A TRUE & EXACT

HISTORY

Of the Island of

BARBADOES.

Illustrated with a Map of the Island, as also the
Principal Trees and Plants there, set forth in
their due Proportions and Shapes, drawn out by
their several and respective Scales.

Together with the Ingenio that makes the Sugar, with
the Plots of the several Houses, Rooms, and other places, that
are used in the whole process of Sugar-making; viz. the Grinding-
room, the Boyling-room, the Filling-room, the Curing-
house, Still-house, and Furnaces;
All cut in Copper.

By RICHARD LIGON, Gent.

LONDON,

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true & exact history of the island of Barbadoes
A TRUE AND EXACT
HISTORY
OF THE ISLAND OF
BARBADORES

Having been cenfur'd by some (whose Judgements
I cannot control, and therefore am glad to allow)
for my weakness and Indiscretion, that having ne-
ever made proof of the Sea's operation, and the se-
veral faces that worry Element puts on, and the chan-
ges and chances that happen there, from Smooth to
Rough, from Rough to Raging Seas, and High going
Billows, (which are killing to some Constitutions,) I shoul'd in the last
Scene of my life, undertake to run so long a Race as from England to
the Barbadoes; And truly I shoul'd without their help conclude my self
guilty of that Cenfur, had I not the refuge of an old Proverb to fly
to, which is, [Need makes the old Wife trot] for having loit (by a Bar-
barous Riot) all that I had gotten by the painful travels and cares of
my youth, by which means I was stript and rifled of all I had, left de-
stitute of a subsistence, and brought to such an Exigent, as I must
fly or stay; and looking about for friends, who are the best support-
ers in so staggering a condition, found none, or very few, whom griefs
and afflictions had not depri'd, or worn out, Banishment abroad, or
Death devou'd; so that in stead of these near and Native com-
forters, I found my self a stranger in my own Country; and therefore
resolv'd to lay hold on the first opportunity that might convoy me to
any other part of the World, how far distant now, rather than abide
here. I continued not many weeks in this expectation, when a friend,
as willing to shift his ground as I, gave me an Overture which I accep-
ted, and so upon the sixteenth day of June, 1647, we embark'd in the
Downs, on the good ship called the Achilles; a vessel of 350 tons,
the Master Thomas Croydor of London, & no sooner were we all aboard,
but we presently weighed Anchor, and put to Sea; in fo cold weather
The Lemon tree is much better shape'd and larger, but this fruit is but here and there, straggling in the Island. I have seen some of the fruit large, and very full of juice, with a fragrant smell; the leaves both of these, and the Orange trees, I shall not need to mention being so well known in England.

The Lime tree is like a thick Holly bush in England, and as full of prickers; if you make a hedge of them, about your house, 'tis sufficient proof against the Negroes; whose naked bodies cannot possibly enter it, and it is an extraordinary fence against Cattle; it commonly grows seven or eight foot high, extremely thick of leaves and fruit, and of prickers; the leaves not unlike those of a Lemon tree, the fruit so like as not to be discerned, at the distance of three yards, but only that 'tis less, but in the taste of the rind and juice, extremely different, much fitter for sauce than the Lemon, but not so good to eat alone.

The Prickled apple, grows on a tree extremely thick leaf'd, and those leaves large, and of a deep green, that it much unlike the leaf of a Walnut tree in England; this fruit is shape'd like the heart of an Ox, and much about that bigness; a faint green on the outside, with many prickers on it, the taste very like a mustard Lemon.

The next in order, shall be the prickled pear, much purer in taste and better form'd; the fruit being not unlike in shape to a Greenfield pear, and of a faint green, intermixed with some yellow near the stalk, but the body of a mixt red, partly Crimson, partly Stammell, with prickled spots of yellow, the end of it growing somewhat larger than the middle, at which end, is a round spot of a murrey colour, the breadth of an inch, and circular with a Centre in the middle, and a small circle about it, and from that circle within, lines drawn to the utmost extent of that round Murrey spot, with faint circles between the small circle and the largest, upon that Murrey spot.

These lines and circles, of a colour no more different in lightness from the murrey, than only to be discerned, and a little yelower colour.

The Pomegranate is a beautiful tree, the leaves small, with a green mixt with Olive colour, the blossom large, well shape'd, and of a pure Scarlet colour; the fruit not to large there, as those we have from Spain. The young trees being set in rows, and planted thick make a very good hedge, being elipt even as a top with Garden thorns. The fruit is very well known to you, and therefore I shall need say nothing of that, and these are all the remarkable fruits that grow on trees, and are proper to this Island, that I can remember, though I believe there are many more.

The Papa is but a small tree, her bark of a faint willow colour, her leaves large, and of the shape of the Physick nut tree, but of the colour of her own bark, the branches grow out four or five of one height, and spread almost level, from the place where they bud out;...
the green stem, the other in order to make a well shap'd Top, to so beautiful a stem. The branches sprout forth from the middle, or in their last part of the tree, one at once; and that wrap up so close as 'tis rather like a Pike than a branch with leaves, and that Pike always bends towards the East; but being opened by the Sun's heat spreads the leaves abroad, at which time the outmost or eldest branch or sprig below withers and hangs down, and pulls within the film that bears it, and so both it and the film which holds it turn up of a russet colour and hang down like a dead leaf, till the wind blows them off; by which time the Pike above is become a branch, with all its leaves opened; then comes forth another Pike, and then the next outmost branch and film below, falls away as the former, and so the tree grows so much higher, as that branch took room, and so a Pike and a dead leaf, a pike and a dead leaf, till she be advanced to her full height, which will not be till 100 years be accomplished: about thirty or forty years old, the will bear fruit, but long before that time, changes her shape, her belly being leaffened partly by the multiplicity of roots, she shoots down into the earth (natur foreseeing how great a weight they were to bear, and how great a stress they were to suffer, when the winds take hold of so large a head, as they were to be crowned with) and partly by thrusting out fatuence and substance, to raise and advance the stem or body (for out of this belly which is the store-house of all this good it comes) so that now she becomes taper, with no more leaffening than a well shap'd arrow, and full out as fruit, her body then being of a bright Ash colour, with some dapples of green, the films a top retaining their smoothness and greenness, only a little variation in the shape, and that is a little swelling near the place that touches the stem or body, not much unlike an Urimal, so that the swelling that was in the body, is now railed up to the films or skins above. But at this age, the branches stand not so upright, as when the tree was in her minority, but has as great beauty in the frowning and declension, as she had in the rising of her branches, when her youth thrusts them forth with greater violence and vigour, and yet they had then some little frowning near the points. And now there is an addition to her beauty by two green faddles, or supporters, that rise out of her sides, near the place where the films join to the tree, and they are about three foot long, small at the place from whence they grow, but bigger upwards, purely green, and not unlike the Iron that Gladiers use to melt their Sawder with.

One grows on one side of the tree, the other on the other side; and between these two of the same height, on either side the tree, a bush upon which the fruit grows, which are of the bigness of large French grapes, some green, some yellow, some purple, and when they come to be purple, they are ripe, and in a while fall down, and then the yellow becomes purple, and the green yellow; and so take their turns, till the tree gives over bearing. These fruits we can hardly come by being of so great a height, nor is it any great matter: for the taste is not pleasant; but the Hogs find them very agreeable to their palates.
them (unless towards the points) two foot long, that part which touches the stalk, being, but strong enough to bear the leaves, and hath a little short stalk, to which the leaf grows, which leaf is as exactly form'd as the stalk, growing by degrees, to make two inches broad in the middle, and lodging that breadth insensibly to the point. These leaves are thin, but tough enough to endure the strongest wind that blowes, without being broken, and not above four inches distant one from another; which multiplicity of leaves, makes the beauty of the tree the fuller. About the time this tree parts with her belly, & grows to a slender kind of shape, she draws up amongst her roots some of the soyle that bred her, about two foot higher than the level of ground that is near it; and by reason it is held in by an infinity of small roots, that come from the body, it there remains firm, and falls not down; the outside of this earth is about a foot round about, broader than the Diameter of the Tree, so that if the Diameter of the Tree be a foot the Diameter of this earth is three foot at top, but somewhat more below; for the sides are not so steep as to hold one breadth above and below. If this earth were beautiful, smooth, and large enough, it might be called the Pedestal to that Corinthian Pillar, the Palmeto Royal. But what is wanting in the Pedestal is supplied in the dimensions of the Pillar; for, the Corinthian Pillar is allowed for length but nine of her own Diameters, and this will not Ask leave to take 150, which makes her the more beautiful, since the strength she hath, is able to support the weight she bears: And for the Architrave, Priye, and Cornice, they are not to be compared to the beauty of the head of this Pillar, together with the fruit and supporters. And I believe, if Ptolemy himself had ever been where this Pillar grew, he would have chang'd all his deckings and garnishings of Pillars, according to the form of this. And though the Corinthian Pillar be a Column Latively deckt, like a Carthesian, and therein participating (as all inventions do) of the place where they were first born; (Corinth having been without controversy, one of the wantonneft Towns in the world) yet, this wants nothing of her beauty, and yet is stait, which makes her the more admirable, and the more worthy to be prized. One thing more I have to say of this Tree, which is not only the Root that brings forth all this beauty, but the root of much admiration and wonder; that, being a tree of that height, bearing a top of so vast an extent, as from the point of the branches on one side, to the point of the stalk on the other side, to be 78 foot, upon which the wind cannot but have a main power and force, yet, I never saw any of them blown down, nor any root of this Tree bigger than a Swans quill: but there are many of them, and they fasten themselves in the Rocks, which hold them very firm. The wood of this Tree is so extreme hard, and tough withal, as most of the axes that are employed to fell them, are broken in the work; and they are well enough serv'd for cutting down such beauty. The use our Planters made of them at first coming, before they knew how to make shingles, was to saw the bodies of these trees to such length, as might reach to the sidewalk of the Roofs, of
A True and Exact History

Cucumber. Having inflam’d this leaf with a burning heat, it is fit to apply a
Cooler, let it fall on fire; and that is such a one, as is cold in the third
degree, a Cucumber, of which kind we have excellent good; from the
beginning of November, to the end of February: but after that, the wea-
ter grows too hot. They serve as Sallets cold, with Oyle, Vinegar,
and Peppers; and hot, being stewed, or fryed, of which we make
Sauce for Mutton, Pork, Turkeys, or Muscovia Ducks. Geese I
ever saw but two in the Island; and those were at the Governors
house.

Melons. Millions we have likewise for those four months; but before or af-
after, the weather is too hot. They are for the most part larger than
here in England. I have seen them cut four inches thick; they eat mo-
ister then here they do, which makes them the less wholesome. We
take no other care (after the seeds are put into the ground) but to
weed them. I have seen of them sixteen inches long.

Water-Millian. The Water-Million there, is one of the goodliest fruits that grows.
I have seen of them big as Cloak-bag, with a suit of cloaths in its pur-
ely green, engalay’d with straw colour; and so wanton Nature is, in
depoising those figures, as though they be upon all parts of the fruit;
yet, they vary and flow so infinitely, and no inch of square or circle is
to be found upon the rind, that is like one another; and the whole
rind as smooth as polished glass. Where they put out upon the ground,
there they lie; for the Vine they grow by, has no strength to re-
move them. This fruit within is not unlike an Apple for colour, but
for taste, not like any fruit I know in England, waterish, and wall-
owing; yet the people there eat strange quantities of it, two or three
pieces, big, as if cut round about a twelve-penny loafe, an inch thick:
They hold it rareely cooling to the body, and excellent for the lone.
The seeds are of themselves strong a Purple, as to dye that part of
the fruit it touches, of the same colour; and till they do so, the fruit
is not full ripe: They account the largest best. Exceeding full of seeds
they are, which in the eating fall out with much ease, as they are not at
all troublesome.

Grapes. Grapes we have in the Island, and they are indifferently well taited,
but they are never ripe together: Some may be pickt out to make
Wine, but it will be so small a quantity, as it will not be worth the
while. There is always some green, some ripe, some rotten grapes in
the bunch.

Plantine. Though the Plantine bear not the most delicious fruit that grows
on this Island; yet, for that the is of great use, and beauty too, and for
many other rarities that the excels other Plants in, I shall endeavour
to do her right in my description. And first, for the manner of plant-
ing: we put a root into the ground, six inches deep, and in a very
short time, there will come forth three or four sprouts, whereof one has
the precedence, and holds that advantage, (as the prime Hawke does
in an Ayery.) And as this sprout grows, it springs from the intrinsic
part of the stem, and the out-leaves hang down and rot; bu
of the Island of Barbadoes.

An account of Expences arising out yearly for Cloathing, for the Christian Servants, both Men and Women, with the Wages of the principal Overseer, which shall be 50 l. sterling, or the value in such Goods as grow upon the Plantation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost 00s. 00d.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost 00s. 00d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six Shirts, at 4 s. a piece</td>
<td>1 04 0</td>
<td>Six Shirts to each man</td>
<td>1 04 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six pair of Drawers, at 2 s.</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
<td>Six pair of drawers to each man</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelve pair of Shoes, at 3 s.</td>
<td>1 16 0</td>
<td>Twelve pair of shoes, at 3 s.</td>
<td>1 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six pair of Linen or Irish Flok, at 20 d.</td>
<td>0 20 0</td>
<td>Three Monmouth Caps, at 4 s.</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Monmouth Caps, at 4 s.</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
<td>Sum total to each man</td>
<td>4 04 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two doublets of Canvas, and fix Holland bands</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
<td>Sum total of the fourteen servants by the year</td>
<td>5 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum total for each man</td>
<td>5 09 0</td>
<td>Sum total for the five Overseers</td>
<td>27 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now for the ten women servants, we will dispose of them, thus: Four to attend in the house, and those to be allowed, as followeth in the first Column, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost 00s. 00d.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost 00s. 00d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six smocks, at 4 s. a piece</td>
<td>1 04 0</td>
<td>Four smocks, at 4 s. a piece</td>
<td>0 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three petticoats, at 6 s.</td>
<td>0 18 0</td>
<td>Three petticoats, at 5 s. a piece</td>
<td>0 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three walfcoats, at 3 s.</td>
<td>0 09 0</td>
<td>Four coifs, at 12 d. a piece</td>
<td>0 24 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six coifes or caps, at 18 d. a piece</td>
<td>0 09 0</td>
<td>Twelve pair of shoes, at 3 s.</td>
<td>1 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum is</td>
<td>4 16 0</td>
<td>Sum is</td>
<td>3 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum total of the four women that attend in the house</td>
<td>19 4 0</td>
<td>Sum total of the four common women servants</td>
<td>21 06 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirty Rug Govnnes for these thirty servants, to call about them when they come home hot and weary, and to sleep in at nights, in their Hammock, at 25 s. a Govn or mantle.

Now for the Negres, which we will account to be a hundred of both Sexes, we will divide them equally: The fifty men shall be allowed yearly but three pair of Canvas Drawers a piece, which at 2 s. a pair, is 6 s.

The women shall be allowed but two petticoats a piece yearly, at 4 s. a piece, which is 8 s. yearly.

The yearly charge of the fifty men Negres, is 37 10 0.

So the yearly charge of the fifty men Negres, is 15 00 0.
The Prickled Peare

The Blossom of the Pomegranate
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http://dloc.com/UF00047629/00001/print?options=0J
The Olde Palmeto Royall

The plant here express is of the but a foot in diametre, and the bight his owne diametre; But thare have the Island, which have bin two foot 15-0 tythes theyr owne diametre,

least Magnitude being som what less than 100 tythes bin some growing upon diametre, and have bin which is 300 foot high.
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http://dloc.com/UF00047629/00001/print?options=0JJ*
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The Queen's Pine.