CHAP. I.

A RELATION
Of the Lord BALTIMORE's
Plantation in Maryland.

His most Excellent Majestie
Having by His Letters Patents, under the Great
Seale of England, granted a
certaine Countrey in America (now called Maryland,
in honour of our gracious
Queene) unto the Lord Bal-
timore, with divers Priviledges, and encour-
gagements to all those that should adventure
with his Lordship in the planting of that Coun-
trey: the benefit and honour of such an action
was readily apprehended by divers Gentlemen,
of good birth and qualitie, who thereupon re-
solued to adventure their persons, and a good
part
part of their fortunes with his Lordship, in the
pursuite of so noble and (in all likelihood)
so advantagious an enterprize. His Lordship
was at first resolued to goe in person, but the
more important reasons perswading his stay at
home, hee appointed his brother, Mr. Leonard
Calvert to goe Governor in his stead, with
whom he joyned in Commission, Mr. Jerome
Harley, and Mr. Thomas Cornwallis (two worthy
and able Gentlemen.) These with the other
Gentlemen aduenturers, and their servants, to
the number of neere 200. people, imbarked
themselves 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 North-
West, they weighed from the Coves in the Isle
of Wight, about ten in the morning; And
having stayed 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 & twentieth of February following. They
had Letters from his Majesty, in favor of them,
to the Governour of Virginia, in obedience
whereunto, he used them with much courtesie
and humanitie. At this time, one Captaine
Cleborne (one of the Council of Virginia) com-
ming
ming from the 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.

On the 3. of March, they left Point Comfort, Patowmack, is
& 2. dayes after, they came to Patowmack river, a great river
which is about 24. leagues distant, there they
began to give names to places; and called the
Southerne point of that River, Saint Gregorys;
and the Northerne point, Saint Michaels.

They sayled up the River, till they came to
Hermon Island, which is about 14. leagues, and so called
there came to an Anchor under an Island neere unto it, which they called S. Clements. Where
they set up a Crosse, and tooke possession of
this Countrey for our Saviour, and for our So-
veraigne Lord the King of England.

Here the Governor thought fit for the ship
to stay, untill hee had discovered more of the
Countrey: 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 Patowmack Towne where the
Sovereignty being a child, Archibau his vnkle
(who governed him and his Countrey for him)
gave all the company good wellcome, and one
of the company having entered into a little dif-
A 3 course
course with him, touching the errors of their religion, he seemed well pleased therewith, and at his going away, desired him to returne thither againe, saying he should live with him, his men shoule hunt for him, and hee would divide all with him.

From hence the Governor went to Paschatoway, about 20 leagues higher, where he found many Indians assembled, and here he met with one Captaine Henry Fleete an English-man, who had lived many yeeres among the Indians, and by that means spake the Countrey language very well, and was much esteemed of by the natives. Him our Governour sent a shore to invite the weromance 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 case he should find a place convenient for him, his answere was, "that he would not bid him goe, neither would he bid him stay, but that he might use his owne discretion."

While this weromance was aboard, many of his people came to the water side, fearing that he might be surprized, whereupon the weromance 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;
them; The Governor therefore showed himself upon the deck, and told them he was in safety, wherewith they were satisfied.

Whilest the Governor was abroad, the neighbouring Indians, where the ship lay, began to cast off scare, and to come to their Court of guard, which they kept night and day on Saint Clement's Ile, partly to defend their barge, which was 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.

The Governor finding it not fit, for many reasons, to seat himself so yet so high in the River, resolved to returne backe againe, and to take a more exact view of the lower parts, 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 Capitaine Fleet (who knew well the Countrey) to a River on the North-side of Patomack river, within 4. or 5. leagues from the mouth thereof, which they called Saint Georges River. They went up this river about 2. Leagues, and anchored at the Towne of Roacomaco: from whence the Indians of that part of the Countrey, are called the Roacomacos:

At their comming to this place, the Governor went on shoare, and treated friendly with
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with the weromance there, and acquainted him with the intent of his comming thither, to which hee made little answere (as it is their manner, 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 laid on boords) and the next day, went to shew him the country, and that day being spent in viewing the places about that town, and the fresh waters, which there are very plentifull, and excellent good (but the maine rivers are salt) the Governor determined to make the first Colony there, and to 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 fortifed; as with little difficultie, it will be defended from any enemie.

To make his entry peaceable and safe, hee thought fit to present the weromance and the wives 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 hee and his company should dwell in one part of their Towne, and reserued the other for them-selves,
selues; and those Indians that dwelt in that part of the Towne, which was allotted for the English, freely left them their houses, and some corn that they had begun to plant: It was also agreed between them, that at the end of harvest 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 same; and thus upon the 27. day of March, Anno Domini, 1634. the Governor took possession of the place, and named the Towne Saint Marias.

There was an occasion that much facilitated their treaty with these Indians, which was this: The Sasquehanocks (a warlike people that inhabit betweene Chesapeake bay, and Delaware bay) did usually 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 Tocomaco fearing, had the yeere before our arrivall there, made a resolution, for their safety, to remove themselves higher into the Countrey where it was more populous, and many of them were gone thither before the English arrived.

Three dayes after their coming to Tocomaco the Arke with the two Pinnaces arived there.
The Indians much wondered 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 mean time they lay aboard the ship: They had not beene there many dayes before Sir John Harwicke, the governor of Virginia came thither to visit them. Also some Indian Weromances, and many other Indians from severall parts came to see them, amongst others the Weromance of Patuxent came to visit the Governour, and being brought into the great Cabin of the ship, was placed betweene the Governour of Virginia, and the Governour of Maryland, and a Patuxent Indian that came with him, coming into the Cabin, and finding the Weromance thus sitting betweene the two Governours, started backe, fearing the Weromance was surprized, and was ready to have leapt overboard, and could not be persuaded to come into the Cabin, untill the Weromance came himselfe unto him; for he remembered how the said Weromance had formerly beene taken prisoner by the English of Virginia.

After they had finished the store-house, and unladded the ship, the Governour thought fit to bring the Colours on shore, which were attened by all the Gentlemen, and the rest of the Servants in armes; who received the Colours with
with a volley of shot, which was answered by the Ordnance from the ships; At this Cere-
mony were present, the Werowances of Patuxent, and Yeacomaco, with many other Indians; and
the Werowance of Patuxent hereupon took occasion to advise the Indians of Yeacomaco to be
careful to keep the league that they had made with the English. He stayed with them
dayes, and used many Indian Compliments, and at his departure he said to the Go-
vornor. "I love the English so well, that if "they should go about to kill me, if I had but "so much breath as to speake; I would com-
mand 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 store of Indian Corne, from the Barbado's, which at
their first arrivall they began to use (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 there-
of 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 Natives having no
knowledge of the use of money;) whereof they
told them such plenty, as that they sent 1000
bushells of it to New England, to provide them.
some salt-fish, and other commodities which they wanted.

During the time that the Indians had by the English at Roacomaco, they went daily to hunt with them for Deer and Turkeys, whereof some they gave them for Presents, and the meaner sort would sell them to them, for knives, beads and the like: Also of Fish, 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 coming thus to settle upon an Indian Towne, where they found ground cleared to their hands, gave them opportunity (although they came late in the yeere) to plant some Corne, and to make them gardens, which they sowd with English seeds of all sorts, and they prospered exceeding well. They also made what haste they could to finish their houses; but before they could accomplish all these things, one Captaine Cleyburne (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 Roacomaco were Spaniards and his enemies; and by this means 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 works, and to finish their Fort, which they did within the space of one moneth; where they mounted some Ordnance, and furnished it with some murherers, and such other means 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 they ceased not to procure to put these jealousies out of the Natives minds, by treating and using them in the most courteous manner they could, and at last prevailed therein, and settled a very sime peace and friendship with them. They procured from Virginia, Hogges, Poultreys, and some Cowes, and some male cattell, which hath given them a foundation for breed and increase; and whoso desiers it, may furnish himselfe with store of Cattell from thence, but the hogges and Poultreys are already increased in Maryland, to a great stocke, sufficient to serve the Colone very plentifully. They have also set up a Water-mill for the grinding of Corne, adjoyning to the Towne.

Thus within the space of six moneths, was laid the foundation of the Colonic in Maryland; and whosoever intends now to goe thither
ther, shall finde the way so troden, that he 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 Countrie 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, Virginia, and other places, which are vielfull, both for profit and pleasure: and without boast-thing it may be said, that this Colony hath arrived to more in five moneths, then Virginia did in as many yeeres. If any man say, they are beholding to Virginia 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 confess it, and acknowledge themselves glad that Virginia is so neere a neighbour, and that it is so well stord 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.
The precedent discourse gives you to understand, how the first Colony late down in Maryland, what progress 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 seared 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.

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 to shelter them, and their people were enforced
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 feldome lasts long; this last Win-
ter was the coldest that had beene knowne in
many yeres: but the yeree 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 Win-
ter, both their Cattell and Hoggs kept them-
selves in the woods, without any fodder, or o-
ther helpe, and the Hoggis 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, Guits, 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
Country, is betwenee two Capes, which are
distant each from other, about 7 or 8 leagues,
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 least 200 miles, and
is called Chesapeack Bay, and runneth Norther-
ly: Into this Bay fall many goodly navigable
Rivers,
Rivers, the chiefest whereof is Patomack, where the Colony is now seated. It's navigable for 140 miles, it begins to be fresh about 2 leagues 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 easy to be defended, by reason of the Islands, and other places of advantage, that may command it, from thence, until you come to the head of the Bay, there are no more Rivers that are inhabited: There dwell the Susquehanocks, upon a River that is not navigable for our Boates, by reason of Sholes and Rockes; but they passe it in *Canoes; At the entrance thereof, there is an Island which will command that River. Upon the East side of this Bay lie very many Islands which are not inhabited, where are store of Deere.

On the Eastern shore of the Country, which lieth upon the maine Ocean, are sundry small Creekes, and one likely to prove a very commodious harbour, called Matapongo; near the mouth whereof, lieth an Island of about 20 miles in length, and thence about 6 leagues more Northerly, another Island called Chingote; and about 4 leagues beyond that, to the North, opens another very large faire Bay, called Delamare Bay. This Bay is about 8 leagues wide at the entrance, and into it, there falls a very
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 hark more of Springs and small Brookes: The Woods for the most part are free from under-wood, so that a man may travell on horsebacke, almost any-where, or hunt for his recreation.
CHAP. III.

The Commodities which this Country affords naturally.

His Country 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 Saxafiras, Gummes, and Balsam. 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 ealed the paine presently. They have other rootes fit for dyes, wherewith they make colours to paint themselues.
The Timber of these parts is very good, and in abundance, is most full 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, Chestnut, Elm, Ash, and Popler, all which are for Building, and Husbandry. Also there are divers sorts of Fruit-trees, as Mulberries, Persimmons, with severall other kind of Pluymes, and Vines, in great abundance. The Mast and the Chestnuts, and what rootes they find in the woods, doe feede the Swine verie 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 April; Mulberries in May; and Raspeberries in June; Maracocks which is somewhat like a Limon, are ripe in August.

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

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

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

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

The Sea, the Bayes of Chesepeack, and Delaware, and generally all the Rivers, doe abound with Fishe of several sorts; for many of them we have no English names: There are Whales, Sturgeons very large and good, and in great abundance; Grampus, Porpuses, Mullets, Ttouts, Soules, Place, Mackerell, Perch, Crabs, Oysters, Cockles, and Mussels; But above all these, the fish that have no English names, are the best except the Sturgeons: There is also a fish like the Thornebacke in England, which hath a tail a yard long, wherein are thistle 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 Tode-fish, which will swell till it be ready to burst, if it be taken out of the water.

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

The soile generally is very rich, like that which is about Cheeswike 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 sifted 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 ranknesse thereof, it will not be fit for any English graine; and under that, there is found good loame, whereof 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.

**C H A P.**
CHAP. III.

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

He that well considers the situation of this Countrey, and finds it placed betwixt *Virginia* and *New-England*, cannot but, by his own reason, conclude that it must needs participate of the natural commodities of both places, and be capable of those which industry brings into either, the distances being so small between them: you shall find in the Southern parts of *Maryland*, all that *Virginia* hath naturally; and in the Northern parts, what *New-England* produceth; and he that reads Captaine *John Smith* shall see at large discoursed what is in *Virginia*, and in Master *William Wood*, who this yeere hath written a trea-
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 sort of Pulse, which we call Pease and Beans, that are very good. This Corne yeelds a great increase, so doth the Pease and Beans: One man may in a season, well plant so much as will yeeld a hundred busheles of this Corne, 40 busheles of Beans 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 melons, Watermelons, Cun-cumbers, with all sorts of garden Roots and Herbes, as Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Cabbages Rodish, with many more; and in Virginia they have sowed English Wheate and Barley, and it yeelds twicse 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 prof-
fit and pleasure thereby: They have Peares, Apples, and several sorts of Plumes, Peaches in abundance, and as good as those of Italy; so are the Melons and Pumpsions: Apricocks, Figgis and Pomegranates prosper exceedingly; they have lately planted Orange and Limon trees which thrive very well; and in fine, there is scarce any fruit that grows in England, France, Spain, or Italy, but hath been tried there, and prospers well. You may there also have Hemp and Flax, Pitch and Tarre, with little labour; it's apt for Rape-seed, and Annis-seed, Woad, Madder, Saffron, &c. There may be had, Silke-wormes, the Countrie being store 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 be built, without requiring any materials from other parts: Clapboard, Wainscott, Pipe-staves and Mafts for ships the woods will afford plentifully. In fine, Butter and Cheese, Porke and Bacon, to transport to other countries 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, apparently will grow there) it were sufficient to enrich the inhabitants.
CHAP. V.

Of the Natural disposition of the Indians which Inhabit the parts of Maryland where the English are seated: And their manner of living.

He that hath a Curiosity to know all that hath been observed of the Customs and manners of the Indians, may find large discourses thereof in Captaine Smith's Booke of Virginia, and Mr. woods of New-England: but he that is desirous to goe to Maryland, shall here find enough to informe him of what is necessary for him to know touching them.
By Captaine Smith, and many other Relations you may be informed, that the People are War-like, and have done much harme to the English, and thereby are made very terrible. Others say that they are a base and cowardly People, and to be contemned; and it is thought by some who would be esteemed State-men, that the only point of policy that the English can use, is, to destroy the Indians, or to drive them out of the Countrie, 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 than the English, and want not courage; but the odds we have of them in our weapons, keeps them in awe, otherwise they would not fly from the English, as they have done in the time of Wars with those of Virginia, and out of that respect, a small number of our men being armed, will allure upon a great troop 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 error. Experience hath taught us, that by kind and faire usage, the Natives are not onely become peaceable, but also friendly, and have upon all occasions performed as many friendly Offices to the English in Maryland, and New-England, as any neigh-
bour or friend uses to doe in the most Civill parts of Christendome: Therefore any wise 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 themselves strong, and united in Townes, at least for a competent number, and then noe man can reasonably doubt, either sur-
prise, 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 Wromance, and is assisted by some that consult with him of the common affairs, who are called Wifoes: They have no Lawes, but the Law of Nature and discretion, by which all things are ruled, onely Custome hath introduced a law for the Succession of the Government, which is this: when a Wromance dieth, his eldest sonne succeeds, and after him the second, and so the rest, each for their living, and when all the sonnes are dead, then the sons of the Wromances eldest daughter shall succeed, and so if he have more daughters; for they
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they hold, that the issue of the daughters hath more of his blood in them than the issue of his sones. The wifes are chosen at the pleasure of the weromance, yet commonly they are cho-
en of the same family, if they be of yeeres cap-
pable: The yong men generally beare a very great respect to the elder.

They have also cockerouses that are their Captains in time of war, to whom they are very obedient; But the weromance himselfe plants Corne, makes his owne Bow and Arro wes, 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 esteeeme amongst them. The women 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 then one, as some of them have (but that is not general) then the best beloved wife performs all the offices of the house, and they take great content therein. The women also (beside the household businesse) use to make Mats, which serve to cover their houses, and for beds; also they make baskets, some of Rushes, others of Silke-grasse, 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
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 woman, wives and Coharoches, then their god will love them, all men will esteeeme of them, and they shall kill Deere, and Turkies, catch Fish, and all things shall goe well with them; but if otherwise, then shall all goe contrary: which perswasion moves 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 apparent danger of their lives.

The women remaine with their Parents untill they have husbands, 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 houses are free unto them; and the daughters untill they 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 takes care of her whom he desires to have to wife, and agrees with
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 must 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 sits at the upper end of the house, and the woman, friends lead her up, and place her by him; then all the company sit down upon masts 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 singing and dancing; (which is not unpleasant) at night the company leaves the, and commonly they live very peaceably and lovingly together; Yet it falls out sometimes, that a man puts away one wife, and takes another; then the and her children return to her friends again. They are generally very obedient to their husbands, and you seldom hear a woman speak in the presence of her husband, except he ask her some question.

This people live to a great age, which appears, in that although they marry not so young as we doe in England, yet you may see many of them great-grandfathers to children of good bigness; and continue at that age, very able
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 seldom seen that any of the men have beards, but they weare long locks, which reach to their shoulders, and some of them to their waists: they are of a comely stature, well favoured, and excellently well limbed, and seldom any deformed. In their warres, and hunting, they use Bowes and Arrows (but the Arrows are not poysoned, as in other places.) The Arrow-heads are made of a Flint-stone, the top of a Deares horn, or some Fish-bone, which they fasten with a sort of glue, which they make. They also use in warres, a short club of a cubite long, which they call a Tomahawk.

They live for the most part in Townes, like Countrye Villages in England; Their houses are made like our Arbours, covered some with matts, others with barke of trees, which defend them from the injury of the weather: The fires are in the midst of the house, and a hole in the top for the smoke 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 Justice
Justice each to other, for it is never heard of, that those of a Nation will rob or steal one from another; and the English doe often trust them with truck, to deal for them as factors, and they have performed it very justly: Also they have sent letters by them to Virginia, and into other parts of the Countrey, unto their servants that have been trading abroad, and they have delivered them, and brought back an answer thereof unto those that sent them. Also their conversation each with other, is peaceable, and free from all scurrilous 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 Adventurers 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 served 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 sat the Council to heare causes,
causes, and the Indians seeing such an assembly, asked what it meant? Answere was made, there was held a Match-comaro (which the Indians call their place of Counsell) the Indian replying, that they all talke at once, but wee doe not so in our Match-comaro.

Their attire is decent and modest; about their waists, 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 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 chains and bracelets of beades, some of the better sort of them, weare ropes of Pearle about their neckes, and some hanging in their eares, which are of a large sort, but spoyled with burning the Oysters in the fire, and the rude boiling 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 worlomance of Paschatoway desir'd the Governor to send 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 Wegetherance of Patuxent, goes more frequently in English Attire; so doth hee of Portoback, and many others that have bought Clothes of the English: These Wegetherances 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 Com, 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, he burns part of the sacrifice, and then eats of them: then the People that are present, eat also, and until the Ceremony be performed, they will not touch one bit thereof: They hold the Immortality of the soule, and that there is a place of joy, and another of torment after death: and that those which kill, steal, or lye, shall goe to the place of torment, but those which doe no harme, to the good place; where they shall have all sorts of pleasure.

It happened the last yeere, that some of the Sasquevanocks and the Winconess (who are enemies) met at the Island of Monoponson, where Captain...
Captaine Cleborne liveth, they all came to trade, and one of the Sasquehanocks did an Injury to a Wicomeffe, whereat some of Clebornes people that saw it, did laugh. The Wicomefses seeing themselves 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 Clebornes People, and some of his Cattle; about two moneths after this was done, the Wicomefses sent a messenger unto his Lordships Governor, to excurse the fact, and to offer satisfaction for the harme that was done to the English. The Wicomeffe that came with the message, brought in his company an Indian, of the Towne of Patuxent, which is the next neigbouring Towne unto the English at Saint Maries, with whom they have good correspondence, and bee spake to the Governor in this manner.

I am a Native of Patuxent, as this man (whom you know) can tell you, true it is, I married a wife amongst the Wicomefses, 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 Monaconson; and hope you will not make the rash act of a few young men, (which was done in heat) a quarrell to their Nation,
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 return 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 surprize, 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 answere to the Wicomeffe, 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 doe with them as I shall thinke fit, and likewise that you remove all such things as you 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 Wicomeffes.

The Wicomeffe after a little pause, replied; It is the manner amongst us Indians, that if any such like accident happen, wee doe redeem the life of a man that is so slaine, with a 100 armes length of Roanoke (which is a sort of Beades
(36)

Beades that they make, and use for money) and since that you are beere strangers, and come into our Countrey, you should rather conforme your felues to the Customes of our Countrey, then impole yours upon us; But as for the second matter, I know nothing of it, nor can give any answer thereunto.

The Governor then told him; It seemes you come not sufficiently instructed in the business which wee have with the Wicomeeses, therefore tell them what I have said, and that I expect a speedy answer, and to dismiss him.

It fell in the way of my discourse, to speake of the Indian money of those parts. It is of two sorts, Wompongag and Roanoke; both of them are made of a Fish-shell, that they gather by the Sea side. Wompongag is of the greater sort, and Roanoke of the lesser, and the Wompongag is three times the value of Roanoke; and these terme as Gold and Silver doe here; they shatter also one commoditie for another, and are very glad of traffike and commerce, so farre as to supply their necessities: They shew no great desire of heaping wealth, yet some they will have to be buried 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,
full, 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 served, his Majesties Empire enlarged by the addition of many thousand Subjects, as well as of large Territories, our Nation honoured, and the Planters themselves enriched by the traffick and commerce which may be had with them; and in many other things, they may be useful, but prejudiciall they cannot be, if it be not through their owne faults, by negligence of fortifying themselves, and not conferring military discipline.

____________________________________________________

F     Chap.
CHAP. VI.

Conditions propounded by the Lord Baltimore, to such as shall goe, or adventure into Maryland.

I.

H A T person forever, subject to our sovereign Lord the King of England, shall be at the charge to transport into the Province of Maryland, himselfe or his deputy, with any number of able men, between the ages of 18 and 50, each man being provided in all things necessary for a Plantation (which, together with their transportation, will amount to about 20 l. a man, as by an estimate hereafter following may appear) there shall be assigned unto every such adventurer,
(23.)

Turer, for every five 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 heirs, and assigns for ever, with all such royalties and privileges, as are usually belonging to Mannors in England; rendering and paying yerely unto his Lordship, and his heirs for every such Mannor, a quit rent of 20 shillings, (to be paid in the Commodities of the Coun-try) 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 assign'd to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, for himselfe, 100 acres of good land within the said Province, and for and in respect of every such servant, 100 acres more, be holden of his Lordship in freehold, paying therefore, a yerely quit rent of 2 shillings for every hundred acres, in the Commodities of the Country.

III.

Any married man that shall transport him-
(40)

Selfe, his wife and children, shall have assigned unto him, his heires and assigns 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.

III. Any woman that shall transport her selfe or any children, under the age of sixe 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.
Chap. VII.

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

His Country of Maryland, lieth from England to the Southwest, about 1200 leagues by Sea: the voyage is sometimes performed thither in 5 or 6 weeks; but ordinarily it is two months voyage, and oftner within that time then beyond it. The returne from thence to England, is ordinarily made in a moneth, and seldom exceeds five weeks.

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, and to prepare ground sufficient to plant in the spring following. But there is conveniency of passage thither in most months of the yeere; and any one that will send unto Mr. Peasleys, or Master Morgan's 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.

F3 A
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 Victuals.

For one man, for a yeere,

1 s d

Imprimis, eight bushells of meale—2 8 0
Item, two bushells of Oatmeale—0 9 0
Item, one bushell of Pease—0 4 0
Item, one gallon of Oyle—0 3 6
Item, two gallons of Vinegar—0 3 0
Item, one gallon of Aquavitæ—0 2 6
Item, one bushell of Bay-falt—0 2 0
Item, in Sugar, Spice and Fruit—0 6 8

Summ.——3 17 8

In Apparrell.

For one man,

1 s d

Item, two Mummeth caps or hats—0 4 0
Item, three falling Bands—0 1 3
Item,
(27.)

Item, three shirts ———— 0-7-6
Item, one Waistcoat ———— 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 coat — 0-15-0
Item, three pairs of stockings ———— 0-4-0
Item, sixe pairs 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.

For two men.

1—s—d

Item, two pairs of Canvas sheets — 0-16-0
Item, seven ells of Canvas to
make a bed and boulster ———— 0-8-0
to be fill'd in the country
Item, one Rugg for a bed ———— 0-8-0
Item, five ells of course Canvas
to make a bed at Sea, to bee ———— 0-4-0
fill'd with straw
Item, one course Rugg at Sea — 0-6-0

Summ. ———— 2-2-0

whereof one mans part is, ———— 1-1-0

In
In Armes.

For one man,

\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Item, one musket} & 1 - 0 - 0 \\
\text{Item, 10 pound of Powder} & 11 - 0 \\
\text{Item, 40 pound of Lead, Bullets} & 4 - 0 \\
\text{Pistoll and Goose shot, of each for some} & 5 - 0 \\
\text{Item, one sword} & 5 - 0 \\
\text{Item, one belt} & 1 - 0 \\
\text{Item, one bandelee and flaske} & 2 - 0 \\
\text{Item, in Match} & 2 - 6 \\
\text{Summ.} & 2 - 5 - 6
\end{array}\]

In Tooles.

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

\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Item, 5 broad Howes, at 2 s. a piece} & 0 - 10 - 0 \\
\text{Item, 5 narrow Howes, at 1 s. 6 d. a piece} & 0 - 6 - 8 \\
\text{Item, 2 broad Axes, at 3 s. 8 d. a piece} & 0 - 7 - 0 \\
\text{Item, 5 Felling Axes, at 1 s. 6 d. a piece} & 0 - 7 - 0 \\
\text{Item, 2 Steele Hand-fawes, at 1 s. 4 d.} & 2 - 8 \\
\text{Item, 2 Two-handfawes at 5 s.} & 0 - 10 - 0 \\
\text{Item, a Whip-faw set and filed, with boxe, file and wret} & 0 - 10 - 0 \\
\text{Item, 2 Hammers, at 1 s. 2 d.} & 2 - 0 \\
\text{Item, 3 Shovells, at 1 s. 6 d.} & 4 - 6 \\
\end{array}\]
(45.)

Item, 3 Spades, at 1 s. 6 d. ——- 0 ——- 4 —— 6
Item, 2 Awgs, at 6 d. ——- 0 ——- 1 —— 0
Item, 6 Chiffells, at 6 d. ——- 0 ——- 3 —— 0
Item, 2 Piercers hooked, at 4 d. ——- 0 ——- 0 —— 8
Item, 3 Gimlets, at 2 d. ——- 0 ——- 0 —— 6
Item, 2 Hatchets, at 1 s. 2 d. ——- 0 ——- 3 —— 0
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, Nails 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 —- 5 —- 8

Household Implements.

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

Item, one Iron pot ——- 0 ——- 7 —— 0
Item, one Iron Kettle ——- 0 ——- 6 —— 0
Item, one large Fryling-pan ——- 0 ——- 2 —— 6
Item, one Grid iron ——- 0 ——- 1 —— 6
Item, two Skillets ——- 0 ——- 5 —— 0
Item, one Spit ——- 0 ——- 2 —— 0
Items, Platters, Dishes, and spoones 
   of wood ——- 0 ——- 4 —— 0

Summ. —- 1 —- 8 —— 0

whereof one mans part is, —- 0 ——- 4 —— 8

G

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In prmis</td>
<td>In Victualls</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>In apparell</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>In bedding</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>In Armes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>In tooles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>In household Implements</td>
<td></td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Case to put his goods in</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Freight for his goods at halfe a tunne</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>For his Victuall, and passage by Sea</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. 15. 4

Of which charge, the Adventurer having the greatest part of it in provision & goods; in case any servant die by the way, or shortly after his comming thither, the goods of that servant being sold in the Countrey, will returne all his charge againe, with advantage.
(47.)

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

One man may at the season plant so much corn, as ordinarily yields of Wheel 100 bushels, worth upon the place, at two shillings a bushell.

\[
\begin{align*}
10 & \quad 0 \\
100 & = 10 & = 0
\end{align*}
\]

Of Beans and Pease, 20 bushels, worth at three shillings a bushell.

\[
\begin{align*}
2 & \quad 0 \\
20 & = 3 & = 0
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
20 & \quad 0 \\
800 & = 2 & = 0
\end{align*}
\]

The same man may within the same yeere, in the winter, make 4000 of Pipe-staves, worth upon the place four pound the thousand.

\[
\begin{align*}
16 & \quad 0 \\
4000 & = 4 & = 0
\end{align*}
\]

Besides all their other labours in building, fencing, clearing of ground, raising of Cattell, gardening, &c.
If a man's labour be employed in Hemp 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 lend shipping to those parts, who will buy off these Commodities at the aforesaid rates, in as great a quantity, as they shalbe able to make ready for them; because they yeeld a great increase of profit in other Countreys, which the Planters themselves may make advantage of to themselves, if they have shipping, and thinke fit to deale in such a kind of trade. As for instance, a 1000. of Pipe-Flaves, which are rated upon the place at foure pound, being carried to the Canaryes, will yeeld 15. or 20. l. Where 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 multiply exceedingly, ask little tendance, and lesse charge of keeping in that Countrey, so abounding with Masts, Chestnuts, &c. For Purke 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 Adventurers memory, of such things as he may (if he please) carry with him, either for his owne better accommodation (on Ship-board, or for some time after his arrival in Maryland) or for trade, according to his ability.

Provision for Ship-board.


Provision for trade in Virginia, or Maryland.

If he be minded to furnish himselfe with

G 3 Cattell
Cattell in Virginia, his best way is to carry a superfluity of wollen, or linnen cloth, callicoes, sayes, hatts, shooes, flockings, 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 with all. About 4. or 5. Pound laid out heere in commodities, will there buy a Cow; and betwenee 20. and 30. shillings, a breeding Sow. The like Commodities will furnish him either there, or in Maryland, with Hoggess, 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 Hatchets, Howcs, and Axcs, to trade with the men for Venison, Fish, Turkies, Corne, Pawnees to store a Parke, &c.

Provision for his House.

Iron, and Locks, and Hinges, and bolts; &c. Mustard-seede, Claiffe and Leade for his windowes, Mault for beere, a Hogshead 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 cheesse: a good Mastiff, &c.

Provision
Provision for Husbandry.

Seede Wheate, Rice, Barley, and Oates (the best way to preserve it from heating at sea, is to carry it in the ear) Kernels of Peares and Apples (especially of Pepins, Pearmaines, and Dufons) for the making hereafter of Cider, and Perry; the stones and seeds of all those fruits and roots, and herbs, which he designeth to have. Good store of clover grasse seede, to make good meadow.

Provision for Fishing and Fowling.

Instruments, necessaries for a boaste of 3 or 4. Tunne, as Spikes, Nayles, Pitch, Tarre, Occome, Canuis for a layle, Ropes, Anchor, Iron for the Ruther: Fishing-lines for Cod and Macrilis, &c. Cod-hookes, and Macrill-hookes, a Seane or Basse-net, Herring-netts, Leade, Fowling-pieces of five foote; Powder and Shott, and Flint Stones; a good Water-Spaniel, &c.

Adirex-
A direction for choice of servants.

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, Ship-wright, Boate-wright, Wheele-wright, Brick-maker, Brick-layer, Potter; one that can cleave Lath and Pale, and make Pipe-flaves, &c. A Joiner, 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 beneficial enough to his Master.

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

The
The forme of binding a servant.

This Indenture made the day of
in the
yeere of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles, &c.
betweene of the one
party, and
other party, Witnesseth, that the said
doeth 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 arrival in Maryland, and after for and
during the terme of yeeres, in such
service and employment as he the said
his assignes shall there im-
ploy him, according to the custome of the Countrey
in the like kind. In consideration whereof, the said
doeth promise
and grant, to and with the said
to pay for his passage, and to
find him with Meat, Drinke, Apparell and Lodg-
ing, 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, according to the order of the countrey. In
witness whereof, the said
hath hereunto put his hand and seal, the day and
yeere above written.

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of H The
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 addc encouragements of another nature (as he shall see caufe) rather then to want such unfull men.

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

Shipped by the grace of God in good order, and well conditioned by

upon the good Ship, called the

whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage

and now riding at anker in the

and by Gods grace, bound for

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

assignes, paying fraught for

the
the said goods
with primeage and avarage accustomed. In wit-
ness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said ship
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of the
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 safe-
ty. Amen. Dated in

There is order taken for convenient houses
to be set up at Saint Maries, where all strangers
may at their first coming bee entertained,
with lodging and other fitting accommodati-
ons, for themselves and their goods, till they
can better provide for themselves.
The names of the Gentlemen adventurers that are gone in person to this Plantation.

Leonard Calver, the governor, his Lordships brothers.
George Calver.
Jerome Hawley, Esq.; Commissioners.
Thomas Cornwallis, Esq.

(Baronet.
Richard Gerard, son to Sir Thomas Gerard Knight and Edward Wintour, sons of the Lady Anne Wintour.
Freder Wintour.
Henry Wiseman, son to Sir Thomas Wiseman Knight.
John Saunders.
Edward Cranfield.
Henry Greene.
Nicholas Fairfax.
John Baxter.
Thomas Dorrell.
Captaine John Hill.
John Medcalf.
William Saire.