

A relation of Maryland A relation of Maryland

A RELATION OF MARYLAND, Reprinted from the London Edition of 1635.

WITH A Prefatory Note and Appendix BY FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL.D.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

AMONG the rare Tracts concerning the Settlement of Maryland by Lord Baltimore, this, if not the earliest, is certainly among the first that were published. The Editor of this Reprint believes it to be the *first*, and has never seen any other Copy of it except that in his Possession, from which the present Edition is printed. He thinks, however, that a few other Copies are in existence, one of which is in the British Museum. The Researches of the Editor have not enabled him to discover the Author.

In the Work commonly known as *vi Oldmixon's British Empire in America* (published about seventy Years after the Appearance of this *Relation*), the Writer has been greatly indebted to this Tract for the first Portion of his Account of Maryland. And, here it may not be out of Place to add that it would have been well had he been careful to find as authentic

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Materials for *all* Parts of his Work, as he has for the early Settlement of Maryland. The Student of early American History cannot safely rely on *Oldmixon* without verifying his References when he gives any. Often he gives none, and the Book certainly contains many Errors. There are those who deem even its Authorship very doubtful.

Herman Moll was an eminent Chartographer in his Day, and in the Opinion of some there is Reason to believe that *Oldmixon* was a Compilation hastily prepared vii for the sake of promoting the Sale of Moll's Maps, which are interspersed through the Book somewhat profusely. It is worthy of Note, that on the first Edition of the Book in 1707, Oldmixon's Name appeared on the Title Page as Author, while in the second Edition, published in 1741, *no Author's Name* appears on the Title Page. Hence the Opinion, among many well informed Students of our early History, that *Oldmixon* is but a Book-publisher's Speculation. Unsustained by older Authority, it is scarcely safe to rely on *Oldmixon*.

The Editor of this Edition of the *Relation* has cheerfully furnished to the Publisher his Copy of the Work, as a Text from which to print; and has, here and there, introduced a Note which he hopes will not be altogether useless to the Reader.

F. L. Hawks.

February, 1865.

A RELATION OF MARYLAND; Together, With A Map of the Countrey, The Conditions of Plantation, His Majesties Charter to the Lord *Baltemore*, translated into English.

These Bookes are to bee had, at Master *william Peasley* Esq; his house, on the back-side of *Drury-Lane*, neere the *Cock-pit* Playhouse; or in his absence, at Master *John Morgans* house in high *Holbourne*, over against the *Dolphin*.

London.

September the 8. *Anno Dom.* 1635.

CHAP. I. A RELATION Of the Lord Baltimore's Plantation in *Maryland*.

HIS most Excellent Majestie having by his Letters Patent, under the Great Seale of *England*, granted a certaine Countrey in *America* (now called *Maryland*, in honour of our gracious Queene) unto the Lord *Baltimore*, with divers Priviledges, and encouragement, to all those that should aduventure with his Lordship in the Planting of that Countrey: the benefit and honour of such an action was readily apprehended by divers Gentlemen, of good birth and qualitie, who thereupon resolved to aduventure their Persons, and a good part of their fortunes 4 fortunes with his Lordship, in the pursuite of so noble and (in all likelihood) so aduantagious an enterprize.* His Lordsip was at first resolved to goe in person; but the more important reasons perswading his stay at home, hee appointed his brother, Mr. *Leonard Caluert* to goe Governour in his stead, with whom he joyned in Commission, Mr. *Ierome Hawley*, and Mr. *Thomas Cornwallis* (two worthy and able Gentlemen.) There with the other Gentlemen aduenturers, and their seruants to the number of neere 200. people, † imbarked theselues for the voyage, in the good ship called the *Arke*, of 300. tunne & upward, which was attended by his Lordships Pinnace, called the *Dove*, of about 50. tunne. And so on Friday, the 22. of *November*, 1633: a small gale of winde comming gently from the *Northwest*, they weighed from the *Cowes* in the *Isle of Wight*, about ten in the morning; And having Rayed by the way Twenty dayes at the *Barbada's*, and Fourteene dayes at *Saint Christophers* (upon some necessary occasions) they arrived at *Point Comfort* in *Virginia*, on the foure & twentyeth of *February* following. They had Letters from his Majesty, in favor of them, to the Governour

* See Appendix A.

† Mostly members of the Church of Rome. Ed.

5 of *Virginia*, in obedience whereunto, he used them with much courtesie and humanitie. At this time, one Captaine *Cleyborne* (one of the Councel of *Virginia*) comming from the

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parts whether they intended to goe, told them that all the Natives were in preparation of defence by reason of a rumor some had raised amongst them, that 6. shippes were to come with many people, who would drive all the inhabitants out of the Countrey.*

* See Appendix B.

Patowmecka, is a great River of the Province of *Maryland*: on which they intended to seate the first *Colony*.

On the 3. of *March*, they left *Point-Comfort*, & 2. dayes after, they came to *Patowomeck* river, which is about 24. leagues distant, there they began of to give names to places, and called the *Southerne* point of that River, *Saint Gregories*; and the *Northerne* point, *Saint Michael*.

So called from the abundance of that Fowle there.

They sayled up the River, till they came to *Heron* Island, which is about 14. leagues, and there came to an Anchor under an Island neere unto it which they called *S. Clements*. Where they let up a Crosse, and tooke possession of this Countrey for our *Saviour*, and for our Sovereigne Lord the King of *England*. † Heere

† On the coast of *St. Mary's* county, not far from the present *St. Clements*. Ed.

6 The *Dove*, and one hyred in *Virginia*. So they call their Princes.

Heere the Governor thought fit for the ship to stay, vntill hee had discovered more of the Countrey trey: and so hee tooke two Pinnaces, and went up the River some 4. leagues, and landed on the *South* side, where he found the *Indians* fled for feare, from thence hee sayled some 9. leagues higher to *Patowmeck* Towne* where the *Werowance* being a child, *Arcbibau* his vnckle (who governed him and his Countrey for him) gave all the company good wellcome, and one of the company having entered into a little discourse with him, touching the errours of their religion, hee seemed weld pleased therewith; and at his going away, desired him to returne thither againe, saying he should live with him, his men should hunt for him, and hee would divide all with him.

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* On or near Aquia Creek, probably. Ed.

From hence the Governour went to *Paschatoway*, about 20. leagues higher, † where he found many *Indians* assembled, and heere he met with one Captains *Henry Fleete* an *English-man*, who had lived many yeeres among the *Indians*, and by that meanes spake the Countrey language very well, and was much esteemed of by the natives. Him our Governour

† Piscataway, in the S. W. corner of Prince George's County. Ed.

7 Governour lent a shore to invite the *Werowance* to a parley, who thereupon came with him aboard privatly, where he was courteously entertained, and after some parley being demanded by the Governour, whether hee would be content that he and his people should set downe in his Countrey, in care he should find a place conuenient for him, his answere was, “ *that he would not bid him goe, neither “would bee bid him stay, but that he might use his ”owne discretion.*

While this *Werowance* was aboard, many of his people came to the water side, fearing that he might be surpris'd, whereupon the *Werowance* commanded two *Indians* that came with him, to goe on shore, to quit them of this feare, but they answered, they feared they would kill them; The *Werowance* therefore shewed himselfe upon the decke, and told them hee was in safety, where-with they were satisfied.

Whilest the Governour was abroad, the neighbouring *Indians*, where the ship lay,* began to cast off feare, and to come to their Court of guard, which they kept night, and day upon Saint *Clements* Ile, partly to defend their barge, which was brought

* At St. Clements. Ed.

8 brought in pieces out of *England*, and there made up; and partly to defend their men which were employed in felling of trees, and cleaving pales for a Palizado, and at last they ventured to come aboard the ship.

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The Governour finding it not fit, for many reasons, to seate himselfe as yet so high in the River, resolved to returne backe againe, and to take a more exact view of the lower part, and so leaving the Ship & Pinnaces there, he tooke his Barge (as most fit to search the Creekes, and small rivers) and was conducted by Captaine *Fleete* (who knew well the Countrey) to a River on the North-side of *Patomeck* river, within 4. or 5. leagues from the mouth, thereof, which they called Saint *Georges* River.* They went up this river about 4. Leagues, and anchored at the Towne of *Yoacomaco*: from whence the *Indians* of that part of the Countrey, are called *Yoacomacoes*:

* Now St. Mary's. Ed.

At their comming to this place, the Governour went on shoare, and treated friendly with the *Werowance* there, and acquainted him with the intent of his comming thither, to which hee made little answeere (as it is their manners to any new or suddaine question) but entertained him, and his company that night in his house, and gave him his owne bed to lie on (which is a matt layd on boords) and the next day, went to shew him the country, and that day being spent in viewing the places about that towne, and the fresh waters, which there are very plentifull and excellent good (but the maine rivers are salt) the Governour determined to make the first Colony there, and so gave order for the Ship and Pinnaces to come thither.

This place he found to be a very commodious situation for a Towne, in regard the land is good, the ayre wholesome and pleasant, the River affords a safe harbour for ships of any burthen, and a very bould shoare; fresh water, and wood there is in great plenty, and the place so naturally fortified, as with little difficultie, it will be defended from any enemie.

So they call the chiefe men of Accompt amongst them.

To make his entry peaceable and safe, hee thought fit to present the *Werowance* and the *Wisoes* of the Towne with some *English* Cloth, (such as is used in trade with the *Indians*) Axes, Howes, and Knives, which they accepted very kindly, and freely gave consent that

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hee and his company should dwell in one part of their Towne, and reserued C 10 the other for themselues; and those *Indians* that dwelt in that part of the Towne, which was allotted for the *English*, freely left them their houses, and some corne that they had begun to plant: It was also agreed between them, that at the end of haruest they should leave the whole towne; which they did accordingly: And they made mutuall promises to each other, to live friendly and peaceably together, and if any injury should happen to be done on any part, that satisfaction should be made for the fame, and thus upon the 27. day of *March, Anno Domini*, 1634. the Governour tooke possession of the place, and named the Towne *Saint Maries*.

There was an occasion that much facilitated their treaty with there *Indians*, which was this: The *Sasquehanocks* (a warlike people that inhabite betweene *Chesopeack* bay, and *Delaware* bay) did vsually make warres, and incursions upon the neighbouring *Indians*, partly for superiority, partly for to get their Women, and what other purchase they could meet with, which these *Indians* of *Yocomaco* fearing, had the yeere before our arivall there, made a resolution, for their safety, to remove themselues higher into the Countrey where it was more 11 more populous, and many of them were gone thither before the *English* arrived.

Three dayes after their comming to *Yoacomaco* the Arke with the two Pinaces arived there. The *Indians* much wondred to see such ships, and at the thundering of the Ordnance when they came to an Anchor.

The next day they began to prepare for their houses, and first of all a Court of Guard, and a Store-house; in the meane time they lay aboard the ship: They had not beene there many dayes before *Sir Iohn Haruie* the governor of *Virginea* came thither to visit them: Also some Indian *Werowances*, and many other *Indians* from severall parts came to see them, amongst others the *Werowance* of *Patuxent* came to visit the Governour, and being brought into the great Cabin of the ship, was placed betweene the Governour of *Virginea*, and the Governour of *Mary-land*; and a *Patuxent* Indian that came with him, comming into

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the Cabin, and finding the *Werowance* thus sitting betweene the two Governours, started backe, fearing the *Werowance* was surprised, and was ready to have leapt overboard, and could not be perswaded to come into the Cabin, untill the *Werowance* 12 came himselfe unto him; for he remembered how the said *Werowance* had formerly beene taken prisoner by the *English* of *Virginia*.

After they had finished the store-house, and unladed the ship, the Governour thought fit to bring the Colours on shore, which were attended by all the Gentlemen, and the rest of the servants in armes; who received the Colours with a volley of shot, which was answered by the Ordnance from the ships; At this Ceremony were present, the *Werowances* of *Patuxent*, and *Yoacomaco*, with many other Indians; and the *Werowance* of *Patuxent* hereupon tooke occasion to advise the Indians of *Yoacomaco* to be carefull to keepe the league that they had made with the *English*. He stayed with them divers dayes, and used many Indian Compliments, and at his departure hee said to the Governour. "I loue the *English* so well, that if "they should goe about to kill me, if I had but so "much breath as to speake; I would command "the people, not to revenge my death; for I know "they would not doe such a thing, except it were "through mine owne default.

They brought thither with them some sore of Indian Corne, from the *Barbado's*, which at their first 13 first arivall they began to vse (thinking fit to reserve their English provision of Meale and Oatemeale) and the Indian women seeing their servants to bee unacquainted with the manner of dressing it, would make bread thereof for them, and teach them how to doe the like: They found also the countrey well stored with Corne (which they bought with truck, such as there is desired, the Natiues having no knowledge of the use of money) whereof they fold them such plenty, as that they sent 1000. bushells of it to *New-England*, to provide them rome falt-fish, and other commodities which they wanted.

During the time that the *Indians* stai'd by the English at *Yoacomaco*, they went dayly to hunt with them for Deere and Turkies, whereof some they gaue them for Presents, and the meaner fort would fell them to them, for knives, beades and the like: Also of Fish,

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the natives brought them great store, and in all things dealt very friendly with them; their women and children came very frequently amongst them, which was a certaine signe of their confidence of them, it being found by experience, that they never attempt any ill, where the women are, or may be in danger. Their

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Their coming thus to seate upon an Indian Towne, where they found ground cleered to their hands, gave them opportunity (although they came late in the yeere) to plant some Corne, and to make them gardens, which they sowed with English feeds of all sorts, and they prospered exceeding well. They also made what hure they could to finish their houses; but before they could accomplish all these things, one Captaine *Cleyborne* (who had a desire to appropriate the trade of those parts unto himselfe) began to cast out words amongst the Indians, saying, That those of *Yoacomaco* were *Spaniards* and his enemies; and by this meanes endeavoured to alienate the mindes of the Natives from them, so that they did not receive them so friendly as formerly they had done. This caused them to lay aside all other workes, and to finish their Fort, which they did within the space of one moneth; where they mounted some Ordnance, and furnished it with some murtherers, and such other meanes of defence as they thought fit for their safeties: which being done, they proceeded with their Houses and finished them, with convenient accommodations belonging thereto: And although they had thus put themselves in safety, yet 15 yet they ceased not to procure to put these jealousies out of the Natives minds, by treating and vsing them in the molt courteous manner they could, and at last prevailed therein, and settled a very firme peace and friendship with them. They procured from *Virginia*, Hogges, Poultry, and some Cowes, and some male cattell, which hath given them a foundation for breed and increase; and whoso desires it, may furnish himselfe with store of Cattell from thence, but the hogges and Poultry are already increased in *Maryland*, to a great stocke, sufficient to serve the Colonic very plentifully. They have also set up a Water-mill for the grinding of Corne, adjoyning to the Towne.

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Thus within the space of sixe moneths, was laid the foundation of the Colonie in *Maryland*; and whosoever intends now to goe thither, shall finde the way so troden, that hee may proceed with much more ease and confidence then these first adventurers could, who were ignorant both of Place, People, and all things else, and could expect to find nothing but what nature produced: besides, they could not in reason but thinke, the Natives would oppose them; whereas now the Countrey is discovered, and friendship with the natives is assured, houses built, and many other accommodations, as Cattell, Hogges, Poultry, Fruits and the like brought thither from *England*, *Virginea*, and other places, which are vsefull, both for profit and Pleasure: and without boarding it may be said, that this Colony hath arived to more in sixe moneths, then *Virginia* did in as many yeeres. If any man say, they are beholding to *Virginea* for so speedy a supply of many of those things which they of *Virginia* were forced to fetch from *England* and other remote places, they will confesse it, and acknowledge themselves glad that *Virginea* is so neere a neighbour, and that it is so well stored of all necessaries for to make those parts happy, and the people to live as plentifully as in any other part of the world, only they wish that they would be content their neighbours might live in peace by them, and then no doubt they should find a great comfort each in other.

CHAP.

CHAP. II. A description of the Countrey.

THE precedent discourse gives you to understand, how the first Colony fate downe in *Maryland*, what progresse they made, and in what estate it is at this present: Now my purpose is to speake of the Countrey in generall, that who so lookes that way, may beforehand know something thereof. It is seated betweene the degrees of 38 and 40 of North-Latitude, *Virginia* bounds it on the South, *New-England* on the North, and the Ocean on the East, but the Westerne parts are not yet discovered.

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The temper of the Ayre is very good, and agrees well with the English, as appeared at their first comming thither, when they had no houses D to 18 to shelter them, and their people were enforced, not onely to labour in the day, but to watch in their turnes at night, yet had their healths exceeding well: In Summer its hot as in *Spaine*, and in Winter there is frost and snow, but it seldome lasts long; this last Winter was the coldest that had beene knowne in many yeeres: but the yeere before, there was scarce any signe of Winter, onely that the leaves fell from the trees, in all other things it appeared to be Summer; and yet the last Winter, both their Cattell and Hoggs kept themselves in the woods, without any fodder, or other helpe, and the Hoggs thrived so well, that some of them were killed out of the woods for Porke and Bacon, which was excellent good and fat.

The Windes there are variable; from the South comes Heat, Gusts, and Thunder; from the North, or North-west, cold-weather, and in winter, Frost and Snow; from the East and South-east, Raine.

The ordinary entrance by Sea into this Countrey, is betweene two Capes, which are distant each from other, about 7 or 8 leagves, the South-Cape is called *Cape-Henry*, the North, *Cape-Charles*, When you are come within the *Capes*, you enter into a faire Bay, which is navigable for at 19 at least 200 miles, and is called *Chesopeack* Bay, and runneth Northerly: Into this Bay fall many goodly navigable Rivers, the chiefe whereof is *Patomack*, where the Colony is now seated. It's navigable for 140 miles, it begins to be fresh about 2 leagves above *Patomack* Towne. The next River Northward is *Patuxent*, which at the entrance is distant from the other, about 20 miles, and is a very pleasant and commodious River; It's fit for habitation, and earle to be defended, by reason of the Ilands, and other places of advantage, that may command it; from thence, untill you come to the head of the Bay, there are no more Rivers that are inhabited: There dwell the *Sasquehanocks*, upon a River that is not navigable for our Boates, by reason of Sholes and Rockes; but passe it in * *Canoos*; At the entrance thereof, there is an Iland which will command that River. Vpon

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the East side of this Bay lie very many Ilands which are not inhabited, where are store of Deere.

* A tearme they use for their Boates.

On the Easterne shore of the Country, which lieth upon the maine Ocean, are sundry small Creekes, and one likely to proove a very commodious harbour, called *Matsopongue*; neere the mouth whereof, 20 whereof, lieth an Iland of about 20 miles in length, and thence about 6 leagues more Northerly, another Iland called *Chingoto*; and about seaven leagues beyond that, to the North, opens another very large faire Bay, called *Delaware Bay*. This Bay is about 8 leagues wide at the entrance, and into it, there falls a very faire navigable River.

The Countrey is generally plaine and even, and yet hath some pritty small hills and risings: It's full of Rivers and Creekes and hath store of Springs and small Brookes: The Woods for the most part are free from underwood, so that a man may travell on horsebacke, almost any-where, or hunt for his recreation.

CHAP.

CHAP. III. The Commodities which this Countrey affords naturally.

THis Countrey affords naturally, many excellent things for Physicke and Surgery, the perfect use of which, the *English* cannot yet learne from the Natives: They have a roote which is an excellent preservative against Poyson, called by the *English*, the *Snake roote*. Other herbes and rootes they have, wherewith they cure all manner of woundes; also *Saxafras*, Gummes, and *Balsum*. An *Indian* seeing one of the *English*, much troubled with the tooth-ake, fetched of the roote of a tree, and gave the party some of it to hold in his mouth, and it eased the paine presently. They have 22 have other rootes fit for dyes, wherewith they make colours to paint themselues.

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The Timber of there parts is very good, and in abundance, it is usefull for building of houses, and shippes; the white Oake is good for Pipe-staves, the red Oake for wainescot. There is also Walnut, Cedar, Pine, & Cipresse, Chesnut, Elme, Ashe, and Popler, all which are for Building, and Husbandry. Also there are divers forts of Fruit-trees, as Mulberries, Persimons, with severall other kind of Plummes, and Vines, in great abundance. The Mast and the Chesnuts, and what rootes they find in the woods, doe feede the Swine very fat, and will breede great store, both for their owne provision, or for merchandise, and such as is not inferior to the Bacon of *Westphalia*.

Of Strawberries, there is plenty, which are ripe in *Aprill*: Mulberries in *May*; and Raspices in *Iune*; Maracocks which is somewhat like a Limon, are ripe in *August*.

In the Spring, there are severall forts of herbes, as Corn-fallet, Violets, Sorrell, Purslaine, all which are very good and wholesome, and by the *English*, used for falllets, and in broth.

In the upper parts of the Countrey, there are Bufeloes, 23 Bufeloes, Elkes, Lions, Beares, Wolues, and Deare there are in great store, in all places that are not too much frequented, as also Beavers, Foxes, Otters, and many other forts of Beasts.

Of Birds, there is the Eagle, Goshawke, Falcon, Lanner, Sparrow-hawke, and Merlin, also wild Turkeys in great abundance, whereof many weigh 50. pounds, and upwards; and of Partridge plenty: There are likewise sundry forts of Birds which ring, whereof some are red, some blew, others blacke and yellow, some like our Black-birds, others like Thrushes, but not of the fame kind, with many more, for which wee know no names.

In Winter there is great plenty of Swannes, Cranes, Geese, Herons, Ducke, Teale, Widgeon, Brants, and Pidgeons, with other forts, whereof there are none in *England*.

The Sea, the Bayes of *Chesopeack*, and *Delaware*, and generally all the Rivers, doe abound with Fish of severall forts; for many of them we have no *English* names: There are Whales, Sturgeons very large and good, and in great abundance; Grampufes, Porpufes,

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Mullets, Trouts, Soules, Place, Mackerell, Perch, Crabs, Oysters, Cockles, and Mussels; But above all these, the fish 24 fish that have no English names, are the belt except the Sturgeons: There is also a fish like the Thornebacke in *England*, which hath a taile a yard long, wherein are sharpe prickles, with which if it strike a man, it will put him to much paine and torment, but it is very good meate: also the Todefisch, which will swell till it be ready to burst, if it be taken out of the water.

The Mineralls have not yet beene much searched after, yet there is discovered Iron Oare; and Earth fitt to make Allum, *Terra lemnia*, and a red soile like Bolearmonicke, with sundry other forts of Mineralls, which wee have not yet beene able to make any tryall of.

The soile generally is very rich, like that which is about *Cheesweeke* neere *London*, where it is worth 20. shillings an Acre yeerely to Tillage in the Common-fields, and in very many places, you shall have two foote of blacke rich mould, wherein you shall scarce find a stone, it is like a rifted Garden-mould, and is so rich that if it be not first planted with *Indian* corne, *Tobacco*, Hempe, or some such thing that may take off the rankneffe thereof, it will not be fit for any *English* graine; and under that, there is found good loame, whereof of 25 wee have made as good bricke as any in *England*; there is great store of Marish ground also, that with good husbandry, will make as rich Medow, as any in the world: There is store of Marle, both blue, and white, and in many places, excellent clay for pots, and tyles; and to conclude, there is nothing that can be reasonably expected in a place lying in the latitude which this doth, but you shall either find it here to grow naturally: or Industry, and good husbandry will produce it.

E CHAP.

CHAP. IIII. The commodities that may be procured in *Maryland* by industry.

HEe that well confiders the situation of this Countrey, and findes it placed betweene *Virginia* and *New-England*, cannot but, by his owne reason, conclude that it muff needs participate of the naturall commodities of both places, and be capable of those which

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industry brings into either, the distances being so small betweene them: you shall find in the Southerne parts of *Maryland*, all that *Virginia* hath naturally; and in the Northerne parts, what *New-England* produceth: and he that reades Captaine *John Smith* shall see at large discoursed what is in *Virginia*, and in Master *William Wood*, who this yeere hath written a treatise of *New-England*, he may know what is there to be expected.

Yet to say something of it in particular.

IN the first place I name Corne, as the thing most necessary to sustaine man; That which the Natives use in the Countrey, makes very good bread, and also a meate which they call *Omene*, it's like our *Furmety*, and is very savory and wholesome; it will Mault and make good Beere; Also the Natives have a fort of *Pulse*, which we call *Pease* and *Beanes*, that are very good. This Corne yeelds a great increase, so doth the *Pease* and *Beanes*: One man may in a season, well plant so much as will yeeld a hundred bushells of this Corne, 20 bushells of *Beanes* and *Pease*, and yet attend a crop of *Tobacco*: which according to the goodnesse of the ground may be more or lesse, but is ordinarily accompted betweene 800 and 1000 pound weight.

They have made tryall of English *Pease*, and they grow very well, also *Musk-mellons*, *Watermellons*, *Cow-cumbers*, with all forts of garden Roots and Herbes, as *Carrots*, *Parsenips*, *Turnips*, *Cabbages*, *Radish* with many more; and in *Virginia* 28 they have lowed English *Wheate* and *Barley*, and it yeelds twice as much increase as in *England*; and although there be not many that doe apply themselves to plant Gardens and Orchards, yet those that doe it, find much profit and pleasure thereby: They have Peares, Apples, and severall forts of Plummes, Peaches in abundance, and as good as those of *Italy*; so are the Mellons and Pumpions: Apricocks, Figgs and Pomegranates prosper exceedingly; they haue lately planted Orange and Limon trees which thrive very wel: and in fine, there is scarce any fruit that growes in *England*, *France*, *Spaine* or *Italy*, but hath been tryed there, and prospers well. You may there also have hemp and Flax, Pitch and Tarre, with little labour; it's apt for Rapefeed, and Annis-feed, Woad, Madder, Saffron,

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&c. There may be had, Silke-wormes, the Countrey being stored with Mulberries: and the superfluity of wood will produce Potashes.

And for *Wine*, there is no doubt but it will be made there in plenty, for the ground doth naturally bring forth Vines, in such abundance, that they are as frequent there, as Brambles are here. *Iron* may be made there with little charge; Brave ships may 29 may be built, without requiring any materials from other parts: Clabboard, Wainscott, Pipestaves and Masts for ships the woods Will afford plentifully. In fine, *Butter* and *Cheese*, *Porke* and *Bacon*, to transport to other countrys will be no small commodity, which by industry may be quickly had there in great plenty, &c. And if there were no other staple commodities to be hoped for, but Silke and Linnen (the materials of which, apparantly will grow there) it were sufficient to enrich the inhabitants.

CHAP.

CHAP. V. Of the Naturall disposition of the *Indians* which Inhabite the parts of *Maryland* where the *English* are seated: And their manner of living.

HEE that hath a Curiosity to know all that hath beene obserued of the Customes and manners of the *Indians*, may find large discourses thereof in Captaine *Smiths* Booke of *Virginia*, and Mr. *Woods* of *New-England*: but he that is desirous to goe to *Maryland*, shall heere find enough to informe him of what is necessary for him to know touching them. By Captaine *Smith's*, and 31 and many other Relations you may be informed, that the People are War-licke, and have done much harme to the *English*; and thereby are made very terrible. Others fay that they are a bale and cowardly People, and to be contemned: and it is thought by some who would be esteemed Statesmen, that the only point of pollicie that the *English* can use, is, to destroy the *Indians*, or to drive them out of the Countrey, without which, it is not to be hoped that they can be secure. The truth is, if they be injured, they may well be feared, they being People that have able bodies, and generally, taller, and bigger limbed then the *English*, and want not courage; but the oddes wee have of them

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in our weapons, keeps them in awe, otherwise they would not flie from the *English*, as they have done in the time of Warres with those of *Virginia*, and out of that respect, a small number of our men being armed, will aduenture upon a great troope of theirs, and for no other reason, for they are resolute and subtile enough: But from hence to conclude, that there can be no safety to live with them, is a very great errorr. Experience hath taught us, that by kind and faire usage, the Natives are not onely become peaceable, but also friendly, 32 friendly, and have upon all occasions performed as many friendly Offices to the *English* in *Maryland*, and *New-England*, as any neighbour or friend uses to doe in the most Civill parts of Christendome: Therefore any wife man will hold it a far more just and reasonable way to treat the People of the Countrey well, thereby to induce them to civility, and to teach them the use of husbandry, and Mechanick trades, whereof they are capable, which may in time be very usefull to the *English*; and the Planters to keepe themselues strong, and united in Townes, at least for a competent number, and then noe man can reasonably doubt, either surprise, or any other ill dealing from them.

But to proceede, hee that sees them, may know how men lived whilst the world was under the Law of Nature; and, as by nature, so amongst them, all men are free, but yet subject to command for the publike defence. Their Government is Monarchicall, he that governes in chiefe, is called the *Werowance*, and is assisted by some that consult with him of the common affaires, who are called *Wisoes*: They haue no Lawes, but the Law of Nature and discretion, by which all things are ruled, onely Custome hath introduced a law for the 33 the Succession of the Government, which is this; when a *Werowance* dieth, his eldest sonne succeeds, and after him the second, and so the rest, each for their liues, and when all the sonnes are dead, then the sons of the *Werowances* eldest daughter shall succede, and so if he have more daughters; for they hold, that the issue of the daughters hath more of his blood in them than the issue of his sonnes. The *Wisoes* are chosen at the pleasure of the *Werowance*, yet commonly they are chosen of the same family, if they be of yeeres capable: The yong men generally beare a very great respect to the elder.

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They have also *Cockorooses* that are their Captains in time of war, to whom they are very obedient: But the *Werowance* himselfe plants Corne, makes his owne Bow and Arrowes, his Canoo, his Mantle, Shooes, and what ever else belongs unto him, as any other common Indian; and commonly the Commanders are the best and most ingenious and active in all those things which are in esteeme amongst them. The woman serve their husbands, make their bread, dresse their meate, such as they kill in hunting, or get by fishing; and if they have more wives than one, as some of them F have 34 have (but that is not generall) then the best beloved wife performes all the offices of the house, and they take great content therein. The women also (beside the household businesse) use to make Matts, which serve to cover their houses, and for beds; also they make baskets, some of Rushes, others of Silke-graffe, which are very handsom.

The Children live with their Parents; the Boyes untill they come to the full growth of men; (for they reckon not by yeeres, as we doe) then they are put into the number of Bow-men, and are called Blacke-boyes (and so continue untill they take them wives) When they are to be made Black-boyes, the ancient men that governe the yonger, tell them, That if they will be valiant and obedient to the *Werowance*, *Wisos*, and *Cockorooses*, then their god will love them, all men will esteeme of them, and they shall kill Deere, and Turkeys, catch Fifh, and all things shall goe well with them; but if otherwise, then shall all goe contrary: which perswasion mooves in them an incredible obedience to their commands; If they bid them take fire in their hands or mouthes, they will doe it, or any other desperate thing, although with the apparant danger of their lives. The

35

The woman remaine with their Parents untill they have huasbnds, and if the Parents bee dead, then with some other of their friends. If the husband die, he leaves all that he hath to his wife, except his bow and arrowes, and some Beades (which they usually bury with them) and she is to keepe the children untill the sons come to be men, and then they live where they please, for all mens boules are free unto them; and the daughters untill they

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have husbands. The manner of their marriages is thus; he that would have a wife, treates with the father, or if he be dead, with the friend that take care of her whom he desires to have to wife, and agrees with him for a quantity of Beades, or some such other thing which is accepted amongst them; which he is to give for her, and muff be payed at the day of their marriage; and then the day being appointed, all the friends of both parts meet at the mans house that is to have the wife, and each one brings a present of meate, and the woman that is to be married also brings her present: when the company is all come, the man he fits at the upper end of the house, and the womans friends leade her up, and place her by him, then all the company fit down upon mats, on 36 on the ground (as their manner is) and the woman riseth and serves dinner, First to her husband, then to all the company the rest of the day they spend in tinging and dancing (which is not unpleasant) at night the company leaves the, and comonly they live very peaceably and lovingly together; Yet it falls out sometimes, that a man puts away one wife and takes another: then she and her children returne to her friends again. They are generally very obedient to their husbands, and you shal seldome heare a woman speake in the presence of her husband, except he aske her rome question.

This people live to a great age, which appeares, in that although they marry not so yong as we doe in *England*, yet you may see many of them great-grandfathers to children of good bignesse; and continue at that age, very able and strong men: The Men and Women have all blacke haire, which is much bigger and harsher then ours, it is rare to see any of them to waxe gray, although they be very old, but never bauld: It is seldome seene that any of the men have beards, but they weare long locks, which reach to their shoulders, and rome of them to their wafts: they are of a comely stature, well favoured, and excellently well limbed, 37 limbed, and seldome any deformed. <In their warres, and hunting, they use Bowes and Arrowes (but the Arrowes are not poysoned, as in other places.) The Arrow-heads are made of a Flintstone, the top of a Deares horn, or rome Fifh-bone, which they fasten with a fort of glew, which they make. They also use in warres, a short club of a cubite long, which they call a *Tomahawk*. >

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They live for the most part in Townes, like Countrey Villages in *England*; Their houses are made like our Arboures, covered some with matts, others with barke of trees, which defend them from the injury of the weather: The tiers are in the midst of the house, and a hole in the top for the smoake to goe out at. In length, some of them are 30. others 40. some a 100. foote; and in breadth about 12. foote. They have some things amongst them which may well become Christians to imitate, as their temperance in eating and drinking, their iustice each to other, for it is never heard of, that those of a Nation will rob or steale one from another; and the *English* doe often trust them with truck, to deale for them as favors, and they have performed it very justly: Also they have sent letters by them to *Virginia*, and into other parts of 38 of the Countrey, unto their seruants that have beene trading abroad, and they have delivered them, and brought backe answere thereof unto those that lent them; Also their conuerfation each with other, is peaceable, and free from all scurrulous words, which may give offence; They are very hospitable to their owne people, and to strangers; they are also of a grave comportment: Some of the Aduenturers at a time, was at one of their feasts, when Two hundred of them did meet together; they eate of but one dish at a meale, and every man, although there be never so many, is ferued in a dish by himselfe; their dishes are made of wood, but handsomely wrought: The dinner lasted two houres; and after dinner, they sung and danced about two houres more, in all which time, not one word or action past amongst them that could give the least disturbance to the company; In the most grave assembly, no man can expect to find so much time past with more silence and gravitie: Some *Indians* comming on a time to *James Towne* in *Virginia*, it happened, that there then fate the Councell to heare causes, and the *Indians* seeing such an assembly, asked what it meant? Answere was made, there was held a *Match-comaco* (which 39 (which the *Indians* call their place of Councell) the *Indian* replied, that they all talke at once, but wee doe not so in our *Match-comaco*.

Their attire is decent and modest; about their wafts, they weare a covering of Deares skinnes, which reacheth to their knees, and upon their shoulders a large mantle of skinnes, which comes downe to the middle of the legge, and some to the heele; in winter

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they weare it furred, in summer without; When men hunt they put off their Mantles, so doe the women when they worke, if the weather be hot: The women affect to weare chaines and bracelets of beades, some of the better fort of them, weare ropes of Pearle about their necks, and some hanging in their eares, which are of a large fort, but spoiled with burning the Oysters in the fire, and the rude boating of them. And they and the young men use to paint their faces with severall colours, but since the *English* came thither, those about them have quite left it; and in many things shew a great inclination to conforme themselves to the *English* manner of living. The *Werowance* of *Paschatoway* desired the Governor to fend him a man that could build him a house like the *English*, and in sundry respects, commended our manner of living, as much better then their owne: The *Werowance* of *Patuxent*, goes frequently in *English* Attire, so doth he of *Portoback*, and many others that have bought Clothes of the *English*: These *Werowances* have made request, that some of their children may be brought up amongst the *English*, and every way, shew great demonstrations of friendship, and good affection unto them.

These People acknowledge a God, who is the giver of all the good things, wherewith their life is maintained; and to him they sacrifice of the first fruits of their Corne, and of that which they get by hunting and fishing: The sacrifice is performed by an Ancient man, who makes a speech unto their God (not without something of Barbarisme) which being ended, hee burnes part of the sacrifice, and then eates of the rest, then the People that are present, eate also, and untill the Ceremony be performed, they will not touch one bit thereof: They hold the Immortalitie of the foule, and that there is a place of loy, and another of torment after death, and that those which kill, steale, or lye, shall goe to the place of torment, but those which doe no harme, to the good place; where they shall have all forts of pleasure. It

41

It happened the last yeere, that some of the *Sasquehanocks* and the *Wicomesses* (who are enemies) met at the Iland of *Monoponson*, where Captaine *Cleyborne* liveth, they all came to trade, and one of the *Sasquehanocks* did an Injury to a *Wicomesse*, whereat

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some of *Cleybornes* people that law it, did laugh. The *Wicomesses* seeing themfelues thus injured and despised (as they thought) went away, and lay in ambush for the returne of the *Sasquehanocks*, and killed five of them, onely two escaped; and then they returned againe, and killed three of *Cleybornes* People, and some of his Cattle; about two moneths after this was done, the *Wicomesses* sent a messenger unto his Lordships Governor, to excuse the fact, and to offer satisfaction for the harme that was done to the *English*: The *Wicomesse* that came with the message, brought in his company an *Indian*, of the Towne of *Patuxent*, which is the next neighbouring Towne unto the *English* at *Saint Maries*, with whom they have good correspondence, and hee spake to the Governour in this manner.

I Am a Native of *Patuxent*, as this man (whom you know) can tell you, true it is, I married a G wife 42 wife amongst the *Wicomesses*, where I have lived ever since, and they have sent me to tell you, that they are sorry for the harme, which was lately done by some of their people, to the *English* at *Monaponson*; and hope you will not make the rash act of a few young men (which was done in heate) a quarrell to their Nation, who desire to live in peace and love with you, and are ready to make satisfaction for the Injury, desiring to know what will give you content, and that they will returne such things as were then taken from thence; But withall, they desire you not to thinke that they doe this for feare, for they have warres with the *Sasquehanocks*, who have by a surprise, lately killed many of their men, but they would not sue to them for peace, intending to revenge the injuries, as they could find opportunitie, yet their desire was to have peace with the *English*.

The Governour returned answeere to the *Wicomesse*; since you,acknowledge the Injury, and are sorry for it, and onely desire to know what I expect for satisfaction; I tell you I expect that those men, who have done this out-rage, should be delivered unto me, to do with them as I shall thinke fit, and likewise that you restore all such things as you then 43 then tooke from the *English*; and withall, charged him with a second Injury attempted upon some of his owne People, since that time, by the *Wicomesses*.

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The *Wicomesse* after a little pause, replied; It is the manner amongst us *Indians*, that if any such like accident happen, wee doe redeeme the life of a man that is so slaine, with a 100. armes length of *Roanoke* (which is a sort of Beades that they make, and use for money) and since that you are heere strangers, and come into our Countrey, you should rather conforme your selues to the Customes of our Countrey, then impose yours upon us; But as for the second matter, I know nothing of it, nor can give any answeere thereunto.

The Governour then told him; It seemes you come not sufficiently instructed in the businesse which wee have with the *Wicomesses*, therefore tell them what I have said; and that I expect a speedy answeere; and so dismiss him.

It fell in the way of my discourse, to speake of the *Indian* money of those parts, It is of two sorts, *Wompompeag* and *Roanoake*; both of them are made of a fish-shell, that they gather by the Sea side, *Wompompeag* is of the greater sort, and *Roanoake* 44 of the lesser, and the *Wompompeag* is three times the value of *Roanoake*; and these serue as Gold and Siluer doe heere; they barter also one commoditie for another, and are very glad of trafficke and commerce, so farre as to supply their necessities: They shew no great desire of heaping wealth, yet some they will have to be buryed with them; If they were Christians, and would live so free from covetousnesse, and many other vices which abound in Christendome, they would be a brave people.

I therefore conclude, that since God Almighty hath made this Countrey so large and fruitfull, and that the people be such as you have heard them described; It is much more Prudence, and Charity, to Civilize, and make them Christians, then to kill, robbe, and hunt them from place to place, as you would doe a wolfe. By reducing of them, God shall be serued, his Majesties Empire enlarged by the addition of many thousand Subjects, as well as of large Territories, our Nation honoured, and the Planters themselues enriched by the trafficke and commerce which may be had with them; and in many other things, they may

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be 45 be usefull, but presudiciall they cannot be, if it be not through their owne faults, by negligence of fortifying themselues, and not conseruing military discipline.

CHAP.

Chap. VI. Conditions propounded by the Lord *Baltemore*, to such as shall goe, or adventure into *Maryland*.

I.

WHAT person soever, subject to our soveraigne Lord the King of *England*, shal be at the charge to transport into the Province of *Maryland*, himselfe or his deputy, with any number of able men, betweene the ages of 16 and 50, each man being provided in all things necessary for a Plantario (which, together with their transportation, will amount to about 20 l. a man, as by æstimate hereafter following may appeare) there shalbe assigned unto every such adventurer, for every five men 47 men which he shall so transport thither, a proportion of good land within the said Province, containing in quantity 1000 acres of English measure, which shall be erected into a Mannor, and be conveyed to him, his heires, and assignes for ever, with all such royalties and priviledges, as are usually belonging to Mannors in *England*; rendring and paying yerely unto his Lordship, and his heires for every such Mannor, a quit rent of 20 shillings, (to be paid in the Commodities of the Countrey) and such other services as shall be generally agreed upon for publike uses, and the common good.

II.

What person soever, as aforesaid, shall transport himselfe, or any lesse number of servants then five, (aged, and provided as aforesaid) he shall have assigned to him, his heires and assignes for ever, for himselfe, 100 acres of good land within the said Province; and for and in respect of every such seruant, 100 acres more, be be holden of his Lordship

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in freehold, paying therefore, a yeerely quit rent of 2 shillings for every hundred acres, in the Commodities of the Countrey. III.

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III.

Any married man that shall transport himselfe, his wife and children; shall have assigned unto him, his heires and assignes for ever, in freehold, (as aforesaid) for himselfe 100 acres; and for his wife 100 acres; and for every child that he shall carry over, under the age of 16 yeeres, 50 acres; paying for a quit rent 12 pence for every fifty acres.

IIII.

Any woman that shall transport herselfe or any children, under the age of fixe yeeres, shall have the like Conditions as aforesaid.

V.

Any one that shall carry over any women servants, under the age of fourty yeeres, shall have for and in respect of every such woman servant, 50 acres; paying onely a quit rent as aforesaid. *Instructions*

Chap. VII. *Instructions and advertisements, for such as shall intend to goe, or send, to plant in Maryland.*

THis Countrey of *Maryland*, lieth from *England* to the Southwest, about 1200 leagues by Sea: the voyage is sometimes performed thither in 5 or 6 weekes, but ordinarily it is two moneths voyage, and oftner, within that time then beyond it. The returne from thence to *England*, is ordinarily made in a moneth, and seldome exceeds fixe weekes.

The best time of the yeere for going thither is to be there by *Michaelmas*, or at furthest by *Christmas*, for he that comes by that time shall have time enough to build him a house,

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and to prepare ground sufficient to plant in the spring following. But there is conveniency of passage thither in most moneths of the yeere; and any one that will send unto Mr. *Peasleys*, or Master *Morgans* house, may there be informed of the certaine time when any of his Lordships company is to goe away, and so save the charge of unnecessary attendance here in *London*. H A

50

A particular of such necessary provisions as every Adventurer must carry, according to The number of his servants: together with an estimate of their prices.

In Victualls.

For one man, for a yeere,

l—s—d

Imprimis, eight busshells of meale 2—8—0

Item, two busshells of Oatmeale 0—9—0

Item, one busshell of Pease 0—4—0

Item, one gallon of Oyle 0—3—6

Item, two gallons of Vinegar 0—2—0

Item, one gallon of Aquavitæ 0—2—6

Item, one busshell of Bay-salt 0—2—0

Item, in Sugar, Spice and Fruit 0—6—8

Summ. 3—17—8

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In Apparrell.

For one man,

l—s—d

Item, two Munmoth caps or hats 0—4—0

*Item, three falling Bands 0—1—3 Item,
51*

Item, three shirts 0—7—6

Item, one Wastcoate 0—2—2

Item, one suite of Canvas 0—7—6

Item, one suite of Frize 0—10—0

Item, one suite of Cloth 0—16—0

Item, one course cloth, or frize coate 0—15—0

Item, three paire of stockings 0—4—0

Item, sixe paire of shooes 0—13—0

Item, Inkle for garters 0—0—2

Item, one dozen of points 0—0—3

Summ. 4—0—10

In Bedding.

Library of Congress

For two men,

l—s—d

Item, two paire of Canvas sheets 0—16—0

Item, seven ells of Canvas to make a bed and boulster to be fill'd in the country 0—8—0

Item, one Rugg for a bed 0—8—0

Item, five ells of course Canvas to make a bed at Sea, to bee fill'd with straw 0—4—0

Item, one course Rugg at Sea 0—6—0

Summ. 2—2—0

whereof one mans part is, 1—1—0

In

52

In Armes.

For one man,

l—s—d

Item, one musket 1—0—0

Item, 10 pound of Powder 0—11—0

Item, 40 pound of Lead, Bullets, Pistoll and Goose shot, of each sort some. 0—4—0

Item, one sword 0—5—0

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Item, one belt 0—1—0

Item, one bandeleere and flaske 0—2—0

Item, in Match 0—2—6

Summ. 2—5—6

In Tooles.

For five persons, and so after the rate for more or lesse.

l—s—d

Item, 5 broad Howes, at 2 s. a piece 0—10—0

Item, 5 narrow Howes, at 16 d. a piece 0—6—8

Item, 2 broad Axes, at 3 s. 8 d. a piece 0—7—4

Item, 5 felling Axes, at 1 s. 6. d. a piece 0—7—6

Item, 2 steele Hand-sawes, at 1 s. 4 d. 0—2—8

Item, Two-handsawes at 5 s. 0—10—0 *Item*,

53

Item, a Whip-saw set and filed, with boxe, file and wrest 0—10—0

Item, 2 Hammers, at 12 d. 0—2—0

Item, 3 Shovells, at 1 s. 6 d. 0—4—6

Item, 3 Spades, at 1 s. 6 d. 0—4—6

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Item, 2 Awgurs, at 6 d. 0—1—0

Item, 6 Chissells at 6 d. 0—3—0

Item, 2 Piercers stocked, at 4 d. 0—0—8

Item, 3 Gimlets, at 2 d. 0—0—6

Item, 2 Hatchets, at 1 s. 9 d. 0—3—6

Item, 2 Frowes to cleave Pales, at 1 s. 6 d. 0—3—0

Item, 2 Hand-bills, at 1 s. 8 d. 0—3—4

Item, one Grindstone 0—4—0

Item, Nailes of all sorts 2—0—0

Item, 2 Pickaxes, at 1 s. 6 d. 0—3—0

Summ. 6—7—2

whereof one mans part is 1—5—8

Houshold Implements.

For 6 persons, and so aster the rate, for more

l—s—d

Item, one Iron pot 0—7—0

Item, one Iron kettle 0—6—0 Item,

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Item, one large Frying-pan 0—2—6

Item, one Gridiron 0—1—6

Item, two Skillets 0—5—0

Item, one Spit 0—2—0

Item, Platters, Dishes, and spoones of wood 0—4—0

Summ. 1—8—0

whereof one mans part is, 0—4—8

An estimate of the whole charge of transporting one seruant, and providing him of all necessaries for one yeere.

l. s. d.

Inprimis, In Victualls 3—17—8

Item, In apparell 4—0—10

Item, In bedding 1—1—0

Item, In Armes 2—5—6

Item, In tooles 1—5—8

Item, In houshold Implements 0—4—8

Item, Caske to put his goods in 0—10—0

Item, fraight for his goods at halfe a tunne 1—10—0

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Item, For his Victuall, and passage by Sea 6—0—0

20.—15.—4 Of

55

Of which charge, the Aduenturer having the greatest part of it in provision & goods; in cafe any seruant die by the way, or shortly after his comming thither, the goods of that seruant being sold in the Countrey, will returne all his charge againe, with aduantage.

A Computation of a seruants labour, and the profit that may arise by it, by instance in some particulars, which may be put in practise the first yeere.

l.—s.—d.

One man may at the season plant so much corne, as ordinarily yeelds of Wheate 100. bushels, worth upon the place, at Two shillings a Bushell. 10—0—0

Of Beanes and Pease, 20. bushels, worth at three shillings a bushell. 3—0—0

The same man will plant of *Tobacco*, betweene 800. and a 1000. weight, which at the lowest rate, at two pound 10. shil. the hundred, is worth, 20—0—0 The

56

The same man may within the same yere, in the winter, make 4000. of Pipe-staves, worth upon the place foure pound the thousand. 16—0—0

49.—00—00.

Beside all their other labours in building, fencing, clearing of ground, raising of Cattell, gardening, &c.

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If a mans labour be imployed in Hembre and Flaxe, it will yeeld him as much profit, as *Tobacco* at this rate; and so in many other Commodities, whereof this Countrey is capable.

No man neede to doubt of the vent of these Commodities, for Merchants send shipping to thofe parts, who will buy off these Commodities at the aforesaid rates, in as great a quantitie, as they shalbe able to make ready for them; because they yeeld a great encrease of profit in other Countreys, which the Planters themselues may make aduantage of to themselues, if they have shipping, and thinke fit to deale in such a kind of trade. As for instance, a 1000. of Pipe-staves, which are rated upon the place at foure pound, being carried to the *Canaries*, will yeeld 15. or 20. l. Where likewise 57 likewise, and at the Westerne Islands, the *Indian* Corne will yeeld a great increase of benefit. The benefit also which may be raised by trade out of Swine onely, may easily be conceived to be very great, seeing they multiplie exceedingly, aske little tendance, and lesse charge of keeping in that Countrey, so abounding with Mast, Chestnuts, &c. For Porke being transported into *Spaine*, or the Westerne Islands will yeeld about 6. pence a pound, and Bacon, 8. pence, or 9. pence. | *A note*

A note for the Aduenturers memory, of such things as hee may (if he please) carry with him, either for his owne better accommodation (on Ship-board, or for some time after his arrivall in Maryland) or for trade, according to his abilitie.

Provision for Ship-board.

Fine Wheate-flower, close and well packed, to make puddings, &c. Clarret-wine burnt. Canary Sacke. Conserues, Marmalades, Suckets, and Spices. Sallet Oyle. Prunes to stew. Live Poultry. Rice, Butter, Holland-cheese, or old Cheshire, gammons of Bacon, Porke, dried Neates-tongues, Beefe packed up in Vineger, some Weather-sheepe, meats baked in earthen potts, Leggs of Mutton minced, and stewed, and close packed up in tried Sewet, or Butter, in earthen pots: Iuyce of Limons, &c.

Provision for trade in Virginia or Maryland.

If he be minded to furnish himselfe with Cattell in *Virginia*, his best way is to carry a superfluitie itie 59 of wollen, or linnen cloth, callicoes, sayes, hatts, shooes, stockings, and all sorts of clothing; of Wine, Sugar, Prunes, Rasins, Currance, Honey, Spice, and Grocery wares, with which hee may procure himselfe cattell there, according to the stocke he dealeth withall. About 4. or 5. Pound laid out heere in commodities, will there buy a Cow; and betweene 20. and 30. shillings, a breeding Sow. The like Commodities will furnish him either there, or in *Maryland*, with Hogges, Poultry, and Corne. Hee may doe well also to carry a superfluity of Knives, Combes, and Bracelets, to trade with the women Natives; and some Hat chets, Howes, and Axes, to trade with the men for Venison, Fish, Turkies, Corne, Fawnes to store a Parke, &c.

Provision for his House.

Iron, and Locks, and Hinges, and bolts; &c. Mustard-seede, Glasse and Leade for his windowes, Mault for beere, a Hogshhead of Beefe or Porke: Two or three Firkins of Butter, a hundred or two of old Cheeses; a gallon of honey, Soape and Candles, Iron wedges, Pookes for Rennet to make cheese: a good *Mastiffe*, &c. Provision

60

Provision for Husbandry.

Seede Wheate, Rie, Barley, and Oates (the best way to preserue it from heating at sea, is to carry it in the eare) Kernells of Peares and Apples (especially of Pepins, Pearemaines, and Dusons) for the making hereafter of Cider, and Perry; the stones and seedes of all those fruits and rootes, and herbes, which he desireth to have. Good store of claver grasse seede, to make good meadow.

Provision for Fishing and Fowling.

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Inprimis, necessaries for a boate of 3. or 4. Tunne; as Spikes, Nayles, Pitch, Tarre, Ocome, Canuis for a sayle, Ropes, Anchor, Iron for the Ruther: Fishing-lines for Cod and Macrills, &c. Cod-hookes, and Macrill-hookes, a Seane or Bassenet, Herring-netts, Leade, Fowling-pieces of sixe foote; Powder and Shott, and Flint Stones; a good Water-Spaniell, &c. A direct-

61

A direction for choice of seruants.

IN the taking of servants, he may doe well to furnish himselfe with as many as he can, of usefull and necessary Arts: A Carpenter, of all others the most necessary; A Mill-wright, Shipwright, Boate-wright, Wheele-wright, Brickmaker, Brick-layer, Potter: one that can cleave Lath and Pale, and make Pipe-staves, &c. A Ioyner, Cooper, Turner, Sawyer, Smith, Cutler, Leather-dresser, Miller, Fisherman, and Gardiner. These will be of most use; but any lusty young able man, that is willing to labour and take paines, although he have no particular trade, will be beneficiall enough to his Master.

And in care any Adventurer shall be unprovided of such men to supply his number, hee may have directions at the place where these bookes are to bee had, how and where hee may provide himselfe of as many as hee please. The

62

The forme of binding a servant.

This Indenture made the day of in the yeere of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles, &c. betweene of the one party, and on the other party, Witnesseth, that the said doth hereby covenant promise, and grant, to and with the said his Executors and Assignes, to serve him from the day of the date hereof, untill his first and next arrivall in Maryland; and after for and during the tearme of yeeres, in such service and imployment, as the said or his assignes shall there imploy him, according to the custome of the Countrey in the like kind. In consideration whereof, the said doth promise and grant, to and with the said to

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pay for his passing, and to find him with Meat, Drinke, Apparell and Lodging, with other necessaries during the said terme; and at the end of the said terme, to give him one whole yeeres provision of Corne, and fifty acres of Land, 63 Land, according to the order of the cuntry. In witnesse whereof, the said hath hereunto put his hand and seale, the day and yeere above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

The usuall terme of binding a servant, is for five yeers; but for any artificer, or one that shall deserve more then ordinary, the Adventurer shall doe well to shorten that time, and adde encouragements of another nature (as he shall see cause) rather then to want such usefull men.

A Forme of a Bill of Lading, to be taken from the Master of the Sip, by every Aduenterer, for the better securing of the transportation of his goods.

SHipped by the grace of God in good order and well conditioned by in and upon the good Ship, called the whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage and 64 and now riding at anker in the and by Gods grace, bound for to say being marked and numbred, as in the margent, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the Port of Saint Maries in Maryland (the danger of the Seas onely excepted) unto or to assignes. paying fraught for the said goods with primage and avarage accustomed. In witnesse whereof, the Master or Purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which three bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so God send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety. Amen. Dated in

There is order taken for convenient houses to be set up at Saint Maries, where all strangers may at their first comming bee entertained, with lodging and other fitting

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accommodations, for themselves and their goods, till they can better provide for themselves. The

The names of the Gentlemen adventurers that are gone in person to this Plantation.

Mr.

his Lordships brothers.

Leonard Calvert, the governor

George Calvert.

Commissioners.

Ierome Hawley. Esq;

Thomas Cornewallis. Esq;

Richard Gerard, son to Sir *Thomas Gerard* Knight and Baronet.

sonnes of the Lady *Anne Wintour.*

Edward Wintour.

Freder: Wintour.

Henry Wiseman, son to Sir *Thomas Wiseman* Knight.

Iohn Saunders.

Edward Cranfield.

Henry Greene.

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Nicholas Ferfax.

John Baxter.

Thomas Dorrell.

Captaine John Hill.

John Medcalfe.

William Saire. K

APPENDIX.

A. Page 4.

THE Patent here alluded to, granting Maryland to Lord Baltimore, possessed a feature which distinguished it, remarkably, from other proprietary grants made of territory in America. McMahon very truly observes that it “was, in its general character, peculiarly favorable, both to the proprietary and the colonists; and embodied in it provisions for the security of the political and civil liberty of the latter, in direr conflict with the known temper of the English crown at that day.”

Charles I was ready enough to make grants of land in America, and usually left it to the officers of the crown to prepare the patents, without troubling himself to do more than affix the royal signature to the instrument that was laid before him. Lord Baltimore however was one of his favorites, and hence it has been inferred from “the extreme care with which the rights of the proprietary are guarded by it, while the prerogatives of the crown, and the ‘eminent domain’ of the mother country are almost as cautiously excluded from view, that it was the work of Calvert [Lord Baltimore] himself.”

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There can be but little doubt that his Lordship, at least, dictated its provisions, and they are marked by a liberality and far seeing wisdom which caused Maryland to make more rapid progress in her commencement, than any other proprietary government on this continent.

B. Page 5.

THIS "Captaine *Cleyborne*" was one whose name is very familiar to the student of the early history of Virginia and Maryland. With every act of hostility to the colony of Maryland, for the first twenty-five years of its existence, the name of *William Clayborne* is identified. A brief explanation of the causes of this enduring enmity may not be unacceptable. We condense it from McMahon.

When James I came to the English Throne, *Virginia* was the name applied by the English people to the whole continent of N. America, as far as it was known to them. The establishment of colonies was a favorite project of the King. A number of persons united in an application to his majesty, which was successful, to plant colonies within "Virginia."

In 1606 a patent was granted to them, empowering them to make settlements between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude.

This association divided itself into two companies, *The London Company*, and *The Plymouth and Exeter Company*. The first was required to make its settlements between the 34th and 41st degrees; and the second between the 38th and 45th degrees: but neither company was to make any settlement within 100 miles of any prior settlement of the other.

The last of these did but little by way of making settlements, but some commerce began to grow up, and the French and Dutch, as well as the Southern or "London Company," endeavoured to share in its profits. This induced the Northern Company to assert its *exclusive* right to the trade of New England; and to secure it, in 1620, they

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obtained a new grant, and were incorporated as, *The council of Plymouth for the planting and governing of that country called New England*. By this grant, they obtained the right of soil and government over all the country between latitudes 40° and 48° north.

At the time of the grant to Lord Baltimore, the only settlements in New England were at Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay: and both were made under grants from the Plymouth Company of England.

The “London” or Southern Company, whose original grant of 1606 was for lands between the 38th and 45th degrees, obtained, in 1609, a new charter which *secured it from the Northern Company*, and incorporated it under the new title of *The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers of the city of London for the first colony of Virginia*. This gave them all the lands north and south of “Cape Comfort” to the extent of 200 miles in both directions.

In 1611, they obtained a third charter which did not change the boundaries on the main land.

Under these charters, Virginia remained until 1623, when in consequence of a refusal to surrender them, and take such a new charter as it might please the King to grant, a *quo warranto* was issued; all the charters we have named were annulled; and all the rights granted by them were invested in the crown. From that time, Virginia, ceasing to be a proprietary, was called a “Royal government,” i. e. belonged to the King, who had a right to do what he pleased with it, as to grants, boundaries, &c.

In 1632, the King granted to Lord Baltimore the charter for Maryland, the territory of which once formed part of the lands granted by the Virginia charters which had been annulled by the judgment on the writ of *quo warranto*. At

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At the time of the grant of Maryland, no settlement had been made by Virginia on any part of it, except on one spot. There was a small colony on Kent Island in Chesapeake

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Bay, which had been planted by William Clayborne; and Kent Island now fell within the boundaries of Maryland.

Neither Clayborne nor the authorities of Virginia were pleased with this. The authority under which Clayborne had settled colonists on the island, was a government license from the crown to trade in the Chesapeake, made in the several years 1626, 1627 and 1628, successively. Under these licenses he was authorized to discover the source of the Chesapeake, or any part of the government of Virginia, from the 34th to the 41st degree of north latitude. He also obtained from Charles I in May 1631, a license to trade in all the seas, coasts, harbours or territories, in or near to those parts of America, for the sole trade with which, there had been no previous grant from the crown. It was under this license, and one obtained shortly after from the government of Virginia, that he had planted his settlements on Kent Island, which were thus made subordinate to and under the government of Virginia, by which latter, the inhabitants of the Island were regarded as subject to its authority.

Under these circumstances, George Calvert, (the first Lord Baltimore) obtained his grant for Maryland early in 1632, and just as it was ready to pass the great seal, Calvert died. On the 20th of June 1632, soon after his death, the King granted it to Cecilius Calvert, the son of George, and the successor to his title. He is the Lord Baltimore named in the "Relation."

The Virginians felt that they had been but labourers for Lord Baltimore, and determined to spare no efforts to get back what they had lost by this grant to his Lordship. Hence, very soon, a petition from the planters of Virginia was presented to the King, 71 King, begging that they might not be deprived of lands, which they had planted, &c. In July, 1633, the privy council decided Lord Baltimore should have possession of all within his grant.

Clayborne then, in March 1634, petitioned the Governor and council of Virginia, asking their advice as to the course he should pursue, and informing them that he and his

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colonists had been required to renounce their dependence upon, and subordination to, Virginia. The Governor and council replied that they law no reason for surrendering their right to Kent Island, nor to *any other territory formerly granted by his Majesty's patent to Virginia*. They recommended however, that as Lord Baltimore's patent had not yet been decided on, in the appeal they had made to his Majesty, they should remain quiet. From some cause or other, quiet they did remain until Harvey, the Governor, was removed and succeeded by Sir William Berkeley, and until the discontents in England under the reign of Charles I began to develop themselves.

Taking advantage of these, the disaffected in Virginia, resolved to attempt a restoration of the old chartered government which had been annulled on the *quo warranto*, hoping thus to bring Maryland once more under their jurisdiction. They therefore presented to the House of Commons in England, in the name of the Virginia assembly, a petition praying for the restoration of the old charters.

The Governor and council thereupon promptly addressed the King, and disavowed on their part, any agency in the petition purporting to be from the assembly of Virginia; and in July, 1642, the King in his reply, put an end to their apprehensions on this score. Virginia then remained quiet until the time of the protectorate under Cromwell. Clayborne was one of the commissioners appointed for Virginia by Cromwell, and so they prayed 72 prayed the Protector to take Maryland from Lord Baltimore, and put it again under the jurisdiction of Virginia. This Cromwell refused to do, and a few months before his death, the claims of Virginia were finally extinguished by the surrender of Maryland to Fendal as the proprietary Governor, under Lord Baltimore.

But Clayborne did not abate one jot of his hostility to the end of his life. After having been deprived of his settlement on Kent Island, his conduct was such that he was banished from the province, and attainted. He fled to Virginia and sought the protection of Harvey, the then Governor, who was strongly suspected of conniving at, if not assisting his violence in Maryland. Harvey did not dare to afford him countenance openly, and therefore, declining

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the demand of Lord Baltimore for his surrender, sent Clayborne and his case to England to be heard by the privy council.

In England, Clayborne again became a complainant, and prayed not only that he might be restored to his settlements, but that a grant might be made to him of new and larger territory in Maryland. As might have been expected he was unsuccessful: and in the bitterness of an unappealable hatred, he now waited only for an opportunity of revenging himself. That opportunity soon came in the troubled condition of England, and he espoused the side of the parliament against the crown.

His first effort however, was made under the pretext of redressing Indian grievances. He represented to the natives that the colonists were Spaniards, not Englishmen, and enemies who would soon drive them from their lands. He thus in the beginning of 1642, contrived to bring on a war between the colony and the Indians, which lasted for some time, and caused much distress and expense to Maryland.

When peace was restored, he very soon became, in person, the leader of a rebellion, and associated with him one Richard Ingle who had been obliged to flee from the province as a proclaimed traitor to the King. In 1645, the rebels were triumphant, drove Leonard Calvert, the Governor, to seek safety in Virginia, destroyed part of the public records of the colony, and were not put down until 1646.

After this, when the King had been beheaded and the commonwealth established, Clayborne was appointed by Cromwell in 1651, one of the four commissioners to bring the settlements on Chesapeake Bay into due obedience to the Protector. He now had the power and used it to glut his revenge. Deposing Stone, the Governor, an appointment was made of commissioners to govern the province, under the authority of parliament. This lasted until 1654, when a new board of ten commissioners appointed by Clayborne and his associates, administered the government. Cromwell sanctioned this arrangement, and finally a termination was put to the troubles by the appointment and ultimate recognition

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of Fendal as proprietary governor, under Lord Baltimore's authority in 1658. Not long after this, Clayborne's life of turbulent vicissitudes was brought to a close, and the restless agitation of his troubled spirit was quieted in the repose of the grave.

The 8 th pages 74 to 103 containing "Memorandum in the Charter of Maryland" p. 75 and Charter of Maryland p. 79