. But the French author last mentioned does all he can to excuse these cannibals, by examples of others more inhuman than they: a piece of courtesy which cannot appear strange, after his having, a little before, so highly extolled the dainty dish of a French carcase.

DORCHESTER, a little town of Berkely county, on the confines of Colleton county, and province of Carolina, in North America. It contains about 350 souls: and in it is an independent meeting house. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 79. 20. W.

DORCHESTER, one of the five counties on the E. side of Delaware-bay, in the province of Maryland, in North America. It is situated to the S. of Talbot county. Its principal parish bears also the same name, where the county-court is kept. It is a small place of about ten houses. The land here lying to the N. side of Nantikoke-river, beginning at the mouth of Chickacoan-river, and so up to its source, and from thence to the head of Anderton-branch, and down to the N. W. fork, and to the mouth of the said Chickacoan-river, was, by an act of the assembly, anno 1698, declared to belong to Panquash, and Annatouquem, two Indian kings, and the people under their government, their

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heirs and successors for ever, to be holden by the lord proprietary, under the yearly rent of one beaver-skin. More Indian towns are in this, than in any other of the counties.

**DORCHESTER**, a town of Suffolk county, in New England, in North America. It is for magnitude the next to Boston, and built at the mouth of two small rivers, contiguous to the sea-side. It sends four members to the assembly, and has two fairs; the one on the fourth Tuesday in March, and the other on the last Wednesday in October.

**DOVER**, a town belonging to Kent county, in Pennsylvania, in North America. It was formerly called St. John's-town, and consists of about 50 families. It is looked upon as the principal place of the county; which, like Virginia, is settled, not in townships, but scattered plantations.

**DRAKE**, a harbour in California, the most northern part of the New World, in America. It was so called, because the famous navigator, Sir Francis Drake, landing there, took possession of the peninsula of California, for his mistress-queen Elizabeth, by the name of New Albion; the king of the country actually investing him with its sovereignty, and presenting him with his own crown of beautiful feathers: and the natives taking the English to be more than men, began to sacrifice to them; but were restrained. Lat. 28. 15. N. Long. 111. 39. W.

**DUBLIN**, a pretty town of Philadelphia county, belonging to Pennsylvania, in North America. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 78. 20. W.

**DUTCHESS**, a county in the province of New York, in North America, bounded on the S. by  
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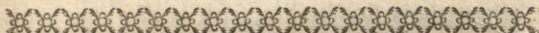
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the county of West Chester, on the E. by the Connecticut-line, on the W. by Hudson's-river, and N. by the county of Albany. The S. part is occupied by iron-works, being mountainous: the rest is good upland country, well watered. There are in it two mean villages, Pogh-keeping, and the French-kill. The inhabitants on the banks of the river are Dutch; but those more easterly, Englishmen. There is no episcopal church in it. It has suddenly, and lately, rose very much in commerce. A few years have raised it from 12 families, to that pitch, that by the lists it will furnish at present 2,500 fighting men.

DURANGO, a town belonging to the province of Zacatecas, and the audience of Guadalaxara, in Old Mexico, or New Spain, in North America. It is situated 10 leagues from Nombre de Dios, and is a bishop's see, at the confluence of several rivers, which render it convenient for trade.



## E A S

**E**AST CHESTER, a town in the county of West Chester, in the province of New York, in North America, has two episcopal missionaries. See WEST CHESTER, county of.

EAST HAM, a town of Bristol county, in New Plymouth colony, and province of Massachusetts, in New England, in North America. It is situated in the isle of Namset, where were  
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## E L I

about 500 christian Indians, four schools, and six justices of the peace of their own nation. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 73. 20. W.

**EAST MAIN**, the county of Labrador, in the northern countries of America, is so called, as that of New Wales, is denominated the West Main.

**EBENEZER**, a town of Georgia, in North America, about five miles from Abercorn, and up the river Savannah. It is a very healthy place where the Saltburghers are settled, with two ministers, who are a sober, industrious people, that raise not only corn, and other productions, sufficient for their own subsistence, but sell great quantities to the inhabitants of Savannah. They have large herds of cattle, and are in a very thriving condition. Ten miles from thence, on a river running into the Savannah, is Old Ebenezer, where is a cow-pen, and a great number of cattle for the use of the publick, and for breeding. Lat. 32. 10. N. Long. 82. 20. W.

**ELENTHERA**, or **ELUTHERA**, one of the Bahama, or Lucaya islands, in North America; where above 60 families, settled under the deputy-governor Holmes, erected a small fort, and raised a company of militia for their defence.

**ELIZABETH**, a town of Essex-county, and the most considerable of New Jersey, in North America. It lies three miles within a creek opposite to the W. part of Staten-island. Here the English settled first, and it has thriven most: so that it is the seat of the government of the two provinces of East and West Jersey, and of the judicial courts and assemblies; though great endeavours were used by the Scots proprietors of East Jersey, in 1683, to remove the courts from  
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thence to Perth-amboy. The town of Elizabeth has above 250 families, and 40,000 acres of plantation. The proprietors had one here, which went by the name of the farm.

ELIZABETH'S-ISLAND, QUEEN, in Magellan-streight, where captain Clipperton of the Success, sent his pinnace ashore on the mainland to a fresh-water river, then frozen up. They continued some time at that island, which is dry, and generally speaking barren, except as to herbs, fit for sallads, of which they found great plenty, and were of vast service to them, being then very sick of the scurvy. They met also here with abundance of wild-fowl, and shell-fish on shore.

ENGLAND, NEW, the seat of the most flourishing, and most powerful colonies the British nation have in North America. It is bounded on the E. and S. E. by the Atlantic ocean; on the N. E. by Nova Scotia, or Acadia; and on the N. by the country of the savage Indians; by part of Canada on the W. and by New York, with Long-island, on the S. and S. W. This country is in length something less than 300 miles; at the broadest part of it about 200, if we carry it on to those tracks which are possessed by the French: but if we regard the part which we have planted in general, it does not extend any where this way, very much above 60 miles from the sea-coast. It lies between lat. 41 and 45 N. and 69 and 73, 35. Though New England is situated almost 10 degrees nearer the sun, than we are in England, yet the winter begins earlier, lasts longer, and is incomparably more severe than it is with us. The summer again is extremely hot,

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hot, and more fervently so than in places which lie under the same parallels in Europe. However, both the heat and cold are now far more moderate; and the constitution of the air, in all respects, far better than our people found it at their first settlement. The clearing away of the woods, and opening the ground every where, has, by giving a free passage to the air, carried off those noxious vapours which were so prejudicial to the health of the first inhabitants. The temperament of the sky is generally, both in summer and winter, very steady and serene. Two months frequently pass without the appearance of a cloud. Their rains are heavy, and soon over.

The climate of New England, compared with that of Virginia, is as the climate of South Britain, to that of North Britain. New England being, as has been said, nearer to the equinoctial line than the old, their days and nights are consequently more equal. The sun rises at Boston on the longest day, namely, June 11th, 26 minutes after 4 in the morning, and sets at 34 minutes after 7 in the evening. And on December 13, which is the shortest day, it rises at 35 minutes after 7 in the morning, and sets at 27 minutes after 4 in the afternoon. So that the longest day in New England is about 15 hours, and the shortest about 9.

This country, when first visited by the English, was one great forest, the Indians having only cleared a small spot here and there for corn; but every three or four miles our countrymen found some fruitful valleys and brooks. The land next the sea is generally low, and in some parts marshy; but further up it rises into hills,  
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and on the N. E. it is rocky and mountainous. About Massachusset's-bay, the soil is as fat and black as any part of England; and the first planters found the grass in the valleys very rank for want of cutting. But the uplands are not so fruitful, being mostly a gravelly and sandy soil, inclining to a clay.

Few countries are better watered with springs, rivers, and lakes, though the latter are not so large as those to the N. and W. Of its rivers, which all abound with fish, seven are navigable for several leagues, and would be so further, were it not for the falls, or cataracts. 1. Connecticut-river. 2. The Thames. 3. The river Patuxet. 4. The great river Merrimack. 5. The river Piscataway. 6. The river Saco. And 7. The Casco-river. Besides, to the E. of these are the rivers Sagedock, Kenebeck, Penobscot, and many more considerable ones.

To the conveniency of so many fine rivers, the number of large populous towns in this country is justly ascribed: and in the tracts between the rivers are so many brooks and springs, that there is hardly a place but fresh water may be had, by sinking a well within 10 or 12 feet of the surface, and such water as is generally good.

The most remarkable capes from S. to N. are Cape Cod, Marble Head, Cape Anne, Cape Netick, Cape Porpus, Cape Elizabeth, and Cape Small-point.

The soil of New England is various; but best as you approach the southward. It affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good pasture almost every where. They commonly allot at the rate of two acres for the  
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maintenance of a cow. The meadows, which they reckon the best, yield about a ton of hay each acre. Some produce two tons, but then the hay is rank and sour. This country is not very favourable to any of the European kinds of grain.

The wheat is subject to be blasted; the barley is an hungry grain; and the oats are lean and chaffy: but the Indian corn, which makes the common food of the lowest sort of people, flourishes here. This, as being a species of corn not so universally known, and of all others that which yields the greatest increase, a short description of it is as follows.

This plant, which the native Americans call weachin, is known in some of the southern parts of America by the name of maize. The ear is about a span in length, consisting of eight rows of the corn, or more, according to the goodness of the ground, with about 30 grains in each row. On the top of the grain hangs a sort of flower, not unlike a silk tassel, of various colours, as white, blue, greenish, black, speckled, striped; which gives this corn, as it grows, a very beautiful appearance. The grain is of all the colours which prevail in the flower; but most frequently yellow and white. The stalks grow six or eight feet high, and are of a considerable thickness. They are less high in New England, and other northern countries, than in Virginia, and those which lie more to the southward. They are jointed like a cane, and at each of these joints shoot out a number of leaves like flags, which make very good fodder for the cattle. The stalk is full of a juice, of which a syrup, as sweet as sugar, has been frequently made. This grain is generally sowed in little squares,

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squares, and requires a very attentive cultivation. The ground in which it thrives most is light and sandy, with a small intermixture of loam. About a peck of seed is sufficient for an acre, which, at a medium, produces about 25 bushels. The New England people not only make bread of this grain, but they malt and brew it into a beer which is not despicable. The greater part of their beer, however, is made of molasses hopped, with the addition, sometimes, of the tops of the spruce-fir infused.

They raise in New England a large quantity of flax; and have made essays upon hemp, which have been far from unsuccessful. An acre of their cow-pen land produces about a ton of this commodity; but the land is pretty soon exhausted. This plant probably requires a climate more uniformly warm than New England; for though the greater part of our hemp is brought to us from northern parts; yet it is in the more southerly provinces of Russia that the best which comes to our market is produced.

They have great plenty of all sorts of roots, as turnips, parsnips, carrots, radishes much larger and richer than ours, though their seeds came originally from hence; good store of onions, cucumbers, and pumpions. But the seed of the water-melons, and squashes, which grow here in great plenty, is brought from Portugal, to which the traders here have all along sent great quantities of fish.

They had a variety of fruits of their own growth, before the English arrived here; particularly grapes, currants, strawberries, raspberries, hurtleberries, whitehorn-haws, as big as our cherries, chesnuts, walnuts, small nuts, filberts, and

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and many more; as also sorrel, water-creffes, favory, and the like, sallad and pot-herbs; besides others for physick, and several sorts of pulse, but especially kidney-beans; and without doubt those vegetables have been since improved. Mr. Dudley, one of the council in New England, says, that the peaches here are large, all standard, and the fruit better than ours; and that commonly they bear in three years from the stone. That, in 1721, at a village near Boston of about 40 houses, they made near 3000 barrels of cyder; and that some of their apple-trees yield six or seven barrels, at the rate of eight or nine bushels to the barrel. He saw here a pearmain-tree which, a foot from the ground, measured 10 feet 4 inches round, and bore 38 bushels of fine fruit; and the largest apple-tree he found here was 10 feet and an half in compass, beside sassafras-trees, ashes, the plantanus, occidentalus, or button-wood-tree, all of a pretty large size.

Here is a great variety of plants, different from those of Europe, particularly the common favin, which is often found to grow wild on the hills; that called the bear-thistle, very short and prickly, whose root, with a decoction of that called the cancer-root, and a sort of devil's-bit, cures the king's evil. Here is a plant called partridge-berries, an excellent cure for the drop-sy; and that called the bleeding-root to cure the jaundice, besides some others.

Their horned cattle are very numerous in New England, and some of them very large. Oxen have been killed there of 1800 weight. They have also great numbers of hogs, and those excellent; and some so large as to weigh 25 score. They have besides a breed of small  
horses,



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horses, which are extremely hardy. They pace naturally, though in no very graceful, or easy manner; but with such swiftness, and for so long a continuance, as must appear almost incredible to those who have not experienced it. They have a great number of sheep too, and of a good kind. The wool is of a staple sufficiently long; but it is not near so fine as that of Old England. They, however, manufacture a great deal of it very successfully. Cloths are made of it, of as close and firm a contexture, though not so fine, as our best drabs, being thick, and superior for the ordinary wear of country people, to any thing we make in England.

In this country are many gentlemen of considerable landed estates, which they let to farmers, or manage by their stewards, or overseers. But the greater part of the people is composed of an independent and substantial yeomanry, who cultivate their own freeholds. These generally pass to their children by a kind of gavelkind or partition, among them, as is customary in Kent: and this keeps them from being ever able to emerge out of their original happy mediocrity. This manner of inheriting has here an additional good effect; it makes the people the more ready to go backward into the uncultivated parts of the country, where land is to be had at an easy rate, and in large portions. The people, by their being generally freeholders, and by their form of government, have a very free, bold, and republican spirit. In no part of the world are the ordinary so independent, or possess so many of the conveniencies of life. They are used from their infancy to the exercise of arms; and they have a militia, which, as such, is by no means

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means contemptible. And certainly if these men were somewhat more regularly trained, and in better subordination, in no country could be found an army better constituted than that which New England can furnish. This too is much the best peopled of any of our colonies upon the continent. It is judged that the four provinces it comprises, namely Massachuset's-bay, Connecticut, Rhode-issland, and New Hampshire, contain upwards of 350,000 souls. These four governments are confederated for their common defence. The most considerable of them, for riches and number of people, being 200,000 of the latter, though not for extent of territory, is Massachuset's-bay; which see.

Not one of our settlements can be compared with New England in the abundance of people, the number of considerable and trading towns, and the manufactures carried on in them. The most populous and flourishing parts of the mother-country hardly make a better appearance. Our provinces to the southward on this continent are recommendable for the generous warmth of the climate, and a luxuriance of soil which naturally throws up a vast variety of beautiful and rich vegetable productions. But New England is the first in America for cultivation, number of people, and for the order resulting from both.

Though in all the provinces of New England are large towns which drive a considerable trade, the only one is Boston, the capital of Massachuset's-bay, the first city of New England, and of all North America. See BOSTON.

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falls: and not only the Mississippi, but the number of other great rivers which it receives, overflow annually; and they can be in no want of timber convenient for navigation. And though the passage to the French islands be such a great way to the windward, as to bring them these commodities in a much more tedious manner, and at a dearer rate, is it not much better that they should have them cheap from us, than dear from themselves? nor perhaps would even this difficulty, which indeed is much less than it is represented, bring down the French to the par of our sugar-colonies, loaded as they are with taxes, groaning under the pressure of many grievances, and deformed by an infinite multitude of abuses and enormities, partly from errors of their own, and partly from mistakes in England: so that it is not by restraints on trade, but by a judicious encouragement of it, that they can hope to remedy these evils, and rival the French establishments.

The general plan of our management with regard to the trade of our colonies ought to be, to encourage in every one some secret and distinct articles; such as not interfering, might enable them to trade with each other; and all to trade to advantage with their mother-country. And then where we have rivals in any branch of the trade carried on in our colonies, to enable them to send their goods to the foreign market directly; and make the ships so employed, as the French put in practice, to take the English ports in their way home, lest they should make their returns in foreign manufactures. This, and that they should not go largely into manufactures interfering with

ours,

## E N G

ours, ought to be the only points at which our restrictions should aim.

These hints concerning restraints on trade have been mentioned, because that of New England rather wants to be supported, than checked. Its trade, in many of its branches, is clearly on the decline; and this circumstance ought to interest us deeply. For very valuable is this colony, if it never sent us any thing, nor took any thing from us, as it is the grand barrier of all the rest; and as it is the principal magazine which supplies our West Indies, from whence we draw such vast advantages. We now shall proceed to give a short detail of the first settlement in this country.

We derive our rights in America from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, who first made the northern continent in 1497. It was, in general, called then Newfoundland, a name which is now appropriated to an island on its coast. It was a long time before we made any attempt to settle in this country; Sir Walter Raleigh shewed the way, by planting a colony in the southern part, which he called Virginia. However, the spirit of colonization was not yet fully raised. The affairs of North America were in the hands of an exclusive company, and they prospered accordingly.

Things remained in this condition till the latter end of the reign of James I. From the commencement of the reformation in England, two parties of protestants subsisted amongst us. The first had chosen gradually, and almost imperceptibly, to recede from the church of Rome. The other party, of a warmer temper, had more zeal, and less policy. Several of these last  
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had fled from the persecution in queen Mary's days; and they returned in those of queen Elizabeth, with minds sufficiently heated by resentment of their sufferings, and by the perpetual disputes which had exercised them all the while they were abroad; where they learned an aversion to the episcopal order, and to religious ceremonies of every sort. They were animated with a high spirit of liberty, and had a strong tendency to the republican form of government. Queen Elizabeth, disliking the notions which they seemed to entertain in politicks, kept them under during the whole course of her reign, with an uniform and inflexible severity.

However the party was far enough from being destroyed: but, by degrees, became very numerous; and their zeal made them yet more considerable than their numbers. They were commonly called puritans.

When king James came to the throne, he had a very fair opportunity of pacifying matters, or at least he might have left them in the condition he found them; but it happened quite otherwise. They were persecuted, but not destroyed; they were exasperated, but left powerful.

In this state things continued till the accession of Charles I. when they were far from mending. He gave himself entirely up to the church, and churchmen; conferring the first ecclesiastical dignity of the kingdom, and a great sway in temporal affairs, upon Dr. Laud, who deprived great numbers of ministers for non-conformity. Not satisfied with this, he made new regulations, and introduced upon a people, already abhorrent of the most necessary ceremonies, others of a new kind of a most useless nature.

## E N G

Several great men, disgusted at the proceedings of the court, and entertaining apprehensions for the publick liberty, in order to make themselves popular, attached themselves to the common notions of religion, and affected to maintain them with great zeal. Others became puritans through principle. And now their affairs put on a respectable appearance. In proportion as they became of consequence, their sufferings seemed to be more and more grievous; and they were every day further and further from listening to the least terms of agreement with surplices, organs, common-prayer, or table at the E. end of the church; and rather than be obliged to use them, there was no part of the world to which they would not have fled with chearfulness.

Early in the reign of king James I. a number of persons of this persuasion had sought refuge in Holland, where they did not find themselves better satisfied than they had been in England, their zeal beginning to have dangerous languors for want of opposition. They sent an agent to England, who agreed with the council of Plymouth for a tract of land in America, to settle in, after they had obtained from the king a privilege to do so.

This colony established itself at a place which they called New Plymouth. They were but few in number: near half of them perished by the scurvy, by want, and the severity of the climate. But those who survived, not dispirited with their losses, nor with the hardships they were still to endure, and finding themselves out of the reach of the spiritual arm, reduced this savage country to yield them a tolerable livelihood, and by degrees a comfortable subsistence.

This



This little settlement was made in the year 1621. Several of their brethren in England, labouring under the same difficulties, took the same methods of escaping from them; by which means the colony of puritans insensibly increased; but they had not extended themselves much beyond New Plymouth. In 1629, the colony began to flourish, so that they soon became a considerable people. By the close of the ensuing year they had built four towns, Salem, Dorchester, Charles-town, and Boston.

And now not only those who found themselves uneasy at home upon a religious account, but several on account of the then profitable trade of furs and skins, and for the sake of the fisheries, were invited to settle in New England. But this colony received its principal assistance from the discontent of several great men of the puritan party, who were its protectors; and who entertained a design of settling among them in New England, if they should fail in the measures they were pursuing for establishing the liberty, and reforming the religion of their mother-country. They solicited for grants in New England, and were at a great expence in settling of them. Amongst these patentees we see the lord Brooke, the lord Say and Seal, the Pelhams, the Hampdens, and the Pym. And it was said that Sir Mathew Boynton, Sir William Constable, Sir Arthur Haslerig, and Oliver Cromwell, were actually upon the point of embarking for New England: when archbishop Laud, unwilling that so many objects of his hatred should be removed out of the reach of his power, applied for, and obtained an order, for putting a stop to these transportations: and thus he kept

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forcibly from venting itself, that virulent humour which he lived to see destroy himself, his order, his religion, his master, and the constitution of his country. However he was not able to prevail so far as to hinder New England from receiving vast reinforcements, both of clergy and laity.

The part of New England called Massachuset's-bay, had now settlements very thick all along the sea-shore. Some slips from these were planted in the province of Main and New Hampshire, being torn from the original stock by that religious violence, which was the chief characteristick of the first settlers in New England. The patentees last mentioned, settled upon the river Connecticut, and established a separate and independent government there; some persons having before that fixed themselves upon the borders of this river, who fled from the tyranny of the Plymouth and Massachuset's colonies.

For a considerable time the people of New England had hardly any regular form of government. By their charter they were empowered to establish such order, and make such laws as they pleased, provided they were not contrary to the laws of England: a point not easily settled, as they who composed the new colonies were of a contracted way of thinking, and most violent enthusiasts. They adopted the books of Moses as the law of the land; but the first laws grounded upon these have since fallen into disuse.

As to religion, it was, as has been said, the puritan. And as soon as they found themselves at liberty in America, they fell into a way very little different from the independent mode. Every parish, with its minister, was sovereign within

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within itself. Synods indeed were occasionally called, but only to prepare and digest matters which were to receive their sanction from the approbation of the several churches. The synods exercised no branch of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and only refused to hold communion with those whose principles and practices they disliked. The magistrates assisted in those synods. From such a form as this, great religious freedom might, one would have imagined, be well expected; but they had no idea at all of such a freedom: and any sort of toleration was so odious to the greater part, that one of the first persecutions set up here, was against a small party which arose amongst them; who maintained, that the civil magistrate had no lawful power to use compulsory measures in affairs of religion. After harrassing these people, they obliged them to fly out of their jurisdiction, and settle themselves to the southward, near Cape Cod, where they formed a new government upon their own principles, and built a town, which they called Providence. This has since made the fourth and smallest, but not the worst inhabited of the New England governments, called Rhode-island, from an island of that name forming a part of it. As a persecution gave rise to the first settlement in New England, so a subsequent persecution in this, gave rise to new colonies: and this facilitated the spreading of the people over the country.

As soon as they began to think of making laws, no less than five were made about matters of religion: all not only contrived, but executed, in some respects, with so much rigour, that the persecution which drove the puritans

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out of England, might be considered as great lenity, when compared with it. For in the first of these laws they deprive every one, who does not communicate with their established church, of the right to his freedom, or a vote in the election of any of their magistrates. In the second, they sentence to banishment any who should oppose the fourth commandment, and deny the validity of infant baptism, or the authority of magistrates. In the third, they condemn quakers to banishment, and make it capital for them to return. And not stopping at the offenders, they lay heavy fines upon all who should bring them into the province, or even harbour them for an hour. In the fourth, they provide banishment and death in cases of return, for Jesuits, and popish priests. In the fifth, they decree death for any who should worship images.

The quakers, warmed with that spirit which animates the beginning of most sects, had spread their doctrines all over the British dominions in Europe, and began at last to spread them with equal zeal in America. The clergy and the magistrates took the alarm; they seized upon some of these people; they set them in the stocks and the pillory without effect; they scourged, they imprisoned, they banished them. The constancy of the quakers under their sufferings, begat a pity and esteem for their persons, and an approbation to their doctrines; their proselytes increased. The quakers returned as fast as they were banished, and the fury of the ruling party proceeded to the most sanguinary extremities. They seized, at different times, upon five of those who had returned from banishment, condemned, and hanged them. And it is not

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known how far their madness might have extended, if an order from the king and council in England, about the year 1661, had not interposed to restrain them.

Things of this nature form the greatest part of the history of New England for a long time. They persecuted the anabaptists, who were no inconsiderable body amongst them, with almost equal severity. In short, this people, who in England could not bear to be chastised with rods, had no sooner got free from their fetters, than they scourged their fellow refugees with scorpions: though the absurdity, as well as injustice of such a proceeding in them, might stare them in the face.

Besides the disputes with those of another denomination, the independents were, for a long time, harrassed with one in the bowels of their own churches. The stale dispute about grace and works produced dissensions, riots, and almost a civil war in the colony. The famous Sir Henry Vane the younger, an enthusiastic, turbulent man, of no very good disposition, came hither with some of the adventurers, and played at small games in New England, where the people had chosen him governor. It is not hard to conceive how such a man, at the head of such a people, could throw every thing into confusion. In the very height of this hopeful dispute, they had a war upon their hands with some of the Indian nations. Their country was terribly harrassed, and numbers were, every day, murdered by the incursions of the enemy. All this time they had an army in readiness for action, which they would not suffer to march, even to defend their own lives and possessions, because, 'many of the officers and soldiers were under 'a covenant of works.'

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## E N G

When the New England puritans began to breath a little from these dissensions, they fell not long after into another madness of a yet more extraordinary and dangerous kind, which ran through the whole country. This tragedy began in the year 1692.

At Salem, one Paris was minister, who had two daughters troubled with convulsions: he imagined they were bewitched. As soon as he concluded upon witchcraft as the cause of the distemper, the next enquiry was how to find out the person who had bewitched them. He cast his eyes upon an Indian servant woman of his own, whom he frequently beat, and with such severity, that she at last confessed herself the witch, and was committed to gaol, where she lay for a long time; and they were at last content to discharge her from prison, and sell her as a slave for her fees.

However, as this example set the discourse about witchcraft afloat, some people began to fancy themselves bewitched too. The first object they fixed upon was Mr. Burroughs, who had formerly been minister of Salem, with two others. All three, men of unexceptionable characters, were tried for witchcraft, by a special commission of oyer and terminer, and upon the weakest and most childish evidence, sentenced to die, and accordingly hanged. They were stripped naked, and their bodies thrown into a pit half covered with earth, and left to the mercy of birds, and wild beasts. Upon the same evidence, in a little time after, 16 more suffered death; besides more instances of this kind, too numerous to be here mentioned. However, at length, the judges being accused of witchcraft,  
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and it approaching the governor's (Mr. Eneas Mather) own family, it was high time to give things another turn. The accusers were discouraged by authority; 150 who lay in prison were discharged; 200 more under accusation were passed over; and those who had received sentence of death were reprieved, and in due time pardoned. A few cool moments shewed them the gross and stupid error that had carried them away: they grew heartily ashamed of what they had done. But what was infinitely mortifying, the quakers took occasion to attribute all this mischief to a judgment on them for their persecution. A general fast was appointed, praying God to pardon all the errors of his servants and people in a late tragedy raised amongst them by Satan, and his instruments.

In their wars with the Indians, the people of New England shewed very little conduct: and though they prevailed in the end, in a manner to the extirpation of that race of people, yet the Indians had always great advantages in the beginning; and the measures of the English to oppose them, were for the most part injudiciously taken. Their manner too of treating them in the beginning was so indiscreet, as to provoke them as much to those wars, as the French influence has done since that time.

ERIES, a nation of Indians in New France, in North America, otherwise called by the French nation, du Chat, or Cat-nation. About the year 1655, they were extirpated by the Iroquois. And though the beginning of the war did not turn out in favour of the latter, yet they were not at all discouraged by it. And at last they got so much the advantage over the

## E S K

Eries, that were it not for the great lake which to this day bears the name of that nation, one would not have known that they ever existed. This Erie-lake empties itself into that of Ontario, by a canal called the Leap of Niagara. See IROQUOIS, CANADA-RIVER, and NIAGARA.

ESCATARI, a small island in North America, about five leagues N. of Louisburgh, in the island of Cape Breton.

ESKIMAUX, or ESQUIMAUX, one of the fiercest people of all North America. They dwell on its most eastern verge, beyond the river of St. Laurence, and spread themselves up N. and E. into the large track called Terra de Labrador, opposite to Newfoundland, from lat. 50°. to 64°. N. and from long. 59°. to 80°. W. They were at first discovered by the Danes; but found to be so brutish, mischievous, and distrustful, as well as their country wild and barren, that they did not think it worth their while to make any settlement, or even carry on any traffick among them. Their name is supposed to be originally Esquimantfic, which, in the Albenagin dialect, signifies eaters of raw flesh; they being almost the only people in those parts that eat it so, though they use also to boil, or dry it in the sun. By the complexions, customs, language, &c. they seem to be a quite different people from all the other Americans, and probably are descended from the Groenlanders: but they are of so savage and brutal a nature, that no European nation cares to claim kindred with them. And such as trade among them for furs, the only commodity they bring down from the inland, and exchange for knives, scissars, pots, kettles, &c. are obliged to keep them off at  
staff's.



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staff's length, and not suffer them to come in too great numbers: for when they do, they make no scruple of plundering, instead of bartering. They hate the Europeans, and are always ready to do them some mischief: so that they will come to the water-side, and cut their cables in the night, hoping to see them wrecked upon their coast against the next morning.

They are generally tall, stout, and nimble, with a skin as fair as that of any European, because they always go covered, even in the hottest weather. Their hair and beards are either sandy, or brown, and very bushy; and the latter, (those being almost the only people of this country who have any) grows up almost to their very eyes; which gives them a very dreadful look; at least one is at a loss to discover the features of their face. They have small eyes, that look wild, large; and very dirty teeth; hair commonly black, sometimes brown; very much disordered, and a brutal appearance all over. Their manners and character do not belye this bad physiognomy. They are fierce, wild, distrustful, restless, and always disposed to do strangers a mischief, who ought to be continually on their guard against them. With regard to their genius, so little traffick is carried on with this nation, that one knows not yet what particular bias it is of. However, they have always enough for doing mischief.

They make themselves shirts of the wind-bladders, guts, and skins of fish, which they sow in slips neatly enough; but they come down no lower than the middle with the men, and down to the knees with the women: over that they wear a short jacket, made of the skins of

## E S K

bears, or other wild creatures, as also those of dogs, and sea-calves, with a cape hanging behind, which they throw over their heads in bad weather, so that scarce any part of their face can be seen. They wear also breeches and boots made of the same skins, with the fur inward; and the outside they adorn with sable, ermine, or other fine skins. The men's jackets come down only half way to the thighs, and those of the women, below the calf. Both are tied with a girdle, to which they commonly hang some trinkets made of fish or other bone, or such other toys as they barter with the Europeans. In summer they live in huts in the open air, but in winter they withdraw to their caverns under ground. The French have, at several times, built some forts and little towns on their frontiers, such as Cartier, St. Nicholas, Chichequedec, Port Neuf, and Port Beau, &c. in hopes of civilizing, and introducing a traffick among them, as well as for the security of the missionaries, who were to convert them to christianity. But they were found so brutal, shy, and indocile, that those settlements have since fallen to decay.

They are reckoned to be so numerous as to have at least 30,000 fighting men; but they are so cowardly, that 500 Clifinos of Hudson's-bay, commonly beat 5 or 6000 of them. They are dangerous at sea, as well as land; and with their canoes, into a sort of which they sometimes can throw 30 or 40 men, they so infest the cod and other fisheries, that the Malowins on the N. and the Spaniards of Porto Chova, are forced to arm some of their barco longos, in order to protect their fishermen; they making nothing of crossing over into Newfoundland, by the streights  
of



## E S K

of Bellisle, which are about seven leagues broad: but they seldom venture further, for fear of meeting with more dangerous savages than themselves.

Accounts of voyages, tell us, that in this country of the Esquimaux, are Pigmies, which constitute a particular nation, being no more than three feet high, but extremely thick, or plump. Their women are still shorter; and no mortals upon earth are more miserable than these people are. The Esquimaux, whose slaves they are, treat them very severely, and pretend that they do them a particular favour when they give them a little fresh water to drink; and in many places of this country they have no other than that of melted snow, the extreme cold so locking up the veins of the earth, that no passage can be had for springs, but at a certain depth. And this conjecture is confirmed by what sailors have found in the N. where they have seen, even on the sea-shore, icicles of an enormous size, which yielded a very fresh water.

The Esquimaux are used also to drink salt water; and frequently they have no other. This, however, is not sea-water, but got from some brackish ponds, such as are sometimes to be met with pretty far up in the country.

By some Danish vessels which, in 1605, sailed pretty high beyond Hudson's-bay, we learn, that they met with little men, who had square heads, a tawny complexion, and large protuberant lips: these eat both flesh and fish quite raw, who could never take to bread, nor boiled victuals, and still less to wine; drank whale-oil as we do water; and devoured flesh by way of dainty.

The

## E S K

The canoes of these Pigmies resemble a weaver's shuttle, being 10 or 12 feet long. They are constructed of pieces of whalebone, about the thickness of one's finger, covered on both sides, with the skins of seals, or sea-calves, sewed together with sinews: two other skins cover the top of the canoe, so that only an opening is left in the middle for the rower, and he draws it close round his loins like a purse; so that being set down, and thus fastened by the middle, they do not receive one drop of water into the canoe, though the waves should roll over their heads, and be sometimes surrounded with them every way. The strength of these machines consists in the two ends, where the whalebone is well fastened together by the extremities; and the whole so compact, and well sewed, that these small vessels can weather out the most violent storms. In these canoes, only one man generally manages each, in which he is sitting, with his legs extended, his sleeves tied close about his wrists, and his head wrapped in a kind of cowl fastened to his jacket: so that whatever happens, the water cannot penetrate it. They hold with both hands an oar, broad at each end, and between five and six feet long, which serves at the same time as an oar, rudder, and balance, or counterpoise. In these canoes the Pigmies are very dexterous, and move very swiftly.

The Esquimaux, who use the same sort of canoes, have also other vessels, which are larger, and nearly resembling the decked chaloups among the French. The ribs of these are made of wood, but covered with the same skins as the other. They carry about 150 persons, and go either with sails or oars.

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The people dwelling neareſt to the gulph of St. Laurence, have always been at war with the Eſquimaux, and frequently made ſlaves of ſome of them. Servitude, and remoteneſs from their native country, ſoftened a little the manners of theſe Barbarians, as fierce as the wolves and bears, with which their dreadful deſerts abound; being without laws, principles, or civil ſociety; not differing from theſe brutes hardly any otherwiſe than by the human ſhape. They ſoon became mild, tame, and reaſonable, upon ſeeing themſelves among thoſe who made uſe of that noble faculty, which diſtinguiſhes man, in a ſuperior manner, from the reſt of the viſible creation.

The Eſquimaux are the only natural inhabitants ever ſeen on the coaſts of Newfoundland, who paſs thither from the main-land of Labrador, in order to hunt, and for the ſake of traffick with Europeans.

Would one believe, that upon the prodigious ſhoals of ice, ſome of which are not of leſs extent than ſeveral iſlands in Hudſon's-bay, one ſhould meet with men who have come upon them for the purpoſe? we, however, are aſſured, that the Eſquimaux have been obſerved more than once upon them: and it is certain, that if upon ſeeing them wander on theſe floating ſhoals, carried along at the mercy of the currents and waves, one is afraid for them, yet they are not ſo in the leaſt for themſelves; and perhaps they have more reaſon to be in a panick for thoſe whom they ſee venture in their ſhips between theſe very ſhoals of ice. For as theſe barbarians carry their canoes with them every where, they are never at loſs, whatever may happen, and let the weather be as it will. If  
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the floats of ice join close together, they jump, without any difficulty, from one to the other. If the intervals be pretty large which are left between them, they get into their canoes, and so sail as long as the floats of ice will suffer them. When they are near a shoal which they cannot avoid, they jump out upon it, and even that which threatened them with destruction, saves them from shipwreck. But the case is different with those who are on board a ship: if their vessel be broke to pieces between two floats of ice, all the remedy they have, is to save themselves either upon the one, or the other: but the difficulty is to subsist there, or get away from thence.

The Micmakis, a people of Acadia, who are represented as well-made men, and of a proper size, though generally smaller than the greatest part of the other savages here, but than whom are no braver men in all this continent, have for a long-time made cruel war on the Esquimaux, and in order to attack them in their caverns, and on the rocks, are not afraid of going 30 or 40 leagues by sea in their canoes, which are made of bark.

It is certain, that whatever may be the origin of the Esquimaux, and other nations confining on Hudson's-bay, that the former of these have nothing in common, even with the people of Canada, their nearest neighbours, in point of language, manners, way of living, or colour of their body and hair.

The Esquimaux, and some other nations of North America, resemble so much those of the north of Europe, and Asia, and so little the other people of the new world, that it is no

difficult:



## E S T

Difficult matter to allow that they are descended from the first, and have nothing in common with the second, as to their modern origin; I say their modern origin: for there is but little probability that the peopling of this country is of an ancient date. And no inconvenience arises from supposing that countries so little habitable as this is, have been peopled later than others.

ESKIMAUX, or NEW BRITAIN, and TERRA DE LABRADOR, is the country of that people bearing the first name, situated as above described, in North America. It was yielded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. But no colonies have been sent thither from these kingdoms, a few small settlements at the bottom of Hudson's-bay excepted. Here the Indians and French of Canada hunt for furs, though they have no colonies in the country.

ESTAPA, or ESTAPE, a town belonging to the province of Tabasco, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, in North America. It is mentioned by Dampier, as situated on the river Tabasco, four leagues beyond Villa de Mosc. It is said to be a place of good trade; and so strong, that it repulsed captain Hewet when he attacked it with 200 desperate buccaneers.

ETECHIMINES. Savage nations confining on Acadia, in North America. See MALECITES.

ESTOTILAND, some authors have advanced that, in the year 1477, one John Scalve, a Poland, discovered Estotiland, and a part of Terra de Labrador. But, besides that, Estotiland is now looked upon as a fabulous country, and which never existed, but in the imagination of the two brothers Zani, noblemen of Venice, who knew nothing particular of the Polish

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adventurer's expedition, which had no manner of consequence, and made no great noise in the world. It is more certain that, in 1497, John Gabot, Cabot, or Gabato, with his three sons, setting out at the expence, and under the authority of Henry VII. king of England, discovered Newfoundland, and part of the neighbouring continent, where this country is supposed to lie.

**EUSTACE, or EUSTACIA, ISLAND OF,** called also Metanzas, or Slaughter, (from a butchering made on it by the Spaniards.) It forms, with a long point of land, the entrance to the harbour of St. Augustine, in Florida, in North America. This island is long and narrow, consisting principally of sand, and bushes, and but one mountain, of about 20 miles in circuit.

**EUSTATIA, or EUSTATHIUS,** one of the Caribbee islands. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean, in America, five miles W. from St. Christopher's; is a very fine, well cultivated island, subject to the Dutch, and something larger than Saba, which has the same masters. It has a solid rock rising out of the sea like a pyramid, and almost round, between which and St. Christopher's runs a narrow channel. Its principal product is tobacco, which is planted all round the mountain, by the Dutch, who are said to be well fortified here; and have 5000 white people, besides 15000 negroes: they also raise sugar here. With regard to situation, it is reckoned the strongest of all the Caribbee islands, here being only one good landing place, which may be easily defended by a few men; besides the harbour is commanded by a fort, mounted with guns: only the very top of the mountain is covered



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covered with wood, all its circuit else being manured, and planted as above. Though the said top looks as if it was barren; yet on it is a pretty large plain, or valley, where wild beasts harbour. Though in this island are neither springs nor rivers, they are so careful that they never want proper supplies of water from their ponds and cisterns. The inhabitants of Eustatia breed hogs, rabbits, goats, and all sorts of poultry, both for their own consumption, and the supply of their neighbours. In this, as well as several of the adjacent islands, is such a want of fresh water, that almost all the good houses have cisterns for saving the rain water. In the island is only one church; but several store-houses, well furnished with all necessaries, particularly the commodities of Europe, which they make their neighbours pay handsomely for, whenever they are disappointed of supplies from England, or France. The air here is healthy; but subject to terrible thunders, earthquakes, and hurricanes: the last of which generally happen in the months of August and September, to the frequent ruin of their houses, plantations, and ships. It is said that even the birds foreseeing, by instinct, the approach of these hurricanes, lay themselves flat on the ground; and the rain which precedes them is always bitter and salt.

The Dutch took possession of this island in the year 1635, the property of which the states granted to some merchants of Flushing; who soon settled a colony on it of about 600 families, or as some say, 1600 persons. In 1665, the English, from Jamaica, turned the Dutch out; but it was soon retaken by the Dutch and French, then united in war against the English; and

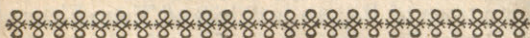
## E U S

and the French placed a garrison in it. But by the treaty of Breda it was restored to the Dutch. In 1689, it was taken from them by the French; and from these it was taken the very next year by the English, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, who allowed the French only their lives and baggage, having had only eight of his own men killed, or wounded in the attack, though the fort was mounted by 16 great guns, and surrounded with a strong double pallisado, and defended on one side by a deep ditch, and a narrow bridge over it to the gate, which admitted but one man at a time. The island being again restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Ryswick, they have remained ever since in the quiet possession of it. Here they have also fine fields of sugar canes. From this island of Eustatia the Dutch have attempted to carry, in their own bottoms, French property to France, during this present year 1759, and the preceding, which it is said have been transported hither in chaloupes from the adjacent settlements of that country: but the British nation looking on this as an infringement of treaties subsisting between their good allies and them, thus to assist their enemies in time of war, several captures have been made of these vessels by the English privateers; and most of them have been condemned as legal prizes, by the admiralty court; particularly the cargoes which have been proved to belong to the French, have been confiscated, and a court of appeals erected for the final determination; which proceedings seem, at present, to cause a great demur among the merchants of Holland and us, if not threaten a rupture between both nations, should not these differences



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ferences be amicably adjusted. This island, as well as Curassoa, is engaged in the Spanish contraband trade, for which, however, it is not so well situated. The island lies in lat. 17. 29. N. Long. 62. 56. W.



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**F**AIRFIELD, a county on the coast of New England, in North America, which, with New Haven, forms that called the New Haven colony, and is united to that of Connecticut. Fairfield was formerly the Mohegin territory, and was in part planted by the Dutch. It is bounded all along to the S. by the province of New York; by New Haven to the N. E. and New York to the S. W. The inland part of the country, about eight or ten miles from the shore, is full of hills and swamps, which are uninhabited; but used to have good game, and consequently a trade of furs. Most of the villages (there being properly no towns) are built in small creeks; but they are not much noted for trade or business. Their names are Fairfield, Danbury, Norwalk, Stamford, Woodbury, Greenwich, Rye, and Stratford.

FAIRFIELD, a town, or rather village of Connecticut, in New England, in North America, and of the same name with the country just mentioned. It is situated in a creek on the sea-coast,

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coast, 21 miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41. 16. N.  
 Long. 72. 12. W.

FAREWELL CAPE, the most southerly head-  
 land of Groenland, at the entrance into Davis's-  
 freights. Lat. 59. 37. N. Long. 44. 30. W.

FE, SANTA. See PLATE river.

FE D'ANTIOCHIA, SANTA, the most nor-  
 thern town of Popyan, a district of Terra Firma,  
 in South America. It is situated about 200  
 miles to the N. of Popyan city, near the con-  
 fines of the province of Carthagena, on the  
 banks of the river Santa Martha, and near 180  
 miles to the S. of its conflux with the Magda-  
 lena. Thither the inhabitants removed from  
 another town called Antiochia, which was 15  
 leagues distant from it; and now but small, and  
 thinly peopled: whereas Santa Fe d'Antiochia  
 is a considerable place, being the capital of a  
 government called the Audience of Santa Fe.  
 This town had the addition of Antiochia, or  
 Antioquia, annexed to it, in order to distinguish it  
 from

FE DE BOGOTA, SANTA, the capital of  
 New Granada, a province of Terra Firma, in  
 South America. It is about 180 miles distant  
 from the bottom of Bonaventura-bay to the E.  
 and stands on the banks of the little ri-  
 ver Pati, which falls into the Magdalena. It  
 was made an archbishop's see by pope Julius  
 III. in the year 1554. Here also is a so-  
 vereign court of judicature, the president of  
 which is governor of the whole province or  
 kingdom of New Granada. In 1610, Philip  
 III. king of Spain founded an university in this  
 city. Near Santa Fe de Bogota are gold mines  
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belonging to Spain. Lat. 4. 10. S. Long. 74. 5. W.

FE, or FOY, SANTA, a place in the middle of Veragua, a province in the audience of Guatimala, in North America, where the king of Spain keeps officers for casting and refining gold. It stands at the source of a river which runs into the North-Sea.

FE, SANTA, the capital of New Mexico, in North America. It is situated 130 leagues from the sea, near the source of Rio del Norte, which running a great way through the country southward, and then bending east, falls into the gulph of Mexico. Baudrand makes it nine leagues from that river. It is said to be a rich city, regularly built; and is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Mexico, as well as the seat of the governor of the country, who holds his post for five years; and is then succeeded by another. By some it is called Santa Fe de Granada, and by others New Mexico. Lat. 7. 29. N. Long. 77. 20. W.

FERNANDES JUAN. See JUAN FERNANDES.

FLORIDA, a country of North America, situated on the E. side of the Mississippi-river, and extending to the W. frontiers of Carolina and Georgia. The name of Florida has been given by the Spaniards to all that part of the continent, lying N. of the gulph of Mexico, and bordering on the Atlantic ocean to the E. At present it has different names: for within these limits are comprised most of the English colonies in North America, and those parts called by the French Louisiana, and New France. But some separate Florida from New France on the N. by the Apalachian mountains,

## F L O

ains, and the gulph of Mexico on the S. Florida Proper is, at present, that peninsula lying between Georgia and Cape Florida, between lat. 25 and 30. N. and between long. 81 and 85 W. the principal, and almost the only place possessed by the Spaniards, being the town of St. Augustine, which is defended by a fort a little way from it. But the town is very small, and the fort not able to resist the usual force employed in a siege, though it has baffled some attempts made by the English to take it in the late war with Spain: but it must be allowed to have been with a force hardly equal to that of the garrison, and in want of the proper necessaries for a siege. The cape of Florida is situated in lat. 25. 20 N. long: 80. 20. W.

The air of Florida is pure and temperate, and the country, in general, healthy: being but a few degrees N. of the tropic of Cancer. It is subject rather to heat than cold: but though the former is sometimes very great, it is tempered by the sea-breezes; and towards the Apalachian mountains the air is generally cool. And to this is ascribed, that the natives, who are of an olive-colour, and well shaped, are of a large size, more robust and agile, and longer lived than the Mexicans.

The country abounds with all sorts of timber and fruit trees, especially oaks, firs, pines, but these last without bearing fruit, nut-trees, small cherry-trees, mulberry-trees, both white and red lentisques, limes, chesnut, cedar, laurel, and palm-trees, with vines, which grow naturally, of which last is a kind whose grapes are larger

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larger and better than those in France; prune, or plum-trees, the fruit of which is very delicious: these they eat plentifully from the trees, and keep some dried for winter provision; perhaps these plums are what are otherwise called piakimines; they have also logwood, and many other dying woods, shrubs, fustic, &c. But the tree most valued in this country is *sassifras*, which the natives of Florida called *palama*, or *pavama*; and large quantities of it are exported, every year, from this country. It never rises to a greater height than a small pine. It grows on the shore, and on the mountains; but always in a soil neither too dry, nor too moist. The drink made of it is light, has an aromatic taste and smell, resembling that of fennel, and is hot in the second degree. When several trees of *sassifras* are together, in the same place, they diffuse an odour, which differs but little from that of cinnamon.

The Spaniards of San Matheo, and St. Augustine, namely, those on the rivers Dauphine and May, having been almost every one seized with fevers, from using bad food, and muddy, unhealthy water, were told by the French to take *sassifras* in the same manner as they had seen it used by the savages. These cut the root into small pieces, which they boiled in water, then drinking the liquor fasting, and at their meals, it perfectly cured them. Several other experiments have been made with it: and if we may believe them, there is hardly any malady which can withstand the efficacy of this drink. It was their sole remedy, and universal preservative in Florida: but when they are scarce of provi-

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sions they do not use it, because it would create an eager appetite, still more insupportable than any disorder whatever. They add, that sassafras is an admirable specific against the venereal distemper. But it appears that the savages have recourse more frequently to an herb the French call esquine, not only against this terrible disorder, but against all those that are contagious. In several maladies they cut in little bits the roots, small boughs, and leaves of the sassafras, and make a decoction in the following manner. They steep an ounce of it for a whole night in 12 pounds of water; then they boil all this on a gentle fire, till the water is evaporated to a third part. But in this, regard must be had to the temperament of the patient, who ought to observe an exact regimen all the time he uses this remedy. It is even assured, that this decoction is very pernicious, when the malady is inveterate, or the patient very weak. Some, before they use this remedy, purge themselves very strongly; and this is the surest way: but others are content to make use of this decoction for their common drink, mixing a little wine with it, and use no previous evacuation.

It is certain that sassafras has always been looked upon as an excellent remedy against complaints in the stomach and breast; and generally against all maladies which proceed from cold. Francis Ximenes relates, that happening to be in the bay of Ponco de Leon, and in great want of water, he bethought himself to cut some sassafras into small pieces, and steep

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it in a sort of water, almost as salt as that of the sea; and that at the end of eight days he drank of this water, and found it very sweet.

Among the shrubs of this country the most remarkable is cassina, or apalachine; and among their simples, they particularly boast of apoyomathi, or patzisiranda; which the aforesaid Ximenes describes, as having leaves which resemble those of leeks, but longer, and more slender: its stalk is a sort of rush, full of pulp, knotty, and a cubit and a half in height. The flower is small and narrow, the root slender, very long, full of knots or bunches, round and hairy. The Spaniards call these chapelets de Sainte Helena, and the French palenotés. These small knobs when cut and exposed to the sun, become very hard, black in the inside, and white without. They have an aromatic smell nearly resembling that of Galangals. They, are hot and dry in the third degree; something astringent and resinous: however, they are not to be met with but in moist and watery places.

The savages, after bruising the leaves of this plant between two stones, procure from hence a juice, with which they rub their bodies all over, after bathing; being persuaded, that it fortifies the skin, and communicates an agreeable odour to it. The Spaniards have learned of them also to reduce this simple to a powder, which they take in wine, when they are attacked with the stone, and for diseases of the reins caused by some obstruction. They bruise it, and take it in broth for disorders of

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the breast. They apply it in plaisters for stopping the too great velocity of the blood, fortifying the stomach, and curing pains of the matrix. And lastly, it is pretended, that upon all this coast of Florida to Mexico, they sometimes gather ambergris, the best of which is worth its weight in gold.

The many rivers with which Florida is watered, not only abound with fish, but render it inferior to no country, either in pleasantness or fertility. The coast indeed is sandy; but a little further from the sea the soil is so good as to yield all sorts of grains, without the least trouble in the world. The meadows abound with grass, and the woods swarm with deer, goats, roebucks, two kinds of lions, leopards, wolves, hares, rabbits, &c. With regard to the winged species, here are vast numbers of turkeys, partridges, parrots, pelicans, bustards, pheasants, pigeons, ring-doves, turtles, black-birds, thrushes, herons, storks, cranes, snipes, eagles, goshawks, falcons, and all birds of prey; swans, geese, ducks, and many others peculiar to America, the most beautiful in the world both for variety of feathers, and delicate colours.

Almost every where they have two crops of Indian corn in a year, and in some parts of the country, three: and it is said, that when the new crop comes in, they throw away a great part of the old for want of room in their granaries. All along the coast, and 2 or 300 miles up the country from the sea, they have the root mandihoca, of which the cassava flour and bread is made in the greatest part of America,

be-



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betwixt the two tropics; and it is reckoned as good as our manchet, and six times cheaper. Here is another sort of grain like our oats, and when rightly prepared, exceeds our best oat-meal. It grows spontaneously in marshy places, and by the sides of rivers, like rushes. The Indians, when it is ripe, take handfuls, and shake them into their canoes, and what escapes them, falling into the water, produces, without any further trouble, the next year's crop. In Florida they have also the tunas, a most delicious food, especially in hot weather; and so wholesome, that when ripe, Europeans call it the cordial julap.

There is good beef, veal, and mutton, with plenty of hogs, especially on the sea-coast; acorns, cocoa-nuts, and other mast. Here are not only cattle for draught of the Tartar breed, but horses for the saddle: the latter so incredibly cheap, that one may be purchased for five shillings worth of European goods at prime cost, and a good one for an ordinary hatchet. Their cattle have a long black sort of hair, or rather wool, so fine, that with some small mixture, it is thought it would be preferable to common wool for hats, cloathing, and other necessaries.

Besides the above-mentioned wild animals, they have elks, or buffaloes, panthers, bears, wild cats, beavers, otters, foxes, racoons, squirrels, martins, and a rat with a bag under his throat, into which it receives its young, when forced to fly. Though cotton grows wild here in great plenty, yet it is not manufactured: and some of the most civilized nations in this

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country, especially those of the better sort, are clothed with a substance like good coarse serviceable linen in Europe, very white, and made of the inward bark of trees that abound here, and said to be as durable. Of the same, and other barks, they make thread, cords, and ropes.

Pearls are to be found here in great abundance; but the Indians value our beads more. Upon the whole coast, for 200 leagues, are several vast beds of oysters: and in fresh water lakes, and rivers, is a sort of shell-fish between a muscle, and a pearl-oyster, in which is found abundance of pearls, and many larger than ordinary. Here are two sorts of cochineal; one the wild sort, which is far inferior to what is cultivated in the gardens and fields; and the plant of which indigo is made, is very common in most of the S. parts of this province.

From Cape Florida to Mexico, both to the E. and W. of the Mississippi, is to be found also, especially after high S. winds, a sort of stone-pitch, which the Spaniards, who call it copea, moisten with grease, and use it for their vessels in the nature of pitch; than which they say it is much better in hot countries, it not being apt to melt. On both sides the Mississippi are several springs and lakes which produce excellent salt. The plants producing hemp and flax are very common in this country; and that sort of silk grass, of which are made such stuffs as come from the East Indies, called Herb-stuffs. Vast flights of pigeons come hither at certain seasons of the year for above a league in length, and half as broad; which roost on the trees in such  
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numbers, that they often break the boughs. In many places are mines of pit-coals, and iron-ore is often found near the surface of the earth, from which a metal is extracted little inferior to steel. Here are also some mines of quicksilver, or rather the mineral from which it is extracted, and only used by the natives to paint their faces and bodies in time of war, or on high festivals. In diverse parts of Florida are also great quantities of orpiment and sandaracha.

With regard to the topography of Florida to the E. of the Mississippi, Mr. Cox says, that about 12 miles above its mouth a branch of it runs out on the E. side, which, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the N. E. end of the great bay of Spirito Santo. That at first it is very narrow and shallow, but by the accession of several large streams and rivulets it becomes a very pretty river, navigable by the greatest boats and floops; and forms pleasant lakes, particularly Pontchartrain.

About 60 leagues higher up on the E. side is the river of Yafona, which comes into the Mississippi, 2 or 300 miles out of the country; and its borders are inhabited by the nations of the Yafones, Tounicas, Kowronas, &c. 60 leagues higher is the river and nation of Chongue, with some others to the E. 30 leagues higher the Mississippi receives a river which issues from a lake about 10 miles distant, 20 miles long, and receives four large rivers. 1. The Casqui, or Cufates, the most southern of these being the river of the Cherokees, a mighty nation, among which are its principal sources. It comes from

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the S. E. and its heads are among the mountains, which separate this country from Carolina, and is the great road of the traders from thence to the Mississippi, and intermediate places. Forty leagues above the Chicazas, this river forms four delicate islands, namely, Tahogale, Kakick, Cochali, and Taly; and these have each a nation inhabiting them. 2. The river Onespere, which, about 30 leagues to the N. E. of the lake, divides into two branches, of which the most southern is called the Black-river; but with very few inhabitants upon either, these having been destroyed, or driven away by the Iroquois. The heads of this river are situated in that vast ridge of mountains which run on the back of Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, through which mountains is a short passage to the sources of the great river Polomack on the E. side of them; by which the Indians may one time or other, in conjunction with the French of Mississippi, insult and harass our colonies just mentioned. 3. The river Ohio, or Hohio, is more to the N. It is a vast river which comes from the back of New York, Maryland, and Virginia. In the Indian language it signifies a fair river, and is navigable for 600 miles. It runs through the most pleasant countries in the world, and receives 10 or 12 rivers, besides innumerable rivulets. Several nations formerly dwelt on this river, as the Chawanoes, or Chouanons, a great people, who, with many others, were totally extirpated by the Iroquois, who made this river their usual road, when they entered into a war with the nations either to the S. or W. 4. The most northerly river which runs into the said lake, and



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and which comes, like the rest, from the N. E. is the Ouabacha, or St. Jeremy's river. Twenty-five leagues above the Ohio is the great island of the Tamaroas, with a nation opposite to it that goes by its name; and another by that of Catiokia, who dwell on the banks of the Checagou, or the river of the Illinonecks, corruptly called by the French the river of the Illinois; which nation lived upon this river in about 60 towns, and consisted of 20,000 fighting men, before they were destroyed by the Iroquois, and driven to the W. of the Mississippi. This is a large pleasant river; and about 250 miles above its entrance into the Mississippi is divided into two branches: the lesser comes from N. and by E. and its source is within four or five miles of the W. side of the great lake of the Illenonecks, or Michigan. The largest comes directly from the E. and issues from a morass within two miles of the river Miamiha, which runs into the same lake. On the S. E. side is a communication between these two rivers, by a land-carriage, of two leagues, about 50 miles to the S. E. of the lake. The course of the Checagou is above 400 miles, navigable above half way by ships; and most of the rest by sloops and barges. It receives many small rivers, and forms two or three lakes; one especially called Pimeteovi, 20 miles long, and 3 broad, which affords great quantities of good fish; as the adjacent country does game both of fowls and beasts. Besides the Illenonecks, are the nations Pronaria, Cascaquia, and Caracotanon; and on the N. branch dwell part of the nation of the Mascotans. On the

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S. E. bank of the river Checagou, M. de Sale erected a fort which he called Crevecoeur, or Heart-breaker, on account of the troubles he met with here. The fort stands about half way betwixt the gulph of Mexico and Canada; and was formerly the usual road of the French to and from both, till they discovered a shorter and easier passage by the rivers Ouabacke and Ohio, which rise at a small distance from the lake Erie, or some rivers entering into it. Eighty leagues higher, the Mississippi receives the Misconsiag, a river resembling that of the Illinonecks in breadth, depth, and course; and the country adjacent to its branches is alike pleasant and fruitful. Sixty miles before it falls into the Mississippi, it is joined by the river Kikapouz, which is also navigable, and comes a great way from the N. W. Eighty miles farther, almost directly E. is a communication by land-carriage of two leagues, with the river Misconqui, which runs to the N. E. and after a passage of 150 miles from the land-carriage, falls into the great bay of Ponkeontamis, or the Puans, which joins on the N. W. side to the great lake of the Illinonecks. Higher up the Mississippi is the river Chabadeba, above which the Mississippi forms a fine lake 20 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. Ten miles above that lake is the river Tortoises, a large fair river, which runs into the country a good way to the N. E. and is navigable 40 miles by the largest boats.

With regard to the rivers which do not communicate with the Mississippi, only two large ones are betwixt it and the peninsula of Florida,

rida,



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rida, namely the Coza, Coussa, or Mobile, and Palache. The distance between these two rivers to the E. is about 190 miles; and the coast between them is very deep and bold. The chief harbour betwixt them also, and indeed the best upon all this coast of the gulph of Mexico, is Pensacola. The other places in Florida may be seen under the respective names.

In lat.  $26^{\circ} 56'$ . and a good way upwards, the coast of the mainland of Florida cannot be approached, by reason of its being bordered with islands and peninsulas; most of which are very low and barren, and between these hardly canoes of bark can pass. Every where on this coast is shelter for vessels, and sometimes a little fishing and hunting. It appears that few savages inhabit this part of the country. But this coast is the kingdom, as it were of oysters, as the great bank of Newfoundland, the gulph and river of St. Laurence, are that of cod and haddock. All the low lands on the coast, as far as they can be approached, are bordered with mangler-trees, to which adhere a prodigious quantity of small oysters, of an exquisite taste. Others a great deal larger, and not so delicious, are to be met with in the sea; and that in such numbers, that they form shelves therein, which at first one takes for rocks level with the surface of the water.

French Florida, or New France, as some accounts call it, is situated between 30 and 36 degrees of N. lat. namely from Cape François to Charles-fort. Its soil is commonly fertile, well watered, intersected by various rivers, some of

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which are pretty considerable, as may be seen above; all of them extremely abounding with fish.

It has long been thought that in this country are mines of gold, silver, and copper; also pearls and precious stones. But in proportion as things have been more narrowly examined, it has been found that indeed in some places there is copper, and pearls of a sorry kind in two or three rivers: but that the little gold and silver which has been observed to be in the hands of the savages, came from the Spaniards, a great number of which were shiprecked at the entrance of the gulph of Bahama, and the adjacent coast of Florida. Their vessels, for the most part, being laden with the riches of America, were often cast away upon the sand-banks, which are thick sown all along this coast: so that the savages were careful to make advantage of their misfortune; and it is remarked also, that those of them who are nearest the sea were much better provided with the spoils than such as are more inland.

These barbarians are of a deeper hue, and more inclining to red, than the savages of Canada; and this is the effect of an oil with which they rub their bodies, the nature of which it has not hitherto been possible to discover. The difference, in other respects, betwixt them and the other people of North America is hardly perceivable. They are less clothed, because they inhabit a warmer country. They are more subject to their chiefs, which the French accounts call Paraoustis, or Paracoustis, and to which the Castilians give the



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the general appellation of Caciques. But whatever idea the Spanish historians would willingly convey to us about the power and riches of these Caciques, they are reducible to very little at bottom.

The rest of the natives of Florida are well-made, brave, and fierce, yet for all that tractable, when they are treated with mildness and discretion. They are not so cruel towards their prisoners as the Canadians are; and though they be men-eaters, as these are, they do not push inhumanity so far as to take pleasure in seeing the sufferings of an unhappy wretch, or make an art of tormenting him. They content themselves with retaining in slavery both the women and children which they take in war: they sacrifice men to the sun, and it is made a duty of religion among them to eat the flesh of such victims.

The Paraouffis are always at the head of their troops when they march, and in the field of battle, holding a head-piece, or a kind of armed mace in one hand, and an arrow in the other. The baggage is carried by hermophradites, of which they have a great number in this country, if we may credit Rene de Laudonniere, who resided long among them. These people have also the usage of scalping their enemies, or taking the skin off their heads, after killing them; and in the rejoicings, which follow a victory, the old women lead the procession, having these hairy scalps on their heads; at which time one would take them for real furies. The Paraouffis can determine nothing on occasions of importance, without first assembling the council, where, before they

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they speak on business, they begin with swallowing a large draught of cassina, or apalachine, and afterwards they distribute some to all those who compose the assembly.

The sun is in some measure the only deity among the Floridians: all their temples are consecrated to him; but the worship they pay varies according to the different districts. It is given out, that their morals are very much corrupted throughout all Florida; and that the venereal disease, which the isles of America have communicated, is very common among them. This at least is certain, that the higher you approach to Florida, in coming from Canada, the more disorders you find among the savages; and what lewdness is at this day to be seen among the Iroquois, and other nations still more northerly, is in a good measure derived from the intercourse they have had with those of the western and southern countries. Polygamy is not allowed in Florida, except to the Paraouftis, who do not even give the name of wife but to one of their women. The others are no more than real slaves, and their children have no right to the succession of the father, those of the first being only legitimate.

Great honours are paid to these chiefs during their life, and still more after their death. The place where they are buried is surrounded with arrows stuck in the ground; and the cup, out of which they used to drink, is placed upon the tomb. The whole village mourns, and fasts for three days. The hut of the deceased is burnt with every thing he himself made use of, as if no body were worthy to occupy them

after



after him. Lastly, the women cut off their hair and strew it over the grave, to which several go by turns for the space of six months, in order to bewail the dead three times a day. The Paraouftis of the neighbouring villages come also to pay their last duty to the deceased.

Almost the same ceremonies are used upon the death of any of the ministers of their religion, who are likewise the physicians of the country, and differ but little from the jugglers of Canada, unless it be that they are more addicted to force-ries; and besides they have to do with a more superstitious people. Almost the whole education which they give their children consists in training them up to run well, without any distinction of sex; and prizes are proposed for such as excel in this exercise. Hence it comes that all of them, both men and women, are of surprising agility. One perceives them at the top of the highest trees before, as it were, one sees them climb. They are very dexterous in drawing the bow, and darting a kind of javelin, which they use in war with success. Lastly, they swim very fast, and even the women, though loaded with their children, which they carry in their arms, or on their backs, cross great rivers by swimming.

M. Albert, having visited several Paraouftis, one of them, whose name was Andusta, invited him to a very singular kind of festival, celebrated in honour of a deity which is called Toya. By the laws of the country no strangers are admitted to it; so that great precaution was taken to let the French see it, without their being perceived by the natives. Andusta first led them into a large place, or area, of a round figure, which  
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the women had cleaned very carefully. Next morning at break of day a number of savages, painted with different colours, and adorned with plumage, came out of the hut of the Paraousti, who was also upon the area, round which they ranged themselves in good order. After this three Jonas, for so they call their priests, appeared in an odd dress, with I know not what instrument in their hands. They advanced to the middle of the place, where after they danced a long time, by turning several times round, and singing in a very mournful tone, the assembly answered them in the same note.

This they began three times, when every one of them taking their flight all at once, as if some panic had seized them, set on running with all their might towards the neighbouring wood. The women after this took their husbands places, and did nothing else for the rest of the day but mourn and wail: yet at intervals they seemed to be furious, threw themselves upon their daughters, made incisions on their arms with muscle-shells, filled their hands with the blood which issued from the gashes, and flung it into the air, crying out thrice, Hé Toya. Anduta, who kept company with the Frenchmen which he had placed in a little corner, where they could not be perceived, was not a little disturbed upon seeing them laugh; though he took no notice of it at that time.

The men continued for two days and two nights in the woods; after which, coming back to the place whence they had departed, they danced a-new, and sung, but in a gayer strain: they afterwards played several pretty diverting tricks;

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tricks; and the whole ended in a grand feast, at which they eat to excess; yet the actors of the farce had tasted nothing all the time.

One of them told a Frenchman, that during the two days in the wood, the Jonas had called up the God Toya, who shewed himself to them: that they had put several questions to him, all which he answered; but that they durst not reveal any thing they had heard, for fear of drawing the Jonas displeasure upon them. We next shall give some further particulars about these savages.

The natives of both sexes wear only a deer-skin round their waist: their legs and arms, in particular, are stained by certain juices, with several figures which are indelible: they have long black hair, which naturally falls down upon their shoulders; but they have a method of combing, curling, and twisting it about their heads; so that it looks very agreeably. Their weapons are bows and arrows, which they manage with great dexterity; and they point the latter with fish bones, or sharp stones. They are subtle and dissembling, above all other Americans; but withal bold and courageous. The women are remarkably graceful and well-shaped: and are not only capable of performing all domestic offices, but also bear their husbands company when they go either to hunt or to war. All their corn is laid up in public granaries, and distributed out to every family according to its number; the whole stock being so contrived as to serve but half the year, though the soil is capable of yielding much more than they have occasion for: but they sow no more than what serves them for that term; and they live the rest of the year

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year upon roots, dried fruit, flesh and fish, and are particularly fond of the crocodile's flesh, which is delicious and smells like musk. Their common drink is water; but are never without a good quantity of liquor called cassina, which they drink as we do tea. It is an infusion of the leaves of a tree of the same name and mentioned above, which is much valued for its diuretic quality.

With regard to that part of Florida which borders on the gulph of Mexico, England has had an undoubted title to it ever since the reign of Henry VII. by whose commission Sebastian Cabot discovered all this coast fronting the Atlantic ocean from lat. 28 to 50 N. about 20 years before it had been visited by any other Europeans: then indeed the S. part of this continent towards the gulph, or streights of Bahama, was visited by the Spaniards under Juan Ponce de Leon; as it was ten years afterwards by Vasquez Ayllon, in 1527 by Pamphilo Navarrez, and in 1534 by Ferdinando Soto: but their cruelties so enraged the natives, that they expelled all one after another. The last expedition of the Spaniards hither was in 1558, by order of Velasco, then viceroy of Mexico: but falling into feuds almost as soon as they came, they returned without making any settlement; nor have they ever since made any on this part of the continent, except at St. Augustine and St. Matthew.

This province, called by the French Louisiana, was named Carolina by king Charles I. in a grant which he made of it, October 30, in the 5th year of his reign, to Sir Thomas Heath, knight, his attorney-general. The extent of this



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this grant, as set out in the charter, was all the continent on the W. of Carolina from the river St. Mattheo; situated, according to the patent, in lat. 31. N. (though since found to lie exactly in lat. 30. 10.) to the river Passo Magno, in lat. 36. N. and extending in long. from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean: a tract which was not then possessed by any christian power, together with all the islands of Veanis and Bahama, and several adjacent islands lying S. from the continent within the said degrees of lat. to be all called by the name of the Carolina islands. Sir Robert Heath conveyed Carolina to the earl of Arundel, who was at the expence of planting several parts of the country; but he was prevented from further improvements by the war with Scotland, in which he was general for king Charles; and afterwards by the civil wars in England, and the lunacy of his son. At the beginning of Cromwell's protectorate, captain Watts (whom king Charles II. knighted, and made governor of St. Christopher's) being upon this coast, and meeting with one Leet an Englishman, who was in great favour with the Paraousti, or petty king of the country, through his influence the English were allowed to trade, and incited to settle here. Not long after this, Paraousti also sent an ambassador to England: and the English had divers tracts of land given them by the Indians, and surveyed the continent, of which there is a map still extant, for above 200 miles square.

It appears further from a memorial presented to king William III. by the late Dr. Coxe, that the five nations in the territory of New York, (called Iroquois by the French) who have, for  
above

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above 80 years, voluntarily subjected themselves to the crown of England, and conquered all the country from their own habitations to the Mississippi-river, and even beyond it; made a sale and surrender of all those their conquests and acquisitions in the reign of king James II. to the government of New York: which is another proof of their being the property of the English.

Dr. Coxe, who, by conveyances from one to another after the death of the earl of Arundel, became proprietor of Carolina, sets forth in the abovementioned memorial, that at the expence of several thousand pounds he had discovered divers of its parts; first from Carolina, afterwards from Pensylvania by the Susquehanah-river: and that then he had made a discovery more to the S. by the great river Ochequiton.

Here it is proper to observe, that in September 1712, the late French king granted letters patent to Mr. Crozat his secretary for the sole trade to this country, by the name of Louisiana, extending above 1000 miles along the coast of the gulph of New Mexico; and almost as much from the said gulph to Canada: and it appears by the patent that the French altered the names of the rivers, harbours, &c. as well as of the country itself, which had been usually called Spanish Florida: and that under a pretence of a new discovery of it, they declared themselves possessors of this vast tract, which had been discovered and possessed for 200 years, partly by the Spaniards, and partly by the English: for by comparing the patent with the maps, it is evident, that it inclosed all the English colonies of Carolina, Maryland, Pensylvania, New England, &c.

Fogo,



## F O G

**FOGO, or TERRA DEL FUEGO**, i. e. the land of fire, or fiery land. The islands situated S. of the streight of Magellan, at the extremity of South America, are commonly so called on account of the vast fires and smoke which the first discoverers of them perceived, and these occasioned by some volcanoes in the largest of them; the flames of which, though not perceived in the day-time, are seen at a vast distance in the night; and throw up prodigious quantities of pumice stones, which are observed floating on the surface of the sea all about those islands. These, among which the largest by far is that properly called Terra del Fuego, stretch themselves along the Magellan-coast, about 400 miles from E. to W. and formerly were thought to be contiguous to the continent, till Magellan found out and sailed through the streight bearing his name, that parts them from it. They also were thought then to be but one continued island; till some time after the discovery of the above-mentioned streight, upon sailing through it, they were found to be divided by several narrow channels, and to consist of a number of islands; the largest of which, next to Terra del Fuego, lies N. of and between it and the Magellanic coast; and is divided by a channel of 30 leagues in length, called the Streight, or Canal of St. Sebastian. The other islands are still less, and are not worth describing, especially since a much easier and safer way, it is said, hath been found of sailing into the South-Sea, without going through that streight, or even doubling the stormy Cape Horn, (which Anson did) as this last may be left on the S. by entering east-ward

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ward in Nassau-bay, and gaining the upper sea on the W. of that cape. A further account of this streight from an adventurer of later date, is as follows, that,

On July 20, 1719, captain Mitchel and his lieutenant went in a pinnace to Terra del Fuego, or South Shore, in the streight of Magellan, in order to discover the passage which the French tartan was said to have gone through into the South-Sea, in May 1713; and to see if any anchoring was to be found beyond Cape Quad. On the 29th following the pinnace returned, having found that passage; but it was so narrow, that it was hazardous to go farther that way. August 1st, the said captain with three more officers, went a second time to look for this passage; but after the strictest search, could not find that it led into the South-Sea, but only into an icy bay; and besides this passage was so narrow that their ship could not have made way through it.

The Spaniards, who are best acquainted with this streight, tell us, that it is above 100 leagues in length from the Cape of the Virgins at the entrance into the North-Sea to the Cape of Desire on the opposite end. Its breadth varies much, though every where narrow, being only a league in some places, and in others two or more. In it are many safe harbours with narrow entrances to them, but vast large bays which extend themselves quite out of sight; and they are encompassed with high mountains, which shelter them so close on all sides, that ships may safely ride in them with the smallest anchor, whatever the weather be without.

The



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The freight called Le Maire, from its first discoverer, who was a merchant of Amsterdam, and found by him in the year 1615, lies in lat. 56. 36. S. and is formed by the eastern verge of Terra del Fuego on the W. and the Staten-land, or island of that name, as belonging to the united states of Holland, on the E. The freight is about eight leagues wide, with good roads on each side, and plenty of fish and fowl. The land on each side is high and mountainous. This freight is also called St. Vincent, from the eastern cape of that name in the Terra del Fuego; beyond which, in lat. 56. 6. S. at a small distance from the same coast, are the two islands of Gonzale and St. Alphonso. And beyond these the above-mentioned Le Maire found two barren islands in lat. 56. 50. which he called Barnevelt; when continuing his course, he doubled the S. cape of Terra del Fuego, and called it Cape Horn. The length of the freight is computed between five and six leagues.

The country of Terra del Fuego is for the most part very mountainous and rough; but in it are several fertile valleys, plains, and pasture grounds, watered with many fine springs that come down from the mountains. Between the several islands, of which Terra del Fuego consists, are also capacious bays and anchoring places, where whole fleets may ride safely. The lands abound with wood and stone for ballast, especially the high mountains towards the sea: but the winds, in particular the westerly, are so violent along the sea-coast, and blow so suddenly, that sometimes the ships have scarce time to take in their sails, and are in very great danger of losing

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loſing their anchors, and being wrecked. So that thoſe who ſail weſtward muſt be careful to keep to the S. as much poſſible.

The natives of theſe iſlands are naturally of as white a complexion as the Europeans; but they go naked, and paint their bodies with great variety of colours, moſtly red, every one according to their fancy: ſo that ſome are all red before, and white, or ſpeckled behind; others have their bodies red, and their arms and legs of ſome other colours. They are tall, ſtout, and well-ſhaped; but wear their black hair thick and long, that they may appear the more fierce. The women alſo paint their bodies; but cover their middle with a piece of leather, and wear collars made of ſome ſea-ſhells about their necks; and ſome among them will throw a ſhort cloak of ſeal-ſkin over their ſhoulders. Their huts are made of wood, and are mean, narrow hovels terminating in a point. Their houſhold furniture is answerable to theſe, conſiſting principally of ſuch tools as they uſe for catching fiſh; among theſe the hooks are ſaid to be of ſtone, yet as artiſtically made as ours are. Their weapons are bows and arrows; and theſe are alſo pointed with ſome ſharp ſtone. They have likewiſe darts, which are armed either in the ſame manner, or with ſharp bones, and bearded, to ſtick the faſter into the fleſh; clubs, flings, as alſo cutlaſſes made of ſtone, and very ſharp. Their canoes are commonly made of the barks of trees, ſo neatly bent and ſewed together as to reſemble the Venetian gondolas, being between 10 and 16 feet long, and two wide: they can contain about ſix or eight rowers, and move on the  
water



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water with surprising swiftness; neither the men nor women are in danger of drowning, for they swim as naturally as the fish they catch.

As to their nature and manner of life, they are but one remove from wild beasts, without the least sense of religion, and devouring human creatures alive with the same fierceness as tigers and wolves do. They will indeed shew themselves courteous and loving to strangers; but it is only with a design of surprising and massacring them. This, it seems, is only true of those that inhabit the southern side, and about Nassau-bay. For Mr. Bauchene Gwin, quoted by Mr. Rogers, the last we know of that sailed through the streight, and landed in his long-boat in June 1699, represents them rather as a poor, harmless, and affable people; who go in companies about 50 or 60, and appeared to him more miserable than the meanest beggars in Europe, having nothing on but a close jacket, which comes no lower down than the knees, and made of the skins of some beasts; that their huts were made of poles stuck round about two or three feet into the ground, and meeting at top like a sugar-loaf, being covered with skins, or the barks of trees. He adds, that he or his men never went on shore, but they were surrounded with some of them, who crowded to beg something of them; and they would even follow them to their ship. All this may be so, and yet be no contradiction to the sad character which older travellers have given of them; and all this pretended humility of behaviour might be put on, only to decoy as many as they could out of their ship,

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in order to make sure of them. And probably also it may be, that these Europeans appearing better armed, or more in number, than they could with safety lay hands on, might oblige them to assume this courteous behaviour, either for fear of being overpowered by them, or perhaps in hopes of finding some fitter opportunity for surprizing them; as some of these bloody savages had formerly done to about 17 sailors of the ship called Eagle, who coming on shore for water and ballast, were overpowered, murdered, and eaten, by those cannibals. So that one cannot be too mistrustful of them, or too well guarded against them, whether want of water, or any other necessary, obliges to venture among them. For we are told, that they will not only encourage such landings, by their aukward grimaces and seeming carefles; but affect such a stupid simplicity, as to wonder how it is possible for a man to receive any hurt from a sword or gun, when at the same time they are known to be almost as dextrous in the use of them, whenever they can get any, and have a fair opportunity of using them, as in that of their own clumsy weapons. So that they may be looked upon, notwithstanding this assumed behaviour and seeming courtesy, as a dangerous kind of savages, devoid of religion, laws, government, humanity, or modesty. And this much may suffice for their character.

The south coast of Terra del Fuego is very little known: some maps place a vast number of small nameless islands along it from Cape Horn to the streight called by the natives Jelonchete, which divides it from the next island  
on



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on that side, as the canal of St. Isidore does on its west-side. This island may extend itself about 40 leagues from east to west, and from north to south about 10 or 12, where broadest. On it are three ports, called St. Martin, Vanelle, and Nativity. The next and last belonging to this tract, on the westernmost side, has only two, namely, the Happy, and English port; and it ends at Cape Piller, which is the last in the Magellanic freight on the south side of it, as that of Victory is on the north side. The island called Statén, above-mentioned, forms the freight of Le Maire: between it and the eastern part of the Terra del Fuego is a small freight, about 10 leagues in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth; but hath nothing in it worth mentioning, only that at about 12 or 15 leagues east of it is the passage called Brower, which is now commonly used by ships that sail from the Magellanic coasts into the South sea; and is looked upon as much more safe and easy than venturing through the freights of Le Maire or that of Magellan: and this is the rout which Mr. Bauchene Gwin took in his return from that sea, in the year 1701, to port St. Julian, on the Magellanic coast.

On this southern side of America is a third freight, called de la Roche, from its being discovered by, and called from, the adventurer of that name. It is situated in lat. 35 S. and about 120 leagues east of that of Le Maire. It is formed by an island of the same name on the west, and a slip of land, whether of another island or a continent, is not known, the above-mentioned captain being the only person, so far as we have any knowledge, who sailed thro' it in his return from the South sea into Europe, in

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the year 1675; a description of which may be seen in De Lifle. And several corrections, and other observations, on the situation and distances of places, on the currents, &c. of those seas, may be seen in Frezier.

A very safe harbour was discovered on or near the western side of this country, by the victualler belonging to Commodore, now Lord, Anson's squadron, in the year 1741. She had passed round Cape Horn, and experienced the terrible storms that often harrass that part of the ocean, in common with the rest of the squadron. But on the 16th of May they fell in with the land, which was then but four leagues distant, in lat. 45. 15. S. On the first sight of it they wore ship, and stood to the southward; but the fore-top-sail splitting, and the wind being at W. S. W. they drove towards the shore; and the Captain, at last, either unable to clear the land, or, as others say, resolved to keep the sea no longer, steered for the coast, with a view of discovering some shelter among the many islands which then appeared in sight: and about four hours after the first view of the land, the ship had the good fortune to come to an anchor, to the westward of the Island Inchin; but as they did not run sufficiently near to the east shore of that island, and had not hands enough to veer away the cable briskly, they were soon driven to the eastward, deeping their water from twenty-five fathoms to thirty-five, and still continuing to drive, they let go their sheet-anchor; which though it brought them up for a short time, yet on the 18th they drove again, till they came into sixty-five fathom water, and were now within a mile of the land, and expected to be forced on shore every moment, in a place where the coast was very high  
and



and steep, so that they had not the least prospect of saving either the ship or cargo; and their boats being very leaky, and there being no appearance of a landing-place, the whole crew, consisting of sixt-en men and boys, gave themselves over for lost; for they apprehended, that if any of them, by some extraordinary accident, should get on shore, they would in all probability be massacred by the savages on the coast: for these, knowing no other Europeans but Spaniards, it might be expected they would treat all strangers with the same cruelty, which they had so often and so signally exerted against their Spanish neighbours. Under these terrifying circumstances, the pink drove nearer and nearer the rocks, which formed the shore; but at last, when the crew expected each instant to strike, they perceived a small opening in the land, which raised their hopes; and immediately cutting away their two anchors, they steered for it, and found it to be a small channel between an island and the main, leading into a most excellent harbour, which, for its security against the winds and swells, and the smoothness of its waters, may perhaps be compared with any in the known world. And this place being hardly two miles distant from the spot where they deemed their destruction inevitable, the horrors of shipwreck, and of immediate death, which had so long and so fully possessed them, vanished almost instantaneously, and gave place to the more welcome ideas of security, repose, and refreshment.

In this harbour, discovered in an almost miraculous manner, the pink came to an anchor in twenty-five fathom water, with only a hawser, and a small anchor of about threehundred weight; where she continued near two months, refresh-

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ing her people, who were many of them ill of the scurvy, but were soon restored to perfect health by the fresh provisions they procured, and the excellent water with which the adjacent shore abounds.

This harbour, which lies nearly in lat. 45. 30. S. is probably situated in one of the islands which stretch along the coast. It has two coves, in which ships may conveniently heave down, the water being always smooth; and there are several fine runs of excellent fresh water, which fall into the harbour, and some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled in the long-boat with an hose. The principal refreshments they met with in this port, were greens, as wild celery, nettle-tops, &c. shell-fish, as cockles and mussels of an extraordinary size, and very delicious; and good store of geese, shags, and penguins. The climate, though it was the depth of winter, was not remarkably rigorous, nor the trees nor face of the country destitute of verdure; and doubtless in the summer many other species of fresh provisions might be found there. The inhabitants, if any, are few in number, and those far from being so mischievous and merciless as they have been represented by Spanish writers. Besides, it is so far removed from the Spanish frontiers, and so little known to the Spaniards themselves, that a ship might continue here undiscovered for a long time. It is also a place of great defence; for by possessing the island that closes up the harbour, and which is accessible in a very few places only, a small force might defend this port against all the strength the Spaniards could muster in this part of the world; for this island is steep towards the harbour, and has six fathom water close towards the shore, so that the Pink anchored within forty yards of it; whence it is  
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obvious how impossible it would prove either to board or to cut out any vessel protected by a force, posted on the shore within pistol-shot, and where those who were thus posted could not themselves be attacked. All these circumstances seem to render this place worthy of a more accurate examination by those who may hereafter be entrusted with our naval affairs.

With regard to the adjacent country, few discoveries were made; for the crew being few in number, they could not detach any of their people on distant discoveries; for they were perpetually terrified with the apprehension that they should be attacked either by the Spaniards or Indians; so that their excursions were generally confined to that tract of land which surrounded the part, and where they were never out of view of the ship. But even if they had at first known how little foundation there was for these fears, yet the country in the neighbourhood was so grown up with wood, and traversed with mountains, that it appeared impracticable to penetrate it: so that any account of the inland parts could not be expected from them. Indeed they were able to disprove the relations given by Spanish writers, who have represented this coast as inhabited by a fierce and powerful people; for they were certain that no such inhabitants were there to be found, at least during the winter-season; since all the time they continued there, they saw no more than one Indian family, which came into the harbour in a periaqua, about a month after the arrival of the *Pink*, and consisted of an Indian near forty years of age, his wife, and two children, one three years old, the other still at the breast. But if this harbour be, as there is reason to suppose, situated in an island, there  
may

may be numbers of inhabitants on the coast, and yet the pink see none of them during her stay here. But however that be, the place is doubtless of the last importance to ships visiting these parts of the world, and therefore should be better surveyed, and its situation more accurately described.

**FORALONES**, in the island of Gunra, in South America, and empire of Peru, are old walls of some ancient building in the time of the Yncas, which serve here as light-houses for the shipping which sail from Callao to Paita, on the South sea coast.

**FORBISHER'S STREIGHT**, so called from the discoverer of it, Martin Forbisher, who in the year 1578 found it out, in lat 62 N. when he went a voyage in quest of Groenland; and from thence, forcing his way through the ice, he arrived at a place in these northern countries, which he called the Countess of Warwick's sound, where he designed to build a fort; but part of the timber which he brought from England being lost, he returned home, loaded with a glittering sort of sand, which he had imagined to contain gold. (See Groenland).

**FORDHAM**, a manor in the county of West-Chester, and province of New-York, in North America.

**FRANCFORT**, a town of Philadelphia county, in Pensylvania, North America. It is as well built, and as large, as Bristol town, in Buckingham county. The inhabitants were at first Swedes and Dutch, who dwelt in several places of Pensylvania. The former settled themselves principally on the creeks near the freshes, and the latter planted near Oxford, upon the bay. At Francfort is a church of England congregation; and in the town are about 80 families.



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FRANCIS, Lake of St. in the river of St. Lawrence, belonging to Canada in North America. It is seven leagues long, and at most three in its greatest breadth. The land on both sides is low, but apparently pretty good. The road from Montreal to it lies a little to the S. W. and the Lac de St. François runs W. S. W. and E. N. E. The huars, a sort of cormorant, are frequent here, the shrieks of which are like the complaints of persons in distress, and are found to be certain presages of wind.

FRANCIS, St. at the western extremity of Lac de S. Pierre, in Canada, North America, is a vast number of isles of all dimensions, called de Richelieu. In turning upon the left, as one comes from Quebec, are particularly six islands, which line or border a pretty deep neck of land, into which a fine river discharges itself, whose source is in the neighbourhood of New-York. The isles, the river, and the whole country watered by it, goes by the name of St. Francis. Each of the islands is upwards of a large quarter of a league in length, but of unequal breadth: but the greatest part of those called de Richelieu are smaller. Formerly they were all full of stags, deer, wild goats or shamois, and elks. Game abounded here surprisingly, and still it is not scarce; but the large animals are gone.

In the river of St. Francis, and at its mouth, they catch also excellent fish. In winter they make holes in the ice, through which passing nets five or six fathoms in length, they seldom draw them empty. The fish which they commonly take, are barbil, the jilt fish, the achi-gans,

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gans, and especially the masquinougez, a species of pike with a head larger than that of ours, and a mouth under a crooked snout, whence their form is pretty singular. The soil of St. Francis, if we may judge of it by the trees produced on it, and the little which has hitherto been cultivated, is very good. Yet the inhabitants here are nevertheless pretty poor, many of whom would be reduced to the last degree of indigence, did not their trade with the neighbouring savages support them a little. These savages are the Abenakis, among which are some Algonquins, Sokokies, and Mahingans, who are better known under the name of Loups.

FRAYLES, an island near the coast of New-Andalusia, on the terra firma of America.

FREDERICA, so called from Frederic late prince of Wales, a town of Georgia, in North America. It is situated in the middle of St. Simon's island, near the coast. Round the place are good fortifications lately made by general Oglethorpe, at the mouth of the river Abatamha, particularly a regular fortress, strengthened by four bastions and a spur-work, towards the river, mounted with several pieces of cannon. Here is a magistracy as at Savannah, the capital of the province, supported at the expence of the trustees for the colony of Georgia.

In 1742, the Spaniards having invaded St. Simon, took the fort of that name; but upon marching to besiege Frederica, were repulsed by general Oglethorpe, and forced to quit the enterprize. This island is thirteen miles long, and three or four broad, 20 leagues N. of St.

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Augustine. The fort of St. Simon is seven miles from the town. Besides this are several small islands in the mouth of the river, and fortified by the English; lat. 31. 12. N. long. 81. 42.

FROUSAC channel, a streight lying between Acadia and Cape-Breton, which is no more than five common French leagues in length, by one in breadth.

FRONTENAC, a fort built by the French count of the same name; the natives call it Catarocouy. It is situated in Canada or New France, North America, on the river St. Lawrence, about a hundred leagues above Quebec, and at about a short league from its mouth, where it discharges itself on the lake Ontario, or Pretty-lake, called also Frontenac, in honour of the same count, then governor of New-France. It was erected with a view to suppress the ravages of the Iroquois, into the heart of whose country the French were able from thence to make excursions in 24 hours. The winter about this place is much shorter than at Quebec; and the soil is so well cultivated as to produce all sorts of European and Indian corn, with other fruits. The fort at first was but indifferent, being only surrounded with mud banks, and pallisades; but afterwards its walls, bastions, and other fortifications, were built of square stone found here in great plenty, and ready polished by the beating of the waves of the lake, on the north side of which it is erected. It is a square of four bastions, a quarter of a league in circuit. Its situation, indeed, has something in it that is very agreeable; the banks of the river present every way  
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a landscape beautifully variegated ; and so does the entrance into the lake Ontario, which is strewed with islands of different magnitudes, all well wooded, on a peninsula ; and near it is a good haven, where all sorts of vessels may ride in safety. Some of the colonies which came thither, brought with them several sorts of horned cattle, fowl, and other useful animals : so that there is no want of any thing ; and besides, the fortifications are greatly improved. But the misfortune is, that this advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal, and Quebec, is somewhat difficult and dangerous, on account of the river being full of rocks and water-falls, and may be easily obstructed by the ambuscades of the Iroquois who lie on each side : so that the French abandoned the fort, and damaged those works which they could not demolish, in the year 1689; but since that time they retook and repaired the place, and were in quiet possession of it, till the English, under the command of colonel Bradstreet, took and dismounted it in the year 1759.

FUNDY BAY, a large bay on the coast of Nova Scotia, running above two hundred miles into the land, from Cape Sable, the most southern point of Nova Scotia, to the isthmus which joins that province to the continent. The mouth of it lies in lat. 43. 12. N. long. 66. 40. W.

*End of the* FIRST VOLUME.



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