Wellwood Maxwell

THE

WORLD displayed;

OR, A

CURIOUS COLLECTION

OF

VOYAGES and TRAVELS,

Selected from

The WRITERS of all NATIONS.

In which the

CONJECTURES and INTERPOLATIONS

OF

Several vain *Editors* and *Translators* are expunged,

Every Relation is made concise and plain,

AND

The DIVISIONS of *Countries* and *Kingdoms* are clearly and distinctly noted.

Illustrated and Embellished

With Variety of MAPS and PRINTS

By the best HANDS.

VOL. VI.

LONDON:

Printed for J. NEWBERY, at the *Bible* and *Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*; and J. HOEY, jun. in *Skinner-Row, Dublin*. MDCCLX.

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VOYAGES round the WORLD.

The Voyage of Capt. WILLIAM DAMPIER.

from

The Voyage of Capt. WOODES ROGERS.

CHAP.

THE

THE VOYAGE OF Capt. *WILLIAM DAMPIER*, Round the WORLD.

CHAP. I.

Mr. Dampier *ſails from* Virginia, *and arrives at the Iſland of* Salt. *Some Account of that Iſland. He thence proceeds to ſeveral other of the* Cape de Verd Iſlands, *and afterwards comes to an Anchor at the Mouth of* Sherborough *River in* Guinea, *where the Ship's Crew are hoſpitably received by the Inhabitants. After which he proceeds into the South Seas; arrives at the Iſland of* Juan Fernandez, *and takes on board a* Moſkito Indian, *who had been left there alone above three Years before.*

AFTER having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral voyages, particularly in the South-Seas, Mr. *Dampier*, while at *Virginia*, aſſociated himſelf with Capt. *Cooke*, with whom he had been formerly acquainted, in order to cruize on

the *Spaniards*, and on the 23d of *August*, set sail from *Achamack* in *Virginia*, for the *Cape de Verd* islands. In their passage they met with a violent storm, which blew with prodigious fury for above a week. However they at length made the island of *Salt*, so called from its abounding in salt ponds, and the great quantities of congealed salt found there.

The island of *Salt*, is situated in 16°. north latitude, and in 19°. 33′. west longitude from the lizard, and is about nine leagues in length, and about two in breadth. The soil is extremely barren, without trees or grass, and yet a few poor goats fed upon some low shrubs which grow near the sea side. There are also here a few wild fowl, especially the flamingo, a reddish bird resembling a heron, but much larger, frequenting ponds or marshes, and being very shy, it is not easy to take them. They build their nests in the shallow parts of ponds or standing waters, by scraping the mud together into little hillocks, which taper up two feet above the surface of the water, where they leave a hole to lay their eggs in, which never exceed two, and which they hatch by covering them with their rumps, their long legs standing in the water, a position which nature has wisely made easy to them, since if they were to sit upon them the weight of their bodies would break them. The young ones can't fly, but run with such swiftness that it is not easy to catch them, nor do they come to their true shape and colour, till they are ten or eleven months old. Their flesh is lean and black, though not ill tasted, but their tongues

which

which are very large, are esteemed great dainties. They generally stand in a row close together by the side of a pond; and Mr. *Dampier* remarks, that as their feathers are nearly of the same colour, they at a distance appear like a brick wall. Mr. *Dampier* and two others hiding themselves in the evening, near a place where they resorted, killed 14 of them: The first shot being made whilst they were standing, and two others as they rose.

The inhabitants of the island amounted to no more than five or six, and yet there is a Governor, but he made a most dismal figure, for he was covered with rags: However he came on board with a present of three or four lean goats, and in return Capt. *Cooke* gave him a coat. This Governor also sold them about 20 bushels of salt for some old cloaths, and then begging a little powder, went away extremely satisfied. One of his followers unknown to him sold a sailor on board, a piece of false ambergrease, which was of a dark colour like sheep's dung, and was very soft, but had no smell.

From this island, they sailed to *St. Nicholas*, another of the *Cape de Verd* Islands, 22 leagues south-west from the former, and came to an anchor on the south-side. It is of a triangular form, the longest side to the east, being 30 leagues in length, and the other two 20 leagues each. It is mountainous and barren, but about the middle, there are fruitful valleys inhabited by the *Portugueze*, who have good vineyards and plantations. The inhabitants are of a dark swarthy complexion, and by their dress appear but in

indifferent circumſtances. However the Governor and 34 gentlemen of his company, who viſited Capt. *Cooke*, made a pretty good appearance, and were armed with ſwords and piſtols. They made the Governor a preſent of ſeveral gallons of a pale thick wine, which in taſte reſembled *Madera*.

They ſtaid here five or ſix days to ſcrub their ſhip's bottom, and in digging of wells for freſh water, and then ſailed to *Mayo*, another of the *Cape de Verd* Iſlands, where they intended to have purchaſed ſome cows and goats; but one Capt. *Bond*, a *Briſtol* man, having a ſhort time before, ſeized the Governor and ſome other gentlemen who came on board in order to trade, and after being paid the ranſom demanded for them, villanouſly carried them off; the inhabitants were ſo juſtly exaſperated at this inſtance of perfidy, that they would not permit any of Capt. *Cooke*'s men to land*.

From the *Cape de Verd* Iſlands, they ſteered to the ſouth directly for the Streights of *Magellan*, but at 10° north, the wind blowing hard from the ſouthward, they ſtood over for the *Guinea* coaſt, and in a few days came to an anchor at the mouth of *Sherborough* river, to the ſouthward of *Sierra Leona*. On the ſhore, a thick grove of trees concealed from their view, a pretty large village inhabited by negroes. The houſes were low except one in the middle, where the Captain and his crew were civilly entertained with palm wine and other refreſhments, and ſupplied with plan-

* See a particular account of the *Cape de Verd* Iſlands, in Captain *Roberts*'s Voyage.

tains,

tains, rice, fowls, honey, and ſugar-canes, at a ſmall price. Near this place was an *Engliſh* factory, which carries on a conſiderable trade in a red dye called Camwood.

About the middle of *November*, they proſecuted their voyage to the Streights of *Magellan*, but had hardly got out to ſea, before they met with violent guſts of wind, of which there were three or four in a day, which together with calms made them advance but ſlowly. The wind veering at intervals to the ſouthward, till they had proceeded to one degree to the ſouth of the line, when the wind turned to the eaſt, and on the 28th of *January* 1684, they touched at the three iſlands of *Sebald de Weert*, which are extremely barren and deſtitute of trees, except ſome dildo buſhes, which grow near the ſea ſide, and afford nothing remarkable, except vaſt ſhoals of ſmall red lobſters, of the length of a man's finger.

As they could find neither ſafe anchoring nor freſh water at theſe iſlands, they proceeded towards the Streights of *Magellan*, and on the firſt of *February*, came in ſight of the Streights of *Le Maire*, which they found very narrow, with highlands on both ſides. But having ſailed with a briſk gale, till within four miles of the mouth, were becalmed, though they found a ſtrong tide ſetting out of the Streights to the north, were unable to diſtinguiſh whether it flowed or ebbed, the waves breaking on all ſides, and toſſing the ſhip in a ſurprizing manner.

On the 14th of *February*, they were ſurprized by a moſt violent ſtorm, at weſt ſouth-weſt,

which lasted till the 3d of *March*, and on the 19th of the same month, they perceived a sail to the south, which they supposed to be a *Spanish* merchantman bound from *Baldivia* to *Lima*, but it proved to be an *English* ship, commanded by Captain *Eaton* from *London*; who being bound to the South Seas as well as they, kept company with them, through the Streights, they supplying Capt *Eaton* with bread and beef; in return for which he gave them water, of which they were in some want.

On the 23d, they came to an anchor in 25 fathoms water, in a bay on the south side of the fertile island of *Juan Fernandez**, when a canoe was immediately sent on shore, with a moskito, and two or three sailors, in search of a moskito *Indian*, left there three years before, by Capt. *Watling*; and notwithstanding all the search made after him by the *Spaniards*, had kept himself concealed in the woods; but he now soon discovered himself, for having the day before perceived an *English* sail, he had killed three goats to feast the crew, and now came running down from the woods to meet them.

The interview between him and the other moskito *Indian*, was extremely affecting; and the joy he discovered at seeing so many of his old friends come on purpose to bring him off, is not to be expressed. He had built himself a small hut about half a mile from the shore, which he had lined with goat skins, and of these he had

* See an elegant description of this Island in *Anson*'s Voyage. Chap. III.

also

alſo made his bed; and a piece of one of them was faſtened round his waiſt, to ſupply the want of his cloaths, which had been for ſome time worn out. On his being left on ſhore, he had a knife, a gun, ſome powder and a ſmall quantity of ſhot, which being all ſpent, he made a ſaw of his knife, and then ſawed his gun-barrel into ſmall pieces, and ſtreightening the iron when hot with a ſtone, and rubbing it to an edge, he made harpoons, a lance and fiſhing hooks, by imitating what he had remembered of the workmanſhip of the *Engliſh* ſmiths; and indeed the moſkito *Indians*, make all their inſtruments without either forge or anvil, and with the above inſtruments, he uſed to ſtrike goats and fiſh, from the time that his powder was ſpent. This man's name was *Will*, and the other was called *Robert*, for though the moſkito *Indians* do not diſtinguiſh themſelves by any names, yet they take it as a great favour if the *Europeans* beſtow one upon them.

CHAP. II.

They ſail from Juan Fernandez; *take ſeveral Prizes, and proceed to the* Gallipago *Iſlands, and from thence to* Cape Blanco, *where Capt.* Cooke *is interred, and twelve of the Men are reduced to great Danger, by being attacked by the* Spaniards. *A Deſcription of* Cape Blanco, *and the neighbouring Country. Capt.* Davis *ſails to the Gulph of* Amapalla: *Takes a Prieſt and two Boys Priſoners, and contracts a Friendſhip with the Natives, which is broke by the Folly of one of his Men, and his own Raſhneſs; with a Deſcription of the Iſlands of* Mangera *and* Amapalla.

AFTER ſtaying 14 days at the iſland of *Juan Fernandez*, they ſet ſail on the 8th of *April* 1684, in company with Capt. *Eaton*, ſteering towards the line, off the mountains of *Peru* and *Chili*; but ſailed no nearer the ſhore than 12 or 16 leagues, to prevent their being diſcovered by the *Spaniards*.

On the 3d of *May*, Capt. *Eaton* took a prize laden with timber; and on the 19th, they came to an anchor off the iſlands of *Lobos de la Mar**. Having reaſon to believe they were diſcovered by the *Spaniards*, and that they would conſequently keep all their richeſt ſhips in port, it was

* See a deſcription of theſe Iſlands in Capt. *Rogers*'s voyage round the world, Chap. III.

agreed

agreed to make a descent upon *Truxillo*, a populous city six miles from the port of *Guanehagno*; but the next day some of the men descrying two vessels to the west without the islands, and one betwixt an island and the continent, they gave them chase, Capt. *Cooke*'s ship pursuing that towards the continent, and Capt. *Eaton* the other two. They were soon taken and found to be laden with flour from *Guanehagno* to *Panama*, one of them had a letter from the Viceroy of *Lima*, to the President of *Panama*, informing him, that having notice of some enemies lately come into those seas, he had immediately dispatched these three ships to supply his wants. They were at the same time informed by the prisoners, that the people of *Truxillo* were erecting a fort near the harbour of *Guanehagno*, upon which they resolved to lay aside the design of attacking that place, and steered with their prizes to the islands of *Gallipago**, and at night came to an anchor on the east-side of one of the eastern-most islands.

After a stay of twelve days among these islands, one of the *Indian* prisoners, a native of *Rio Leja* having given an ample account of the riches of that place, and offering his service to conduct them thither, it was resolved to take his advice, and they set sail on the 12th of *June*; but the fair weather and small winds lead them by the beginning of *July*, to *Cape Blanco*, on the continent of *Mexico*, so called from two white rocks, half a mile from the Cape, which are

* See a particular account of the *Gallipago* Islands, in *Woodes Rogers*'s Voyage round the World, Chap. VI.

high,

high, ſteep, and taper, and reſemble two lofty towers. The Cape itſelf juts out with ſteep rocks to the ſea; but having an eaſy deſcent on both ſides from the flat on the top which is covered with tall trees, it affords a very agreeable proſpect. On the north-weſt ſide of the Cape is *Caldera Bay*, into which a rivulet of ſweet water diſcharges itſelf through the low lands, theſe are very rich, and abound in lofty trees, that extend a mile to the north-eaſt bay, and the rivulet where the *Savannas* begin, and run ſeveral leagues into the country, being covered with a ſweet, thick, and long graſs, and beautified with ſmall groves, which are interſperſed through the plains. Deeper into the bay, the low lands are ſtored with mangroves; but further into the country, the land riſes higher, and conſiſts partly of woods and partly of hilly *Savannas*. But in theſe woods the trees are much ſmaller than the others, and the graſs of the *Savannas* is inferior to the former.

Before they reached the above Cape, Capt. *Cooke*, who had been very ill ever ſince his departure from *Juan Fernandez* died, and as in a few hours after they came to an anchor near the mouth of the abovementioned rivulet, he was immediately carried on ſhore under a guard of twelve armed men, but while they were buſy in digging his grave, three *Spaniſh Indians* came to them, aſking ſeveral impertinent queſtions, which the others anſwered as they thought proper, and kept them in diſcourſe till they found an opportunity of ſeizing them all, but one of them eſcaped out of their hands, and the other two being

being carried on board, confeſſed that they were ſent thither as ſpies from *Nicoya*, a ſmall town at 12 or 14 leagues diſtance, ſeated on the banks of a river of the ſame name, which being a place very convenient for building and refitting of ſhips, the preſident of *Panama* had ſent advice thither of the *Engliſh* being in thoſe ſeas.

From theſe men they learned that the inhabitants of the country, lived chiefly by tilling their grounds for corn, and feeding their cattle in the Savannas or Plains. That they ſent their ox hides to the north ſea by the lake of *Nicaragua*, and alſo a red kind of wood uſed for dying, which they exchanged there for linen and woolen commodities, brought thither from *Europe*. They added, that at a ſmall diſtance was a large pen of horned cattle, where they might provide themſelves with as many cows and bulls as they wanted.

Upon this agreeable intelligence, 24 of the ſhips crew were immediately diſpatched in two boats, and under the conduct of one of the *Indians*, landed at a place a league from the ſhip, when hauling their boats upon the dry ſand, they were conducted by their guide, till they came to the pen, which was in a large Savanna, two miles from the boats, where finding a great number of bulls and cows feeding, ſome were for killing three of them immediately; but were oppoſed by the reſt, who alledged that they had better ſtay all night, and in the morning kill as many as they wanted. Upon which Mr. *Dampier* and eleven more, thought fit to return on board, which they did, without the leaſt oppoſition; but

hard and tough, they made them into ſcouring rods for their guns, and handles or ſtaves for oars.

On the 19th of *July*, Mr. *Edward Davis* was appointed Captain, in the room of Capt. *Cooke*, deceaſed; and the next day ſailed in company with Capt. *Eaton*, towards *Rio Leja*, which is eaſily diſcovered at ſea, on account of a very high burning mountain, called *Volcano Vejo*, which may be ſeen at 20 leagues diſtance: Being in ſight of this *Volcano*, they made towards the harbour, and then ſetting out their canoes, rode up to the town, by nine o'clock in the morning, when they diſcovered a houſe, and ſoon after three men going into a canoe on the inſide of an iſland, of a mile in length, which incloſes the harbour; but though theſe *Indians* made what haſte they could in rowing to the continent, the *Engliſh* overtook them, and carried them back to the iſland; at the ſame time, they obſerved a man on horſe-back on the continent, riding full ſpeed towards the town. Theſe men frankly confeſſed, that they had been placed on the iſland, by the Governor of *Rio Leja*, to keep watch day and night in order to give notice if they could ſee the *Engliſh*, and that the horſeman was placed upon the ſame account upon the continent, within an hour's riding of the town. Therefore finding themſelves diſcovered, the horſeman being gone three hours, before *Eaton* and his canoes reached the iſland; their deſign upon that town was for the preſent laid aſide, and the men returned on board.

A consultation being now held, it was resolved to steer for the gulph of *Amapalla*, and Capt. *Davis* entring it with two canoes, in order if possible to get some prisoners, and obtain intelligence, he came in the night to *Mangera*; and as soon as it was morning, perceiving many canoes hauled up in a bay, he landed there, and fell into a path which soon led him to the town; but the inhabitants had no sooner notice of his coming, than they all ran into the woods, except an old Priest, and two *Indian* boys, his attendants. Capt. *Davis* making them prisoners, brought them down to the seaside, and obliged them to conduct him to the island of *Amapalla*; where being landed, he marched to a town on the top of a hill, when the inhabitants seeing them advance, would have fled into the woods, had they not been prevented by the chief Magistrate's secretary, who notwithstanding his being an *Indian*, could read and write *Spanish*, and yet was an enemy to the *Spaniards*; this person having persuaded them that the *English* were friends, who craved their assistance against their common oppressors, they bid *Davis* and his men welcome. After the first salutations they marched towards the church with the Priest brought by Capt. *Davis* at their head.

It is observable that in all the *Indian* towns in general, the church is the only place where matters of a public nature are transacted. The church serving both for their consultations and diversions, for there are laid up, their masks, antique habits, hautboys, strumstrums, and other musical

muſical inſtruments. The ſtrumſtrum is an inſtrument formed of the half of a gourd, the hollow of which is covered with a thin board, over which are laid ſtrings, and it has ſome reſemblance to the ſound of a citron. Here they meet to make merry, the night preceding any holiday or feſtival, when they dance, ſing and play with antique dreſſes and geſtures; but both their muſic and mirth have a melancholy air, which is not unſuitable to the yoke they groan under.

But to return to Capt. *Davis* and his company, who intended, as ſoon as they were all got into the church, to prevail on the *Indians* to lend him their aſſiſtance againſt the *Spaniards*; even the Prieſt had promiſed to contribute to this, by his good offices, and he was now upon ſuch good terms with the people, that it ſeemed impoſſible things ſhould take a wrong turn. But juſt as a few of the remaining *Indians* were entering the church, one of his men who was a little more haſty than the reſt, puſhing an *Indian* who went ſlowly before him, in order to make him proceed faſter, the poor man was ſo frightened, that he ſprang away with all poſſible ſpeed, and the reſt taking the alarm followed him; ſo that Capt. *Davis* and the Prieſt were left in the church by themſelves, and the Captain being an entire ſtranger to the cauſe of this confuſion, raſhly ordered his men to fire upon the fugitives, which entirely broke off his correſpondence with theſe people; his beſt friend the Secretary being killed.

In the afternoon of the ſame day, the ſhips coming to an anchor near the iſle of *Amapalla*, Capt. *Davis* and his men took the Prieſt on board, who told them that ſince the Secretary was killed, they had no other way left than to ſend for the Cacique; which the Prieſt having done, he came attended by ſix other *Indians*, and coming on board was received in a very friendly manner, and as they ſtaid on board all the time the ſhips lay in the gulph, proved extremely ſerviceable, both in piloting them to places where they had plenty of wood, water and cattle, and in very cordially aſſiſting them to the utmoſt of their power, and in return they were preſented with ſome trifles, on which they ſat the higheſt value, and were fully ſatisfied at their departure.

The gulph of *Amapalla*, is a large branch of the ſea, which enters eight or ten leagues deep into the country; on the ſouth-ſide of it is *Cape Caſwina*, and on the north weſt ſide *St. Michael*'s mountain, at the foot of which, is a low plain of a mile in length; and between theſe low grounds, and Point *Caſwina* are two high iſlands at the diſtance of 12 miles from each other. The ſouthernmoſt called *Mangera*, is high and round, two leagues in circuit, and on all ſides incloſed with rocks, except to the north-eaſt, where there is a ſmall ſandy creek. It produces very lofty trees, and has a town in the middle, in which is a handſome *Spaniſh* church. The inhabitants, who are *Indians*, have a few plantations of maize and plantains. Their only tame fowl are cocks and hens, and they have no other

beaſts

beaſts but cats and dogs. *Amapalla* is much larger than the other iſland, and has two towns that are two miles aſunder, the largeſt of which ſtands on a ſmall plain on the top of a hill, and has an handſome church. The other town has alſo a new church. It is obſervable that in moſt of the *Indian* towns, under the juriſdiction of the *Spaniards*, the images of their ſaints found in their churches, are repreſented with an *Indian* complexion, and partly in their dreſs; while in the towns inhabited by the *Spaniards*, they have the complexion and dreſs of *Spaniards*.

Amapalla produces great plenty of maize, large hog plumbs, and a few plantains. They have alſo ſome fowls; and no *Spaniard* lives there except the Prieſt, who takes care of the two villages, and of the town in the iſland of *Mangera*. As the people have little or no money, they pay their tribute in maize, to the Governor of *St. Michael*'s town, which is ſeated at the foot of *St. Michael*'s mount, and the Prieſt has his tenths of all the produce.

In this gulph, there are many other iſlands which are uninhabited. One that is pretty large belonged to a monaſtery; and four or five *Indians* looked after the cattle that fed there in great numbers.

CHAP. III.

They ſail to the Iſland of Plata, *which is deſcribed; and afterwards ſteer to Point* St. Helena, *and returning back, land at* Manta; *but find that Village deſerted. A Deſcription of the Country. They then take and burn the Town of* Paita, *and afterwards reſolve to attack* Guaiaquil; *but without Succeſs.*

ON the 3d of *September*, Capt. *Davis* ſailed out of the gulph, through the channel betwixt *Mangera* and the iſland of *Amapalla*, after having ſet the Prieſt on ſhore, and left the Cacique and his attendants in poſſeſſion of one of the prizes, half full of flour. And on the 20th of the ſame month, came to an anchor near the iſland of *Plata*.

This iſland, which is ſituated in 1°. 10'. ſouth latitude, is about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It is pretty high, and ſurrounded with rocky cliffs, except in one place on the eaſt ſide, where a freſh water torrent falls down from the rocks. The top is flat and plain, and produces three or four ſorts of ſmall trees, unknown in *Europe*, that are overgrown with moſs. But though in the beginning of the year, it has pretty good graſs; it has no land animals to feed upon it. The vaſt number of goats which uſed to be here formerly, being all deſtroyed. However there are here many boobies

and

and men-of-war birds, and near the ſhore are great plenty of ſmall turtle. The place for anchorage is on the eaſt ſide, cloſe to the ſhore, within two cables length of a ſandy bay. It is ſaid to have obtained the name of *La Plata*, from Sir *Francis Drake*'s carrying thither the *Cacafuego*, and dividing among his men, the plate found in that rich prize.

After continuing one day here, they ſteered to Point *St. Helena*, which appears high and flat like an iſland, it being ſurrounded with low grounds, and covered on the top with thiſtles. It forms a large and good bay on the north-ſide; on the ſhore of which ſtands a wretched village, alſo called *St. Helena*, inhabited by *Indians*; but the ground being ſandy and barren, they have neither trees nor graſs, corn nor fruit, except water-melons, which are here very good. They are obliged to bring their freſh water from the river *Calanche*, which is at four leagues diſtance, at the bottom of the bay. They live chiefly upon fiſh, and are ſupplied with maize for algatrane, a bituminous ſubſtance, ſo called by the *Spaniards*, which iſſues out of the earth, above the high-water mark, and by long boiling, becomes hard like pitch, and anſwers the ſame purpoſes. Some of the men being ſent in the night time to take the village, landed in the morning, and took ſome priſoners, and a ſmall bark which had been ſet on fire by the inhabitants, who alledged that they had done it by ſpecial order from the Viceroy.

The men returning back the ſame evening, immediately ſteered again to the iſland of *Plata*, where

where they anchored on the 26th of *September*, and instantly some of them were sent to *Manta*, a small village on the continent, seven or eight leagues from the island of *Plata*, and two or three leagues west of *Cape Lorenzo*, inhabited by *Indians*. They landed at day-break, within a mile and a half of the village; but the inhabitants being already stirring, took the alarm, and all of them abandoned the town, except two old women, who being taken prisoners, declared that the Viceroy, upon receiving the news that a great number of the enemy were got into the South-Seas, had ordered the ships to be burnt, the goats in the island of *Plata* to be destroyed, and that no more provisions should be kept there than were necessary for their present use.

The village of *Manta* is situated on an easy ascent, and though it consists only of mean and scattered buildings, affords a very agreeable prospect from the sea. It was formerly inhabited by the *Spaniards*, and has a very handsome church adorned with carved work. The soil is here dry and sandy, producing neither corn nor roots; but only a few shrubs. The inhabitants are supplied with necessaries by the ships from *Panama*, and *Lima*, this being the first place at which they touch; and between the town and the sea, there is a spring of excellent water. At the back of the village, at some distance in the country, is a very high mountain, which rises up into the clouds, in the form of a sugar loaf. Opposite the village about a mile and a half from the shore, there is a dangerous rock, which never

appears

appears above water; but a mile within it is ſafe anchorage at ſix, eight, or ten fathoms.

They returned the next day to the iſland of *Plata*, and being undetermined what courſe to take, ſtaid there till the ſecond of *October*, when they were joined by Capt. *Swan* in the *Cygnet* of *London*, a rich ſhip which was deſigned to trade on that coaſt, and now came to anchor in the ſame road. But Mr. *Swan* being diſappointed in his hopes of trade, his men had forced him to take on board a party of buccaneers, who had travelled over the iſthmus of *Darien*, under the command of Capt. *Peter Harris*. There were now three of them together, for Capt. *Harris* had a ſmall bark given him, and the men wiſhed for nothing ſo much as meeting with Capt. *Eaton*, as they juſtly imagined that with ſuch a force they might be able to undertake an expedition of ſome conſequence. The bark was therefore diſpatched in queſt of him, with a letter inviting him to ſhare the fortune of theſe three adventurers. But he had lately quitted thoſe ſeas, and as it was imagined, ſteered for the *Eaſt-Indies*; a deſign he had long intended to put in execution. They at this time took a prize of 400 tons laden with timber, bound from *Guaiaquil* to *Lima*, and from the people on board, they learned that the Viceroy of *Peru*, was fitting out ten frigates againſt them. Though this news gave them ſome concern, it did not prevent their making a deſcent upon *Paita**, where 110 men landed

* See an account of Commodore *Anſon*'s taking and burning of *Paita*, with a deſcription of the town and country in *Anſon*'s voyage, Chap. vi.

early

early in the morning on the 3d of *October*, four miles ſouth of *Paita*, where they took ſome priſoners, who were ſet for a watch, and who ſaid that the Governor of *Puira*, with 100 men, was coming to the aſſiſtance of the town; but notwithſtanding this intelligence, the *Engliſh* attacked the fort, and took it with little oppoſition. Upon which the Governor and inhabitants quitted the town, when the *Engliſh* entered it, but found that they had carried off their money, goods, and proviſions. The ſame evening the ſhips came to an anchor, a mile from the ſhore; but though the three Captains offered to ſpare the town for 300 ſacks of flour, 3000 pounds of ſugar, 25 jars of wine, and 1000 jars of water, yet theſe moderate conditions were ſlighted, and therefore after keeping poſſeſſion of it ſix days, they ſet it on fire.

On the 10th of *November* at night, they weighed from *Paita*, and taking the benefit of a land breeze, ſteered towards the iſland of *Lobos de la Mare*; and on the 14th, touched at *Lobos de la Terra*, where they landed ſome men the following day, and the men killed a number of boobies, penguins and ſeals, which were a ſeaſonable refreſhment, they having been without taſting fleſh of any ſort for a long time. On the 19th, they arrived at *Lobos de la Mare**, where the moſkito men on board, caught a great number of turtle; and having taken on board ſome planks which they had got out of a prize, and

* See a deſcription of theſe iſlands in *Woodes Rogers*'s Voyage. Chap. III.

formerly

formerly left there, it was resolved to attack *Guaiaquil*.

On the 29th in the morning, they set sail for the bay of *Guaiaquil*, situated betwixt *Cape Blanco* to the south, and point *Chandy* to the north, and in the bottom of this bay, lies a small island, called *St. Clara*. As they had formerly a design against the town of *Guaiaquil*, they left their ships at *Cape Blanco*, and steered with a bark and some canoes to the island of *St. Clara*, in the bay of *Guaiaquil*, and thence proceeded in two canoes to *Point Arena*, where the next day they took some of the fishermen of *Puna*, and afterwards the town. The next ebb they took a bark laden with Quito cloth, coming from *Guaiaquil*, the master of which told them there were three barks full of negroes coming with the next tide. Having embarked all their men in canoes, except five left on board the bark, they rowed towards *Guaiaquil*, but their canoes being heavy laden, the day broke when they were within two leagues of the town Upon which they concealed themselves in an adjacent creek, sending one of the canoes to the bark which was left near *Puna*, with orders not to fire till the next day; but before the canoe could reach the bark with this order, the two barks filled with negroes coming out of the harbour with the evening tide, came within sight of the *English* bark, which fired three guns at them. The firing of these guns, threw the *English* in the canoes into great consternation, who imagined that the townsmen had taken the alarm, whence some were for advancing immediately to the town, and others for

returning to their ſhips; but as the ebb tide hindered them from going upwards, Capt. *Davis* with 50 of his men reſolved to march to the place by land, but the reſt imagining the enterprize impracticable, remained in the creek to ſee the iſſue. When Capt. *Davis* and his men had been gone about four hours, they were almoſt choaked among the mangrove woods, which grow in the marſhes, and returned without being able to advance far on their way to the town. It was then reſolved to row up in ſight of *Guaiaquil*, and if they found themſelves diſcovered, to retire without making any attempt; therefore proceeding through the north-eaſt channel, they arrived in the night, within ſight of the place, when at the diſcharge of a muſket, they perceived the whole town filled with lights, and as there was but one ſeen before, this was taken as an almoſt infallible ſign of their being diſcovered; but it being alledged that theſe lights were uſed by the *Spaniards* in the nights before holidays, and that the next day was a feſtival, ſome of the people upbraided Capt *Swan* and the reſt with cowardice. Upon this they landed at a place two miles from the town, but it being over-run with woods, they were unable to proceed in the dark, and therefore waited till day light. They had an *Indian* guide, who was led by a cord by one of Capt. *Davis*'s men, who ſeemed the moſt forward, but perhaps beginning to repent his raſhneſs, cut the rope with which the guide was tied, and thus let him eſcape into the town, crying out after he was gone, that ſomebody had cut the rope; ſo that after having ſearched in

vain

vain for the guide, it was unanimouſly reſolved to deſiſt*. However they landed on the oppoſite bank, after day break, where there were ſeveral horned cattle, and killed a cow without receiving the leaſt moleſtation from the town.

On *Dec.* 9, they returned to *Puna*, and in their way ſeized upon the two barks beforementioned, with 1000 luſty negroes on board, out of which number they choſe about 60, and left the reſt behind with the barks; though Mr. *Dampier* ſuppoſes, that if they had carried them all to *Saint Maria*, on the iſthmus of *Darien*, they might with their aſſiſtance have worked the gold mines at that place; and by erecting a fort or two at the entrance of *St. Maria* river, they might with the aſſiſtance of the natives, and the *Engliſh* and *French* privateers that would have come to them from all parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, have not only maintained themſelves there in ſpite of all the power of *Spain*, but have extended their conqueſts to the rich gold mines of *Quito*.

* *Guaiaquil* was afterwards actually taken by Capt. *Woodes Rogers*, who gives a particular deſcription of it, and of the adjacent country.—See *Woodes Rogers*'s Voyage round the World. Chap. IV.

CHAP. IV.

They enter the Bay of Panama. *A Description of the Sea Coast, and of the red and white Cotton and Cabbage Trees. They sail up the River* St. Jago, *and afterwards sail to the Island of* Gallo, *and from thence up the River* Tomaco, *but afterwards taking a Packet Boat, obtain some Intelligence, which makes them resolve to wait among the* Pearl *Islands, for the* Plate *Fleet, in her Passage from* Lima. *A Description of the* King'*s or* Pearl *Islands, and of* Panama.

ON the 13th of *December* they set sail, and in three days arrived at the island of *Plata*, meeting in their passage with the bark they had dispatched in search of Capt. *Eaton*, and having taken in fresh water on the continent, they directed their course to *Lavelia*, a town in the bay of *Panama*. The next morning they passed in sight of *Cape Passao*, a round high point divided in the middle, bare towards the sea, but covered with fruit trees to the land side. Betwixt this and *Cape St. Francisco*, they observed abundance of small points, full of trees of several kinds, which inclose so many sandy creeks. As their design was to look into some river unfrequented by the *Spaniards*, in search of canoes, they endeavoured to make the river of *St. Jago*, on account of its nearness to the island of *Gallo*, in which there is much gold and safe anchorage for ships. This river

river which is large and navigable, divides itſelf about ſeven leagues up in the country, into two branches, which incloſe an iſland four leagues in circumference, and runs through a very rich ſoil that produces all ſorts of tall trees uſually found in this climate, eſpecially red and white cotton, and cabbage trees of the largeſt kind.

The white cotton tree is much taller than the oak, and the trunk ſtrait without any branches, till near the top, where they are very ſtrong. The bark is extremely ſmooth, and the leaves which are of the ſize of thoſe of a plumb tree, are of a dark green, oval, ſmooth and jagged at the ends. Theſe fall off in *April*, but in a week's time are ſupplied by freſh ones; and it is remarkable that the trunks are not always biggeſt near the roots. Theſe trees produce ſilk cotton, which falls to the ground in *November* and *December*, but is not ſo ſubſtantial as that of the cotton ſhrub, but rather like the down of thiſtles, whence the people in the *Weſt-Indies* do not think it worth gathering, though in the *Eaſt-Indies* it is uſed for ſtuffing pillows. The red cotton tree is ſomewhat leſs, but in other reſpects reſembles the former, only it produces no cotton, and its wood is hard, though both are ſomewhat ſpungy. They are found in fat grounds, not only on the coaſt of the South Sea, but in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*.

The cabbage tree is the talleſt in theſe woods, ſome being 120 feet high. It has branches no where but near the top, where they ſprout out to the length of 12 or 14 feet; they are of the thickneſs of a man's arm, and are covered with

long ſlender leaves, in ſuch regular order, that at a diſtance they appear as if only one leaf. In the midſt of theſe high branches, ſhoots forth the cabbage, which is a foot in length, of the thickneſs of a man's leg, as white as milk, and is very ſweet and wholeſome. As this tree dies after its head is gone, they cut it down before they gather the fruit. Betwixt the cabbage and the large branches, ſprout forth many ſmall twigs two feet long, and very cloſe together; at the extremities of which, grow hard round berries of the ſize of a cherry, which once a year fall from the tree, and are excellent food for the hogs. The trunk of the tree is from top to bottom full of round rings, about half a foot aſunder, the bark is thin and brittle, the wood hard and black, with a white pith in the middle.

As the coaſt and country of *Lima*, has continual dry weather, ſo this part of *Peru* is ſeldom without rain, which, and the thickneſs of the woods, have, in all probability, prevented the *Spaniards* making any conſiderable diſcoveries on this coaſt, beſides they may have been intimidated by the bravery of the inhabitants, who entertain a mortal hatred againſt the *Spaniards*; and whoever attempt to row up the river's mouth, lie expoſed to their ambuſcades on each ſide, and they are ſuch markſmen with their arrows, that they ſeldom miſs their aim. The chief food of theſe people, is maize and plantains.

However, Mr. *Dampier* with ſome others, in four canoes, ventured to row ſix leagues up the river, where they diſcovered two ſmall huts thatched

thatched with palmetto leaves, where they found only ſome fowls, a few plantains, and a hog ſeemingly of *European* breed, which they dreſſed and fed upon very heartily; for the *Indians* ſeeing them approach, got into their canoes with their wives, children and goods, and paddled away againſt the ſtream much faſter than the *Engliſh* could row, on account of their keeping near the banks. On the oppoſite ſide, they ſaw many other huts at the diſtance of a league, but the current being very rapid, they did not care to venture any farther up. They therefore returned the next morning to the river's mouth, in order to ſail to the iſland of *Gallo*, where their ſhips were ſtationed.

Gallo is a ſmall uninhabited iſland, ſeated in a ſpacious bay three leagues from the river *Tomaco*, and four leagues and a half from an *Indian* village of the ſame name. It is indifferently high, well ſtored with timber trees, and at the north-eaſt end is a good ſandy bay, near which is a fine ſpring of freſh water. The river *Tomaco*, which is ſuppoſed to ariſe among the rich mountains of *Quito*, has its banks well peopled by the *Indians* and ſome *Spaniards*, who traffic with them for gold, but is ſo ſhallow at the entrance that only barks can enter it. This river is five leagues from that of *St. Jago*, and leaving the latter they ſailed thither. In their way they ſaw an *Indian* houſe, and ſeizing the whole family, rowed forward, and came at twelve at night to *Tomaco*, where they ſeized upon all the inhabitants, among whom was *Don Diego de Pinas*, a *Spaniſh* knight, who came thither to lade timber, but they

found nothing in the ſhip that brought him but 13 jars of wine, which they took out, and then ſet the veſſel adrift. The ſame day three *Indians* came aboard in a canoe, who were ſtrait and well limbed, but of a low ſtature, with black hair, long viſages, and of a dark complexion, with ſmall eyes and noſes.

On the 31ſt of *December*, ſeveral of the men who had been ſeven or eight leagues up the river, returned with their canoes, and brought with them ſeveral ounces of gold, they had found in a *Spaniſh* houſe, whence the people had fled.

On the 1ſt of *January* 1685, when they were going in their canoes from *Tomaco* towards *Gallo*, they took a *Spaniſh* packet boat, ſent with diſpatches from *Panama* to *Lima*, by which they learned that the *Armada*, being arrived from *Spain* at *Porto Bello*, waited for the *Plate* fleet from *Lima*, which ſoon made them alter their reſolution of going to *Lavelia*, inſtead of which it was reſolved to rendezvous among the King's or Pearl iſlands, by which all the ſhips bound to *Panama* from the coaſt of *Lima*, muſt neceſſarily paſs. Accordingly they ſailed on the 7th of *January*, and the next day took a ſhip of 90 tons laden with flour, and continuing their voyage with a gentle gale from the ſouth, anchored on the 9th on the weſt ſide of *Gorgona*.*

On the 13th, they purſued their voyage to the King's iſlands, and on the 25th, this ſmall ſquadron conſiſting of two ſtout ſhips, a fireſhip, the Prize of 90 tons, and two tenders, came into a

* See a deſcription of this iſland in *Woodes Rogers's* Voyage. Chap. V.

deep

deep well inclofed channel, at the north end of *St. Paul*'s ifland, which is a convenient place for careening.

The *King*'s or *Pearl* iflands are pretty numerous, and are low and woody. They are feven leagues from the neareft part of the continent and twelve from *Panama*. But though they have obtained the name of Pearl iflands, our Author could never fee one pearl oyfter near them. The northernmoft of thefe is called *Pachea* or *Pacheque*, which is a fmall ifland 11 or 12 leagues from *Panama* and *St. Paul*'s, lies moft to the fouth. But the reft, though bigger, have no particular names. Some of them are planted with rice, bananas and plantains, by the negroes who belong to the inhabitants of *Panama*. Though thefe iflands lie clofe together, they have channels between them fit for boats, and between them and the continent, is a channel of a moderate depth, feven or eight leagues broad.

Having cleaned their barks at *St. Paul*'s iflard, they fent them to cruize towards *Panama*, and four days after they returned with a prize laden with maize, *Indian* corn, a fort of beef and fowls. This prize came from *Lavelia*, a large town feated on the bank of a river on the northfide of the bay of *Panama*. In the harbour where they careened, they found abundance of oyfters, mufcles, limpets and clams, which laft are oyfters that ftick fo clofe to the rocks, that there is no other way of getting them out, than by opening them where they grow. They alfo met with fome pigeons and turtle doves.

Having

Having careened the ſhips and taken in a freſh ſupply of wood and water, they ſailed from among the iſlands on the 18th of *February*, and anchored in the great channel between them and the continent. The next day they cruized in the channel towards *Panama*, about which the ſhore appears very beautiful, by its being interſperſed with ſmall woods and hills. Beſides, about a league from the continent, ſeveral ſmall iſlands appear in view, partly covered with trees; and on the other ſide of the channel, the King's iſlands afford a delightful proſpect.

On the 18th, they anchored directly oppoſite to *Old Panama*, once a famous city, but the greateſt part of it being laid in aſhes by Sir *Henry Morgan*, it was never rebuilt. About four leagues from the ruins of this place, ſtands *New Panama*, a very handſome city, in a ſpacious bay of the ſame name, into which run ſeveral long navigable rivers, ſome of which are not without gold. It has a view of many pleaſant iſlands, and the country about it affords a delightful proſpect at ſea, from the variety of the adjacent hills, valleys, groves and plains. The houſes are for the moſt part of brick and pretty lofty, eſpecially the churches, the monaſteries, the preſident's houſe, and other public ſtructures, which Mr. *Dampier* ſays, make the beſt ſhew of any buildings he ever ſaw in thoſe parts. It is encompaſſed with a high ſtone wall, on which are mounted a conſiderable number of guns, that were formerly planted on the land ſide, but now they are alſo planted towards the ſea. This city carries on a great trade, as being the

ſtaple

ſtaple for all goods to and from every part of *Peru* and *Chili*. Beſides every three years when the *Spaniſh* galleons go to *Porto Bello*, the Plate fleet arrives with the King's plate, and that which belongs to the merchants at *Panama*, whence it is carried on mules by land to *Porto Bello*.

Panama is ſeated in an healthy air, it having the benefit of the ſea-wind from ten or eleven in the morning, till eight or nine o'clock at night; and the land-wind from nine, till the morning: Beſides, *Panama* is ſeldom troubled with fogs, nor is the wet ſeaſon, which holds from *May* till *November*, ſo exceſſive at *Panama* as on the other ſide of the bay, though it is ſevere enough in the months of *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*, at which time the merchants of *Peru*, who are uſed to an air that is conſtantly ſerene, and without rain or fogs, cut off their hair to preſerve them from fevers.

CHAP. V.

A Deſcription of the Iſland of Tobago, *and of the Mammee Trees. They narrowly eſcape being deſtroyed by a pretended Merchant Ship. Are joined by other Buccanneers, and ſail to* Porto Pinas. *The Iſland of* Chepelio *deſcribed, with an Account of the Sapadillo Tree; the Avogato Pear; the Mammee Sapota and Star Apple. The River and Town of* Cheapo *deſcribed, and an unſucceſsful Attempt made againſt the* Spaniſh *Fleet.*

ON the 20th of *March*, they anchored within a league of the three *Perico* iſlands, which are ſmall and rocky, and the next day took another prize, laden with beef, hogs, fowls, and ſalt from *Lavelia*.

On the 24th, they ſtood over to the iſland of *Tobago*, in the ſame bay, ſix leagues ſouth of *Panama*, a ſmall rocky and ſteep iſland, three miles in length, and two in breadth, except on the north ſide, where it has an eaſy aſcent, and as the ſoil is good up to the middle of the mountains, they produce abundance of fruit, as plantains and bananas; and near the ſea ſide, cocoa and mammee trees. Theſe laſt are large and ſtrait, they being 60 or 70 feet high, without knots or even boughs, but at the top ſome ſmall branches ſprout out thick and cloſe together. The fruit which is round, and of the ſize of a large quince, is covered with a rind, that is at

firſt

first grey, and before it is ripe is brittle; but when at maturity grows yellow, peels with ease, and changes to the colour of a carrot. The ripe fruit smells and tastes well, and has two rough flat stones in the middle, of the size of a large almond.

The south-west side of *Tobago* is covered with trees and fire wood, and on the north side, a clear spring of fresh water falls from the mountains into the sea, near which formerly stood a pretty town with a handsome church; but the greatest part of it has been destroyed by the *Buccanneers*; and farther towards the west, lies a small town called *Tobagilla*.

While they were at anchor near this last town, they were in great danger of being destroyed by a pretended merchant of *Panama*, who under the colour of trading privately with them, instead of bringing in the night his bark laden with merchandize, advanced pretty near them in a fire-ship, when some of the men more suspicious than the rest, bid her come to an anchor; but she not doing so, they fired at her, which so terrified the men, that immediately setting her on fire, they jumped into their canoes, and the *English* were obliged to cut their cables to escape the danger. At the same time Capt. *Swan*, who lay at the distance of a mile, at anchor, saw a small float, with only one man upon it, driving towards his ship, but it soon after disappeared. This he imagined to be some materials made up with combustible matter, in order to be fastened to his rudder, as it happened to Capt. *Sharpe* near *Coquimbo*; but it is supposed the fellow thinking

thinking himſelf diſcovered, had not the courage to proſecute his enterprize. However Capt. *Swan* alſo thought fit to cut his cables, and to keep under ſail all night. The above engines are ſaid to have been contrived by Mr. *Bond*, who formerly deſerted from them to the *Spaniards*, without whoſe aſſiſtance they could not have fitted out the fire-ſhip; it being almoſt impoſſible to conceive the ignorance of the *Spaniards* in the South-Seas, eſpecially in maritime affairs.

On the 28th in the morning, while they were buſy in recovering their anchors, they diſcovered a whole fleet of canoes full of men, paſs between *Tobagilla* and the other iſland, who proved to be *Engliſh* and *French* privateers that had lately croſſed from the north-ſea over the iſthmus of *Darien*. Theſe were 280 in all, 200 of whom were *French*, and 80 *Engliſh*, which laſt were taken on board Capt. *Davis*, and the reſt put into the prize they had taken loaden with flour, under the command of a *Frenchman* called Capt. *Gronet*, who in return offered Capt. *Davis* and Capt. *Swan*, each a commiſſion * from the Governor of *Petit Guavas*. That Governor having granted them blank commiſſions, Capt. *Davis* accepted one of them; but as Capt. *Swan*

* About this time it was very common for this *French* Governor, to ſupply with commiſſions, not only the Buccanneers; but alſo to give them blank ones for any others, with whom they might chance to join company. But though they were in reality no more than licences, to hunt, fowl, and fiſh on the iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, yet under their ſanction, the latter committed great ravages in *America*.

had

had received one from the Duke of *York*, he refuſed it.

Thus reinforced, they ſailed towards the gulph of *St. Michael*, in queſt of Capt. *Townley*, who with 180 men was ſaid to be croſſing the iſthmus, and the next day they came up with them among the *Pearl* iſlands; for he had taken two barks, one laden with flour, and the other with ſugar, with ſome jars of wine and brandy, part of which he readily diſtributed among the men belonging to Capt. *Swan* and Capt. *Davis*, becauſe he wanted the jars in order to fill them with water.

As it was the latter end of the dry ſeaſon, and all the water dried up, they now ſailed to the point of *Garrachina*, where the natives brought them ſome refreſhments; but meeting with no freſh water there, they ſet ſail for *Porto Pinas*, which obtains its name from the vaſt number of Pines that grow on the ſhore, where it is pretty woody, and affords an agreeable proſpect, the country riſing from the ſea ſide, by a gentle aſcent to a conſiderable height. Two ſmall rocks at the entrance of the harbour render the paſſage into it narrow, and it is beſides expoſed to the ſouth-weſt wind, on which account they did not enter the harbour, and were unable to land, from the high ſea near the ſhore. They therefore ſteered for *Tobago*, and in their way took a veſſel laden with cocoas from *Guaiaquil*, and ſome time after, a canoe with four *Indians* and a mulatto, who having been in the fire-ſhip that was ſent to burn Capt. *Davis*'s veſſel, was immediately hanged; as if all ſtratagems uſed between enemies at war were not allowable.

While they were employed in filling of water, and cutting of wood for fuel, at the iſland of *Perico*, where they had caſt anchor on the 3d of *April*, they ſent four canoes to the continent to get ſome ſugar in the adjacent ſugar works, to make their cocoa up into chocolate, and particularly to get ſome coppers which were wanted for boiling proviſions, on account of their number being ſo greatly increaſed, and theſe returned with three coppers.

In the mean while Capt. *Davis* ſent his bark to the iſland of *Otoque* in the bay of *Panama*, which was inhabited only by negroe ſlaves, who bred up a few hogs and fowls; and here the *Engliſh* met with a meſſenger ſent to *Panama*, with an account that the *Lima* fleet was ſailed. But though moſt of the letters were thrown into the ſea, yet from the reſt they underſtood that the fleet was coming under a convoy compoſed of all the ſhips of ſtrength they had been able to aſſemble from *Peru*. Being informed that the King's ſhips always proceeded that way, they ſailed back on the 10th to the King's or Pearl iſlands, and the next day anchored at the place where they had before careened, and where they met Capt. *Harris*, who had brought a freſh ſupply of men, from the river *St. Maria*.

On the 19th, 250 men were ſent in canoes to the river *Cheapo*, to ſurprize the town of that name; the next day all the reſt followed, and on the 22d, they arrived at *Chepelio*, a pleaſant iſland in the bay of *Panama*, ſeven leagues from the city of that name, and one from the continent. This iſland lies directly oppoſite to the

river

river *Cheapo*. It is low on the north ſide, but riſes by an eaſy aſcent to the ſouth. The ſoil is very good, and in the low grounds produces plenty of delicious fruit, as ſapadilloes, avogato pears, mammee ſapotas, ſtar apples and plantains; and on the north ſide is a good anchoring place, where there is a fine ſpring of freſh water near the ſhore.

The ſapadillo tree is very like a pear tree, and the fruit reſembles a bergamot pear, only it is ſomething longer. When firſt gathered it is hard, and the juice clammy; but on its being laid by a few days, it becomes ſoft and full of a thin juice. It has two or three black kernels, which reſemble the ſeed of a pompion.

The avogato pear-tree grows as high, or rather higher, than our pear-trees in *England*, and has a black ſmooth bark, and large oval leaves; the fruit is as big as a large lemon, and is at firſt green; but when ripe turns yellow. The pulp is alſo of a yellowiſh colour, and as ſoft as butter. When they have been gathered three or four days, the rind comes off with eaſe. As this fruit is inſipid, it is commonly eaten with lime juice and ſugar, or a roaſted plantain and ſalt. It has a ſtone as big as a horſe plumb. However this fruit being looked upon by the *Spaniards* as a great provocative, they have planted it in moſt places of the north-ſea, where they inhabit.

The mammee ſapota tree, has neither ſo tall nor ſo thick a trunk as the mammee of *Tobago*, nor is the fruit either ſo round or ſo large. The rind is ſmooth and the pulp quite red, with a rough flat or longiſh ſtone. This is indeed a

pleasant and wholesome fruit. There are some wild mammee-trees, which grow tall and strait, and are therefore used for masts, but the fruit is not esteemed.

The star apple somewhat resembles our quince tree, but is much larger, and bears abundance of broad oval leaves, that almost conceal the fruit which is of the size of a large apple, and is esteemed very good, but Mr. *Dampier* acknowledges that he never tasted it.

The river of *Cheapo* rises in the mountains on the north, and is afterwards inclosed between them and the mountains on the south, it then turns to the west, and making a kind of a semicircle, runs gently into the sea seven leagues from *Panama*. But though it is very deep, and a quarter of a mile broad, yet its entrance is so choaked up with sands that it is only navigable by barks. About six leagues from the sea side stands the city of *Cheapo*. On the left bank of the river in a champain country, which affords a very pleasant view of several adjacent hills covered with woods, though the greatest part is good pasture ground. But on the south side of the river a tract of wood land extends for many leagues.

The 250 men who were sent to this place returned on the 24th, after their having taken the town without the least opposition; but found nothing in it worth mentioning. On the 25th, being joined by Capt. *Harris*, they sailed for *Tobago*, and finding themselves now 1000 strong, it was consulted whether they should make an attempt upon *Panama*. But all thoughts of that expe-

expedition were laid aſide, upon their being informed by the priſoners, that the inhabitants had received a conſiderable reinforcement from *Porto Bello*.

On the 4th of *May*, they ſailed again for the *King*'s *Iſlands*, and having on the 25th, taken three ſeamen at *Panama*, were informed that a ſtrict order iſſued there, not to fetch any plantains from the adjacent iſlands, had occaſioned a great ſcarcity, and that they daily expected the arrival of the fleet from *Lima*.

On the 28th of *May*, the fleet lay at anchor between two or three ſmall iſlands on the ſouth-ſide of *Pachaque*, and conſiſted of ten ſail, of which only two were men of war. Capt. *Davis*'s ſhip carrying 36 guns and 156 men, and Capt. *Swan*'s 16 guns and 140 men, the reſt being provided only with ſmall arms, amounted to 960: They had alſo one fire-ſhip. About eleven o'clock they diſcovered the *Spaniſh* fleet at three leagues diſtance; and about three in the afternoon they ſailed, bearing down right before the wind, upon the *Spaniards*, who kept cloſe on a wind to come up with them; but night approaching, they exchanged only a few ſhot. As ſoon as it began to grow dark, the *Spaniſh* Admiral put out a light at his top as a ſignal for the fleet to come to an anchor; in half an hour after it was taken down, but ſoon appeared as before; which the *Engliſh* ſuppoſing to be in the Admiral's top, kept under ſail; but the *Spaniards* having put this ſecond light on the top-maſt head of one of their barks, had ſent her to the lee-ward, ſo that in the morning, the *Engliſh* fleet

found that the enemy had got the weather gage of them, and were coming up with full ſail, which obliged them to make a running fight of it all day, almoſt round the bay of *Panama*. Mr. *Townley* being hard preſſed by the *Spaniards*, was forced to make a bold run betwixt *Pacheque*, and the three adjacent ſmall iſlands. Captain *Harris* was forced to weigh from the reſt during the fight, and Capt. *Gronet* in the flour prize of 90 tons burthen, with 308 men, was a mile to the north of his aſſociates, when the enemy appeared, and tacking over to the main, kept himſelf out of the way while there was the leaſt glimmering of danger, for which conduct ſome of the ſhips the following day, were for diſplacing him; but after much diſpute, it was agreed to diſmiſs him and his men, moſt of whom were *French*, and to ſuffer them to keep the ſhip that had been given them, with a charge to quit company immediately. Thus their long projected deſign vaniſhed into ſmoke; but though the *Spaniſh* fleet, according to the report of ſome priſoners afterwards taken, conſiſted of 14 ſail, beſides periaguas or boats of twelve or fourteen oars each, among which were 18 ſhips of good force, two fire-ſhips, and about 3000 men on board the whole fleet, yet the *Engliſh* had but one man killed.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

They sail to the Island of Quibo, *and proceeding from thence, take, and afterwards burn the City of* Leon, *whence they proceed to the Island of* Rio Leja, *which they also take. A Description of the Guava Fruit and Prickly Pear. Capt.* Davis *and* Swan *part Company, and Mr.* Dampier *enters with the latter. Some Account of the City and Volcano of* Guatimala. *Proceeding farther to the West, they enter the Port of* Guatulco, *which is described. The sick Men land. A Description of the Vinello Shrub.*

ON the first of *June*, the fleet sailed for the island of *Quibo* or *Cobaya*, in quest of Capt. *Harris*, and proceeding to the northward, saw many rivers and creeks, which are not near so large as on the south-side of the bay of *Panama*. The coast is partly hilly and partly low grounds, with very thick woods, but in the heart of the country, there are fertile plains for feeding of cattle. Some of the rivers on this side afford gold, but not in such quantities as those on the other side; but there is scarce any settlement along this coast, except upon the rivers that lead to *Lavelia* and *Nata*.

On their arrival at *Quibo*, they found Capt. *Harris* there before them, when it was resolved that as they had been unsuccessful in the late attempt, they should now try their fortune by land,

land, by attacking the city of *Leon*, on the coaſt of *Mexico*. But as it lay a good way within the land, it was agreed to make canoes on the iſland of *Quibo**, where they were at anchor, a ſufficient quantity of timber fit for that purpoſe being there to be found on every ſpot.

While theſe preparations were making, 150 men were ſent to *Puobla Nova*, a town at a ſmall diſtance from the continent. They took it without much difficulty, but met with nothing there except an empty bark. Having finiſhed all the canoes in a month's time, they ſet out for *Rio Leja*, which is the port for the city of *Leon*; and on the 9th of *Auguſt*, quitting their ſhips, and embarking on board their canoes, of which they had 31, they were in great danger of being ſwallowed up by the waves, which ran mountains high, attended with thunder and lightening; but the ſtorm ſoon abated: yet another tornado had like to have ſent them all to the bottom: However this alſo did not laſt long, and they entered the ſouth ſide of the harbour in the night, but durſt not proceed farther till break of day, when they rowed deeper into the creek, which is very narrow, and the land on both ſides marſhy near the banks, and ſo full of mangrove trees that there is no paſſing through them. Beyond theſe was a ſmall intrenchment, which they took by ſurprize, and having landed 470 men, left the reſt, of which number Mr. *Dampier* was one, to guard the canoes.

* See a deſcription of *Quibo* in *Anſon*'s voyage, Chap. VII.

They

They began their march at eight o'clock in the morning, Capt. *Townley* leading the van, which consisted of 100 of the briskest men. Capt. *Swan* followed him with 100 more, next came Capt. *Davis* with 170, and Capt. *Knight* brought up the rear. Capt. *Townley* being advanced two miles before the rest, was attacked, and having forced 70 horse, to retire at the distance of four miles from the city, marched forwards, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, entered it without opposition, though he was soon after opposed by 200 *Spanish* horse and 500 foot, first in a broad street, and afterwards in the great market place; but the foot seeing the horse retire, followed their example, leaving the town to the mercy of the *English*.

Capt. *Swan* did not enter the town till four o'clock, Capt. *Davis* came thither about five, and *Knight* came with the remainder not till six; but several of the men were left behind on account of their growing tired upon the road, among whom was an old grey-headed fellow, named *Swan*, who was 84 years of age, and had served in *Ireland* under *Cromwell*, and he bravely refusing to take quarter, the *Spaniards* shot him dead. They however took some others, among whom was Mr. *Smith*, who having lived a considerable time in the *Canaries*, spoke *Spanish* fluently, and being carried before the Governor, was examined as to the strength of the invaders, whom he represented to be 1500 men, 1000 in the town, and 500 in the canoes; which had such an effect upon his Excellency, that notwithstanding his being at the head of upwards of

of 1000 men, he did not chuſe to moleſt them. But the next day ſent a flag of truce, to propoſe a ranſom for the town. But the *Engliſh* demanding 30,000 pieces of eight, and proviſions for 1000 men for four months, he refuſed to give it, and they accordingly ſet fire to the city, on the 14th of *Auguſt*, and marched towards their canoes the next morning. However Mr. *Smith* was exchanged for a gentlewoman, and a *Spaniſh* gentleman was releaſed upon his promiſe of delivering 150 oxen for his ranſom at *Rio Leja*, the place they intended to attack next.

The city of *Leon* ſtands 20 miles within the country, in a ſandy plain, near a burning mountain, called the Volcano of *Leon*. The houſes are large and built with ſtone, with gardens about them, but are low and covered with tiles. It has three churches and a cathedral. The above ſandy plain is ſurrounded with Savannas which afford a free paſſage for the breezes on all ſides, and render the town both pleaſant and healthful. But no great commerce is carried on there, the inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſting on their cattle, and ſugar-works, of which there are ſeveral between the landing place and the city; about the midway between both, there is a fine fordable river, and nearer the city an *Indian* town. The city is alſo ſaid to have a good manufactory of hemp.

On the 16th of *Auguſt*, in the afternoon, they arrived in their canoes in the harbour of *Rio Leja*, where their ſhips were by that time come to an anchor. The creek that leads from *Rio Leja* is broad at its entrance, but afterwards cloſes and becomes

becomes a narrow deep channel, lined on both ſides with many cocoa trees. The *Spaniards* had here caſt up an intrenchment, which fronted the entrance of the creek, and was defended by 120 men, and farther down they had a boom of trees laid a croſs the creek; ſo that had they not wanted courage to keep their poſt, they might have kept off 1000 men. But the *Engliſh* had no ſooner fired two of their guns, than they quitted it, and left them at liberty to cut the boom, which when the *Engliſh* had done, they immediately landed and marched to *Rio Leja*, a fine town ſeated in a plain, a mile up a ſmall river. It has three churches and an hoſpital with an handſome garden, they took it without oppoſition, but found nothing conſiderable except 500 packs of flour, and ſome pitch, tar and cordage. They alſo received the 150 oxen promiſed by the gentleman they releaſed at *Leon*, which together with ſome other cattle, and the ſugar found in the country was very acceptable. The adjacent country has indeed many ſugar works, and incloſures for cattle, and conſiderable quantities of pitch, tar and cordage are made by the country people. *Rio Leja* is however ſeated in an unwholeſome air near ſome fens and marſhes, which ſend forth a noiſome ſcent. In its neighbourhood grow, melons, pine-apples, guavas and prickle pears.

The ſhrub which bears the guava fruit, has long and ſlender boughs, that have a white and ſmooth bark, and leaves reſembling the haſel. The fruit which is like a pear has a thin rind and many hard ſeeds, and when ripe is yellow, ſoft

ſoft and well taſted. It may be eaten while green, which is the caſe with very few of the fruits either in the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*, and after it is ripe, it may be baked like pears, or coddled like apples. There are however different ſorts diſtinguiſhed by their taſte, ſhape, and colour, ſome being red, and others yellow in the inſide. Before it is ripe it is an aſtringent, but afterwards looſening.

The prickly pear, which is alſo common in many places in the *Weſt-Indies*, grows upon a ſhrub five feet high, and thrives beſt in ſaltiſh ſandy grounds near the ſea ſhore. Each branch of this ſhrub has two or three round leaves of the breadth of a man's hand, not unlike houſe-leek, but edged with prickles of an inch long. At the extremity of the leaf grows the fruit, which is of the bigneſs of a large plumb, ſmall towards the leaf, and thick at the other end, where it opens like a medlar. The fruit has alſo ſmall prickles, and is at firſt green, but by degrees turns red. The pulp is of the ſame conſiſtence as a thick ſyrup, with ſmall black ſeeds; it is cooling, and of a pleaſant taſte. Our author ſays, that he has often obſerved, that on eating 20 or more of them at a time, they will tinge the urine as red as blood, but without any ill conſequence.

On the 25th, Capt. *Davis* and Capt. *Swan* parted, the firſt in order to return to the coaſt of *Peru*, and the other intending to proceed farther to the weſt. Upon which Mr. *Dampier*, deſiring to ſatisfy his curioſity, by obtaining a more perfect knowledge of the northern parts of *Mexico*,

Mexico, he left Capt. *Davis*, and went on board Mr. *Swan*, who was joined by Capt. *Townley* with his two barks, while Capt. *Harris* and Mr. *Knight* followed the former.

By this time Mr. *Swan*'s men began to be much afflicted with fevers, which were attributed to the remains of a contagious diſtemper, that had lately raged at *Rio Leja*, Capt. *Davis*'s men having undergone the ſame fate. On the 3d of *September*, they ſailed again, ſteering to the weſt, and met with violent tornados, thunder and lightening, which kept them out at ſea, ſo that they ſaw no land till the 14th, when they came in ſight of the Volcano of *Guatimala*; it appears with a double peak like two ſugar loaves; between which the fire and ſmoke is ſaid to break out before bad weather.

The city of *Guatimala* is ſituated near the foot of this high mountain, eight leagues from the ſouth ſea, and 40 or 50 from the gulph of *Matique* in the bay of *Honduras* in the north ſeas. It is reputed a rich city, the country about it abounding in ſeveral commodities, which are exported thence into *Europe*, eſpecially the four noted dyes, indigo, otta, or anatta, ſylveſter and cochineal.

The land near the Volcano of *Guatimala*, is low by the ſea ſide, but riſes in a gradual aſcent from thence, to the diſtance of about ten leagues from the ſhore. They obſerved floating in the ſea great quantities of drift wood and pumice ſtones, which laſt were thrown out by the mountain, and by the rains waſhed into the ſea.

On the 24th, being in 14°. 30'. north latitude, Capt. *Townley* went on ſhore with nine canoes, and 106 men, in hopes of finding the town of *Teguantapeque*, which was well known to be ſituated ſomewhere thereabouts, in order to get ſome refreſhment for the ſick men, both he and Capt. *Swan* having at leaſt one half of their crews in a very weak condition; but he was obliged to return to his canoes, without being able to find it. The ſhips now coaſted along to the weſt, in ſight of a tract of high land, that begins at the eaſt, and after having run for ten leagues within the land to the weſt, ſinks by an eaſy deſcent. On that ſide next the ſea they ſaw rich paſtures mixed with pleaſant groves, but the ſurf which beat upon the ſhore not ſuffering the men to land with their canoes, they were forced to continue coaſting for eight or nine leagues, till Capt. *Townley* ſeeing no proſpect of landing, returned on board with his men, on the 2d of *October*. But being ſoon after reſolved to try his fortune again, he ran his canoes aſhore in a ſandy bay, where he landed, but loſt one man, and had moſt of his powder ſpoilt by the water. They were however no ſooner on ſhore, than they found the country full of torrents and unfordable rivers: This obliged them to think of returning to their canoes, which while they were attempting, they were attacked by 200 *Spaniards* and *Indians*, whom they ſoon repulſed and put to flight.

Capt. *Townley* having again rejoined Capt. *Swan*, they ſtill continued ſailing to the weſtward, but could diſcover neither creek nor bay

for

for 20 leagues farther, when they came to the island of *Tangola*, where there is safe anchorage with plenty of wood and water, and from thence they coasted along till they came to *Guatulco*, one of the best ports in the kingdom of *Mexico*. On the east side of the entrance of the harbour, at about the distance of a mile, is a small island near the shore, and on the west side of that entrance is a large hollow rock open at the top, from which a column of water forces its passage in the manner of a fountain, and rising to a great height even in the calmest weather, affords a good mark to seamen, bound for this port. At the bottom of this harbour, which is three miles deep, and one mile broad, there is a fine brook of fresh water, near which formerly stood a town that was sack'd by Sir *Francis Drake*, but there are no signs of it now remaining, except the ruins of an old chapel, standing in the midst of a grove. The land is here covered with a variety of trees, which rising in regular ridges form a very agreeable prospect.

Capt. *Swan* being ill, went on shore here with all the sick, and a surgeon to attend them, while Capt. *Townley* marched at the head of a considerable number of men to the east-ward in search of houses and inhabitants, and about a league from *Guatulco*, came up with a river called *Capulita*, which is very deep, and has a swift current; some of his men swimming a-cross the stream, seized two *Indians*, whom they supposed to be stationed there as centinels, to watch their proceedings, though they were entire strangers to the *Spanish* tongue. One of these

they carried on board the ſhip, and made uſe of the other to guide them to an *Indian* ſettlement, but they found nothing there, beſides ſome vinelloes drying in the ſun.

The vinello is a perfume ſold at a pretty high price in many parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, and being infuſed into chocolate gives it a delicate flavour. It grows on a ſmall kind of vine that creeps up about the trees, and at firſt bears a yellow flower that produces a cod of about four or five inches long, which is at firſt green, but when ripe becomes yellow and has black ſeeds. But after they are gathered they are laid in the ſun, which makes them ſoft and of a cheſnut colour. The *Spaniards* who purchaſe the vinellos very cheap of the *Indians*, ſoak them afterwards in oil.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

They ſail towards Port Angelo. *Several of the Men fall into an Ambuſcade: They attempt to ſeize a large Ship in the Harbour of* Acapulco; *but without Succeſs: Land near the Rock of* Algatroſs, *and ſeize a Number of Mules loaded with Flour, Chocolate and Cheeſe. Landing again, they put a large Body of the* Spaniards *to flight, and after cruizing for ſome Time for the* Manila *Ship, which eſcapes them, Capt.* Swan *and Capt.* Townley *part Company.*

ON the 10th of *October*, they ſent four canoes before, to the weſt-ward, in hopes of taking ſome priſoners, who were acquainted with the ſituation of the country, and theſe were ordered to wait at *Port Angelo*. The ſhips at *Guatulco*, had taken in a ſupply of wood and water, as well as plenty of a ſmall kind of turtle, by which the men were conſiderably refreſhed, they having had no freſh proviſions for a conſiderable time. On the 22d, two of the canoes being ſeparated from the reſt, returned on board, after attempting to land at a place where they ſaw many cattle feeding upon a Savanna, but the ſea running high they were overſet, and one man drowned, four guns loſt, and the reſt of their arms ſpoiled with the water. However the next day 100 men landed at *Port Angelo*, and got plenty of ſalt, hogs, cocks, hens and

maize, in a houſe near the plain, but could carry litt'e on board, on account of the diſtance of the place from the ſea ſide.

On the 28th, they continued their voyage, and at night met with the two other canoes, who had been as far as the Port of *Acapulco*, and in their return took in a ſupply of freſh water, in ſpite of 150 *Spaniards*, who would have oppoſed them; after which they ſtood into a ſalt water bay, on the banks whereof they found a conſiderable quantity of dried fiſh, which they brought on board. The entrance of this bay is cloſely hemmed in with rocks on both ſides, ſo that the paſſage betwixt them is not above a piſtol-ſhot over, though the bay is of conſiderable compaſs. As the ſhips were juſt off the bay, twelve men were ſent in a canoe for more fiſh; but the *Spaniards* being already alarmed, poſted themſelves behind the rocks, and fired ſuch a volley of ſhot upon the canoes at their entering the bay, that they wounded five of the men. They however rowed forward out of gun ſhot, where they ſtaid two days and three nights, not daring to return the ſame way they came; but at laſt Capt. *Townley*, who lay near the ſhore, hearing the firing of guns, manned one of his canoes, and driving the *Spaniards* from the rocks, opened them a free paſſage, and they returned on board on the 31ſt.

On the 2d of *November*, they continued their courſe weſtward, till they came to a large river two leagues to the weſt of the rock of *Algatroſs*, on the banks of which the *Spaniards* had caſt up an entrenchment, defended by 200 ſoldiers. The

Engliſh

Engliſh however landed, and with little oppoſition forced them to fly. They found there a conſiderable quantity of ſalt, uſed in ſalting the fiſh taken in the bay. They now marched three leagues into the country, and having taken a mulatto priſoner, he informed them that a ſtout ſhip was lately come to *Lima* from *Acapulco*; when Capt. *Townley* ſtanding in need of a better ſhip than his own, propoſed cutting her out of the harbour, and in ſpite of Capt. *Swan*'s remonſtrances on the difficulty of that enterprize, and the neceſſity they were under of ſtocking themſelves with maize, and other proviſions, which were to be had in great plenty where they now were, he carried his point, and the canoes were manned for the expedition; but they narrowly eſcaped being loſt in a tornado, and the men were obliged to wait a whole day in *Port Marquiſs*, a league to the eaſtward of *Acapulco*, where they dried their cloaths and arms, and the following night rowed ſoftly into *Acapulco* harbour; but found the ſhip ſo well guarded, that quitting their enterprize, they retired greatly diſappointed.

They ſome time after landed to the north-weſt of the hill of *Petaplan*, and 170 men marching fourteen miles into the country, came to a mean poor *Indian* village, which was deſerted by the inhabitants, who had carried off their effects, ſo that they found only a mulatto woman and her four ſmall children, all of whom they brought off; but being carried on board, ſhe declared that ſome mules laden with flour, and other goods deſigned for *Acapulco*, had ſtopped on the road

to

to the weſt of that village; upon which they ſailed to the harbour of *Chequetan*, and landing 95 men, with the mulatto woman for their guide, ſhe conducted them through a pathleſs wood, by the ſide of a river into a plain, near which they found 60 mules at a farm houſe laden with flour, cheeſe, chocolate, earthen ware, and ſome cows which they killed, all which they carried off, except the earthen ware; and ſoon after Capt. *Swan* went on ſhore, and killed eighteen cows more without the leaſt oppoſition.

Having thus ſtocked themſelves with as much proviſions as they could conveniently ſtow on board their different veſſels, they diſmiſſed the woman and her children with a preſent of ſome old cloaths and other trifles, for which ſhe ſeemed very thankful: But Capt. *Swan* in ſpite of her tears and intreaties, detained one of her boys, who was of about eight years of age, had a ſprightly genius, and afterwards proved a very good and uſeful boy, and the Captain behaved to him like a kind maſter.

On the 21ſt of *November*, they continued their courſe to the weſtward, in hopes of diſcovering a town in about 18°. 8′. north latitude; but they could find no traces of it, nor of the city of *Colima*, which was reported to be very rich: And though they rowed 20 leagues along the ſhore, they could not meet with any place where they were able to land, or perceive the leaſt ſign of inhabitants. At laſt they ſpied a horſeman, and having with difficulty made the ſhore, in hopes of taking him priſoner, they purſued him, but

ſoon

The English unload the Spanish-Mules.

oon loſt him in the woods; upon which, they returned on board on the 28th.

The next day, the two Captains once more took to their canoes with 200 men, in order to go in ſearch of a town called *Salagua*; and as they were rowing along the ſhore, ſaw two horſemen on the beach, one of whom by way of deriſion, drank to them out of a pocket bottle; in return for which civility they ſhot his horſe; whereupon his companion fled, and two of the men ſtripping themſelves, ſwam on ſhore, in order to ſecure him; but being unarmed they could not ſucceed in their attempt, he keeping them at bay with a long knife.

On the 30th, the canoes returned on board, the ſea every where running ſo high, that the men could not find any ſafe landing. However on the firſt of *December*, they came in ſight of the port of *Salagua*, which is parted by a rocky point about the middle, that gives it the appearance of two harbours. On their nearer approach, they ſaw a large thatched houſe, which appeared to be new, with a conſiderable body of *Spaniards*, both horſe and foot, making a military parade, with their drums beating and colours flying. The next morning 200 of the ſtouteſt of the *Engliſh* landed; but the *Spaniſh* foot did not ſtand one charge, and the horſe ſoon followed them, when two of the *Engliſh*, having knocked down their riders, mounted and purſued the fugitives ſo far, that they were ſurrounded, unhorſed, and received ſeveral wounds, and would have been certainly killed, if ſome of the ſwifteſt of their companions had not come up

up timely to their relief. Here they found a broad ſtony road leading into the country, which was interſperſed with thick woods. This road, they were informed by two mulattos whom they made priſoners, led to the city of *Oarrah*, which was four long days journey from the ſea, and that the body of troops they had put to flight were ſent from that city to ſecure the *Manila* ſhip, which was to ſet ſome paſſengers on ſhore at this place.

This induced them to ſail again to the weſtward, towards Cape *Corientes*, in hopes of meeting with the above galleon; and on the 11th, coming in ſight of that Cape, they took their ſtations in ſuch a manner as they imagined would prevent their miſſing her; however wanting proviſions, 50 or 60 men were ſent in a bark to procure ſome to the weſt of the Cape; but returned without being able to get round it. However they left four canoes behind, manned with 46 men, who intended to row to the weſt.

On the 18th, the ſhips ſailed to the iſles of *Chametly*, 18 leagues to the eaſt of Cape *Corientes*. Theſe are five ſmall low and woody iſlands, ſurrounded with rocks that lie in the form of an half moon, within a mile of the continent, between which, and theſe iſlands, there is ſafe anchorage. They are inhabited by fiſhermen, who are ſervants to ſome of the inhabitants of the city of *Purification*, which is a conſiderable place 14 leagues up the country.

On the 24th, the four canoes which had been left by Capt. *Townley*'s bark, returned to the ſhips near the Cape, having got round it by the help of

of their oars, and landed in the valley of *Valderas* or *Val d'Iras*, the valley of *Flags*, having met with but indifferent ſucceſs. This valley lies at the bottom of a deep bay, incloſed between Cape *Corientes* and the Point of *Pontique*. It is about three leagues wide, and bounded on the land ſide by a green hill, which by its eaſy deſcent into the valley, affords a delightful proſpect, as do the wide ſpread paſtures ſtored with cattle; and the pleaſant groves of guavas, orange and lime trees, that grow wild here in vaſt numbers. At this place the canoes had landed 37 men, who having advanced three miles into the country, were attacked by 150 *Spaniards*, horſe and foot; but happily an adjacent wood afforded them a retreat, whence they fired upon the *Spaniards*, and having killed their leader and 17 more horſemen, obliged them to retire; but in this ſkirmiſh the *Engliſh* loſt four men, and had two wounded, whom they brought down to their canoes upon horſes, one of which they killed and eat; for though there were plenty of horned cattle in the plain, they were afraid of venturing back for fear of meeting a freſh body of *Spaniards*.

On the 28th, Capt. *Townley*, who had before ſailed with 60 men to ſurprize an *Indian* village, returned on board with 40 buſhels of maize. They continued cruizing off this Cape till the firſt of *January*, when their proviſions being exhauſted, they ſteered to the valley of *Valderas* to provide a ſupply of beef. They came to anchor about a mile from the ſhore, and having landed

landed 240 men, of whom 50 were conſtantly employed in watching the motions of the *Spaniards*, they killed and ſalted as many cows as would ſerve them two months, and had they not wanted ſalt, might have taken in a much larger ſupply. Mean while the *Spaniards* often appeared in large companies, but never dared to attack them. But while they were engaged in this neceſſary buſineſs, the *Manila* ſhip paſſed by them to the eaſtward, as they were afterwards informed by ſome priſoners whom they happened to ſeize. The loſs of this great and valuable prize was chiefly attributed to the wilfulneſs of Capt. *Townley*, in reſolving to attempt taking the ſhip in the harbour of *Acapulco*, when they ought to have been providing themſelves with a ſufficient ſupply of beef and maize. They had hitherto a double deſign in view: Firſt the taking of the *Manila* ſhip, and ſecondly, ſearching after rich towns and mines near the coaſt, not knowing that theſe all lie in the inland parts of the country. But now finding themſelves quite deceived in their hopes, they parted, Capt. *Townley* ſailing back to the eaſt, and Mr. *Dampier* in Capt. *Swan*'s ſhip, to the weſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The Penguin *Fruit described. Capt* Swan *goes in search of the River* Cullacan; *takes a Prisoner who conducts him and his men to* Santa Pecaque, *where they find Plenty of Provisions, but* 50 *of the Men are cut off by the* Spaniards. *They sail for the Islands of* Tres Marias, *take in fresh Water near Cape* Corientes, *and resolve to sail to the* East-Indies.

ON the 7th of *January* 1686, they sailed from their station off the valley of *Valderas*, and on the 20th, anchored on the east side of the *Chametly* islands, which are different from those above-mentioned. They being a knot of six small islands in 23°. 11′. north latitude, and three leagues from the continent; one or two of them have some sandy creeks, and produce a fruit called penguins, of which there are two sorts, the red and yellow. The red penguin resembles a ninepin in shape, but is no bigger than an onion. It has no stem, but grows immediately out of the ground, 60 or 70 sometimes rising upright in a cluster, encompassed with prickly leaves of a foot and a half, or two feet long. The yellow penguin grows on a stem of the thickness of a man's arm, which rises a foot from the ground, with leaves of half a foot long and an inch broad. The fruit grows in clusters on the top of the stalk, it being round and of the

ſize of an hen's egg The rind is pretty thick, and the pulp which has a delightful taſte is full of black ſeeds. Capt. *Swan* here took 100 men with him to the north to diſcover the river *Cullacan*, ſuppoſed to lie in 24°. north latitude, with a very wealthy town upon its banks; but though they rowed above 30 leagues, they could diſcover no river, nor even any ſafe landing place. However they afterwards landed on the weſt ſide of a ſalt lake, ſeven leagues to the northward of the *Chametly* iſlands, where they found one houſe, in which they took ſeven or eight buſhels of maize, and were told by an *Indian* priſoner they had taken, that there were generally a conſiderable number of black cattle in this place, which the *Spaniards* had driven off, but that they might probably find proviſions at an *Indian* town, at about five leagues diſtance. They therefore immediately directed their courſe thither, but on their approaching the place, were oppoſed by a good body of *Spaniards* and *Indians*, but theſe being beaten back at the firſt charge, they entered the town, where they only found two or three wounded *Indians*, who told them that the town was called *Maſſactan*, and that five leagues from thence were two rich gold mines. They ſtaid there till the ſecond of *February*, when 80 men were ordered to a town called *Roſario*, on a river of the ſame name, whence they took 90 buſhels more of maize, being at this time more valued by them than all the gold in the *Indies*, which was therefore neglected, though they were told that the mines were only two leagues from thence.

From

From *Rosario* the ships steered to the river St. *Jago*, one of the most considerable rivers on this coast, where Capt. *Swan* sent 70 men to look for a town, while the ships anchored at its mouth. On the east they found a large field of maize, in which they seized an *Indian*, who told them that four leagues further there was a town called *Santa Pecaque*, of which Capt. *Swan* being informed, he went with 140 men in eight canoes five leagues up the river, and then landing marched through fertile plains and woods for three or four hours, and the *Spaniards* quitting the place at their approach, the *English* entered it without opposition.

Santa Pecaque is seated in a spacious plain on the side of a wood, but though it is not very large it is neatly built, and has two churches, and like most of the *Spanish* towns in these parts has a square market place in the middle. At five or six leagues distance from the town are silver mines, the oar of which is carried from this place on mules, 21 leagues to *Compostella*, the capital of this part of *Mexico*. This last city is inhabited by about 70 white families, and 5 or 600 mulattoes and *Indians*.

As the men found here plenty of maize, sugar, salt, and salt fish, Capt. *Swan* ordered one half of them to carry provisions on board, while the rest took care of the town. This they did by turns, and having seized some horses made use of them to ease them in their labour. Thus they proceeded for two days, but on the 19th of *January*, Capt. *Swan* being informed by a prisoner that 1000 armed men had lately marched

from St. *Jago*, a rich town at three leagues diſtance, in order to attack him: He commanded his people to get all the horſes they could, and to march in a body with all the proviſions they could carry to their canoes: but they refuſing to obey him till all the proviſions could be carried on board, he was forced to let one half of them go on with 54 horſes; theſe had ſcarcely marched a mile before the *Spaniards*, who lay in ambuſh, attacked and killed them all upon the ſpot, for though Capt. *Swan* marched to their relief, they were all ſlain and ſtripped, but as they had probably paid pretty dear for the victory, they never attempted to engage him, by which means Capt. *Swan* returned on board with the reſt of his men.

The day after this bloody engagement, they ſteered towards *California*, and on the 7th of *February* came to an anchor in *Prince George*'s iſland, the middlemoſt of the *Tres Marias**. Mr. *Dampier* having been long ſick of the dropſy, was here buried for about half an hour up to the neck in the ſand, which threw him into a profuſe ſweat, and being afterwards wrapped up warm and put to bed in a tent, found great benefit from this extraordinary remedy. They remained careening till the 26th, but as there is no freſh water to be got here in the dry ſeaſon, they ſailed to a little rivulet on the continent near Cape *Corientes*, where they continued a conſiderable time, when finding that their ſucceſs in this part of the world had been

* See a deſcription of theſe iſlands in Capt. *Woodes Rogers*'s Voyage. Chap. VI.

hitherto

hitherto very indifferent, and that there appeared no probability of its mending, Capt. *Swan*, Mr. *Dampier* and a majority of the other men agreed to ſteer their courſe, for the *Eaſt-Indies*, though many on board were greatly averſe to this voyage, which they thought it impoſſible for them to accompliſh.

CHAP. IX.

They ſet ſail for the Eaſt-Indies, *and arrive at the Iſland of* Guam, *whence they proceed to the* Philippine *Iſlands. and anchor at* Mindanao. *The Libby Tree which produces Sago; the Betel Nut; the Durion Fruit, and the Jaca deſcribed. A Deſcription of the Inhabitants, and of their Manners, Habits, and Religion; and the Proceedings on Shore, till Capt.* Swan *is depoſed by his Men.*

ON the 31ſt of *March* 1686, they ſailed from *Cape Corientes*, and after the firſt day, advanced very faſt in their voyage, having very fair weather and a freſh trade wind; but in all this voyage, they ſaw neither fiſh nor fowl, except a large flight of boobies, which appeared on their approaching the *Ladrone* Iſlands; and on the 20th of *May* they diſcovered land, to their great joy, as they had but three days proviſions left, and the next day came to an anchor about a mile from ſhore, on the weſt-ſide of the

island of *Guam**, which Mr. *Dampier* computes to be 125°. 11′. or 7302 miles west of Cape *Corientes*.

Capt. *Swan* immediately wrote a very obliging letter, which he sent with a few presents to the governor; he in return, received great plenty of hogs, cocoa nuts, rice, biscuit, and 50 pounds of fine *Manila* tobacco, and being afterwards informed by one of the Fryars, that *Mindanao*, one of the *Philippine* islands, abounded with provisions, they left *Guam* on the 2d of *June*, and sailing with a strong east wind, arrived on the 21st on the coast of St. *John*'s, one of the *Philippine* islands, and came to an anchor in a small bay on the east side of *Mindanao*.

The *Philippines* are a range of large islands extending from 5°. to 19°. north latitude, the chief of them is *Luconia*†, which is now entirely under the dominion of the *Spaniards*. To the south of *Luconia*, are 12 or 14 other large islands, besides an infinite number of smaller ones in the possession of the *Spaniards*; but the two southermost, that of *St. John* and *Mindanao* are the only ones not subject to the *Spanish* jurisdiction.

The island of *St. John* lies between seven and eight degrees north latitude, about four leagues east of *Mindanao*, and is 38 leagues in length, its breadth about the middle 24 leagues, and the soil is extremely fertile.

* See a description of the *Ladrone* islands in general, in *Anson*'s voyage, Chap. X. And of *Guam* in particular, in *Woodes Rogers*'s voyage, Chap. VIII.

† For a description of this island, and of *Manila* its capital. See Chap. X.

Mindanao

Mindanao is next to *Luconia*, the largeſt of all the *Philippine* iſlands: It extending 60 leagues in length, and 40 or 50 in breadth; the ſoil is generally good, and the ſtony hills produce many ſorts of trees, which are not at all known among us. The valleys are watered with brooks and rivulets, and are ſtored with ſeveral ſorts of ever-greens, and with rice, water melons, plantains, bananas, guavas, nutmegs, cloves, cocoa nuts, oranges, betel nuts, durions, jackas, and particularly the tree whence ſagoe is gathered, which grows wild in groves of ſeveral miles in length: This is called by the natives, the Libby tree.

The Libby-tree reſembles the cabbage-tree, but is not ſo tall. It has a thin hard bark, full of a white pith, like that of the elder. The tree being cut down and ſplit, the pith is taken out and beat well in a trough or mortar, and then pouring water upon it, is well ſtirred, and ſtrained through a cloth, through which the water forces all the mealy ſubſtance, and leaves only an uſeleſs huſk behind, which is thrown away. This, after it is well ſettled, they ſeparate from the water, and form it into cakes, which when baked, are almoſt as good eating as bread, and on this food, the natives of *Mindanao* live for three or four months in the year. The ſagoe which is exported, is dried in ſmall bits like comfits, and carried to other parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is an excellent ſtrengthener, and is now well known almoſt over all *Europe*.

The Plantain-tree is about three feet in circumference, and grows to the height of ten or

twelve feet. It ſprings out of a ſucker, with only two leaves; but when it is a foot high, another pair of leaves ſprout out, and in the ſame manner the leaves increaſe both in ſize and number to the very top. The fruit which is ſhaped like a hog's pudding, ariſes from the heart of the tree, in cods ſix or ſeven inches long, growing in cluſters. When it is arrived at maturity, it is a pure pulp without either ſeed or kernel, is as ſoft and yellow as butter, and melts in the mouth like marmalade. The tree, on being cut down, is ſplit in the middle, and left to dry in the ſun. when it appears compoſed of threads of equal bigneſs, which are drawn out by perſons, who obtain a livelihood by that employment, and woven into pieces of cloth of ſeven or eight yards in length. This iſland alſo produces another kind of plantain of a leſs ſize, the fruit of which has a black ſeed, and is eſteemed a great aſtringent.

The Banana ſeems a ſmaller ſpecies of plantain, and is more ſoft and delicate, though not ſo luſcious. It is beſt eaten when raw, for it is not very agreeable when roaſted or boiled. It is ſometimes maſhed into drink, and is pleaſant enough when taken that way.

The Durian fruit is produced by a tree that reſembles the apple-tree. It is as large as a pomkin, but is not to be eaten till it is quite ripe, when the top burſting open, diffuſes a very fragrant ſmell. The pulp, which is very delicious, is as ſoft and white as cream; it is divided into cells like a walnut, and is like that covered with a thick green rind. In the heart of it, is a

ſtone

ſtone as big as a bean, the out-ſide of which, on being roaſted, peels off, in a thin ſhell, when the kernel in taſte reſembles a cheſnut. But this fruit will not keep above two days after its being plucked.

The Jaca-tree is a fruit of the ſame ſpecies, but yellower and fuller of ſtones or kernels, which are good when roaſted.

The Betel-nut is rounder and larger than the nutmeg, and grows upon a very high tree, which produces no leaves except near the top. This fruit is much valued, it being grateful to the ſtomach. It alſo reddens the lips, cleanſes the gums, and preſerves the teeth, though it dyes them black. It is chewed all over the eaſt, and is apt to make thoſe very giddy who are not uſed to it.

The nutmegs here are extremely large and good; and here alſo are excellent cloves, but the people do not care to propagate them, for fear of the *Dutch*, who monopolize the ſpice trade. There are alſo many other different kinds of fruit produced here.

Though this iſland has no beaſts of prey, it affords great numbers of wild and tame beaſts, as horſes, cows, buffaloes, deer, goats, wild hogs, monkeys, guanoes, lizards, ſnakes, and ſcorpions. They have alſo centipedes, which though no thicker than a gooſe quill, are five inches long, and their ſting is as fatal as that of a ſcorpion. Their hogs feed in prodigious herds in the woods, and are remarkable for having thick knobs growing over their eyes. There is alſo here a creature four times as large as a guanoe,

guanoe, which it nearly resembles; it has a forked tongue, but Mr. *Dampier* was unacquainted with the effects of its bite.

They have no tame fowls, besides hens and ducks, but abundance of those which are wild, as turtle doves, pigeons, parrots, parroquetoes, bats as large as our kites, and an infinite number of small birds of various kinds.

Their chief fish are bonitos, mullets, breams, cavalies, and turtle. Here are good harbours, creeks and rivers, and in the heart of the country are mountains that afford considerable quantities of gold.

The climate of *Mindanao* is not so excessive hot as might be expected, considering its nearness to the equator; for the sea breezes, cool the air by day, as the land winds do by night. From *October* till *May* the winds are easterly, with fair weather; and from *May* to *October* they are westerly, with rains and violent tempests, which frequently tear up the largest trees, lay the whole country under water, and oblige the inhabitants to go from house to house in canoes. This stormy weather is in *July* and *August*, but it abates in *September*, in which month they have very heavy fogs, that last till ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, especially if it has rained the preceding night.

The people are in general much alike as to strength, stature, and colour. They are well limbed, have small heads, flat foreheads, small black eyes, short noses, wide mouths, and black teeth and hair, though their teeth are sound, and their complexions are of a bright tawny.

They

They are low of ſtature, and have ſmall limbs, are ingenious and nimble, but thieviſh and indolent, civil and obliging to ſtrangers, but implacable when offended. The men are cloathed with a turban tied once round the head, in a knot, the ends hanging down, and either laced or fringed; they wear breeches and frocks, but neither ſtockings nor ſhoes.

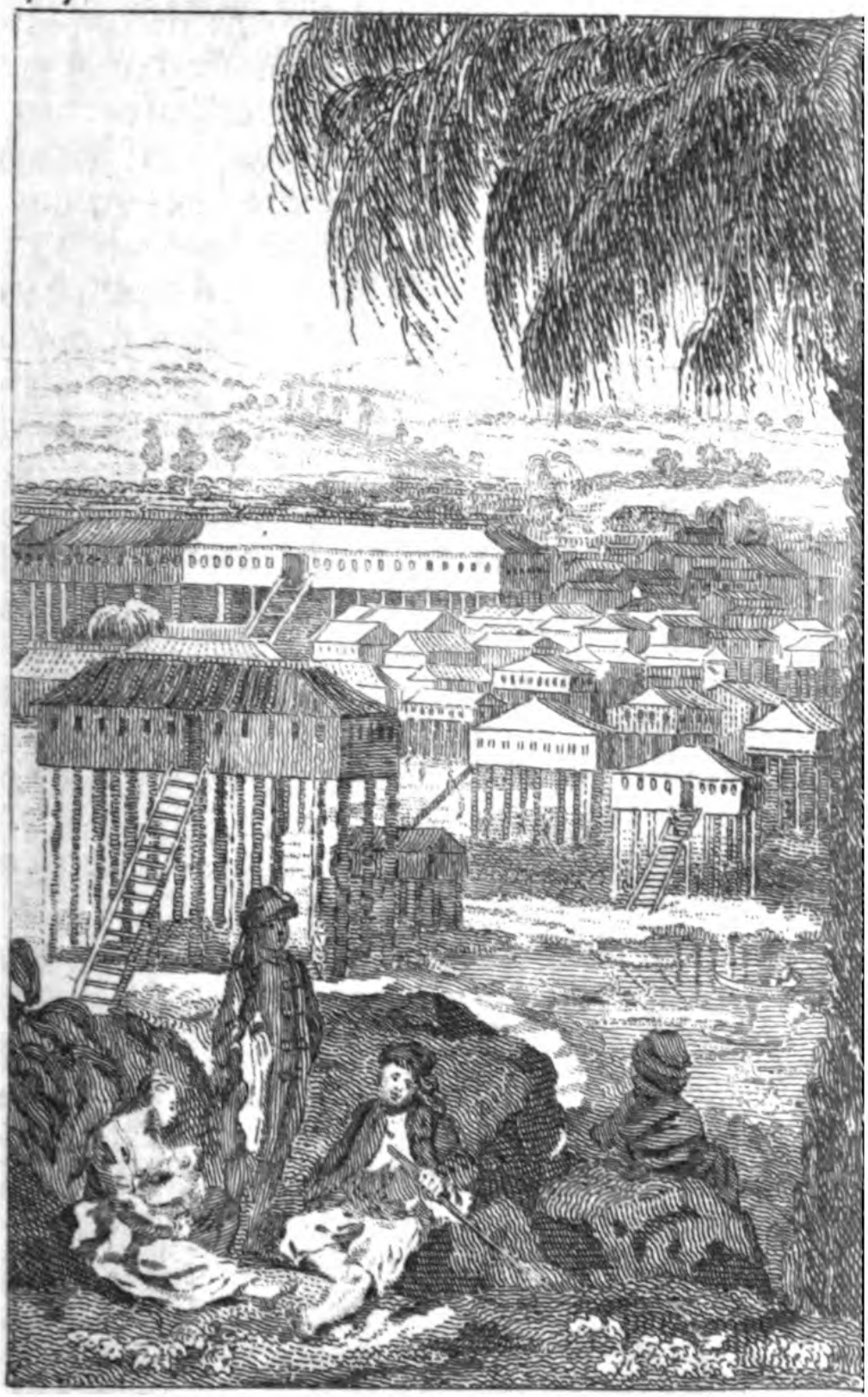
The women are ſmaller featured than the men, but though they look pretty well at a diſtance, they have ſuch little noſes, that in ſome of them ſcarce any riſing can be diſcerned between their eyes: They have alſo very little feet. They tie their black and long hair in a knot, hanging down behind. Their garments are a piece of cloth that ſerves for a petticoat, and a looſe frock that reaches a little below the waiſt, the ſleeves of which are longer than their arms, and ſet in plaits about their wriſts, but are ſo narrow, they can ſcarcely get their hands through.

They have a peculiar cuſtom in the city of *Mindanao*: as ſoon as any ſtrangers arrive, the men come on board to invite them to their houſes, where they are ſure to enquire whether any of them have a mind for a *Pagally*, or innocent female friend. The ſtrangers in point of civility are obliged to accept the offer made them of ſuch a friend, and to ſhew their gratitude by a ſmall preſent, in return for which, they have the liberty to eat, drink and ſleep in their friend's houſe, as often as they pleaſe, paying for it only a trifling gratuity. Some ſtrangers are alſo allowed a female friend upon the principles of an inno-

innocent attachment, and it is not unusual, for even the wives of the *Sultan*, and his nobles, who are here allowed to take greater liberties than those of the vulgar, to enquire of any stranger who passes by, whether he has got a pagally or comrade, and on his answering in the negative, to send him a present of tobacco and betel, as an earnest of their friendship.

The island is divided into several principalities, each governed by its own sovereign, and for the most part, the people in each, speak in a different dialect, though they are all of the same religion, which is that of *Mahometanism*. The *Kilanoones*, who inhabit the inland part of the country, are masters of the gold mines, and are also rich in bees-wax, both which they exchange with the *Mindanaians* for foreign commodities. The *Salogues*, who inhabit the north-west end of the island, carry on a trade with *Manila*, and some other of the adjacent islands. The *Alfoores* were formerly under the same government with the *Mindanaians*; but were separated from them, by falling to the share of the younger children of the Sultan of *Mindanao*, who of late has laid claim to them again. There are several other nations, but that which is the most populous and extensive is *Mindanao*, whence the island derives its name, the inhabitants of which being near the sea and engaged in commerce, are pretty much civilized.

The city of *Mindanao*, is seated near a small river on the south side of the island, and two miles from the sea. The houses are there built upon posts, 18 or 20 feet high, having but one floor,



A View of the City of Mindanao.

floor, to which there is an aſcent by a ladder; but that floor is divided into ſeveral rooms. The roof is of palm leaves, and in the ſpace under the houſes, the poorer ſort of the people keep their poultry, and others empty their dirt, where it lies till the land floods carry it away.

The Sultan's houſe ſtands upon 150 great poſts, and is much higher than the reſt, with a broad ſtair-caſe leading up to it. In the hall ſtands 20 pieces of cannon, placed on field carriages. The general and other great men have alſo ſome great guns in their houſes. Their Sultan has another houſe near the former, which is not more than four feet from the ground; and here he and his council ſit croſs-legged on rich carpets, when they give audience to embaſſadors and foreign merchants; and as no chairs are uſed in the country, the floors of the houſes are in general well matted.

The food of the common people is rice, ſagoe, and ſome ſmall fiſh; but the better ſort eat buffalos and fowls, though a great deal of rice with them. Like the other eaſtern nations, they uſe no ſpoons, but take up their victuals in their fingers. They waſh after meals, and pour all their water upon the floor near the fire ſide, when it ſinks through; and where any are ſick, they eaſe themſelves through a hole made for that purpoſe in the floor of their bed chamber; but thoſe who are in health perform this in the river. They are extremely fond of bathing, which is a great refreſhment in theſe hot countries; and it is not uncommon for the natives to walk into the river, ſtrip themſelves there, waſh

their cloaths, put them on upon the ſame ſpot, and then walk about their buſineſs.

Almoſt every one is either a carpenter, blackſmith, or goldſmith. They build good ſerviceable ſhips both for trade and pleaſure, and deal in gold, bees-wax and tobacco, the laſt of which, is better than that of *Manila*.

The moſt common diſtempers are fluxes and gripings of the guts, fevers and agues, for which the country affords ſufficient medicines, that are far from being not unknown to the people. They are alſo very ſubject to leproſies, which after their being cured, leave large blotches upon the ſkin.

Some of the inhabitants ſpeak *Spaniſh*, for the *Spaniards* had formerly ſome footing among them; but the *Malayan* tongue, and that of *Mindanao*, are the commoneſt languages. They are afraid of the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, and have often invited the *Engliſh* to ſettle among them.

Though the Sultan is deſpotic, he is very poor, notwithſtanding his having the power of commanding every private ſubject's purſe at his pleaſure. He was between 50 and 60 years old, and beſides his ſultana, had 29 concubines. When he went abroad, he was carried in a litter, upon four men's ſhoulders, attended by a guard of eight or ten men, but he never ventured far from the city; for the country being woody, is incommodious for travelling. He however ſometimes took his pleaſure upon the water in a neat veſſel, built for that purpoſe, in which was a cabbin, made of bamboo, and divided into three rooms;

rooms; in one of them, he frequently repoſed himſelf upon a carpet, ſmall pillows being laid for his head, his women attended in the ſecond, and in the third, ſervants waited with tobacco and betel.

His ſoldiers in their wars make uſe of ſwords, lances, and a weapon much like a bayonet, which all perſons from the greateſt to the meaneſt always wear about them. They never fight any pitched battle in the field; but make ſmall wooden forts defended by guns, in which they encamp and endeavour to ſurprize one another by ſmall parties, but they neither give nor take quarter.

As they are *Mahometans*, they have their ſabbath on *Friday*, when the Sultan goes twice to his moſque, wherein there is a great drum with only one head, which is ſtruck with a large ſtick, knobbed at the end with cotton, at twelve, three, ſix, and nine of the clock, by day and night, and this ſerves inſtead of a clock.

They ſeldom, or never, circumciſe their children, till they are eleven or twelve years of age, which, as it is done with great ſolemnity, private people keep their children till ſome man of quality circumciſes his, and ſo make a general circumciſion. This office is performed by a mahometan prieſt, who holding the foreſkin, ſnips it off with a pair of ſciſſars. They keep the ramadam, like the other *Turks*, in *Auguſt*, beginning at one new moon, and continuing till they ſee the next; during which time, they keep a very rigorous faſt till the evening,

when they employ an hour in prayer, and afterwards go to ſupper.

Their only muſic is that of bells without clappers, which are commonly ſixteen in number, and increaſe in weight from three to ten pounds; theſe being ſtruck with a ſtick, produce an uncouth noiſe; for the harmony that might be produced from them, is deadened by their being placed upon a table. Mr. *Dampier* obſerved a ſet of theſe, in the houſe of *Raja Laut*, the King's brother, who was both chief miniſter and general, and his ſon being about to be circumcized, gave occaſion to their being uſed for ſeveral days together, before the performance of the ceremony. There are however women who ſing, and not only dance in concert to their voices, but are joined by other people, and even the Sultan's children do not diſdain to dance with them.

They have a particular averſion to ſwine's fleſh, and will not permit any one who has touched a hog, to enter their houſes, for ſeveral days after; yet there are great numbers of theſe animals, that run wild about the iſland, and which they frequently deſired Capt. *Swan*'s men to deſtroy, but would not converſe with them for ſeveral days after they had been thus defiled. The following is a remarkable inſtance of their ſuperſtition in this reſpect: *Raja Laut*, the Sultan's brother, once deſired to have a pair of ſhoes of one of the ſailors, but he being afterwards told that they were ſewed with thread pointed with hogs briſtles, he ſent them back in a great paſſion, deſiring to have another pair ſewed in

ſome

ſome other manner, and his requeſt being complied with, he appeared highly ſatisfied.

As the ſeaſon of the year was far advanced, Capt. *Swan*, imagining he ſhould be under the neceſſity of ſtaying there ſome time, reſolved to make what intereſt he could with the Sultan, and therefore ſent Mr. *Moore* on ſhore, with a preſent of three yards of ſcarlet cloth, and three of ſilver lace. He had an audience granted him at about nine o'clock at night, and was very graciouſly received. The Sultan diſcourſing above an hour with him in *Spaniſh*, and an excellent ſupper was provided for him, and thoſe who went with him before they returned on board. Capt. *Swan* paid the Sultan a viſit the following day, and was entertained with betel and tobacco. He was alſo ſhewn a letter from the *Eaſt-India* company to the Sultan; for they had at that time ſome notion of building a fort there. *Raja Laut* being at variance with the Sultan, when Capt. *Swan* conferred with his majeſty, was not preſent; but he waited for him on his return from court, and treated him and his men very handſomely, with fowls and boiled rice. He was a man of quick underſtanding, ſpoke and wrote *Spaniſh* very well, and was fond of converſing with ſtrangers, by which means he was pretty well acquainted with the cuſtoms of the *Europeans*. He was very friendly in his advice to Capt. *Swan*, to whom he made an offer of his houſe, and during his ſtay upon the iſland, entertained both him and his men in a very hoſpitable manner. This great man had ſeveral wives, with each of whom he lay by turns, and

with the mother of his eldeſt ſon, two nights running. She who was queen of the night had always a particular reſpect ſhewn to her all day, and wore a ſtriped ſilk handkerchief by way of diſtinction.

The tempeſtuous weather now approaching, the ſailors hauled the ſhip up the river, 50 or 60 fiſhermen lending their aſſiſtance; after which, they moored her in a hole dug for that purpoſe, wherein ſhe was always a float, and here many citizens came on board of her, who ſoon provided the men with pagallys, and Capt. *Swan* being generally attended at dinner with his trumpets, *Raja Laut* was greatly delighted with the muſic.

During the wet ſeaſon, the city of *Mindanao*, which is a mile in length, and ſtretches along the bank of the river, was a perfect pond, and the floods frequently waſhed down large pieces of timber from the country, that would have endangered the veſſel, had not great care been taken to prevent it As ſoon as the floods began to ſubſide, Capt. *Swan* hired a warehouſe, in which he depoſited his goods and ſails, in order to careen the ſhip, when it was ſurprizing to ſee the multitude of worms that had eaten into her bottom, during her ſtay in this harbour. But having new ſheathed her, they ſteered out on the 10th of *December*, when they began to take in rice, and to fill their water. But the King's brother who had his views in delaying the veſſel, conſtantly kept ſeveral of the men on ſhore, hunting of black cattle, under the pretence of ſtocking the ſhip with beef. However Mr. *Dam-*

Dampier, who made one in these excursions, observes, that in ten days they met with only four cows, none of which they were able to run down.

At this time, Capt. *Swan* had, as our author imagines, some thoughts of quitting *Mindanao*, in order to take in a lading of spice, in a neighbouring island, which is since fallen into the hands of the *Dutch*. However, most of his men expected that he would have continued privateering, to which he had an utter aversion, though he carefully concealed it from his people.

The day after *Christmas day*, *Raja Laut* had a hunting match, in search of black cattle, in which he was accompanied by five or six *Englishmen*, and all his wives; but in this hunting match, they killed but three heifers. However, he and his company got drunk two or three times, with a pleasant extract of rice.

At this time one of the *English* sailors happening accidentally to find Capt. *Swan*'s journal, in which he had taken notice of the slightest offences of every sailor on board, and was even lavish of invectives against the whole crew in general, he shewed it to the rest of his comrades, who upon this, resolved to depose Capt. *Swan*, which they accordingly did, chusing Mr. *Read*, captain in his room, and Mr. *Teate*, master; and leaving him with 36 men on shore, set sail on the 14th of *January*, 1687, in order to cruize before *Manila*.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Our Author ſails with Part of the Crew from Mindanao; *anchors at* Sabo, *where they ſee Bats of an extraordinary Size; arrive at* Mindora, *where they are invited to carry on a clandeſtine Trade with* Manila. *They thence proceed to the Iſland of* Luconia; *a Deſcription of that Iſland, and of* Manila *its Capital. They ſail to* Pulo Condore; *a Deſcription of that Iſland, and particularly of the Tar Tree, the Grape Tree, and the wild Nutmegs; with the Manners of the Inhabitants. They ſail for the Bay of* Siam, *and return back to* Pulo Condore, *where ſome of the Men entering a* Malayan *Bark, are obliged to eſcape from thence, by leaping into the Sea.*

OUR author having ſailed from *Mindanao*, with the greateſt part of the crew, anchored on the 3d of *February*, off an iſland in 9°. 15′. on the weſt ſide of the iſland of *Sebo*, where they took in water, and ſcrubbed their ſhip's bottom. It is about eight or ten leagues in length, and in the middle of the bay they ſaw a great number of bats of a prodigious ſize, ſome of whoſe wings, when extended, reached eight feet from tip to tip, and were edged with ſharp, crooked claws, with which they clung faſt to any thing whereon they happened to lay hold. Every night they obſerved vaſt ſwarms of theſe bats, take

take their flight towards the great island, and return to the small one in the morning.

On the 10th of *February* they weighed, and coasting along by the west side of the *Philippines*, passed by *Panga*, a large island inhabited by the *Spaniards*. They there saw many fires, supposed to be lighted to give notice of their approach; the sight of a ship on this coast being very uncommon. On the 18th, they came to an anchor at the north end of *Mindora*, a large island 40 leagues in length; a small brook of water ran into the sea, near the place where they were at anchor; and they saw great numbers of hogs and oxen, but they were so wild, that they could catch or kill none of them. While they were here, a canoe with four *Indians* came from *Manila*, who told them, that the harbour of *Manila* was seldom without 20 or 30 vessels, belonging to the *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, and *Spaniards*, and that if they had a mind to carry on a clandestine trade, they would deliver their letters to certain merchants who resided there.

On the 21st, they again set sail, and two days after, came to the south-east end of the island of *Luconia*, when they took two *Spanish* barks, bound from *Pagassanam* in this island to *Manila*.

The island of *Luconia* or *Manila*, extends six or seven degrees in length, and near the middle is 60 leagues broad. It is surrounded by many small islands, especially at the north end; the chief and the nearest to it is *Mindora*, which gives its name to a channel that runs between that

that island and *Luconia**. Though this island is situated in 15°. north latitude, it is esteemed to be in general extremely healthy; and the water that is found upon it, is said to be best in the world. It is partly composed of large plains of pasture ground, and partly of mountains, which afford some gold. It produces all the fruits of the warm climates, and the savannas or plains are well stored with buffaloes, cows, sheep, goats, hogs, and a most excellent breed of horses, supposed to be carried thither first from *Spain*. The inhabitants who live in small towns are *Indians*, under the *Spanish* jurisdiction, and instructed in the *Romish* religion, by the *Spanish* priests. It is well seated for the *Indian* and *Chinese* trade; and the bay and port of *Manila*, which lie on its west side, are, perhaps, the most remarkable on the whole globe, the bay being a large circular bason, near ten leagues in diameter, great part of it entirely land locked. On the east side of this bay, stands the city of *Manila*, which is large and populous, and is seated at the foot of a ridge of high hills, fronting the harbour. The houses are spacious, strong, and covered with tiles, and the streets large and regular, with a market place in the midst; and it has many handsome churches and convents. The city is well watered, and is in the neigh-

* Mr. *Dampier* had the greatest part of this description from Mr. *Coppinger*, the surgeon on board, who came to this island from the coast of *Coromandel*. But with his description, we have incorporated that given by Mr. *Walter*, in his account of Commodore *Anson's* voyage.

bourhood

bourhood of a fruitful and plentiful country. A considerable part of the business of this place, is its trade to *Acapulco*.

The time of the year being too far spent to think of trade, they resolved to sail for *Pulo Condore*, the chief of a knot of small islands on the coast of *Cambodia*, and to return in *May*, in order to wait for the *Acapulco* ship. They accordingly sailed from *Luconia* on the 26th of *February*, and on the 14th of *March*, came to an anchor on the north side of *Pulo Condore* two miles from the shore.

This island is five leagues long, and is the only one among these small islands that is inhabited. It produces several sorts of trees, among which is a very tall one, three or four feet diameter, in which the inhabitants make an horizontal incision half way through, a foot from the ground, and then cutting the upper part a-slope inwardly down, till it meets with a transverse incision, a liquor distils into a hollow, made in the semicircular stump, which, when boiled, becomes good tar, and if boiled still more, acquires the consistence of pitch, for which it is used. One of these trees affords two quarts of this juice every day, for a month together, and then drying up, recovers again.

This island also produces mangoes, a fruit about the bigness of a small peach, very juicy and pleasant, and has so fragrant a scent, as to perfume the air at some distance. Of the green fruit, a very good pickle is made, by cutting it in half, and mixing it with salt, vinegar, and cloves of garlick.

Grapes

Grapes grow in this iſland on a ſtrait tree, whoſe trunk is of a foot diameter, upon which, the fruit are in cluſters, about the body of the tree, in the ſame manner as the fruit of the cocoa tree. Of theſe, there are both red and white grapes, which nearly reſemble ours, and are of a pleaſant vinous taſte.

This iſland likewiſe abounds in wild nutmeg trees, of the ſize of our walnut trees, and the fruit, like our walnuts, grows amongſt the boughs. It is, however, ſmaller than the true nutmeg, but though it exactly reſembles it, it is without either ſmell or taſte.

Here are ſeveral ſorts of fowl, as turtle doves, pigeons, wild cocks and hens, parrots and parroquetoes; and alſo hogs, guanoes and lizards; and the ſea affords turtle, limpets and muſcles. There are many freſh water brooks, which for ten months in the year run into the ſea. The inhabitants of the iſland of *Pulo Condore*, originally came from *Cochin-China*, and are of a middle ſtature, but well ſhaped, and of a much darker complexion than the *Mindanaians*. Their hair is ſtrait and black; their eyes are of the ſame colour, but ſmall, as are their noſes, tho' they are pretty high: they have thin lips, little mouths, and white teeth: They are very civil. But though the iſland is conveniently ſituated for carrying on a trade with *Japan*, *China*, *Manila*, *Tonquin*, and *Cochin China*, yet the natives are poor, and have no other employment than gathering the juice of the tar-tree, and making turtle oil, by boiling the fat of the turtle for that purpoſe, which they export to *Cochin China*.

They offer their women to all ſtrangers for a mere trifle, a cuſtom which is not peculiar to theſe iſlands, ſince it is alſo uſed at *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Cochin China*, *Cambodia*, and other places in the *Eaſt-Indies*, as well as on the coaſt of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

They are *Pagans*, and our author imagines, that they worſhip idols in the figure of an elephant and a horſe, he having obſerved a repreſentation of the former, in a temple on the ſouth of the iſland, and an image of the latter, on the out-ſide. This temple ſtood in a ſmall village, and was a mean edifice built of wood.

They remained at this iſland from the 16th of *March* to the 16th of *April*, in which time they careened the ſhip, and made a freſh ſuit of ſails out of the cloth taken on board the *Spaniſh* prize. During their ſtay, the people ſupplied them with plenty of hogs, turtle and fruit, in exchange for which, they gave them rice. They afterwards went to the north ſide of the iſland, to take in freſh water. They then ſailed for the bay of *Siam*, which they entered on the 24th of *April*, and afterwards ſteered to *Pulo Ubi*, where they had touched in their paſſage: Here they found two veſſels at anchor, laden with lacker uſed in japanning: They were bound from *Champa* to *Malacca*, and had 40 briſk ſociable ſailors on board, armed with lances, ſwords, and ſome guns.

On the 21ſt of *May*, they returned to *Pulo Condore*, where they found a ſmall bark at anchor, when Capt. *Read* ſending a canoe to hail

her, charged his men not to venture on board, without having firſt made friends of the people, whom he ſuſpected to be *Malayans*; yet diſregarding his orders, they boarded her without ceremony; but were ſoon obliged to retreat, being attacked with creſſets, a kind of bayonets, ſo that they were obliged to leap into the ſea, and to ſecure their eſcape by ſwimming; and it is very remarkable, that one *Daniel Wallis* ſwam for ſome minutes, till he was taken up, though he had never practiſed it before, nor was ever able to repeat it again. In revenge for this treatment, Capt. *Read* ſent two canoes filled with men well armed, to chaſtize the *Malayans* in the bark; but having firſt cut a hole in the bottom of the veſſel, they ſunk her, and then eſcaped into the woods.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

They sail to St. John's *Island, which is described, as are also the* Chinese *Junks. They are exposed to a violent Storm. They sail to the* Piscadores, *where they meet with a civil Reception from the Governor. After which they steer for some Islands called,* The Five Isles, *with a particular Account of the remarkable Manner in which their Towns are built, and the Manners of the People.*

ON the 4th of *June* 1687, they weighed from *Pulo Condore*, intending to cruize off *Manila*, but the east wind continuing five or six days together, with great violence, brought them near the coast of *China*; and on the 26th, they came to an anchor on the north-east end of *St. John*'s Island, in 22°. 30'. north latitude.

The shore of this last island, is for the most part covered with trees; the soil is in general fertile, and affords good pasture, and there are some groves scattered about the inland parts. Bullocks, buffaloes, goats, and *China* hogs abound here: These last are all black, with small heads, thick necks, very short legs, and great bellies, which sweep the ground. But though there are no wild fowl, there are plenty of tame ducks, cocks, and hens. The natives live for the most part, by cultivating the earth, which produces rice. They are tall, straight-

bodied men, with long viſages, and tawny complexions; they have high foreheads, ſmall eyes, aquiline noſes, black hair, and ſtraggling beards. They were formerly very proud of their hair but when the *Tartars* made a conqueſt of *China*, they obliged them to ſhave their heads, reſerving only one lock on the crown, which they ſuffered to grow to a great length, generally platting it, though ſometimes they let it flow looſe. They never wear a covering for the head, but inſtead of it, uſe an umbrella; or if they have but a little way to go, they make uſe of a large fan; they wear ſlippers on their feet, but no ſtockings; and their covering is a light frock and breeches. The women of any diſtinction, like thoſe on the continent of *China*, cannot walk far, on account of the ſmallneſs of their feet, which are ſwathed up tight in their infancy, to prevent their growing, ſmall feet being eſteemed a great beauty. They work well at their needles, and are very curious in embroidering their ſhoes; but the poorer ſort of women wear neither ſhoes nor ſtockings, and their feet are ſuffered to grow larger, that they may have it in their power to earn their bread.

In the iſland of *St. John*, is a ſmall town built upon poſts, in a marſhy ground, but the houſes are mean, low, and ill furniſhed. While they were here at anchor, a *Chineſe* Junk lay near them; ſhe was flat, both at the head and ſtern, had little huts on her deck of three feet high, covered with palmetto leaves, and a large cabbin with an altar and lamp burning in it. The hold was divided into ſeveral partitions, each of them

ſo

ſo tight, that if a leak ſhould ſpring in one, the goods in the next would receive no damage. Every merchant had his particular room, where he ſtowed his goods and ſometimes lodged in it himſelf. Theſe junks have only a main-maſt and fore-maſt, the former with the ſail narrow aloft, like that of a ſloop; and the laſt has a ſquare ſail, and ſquare yard. In fair weather they alſo uſe a top ſail, which they hale down on the deck in foul weather, yard and all. The main maſt of the largeſt junks, are as big as any of our third rate men of war, and not pieced, being all of one tree.

On the 3d of *July*, perceiving all the ſigns of an approaching ſtorm, they haſtily weighed anchor, and made what haſte they could out to ſea, with a view of having ſufficient room, and at about eleven at night, the wind coming to the north-eaſt, they had a moſt violent tempeſt, which laſted till about four in the morning, when the hopes of the men were revived, by ſeeing a *Corpus Sanctum* upon the main-maſt, which they conſidered as a fore-runner of good weather, yet had this been upon deck, the ſuperſtitious ſailors would have conſidered it as a ſign of their deſtruction. The *Corpus Sanctum* is a ſmall glittering meteor reſembling a ſtar, and is frequently ſeen dancing about a ſhip in hard weather.

About eleven o'clock the following day, there was a flat calm, after which, the ſtorm returned with more violence than ever, and laſted by intervals till the 6th, when the weather proved very ſerene; but the men being extremely terri-

fied by this laſt ſtorm, and dreading the approaching full moon, reſolved to ſteer towards the *Piſcadores* or *Fiſher-Iſlands*, in 23°. north latitude. Theſe are a good number of iſlands that lie between the iſland of *Formoſa*, and the continent of *China*. Betwixt the two eaſternmoſt is a good harbour, where they caſt anchor; and on the weſt ſide of the latter, is a large town, with a fort that commands the harbour, defended by a garriſon of about 300 *Tartars*. The houſes are low, but neatly built. Some of the men going on ſhore, were carried before the governor, who being informed that they were *Engliſh*, who intended to trade, uſed them in a very friendly manner, told them that he would give them aſſiſtance, but that they muſt not pretend to trade there, it being abſolutely forbidden. He however ſent a preſent to the Captain, of a ſmall jar of flour, ſome cakes of fine bread, about a dozen of pine apples, and a few water melons. The next day, an officer who made a very grand appearance, came on board with a looſe coat, with breeches and boots of black ſilk, and a black ſilk cap, upon which was a plume of black and white feathers, bringing on board a preſent from the governor, of a very fine fat heifer, four goats, two large hogs, 20 large flat cakes of bread, two baſkets of flour, two jars of ſam-ſhu, or arrack, and 55 jars of hoc ſhu, a ſtrong pleaſant liquor extracted from wheat, reſembling mum. Capt. *Read*, in return for theſe preſents, ſent the governor a gold chain, an *Engliſh* carabine, and a curious *Spaniſh* ſilver hilted rapier, and

and caused the nobleman to be saluted with three guns at his passing over the ship's side.

On the 29th of *July*, they left the *Piscadores*, and steered for some islands between *Formosa* and *Luconia*, known by no other name than the *Five Isles*; and on the 6th of *August*, came to an anchor on the east side of the northernmost, in 20°. 20'. north latitude. They imagined that these islands were uninhabited; but, to their great surprize, they found three large populous towns, on the east side of this last island, all within a league of the sea. To one of these islands they gave the name of the *Prince of Orange Island*: This is about eight leagues long and two broad. To the northernmost, which is four leagues long, and a league and a half wide, Mr. *Dampier* gave the name of *Grafton*, in honour of the duke of *Grafton*, in whose family his wife then lived; and to a third which lies south of *Grafton-Island*, they gave the name of *Monmouth-Island*, in honour of the duke of *Monmouth*: This last island is three leagues long and one broad; these were the largest of the number. One of the others they called *Bashee*, from a pleasant liquor of that name; and the other they termed *Goat Island*, from the number of goats they saw upon it.

Though *Orange Island* is the largest of the five, it is uninhabited on account of its being rocky and barren, but *Grafton* and *Monmouth* islands contain many people; and there is one town in *Goat-Island*.

The hills of these islands are rocky, but the valleys have plenty of grass, and are well watered

tered with freſh running ſtreams. They produce pine-apples, plantains, bananas, ſugar-canes, cotton, pompions, and potatoes, and are well ſtored with goats and hogs.

The natives are of a dark copper colour, and are ſhort and ſquat, with round faces, low foreheads, and thick eyebrows. Their eyes are of an haſel colour, and ſmall, but much bigger than thoſe of the *Chineſe*; they have ſhort noſes; their lips and mouths are of the middle ſize; they have white teeth and black thick lank hair, which they crop ſhort, ſcarcely permitting it to cover their ears. They go always bareheaded, and the men have no other cloaths but a cloth about their middle, and ſome of them a jacket made of plantain leaf, which is as rough as a bear's ſkin. The women have, however, a ſhort petticoat of coarſe callico, of their own making, which reaches a little below their knees. But both ſexes wear ear rings made of a pale yellow metal, reſembling gold, which they dig out of the mountains. Mr. *Dampier* acknowledges, that he did not know whether it was really that valuable metal, or not; but obſerves, that though it looked at firſt of a fine colour, it afterwards fades, which made the people on board ſuſpect it, and prevented their purchaſing much of it. Their rings and other ornaments made of this metal, the natives rub over with a paſte of red earth, then throw them into a quick fire, till they are red hot, in which condition they throw them into water to cool, and then rubbing off the paſte, they appear of a beautiful luſtre.

Their

A View of a Town in Grafton Island near Suconia.

Their houſes are ſmall and ſcarcely five feet high, made with ſmall poſts, wattled with boughs. At one end of them they have a fire place, near which there are boards, whereon they lie to ſleep on the ground. They live together in ſmall villages, built on the ſides of rocky hills, three or four rows one above another. Theſe precipices are ſaid to be framed by nature alone, into different degrees, or as it were, deep ſteps or ſtories; upon each of which, they build a row of their houſes, each row being above the other, and to theſe rows they aſcend by ladders ſet in the middle from one row to another, which being drawn up, there is no poſſibility of climbing to attack them; and to prevent their being aſſaulted from above, they chuſe a ſituation where the back of the rock forms a ſteep precipice next the ſea. There is a kind of ſtreet to every row of houſes, which runs parallel with the tops of the houſes in the row beneath.

Theſe people are very ingenious, for they underſtand the uſe of iron, work it themſelves, and build very neat boats which reſemble our yawls. They have alſo larger veſſels, managed with twelve or fourteen oars. The women manage the affairs of huſbandry, while the men employ themſelves in fiſhing. With reſpect to their food, they make a diſh of locuſts, which at certain ſeaſons of the year come to devour their plants. Theſe they catch in nets, and afterwards broil or bake them in an earthen pan, and this diſh is not ill taſted. Their ordinary drink is water; but they have a liquor, which in taſte and colour, reſembles *Engliſh* beer, and this

this is made of the ſugar-cane, boiled and mixed with blackberries, which they afterwards put into jars, and let it work five or ſix days, when it becomes a ſtrong and pleaſant liquor, and is called baſhee. Their language has no affinity either with the *Chineſe* or *Malayan*; but our author obſerves, that *Bullawar*, which ſignifies gold among the *Indians* of the *Philippine-Iſlands*, is the name they give to the yellow metal already mentioned.

The only arms uſed by theſe people are lances, headed with iron; but they wear a kind of armour made of a buffaloe's ſkin, which reaches down to the calves of their legs, and has ſleeves. It is at the bottom three feet wide, but comes cloſe about the ſhoulders, and is as ſtiff as a board. Mr. *Dampier* could perceive nothing like religion amongſt them, or any thing like civil government; there ſeeming to be no man above the reſt, except in his own family, for children behaved with great reſpect to their parents; yet they appeared to have ſome ſort of laws; for during our author's ſtay there, he ſaw a young man buried alive, as he ſuppoſed, for theft. Each man has but one wife, who treats him with reſpect. The boys are educated to fiſhing, and the girls work with their mothers in the plantations, which are in the valleys, where every perſon plants as much ground as is ſufficient for the neceſſities of the family. They are a civil, quiet people, both to ſtrangers, and among themſelves, and though there were ſometimes occaſion for it, they never quarrelled with the

the *Engliſh*, while they were there. They have no coin; but part with their yellow metal in grains by gueſs.

When the ſhip firſt came to an anchor, the natives had ſo little ſuſpicion of being injured, that above 100 boats came round the veſſel, and thoſe who rowed them, made no ſcruple of going on board; during all the time ſhe ſtayed there, they plentifully ſupplied the men with hogs and goats, diſpoſing of a hog of fourſcore pounds weight, for two or three pounds of iron, and a good fat goat for an old iron hoop; beſides a great quantity of yams, potatoes and baſhee, for old nails, ſpikes, and leaden bullets.

CHAP. XII.

They are driven out to sea; but return to the Five Islands, *after which they sail for* Cape Comorin, *and come to an Anchor near* Mindanao. *The Death of Capt.* Swan. *Three Water Spouts seen, and the manner in which they are formed. They arrive at* Bouton Island, *where they meet with an hospitable Reception from the Sultan; come to an Anchor on the Coast of* New Holland, *with some Account of a Part of that Country. They then sail to* Trieſt, *and arriving at the Island of* Nicobar, *our Author is with others, left on Shore, but are treated with great Civility by the Inhabitants; he, however, leaves them, and arrives at the* Engliſh *Factory, at* Achen; *with a concise Account of our Author's Employments, till his return to* England, *and particularly of the painted Prince, brought by him into this Kingdom.*

WHILE they continued at theſe iſlands, a violent ſtorm aroſe, which drove them out to ſea, and they were ſeveral weeks expoſed to the violence of the tempeſt, before they could get back to the *Baſhee* Iſland. This laſt ſtorm ſo diſcouraged the men, that they reſolved to lay aſide the deſign of cruizing before *Manila*, and they were now more inclined to ſteer to *England*, than to undertake any other enterprize. However, they were induced by the perſuaſions of Capt.

Capt. *Read*, to ſteer for *Cape Comorin*. But as the eaſtern monſoon was at hand, our author obſerves, that their neareſt and beſt way would have been to have paſſed through the ſtreights of *Malacca*; but Mr. *Teate* perſuaded them to go round to the eaſt of the *Philippines*, and keeping ſouth of the ſpice iſlands, to paſs into the *Indian* ocean about the iſland of *Timor*.

On the 3d of *October*, they ſailed from theſe iſlands to the ſouth, and on the 16th, came to an anchor between two iſlands, that lie to the ſouth-eaſt of *Mindanao*, where they haled their ſhip on ſhore, to clean her bottom, and made for her afore-top-maſt, a fore-yard, a boltſprit, and a new pump.

While they lay here, a young prince belonging to one of the adjacent ſpice iſlands came on board, and told them that Capt. *Swan* and ſome of his men were ſtill in the city of *Mindanao*, where they were highly eſteemed for the great ſervices they had performed in fighting againſt the *Alfoores*. As they were now ſo near him, Mr. *Dampier* attempted to perſuade ſome of the men to ſubmit to his command; but this coming to Capt. *Read*'s knowledge, he took effectual meaſures to prevent it. They were however afterwards informed, that moſt of Mr. *Swan*'s men got off in different ſhips: But that he himſelf and the ſurgeon, going on board a *Dutch* veſſel in that road, were overſet by the natives, and drowned; and that there was reaſon to ſuſpect, that this was done by *Raja Laut*'s order, as well for the ſake of ſome gold the Captain had in his poſſeſſion, and which fell into his hands at Mr.

Swan's death, as in a revenge for his having uttered ſome few flighting expreſſions againſt him.

On the 2d of *November*, Capt. *Read* left theſe iſlands, ſteering a ſouth-eaſt courſe, and on the 22d, ſtanding three leagues to the ſouthward of the iſland of *Celebes*, they perceived a large proa, in which were 60 men, attended by ſix ſmaller ones, whom they ſtrove in vain to allure on board, by ſhewing them *Dutch* colours. On this coaſt they found cockles of ſo extraordinary a ſize, that the meat of one of them was ſufficient to ſerve ſeven or eight people.

On the 30th of *November*, towards the evening, they ſaw three water ſpouts, which are very dangerous to ſhipping, but any ill conſequence from them is frequently prevented by firing great guns at them, in order to break them. A ſpout is part of a cloud, which hangs down ſeemingly ſloping, and ſometimes bending like a bow, but never perpendicular; after which, the ſea begins to foam, and the water moves gently round, till gradually increaſing its whirling motion, it flies upwards 100 paces in circumference at the bottom, but leſſening gradually to the ſmallneſs of a ſpout, through which the ſea water is conveyed to the clouds, as is evident from their increaſe in bulk and blackneſs. The cloud which was before immoveable, is then ſeen driving along, the ſpout keeping the ſame courſe for about half an hour, till the ſuction being ſpent, it breaks off, when all the water that was below the ſpout, or pendulous cloud, falls again into the ſea, with a terrible

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Three Water-Spouts, seen by

CAPTAIN READ

terrible noiſe, to the deſtruction of any thing beneath it. Theſe ſpouts are however more terrifying than dangerous.

On the 6th of *December*, Mr. *Read* came to an anchor in an harbour on the eaſt-ſide of the iſland of *Bouton*, in 4°. 54′. ſouth latitude. This iſland is 25 leagues in length, and four in breadth. Within a league of the harbour, and half a mile from the ſea, is a long town called *Callaſuſung*, ſeated on the top of a ſmall hill, in a pleaſant plain, incloſed with a walk of cocoa trees, and beyond theſe, with a ſtrong ſtone wall. The inhabitants are not unlike the *Mindanaians*, though they are more cleanly. They are *Mahometans*, and ſpeak the *Malayan* tongue. They are governed by a Sultan, who hearing that the ſhip was *Engliſh*, came on board, attended by ſome of his nobles, and three of his ſons, and aſſured Capt. *Read*, that he was at liberty to trade with his ſubjects for whatever he pleaſed, and that he was ready to ſerve him to the utmoſt of his power. Mr. *Read* cauſed him to be ſaluted with five guns on his coming on board, and on his returning on ſhore, with the ſame number. The natives readily brought fowls, eggs, potatoes, and other proviſions on board; and the following day, Capt. *Read*, by invitation, viſited the Sultan in his palace, which is a very neat building. He was received in a room on the ground floor covered with mats, after his having firſt paſſed through a lane of 40 naked ſoldiers, armed with lances; and in this apartment was entertained with cocoa nuts, betel and tobacco. The Sultan, ſome time after, made

him a preſent of a boy, each of whoſe jaws had two rows of teeth, and of two he-goats. Rice and potatoes were in great plenty upon this iſland, as were alſo ſeveral kinds of beautiful birds, particularly parrokeets, whoſe feathers are beautifully coloured; and particularly cockadores, a bird as white as ſnow, with a bunch of feathers upon his head like a crown, and in other reſpects reſembling a parrot.

They ſtaid here till the 12th, when attempting to weigh, they broke their cable, and loſt their anchor, which had hooked on a rock. However they got clear of the numerous ſhoals about theſe iſlands; and on the 20th, paſſed by *Omba*, which in ſome maps is called *Pentara*, where they ſaw thick ſmokes by day, and large fires by night; but though there is a good town contiguous to the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland, the weather would not permit their ſtanding in for it.

Having got clear of all the iſlands on the 27th, they ſteered for *New Holland*, which they fell in with on the 4th of *January* 1688, in latitude 16°. 50'. ſouth, and running along to the eaſt, twelve leagues, came to a point of land, to the eaſt of which, they anchored on the 5th.

New Holland is a vaſt tract of land, but whether an iſland or part of a continent, hitherto but imperfectly diſcovered, is not certainly known; but our author juſtly obſerves, that he is ſure it joins neither to *Aſia*, *Africa*, nor *America*. The land is dry and ſandy, and that part had no freſh water, except what was got by digging; many ſorts of trees are ſeen growing in

in the country, at a diſtance from each other, with pretty long graſs under them, among which is one that produces gum dragon or dragon's blood; they however found no kind of fruit, nor ſo much as the track of any brute beaſt, except one which ſeemed to be the footſtep of an animal like that of a large maſtif dog. There are alſo very few fowls or ſmall birds, and the ſea ſeems to be almoſt deſtitute of fiſh, except the manatees, and turtle, of which there are vaſt plenty.

The inhabitants appear to be deſtitute of all the accommodations and comforts of life, they having no houſes or coverings but the heavens; no garments except a piece of the bark of a tree tied like a girdle round the waiſt; no ſheep or poultry, and neither boats nor iron to procure them better accommodations; their only food appears to be a ſmall ſort of fiſh, which is brought in with every tide, and left in ſtone wiers, built upon the ſhore for that purpoſe at low water. Whatever they catch is equally divided, and ſometimes they have a few muſcles, cockles, and perriwinckles; but when theſe fail them, which through the care of providence ſeldom happens, they are in danger of being ſtarved. They are tall, ſlender, ſtrait, and ſtrong limbed, with great heads, round foreheads and large eye-brows. They have alſo thick lips, wide mouths, bottle noſes, black woolly hair, and a very dark complexion. They have no beards, and it is remarkable that the two foreteeth of the upper jaw, are wanting both in men and women. But whether this is a

natural defect, or that they are pulled out by way of ornament, our author does not pretend to determine. There seemed to be no particular connections between the sexes, nor any such thing as marriage; for to appearance they lived in common; and Mr. *Dampier* could not discover whether they had either religion or government; but as neither he nor any one on board, could understand a single word of their language, it is not improbable that he might be mistaken in several of these conjectures. Their only weapons are wooden-lances, formed of a strait pole made sharp and hardened at the end, and wooden swords.

These poor people were terribly frightened at the first appearance of the ship's crew on their coast; but their fears subsided, on finding that they had no intention to injure them. Some of the sailors endeavoured to prevail with them, by giving them cloaths, to lend their assistance in taking in a supply of water; but they could find no means of making themselves understood; for the natives grinned at each other, examined the cloaths with seeming amazement, and then laid them down on the ground.

While the ship remained here, Mr. *Dampier* was threatened to be turned on shore, for endeavouring to persuade some of the men to go off to an *English* factory, a design which he had long harboured; but had given over all thoughts of it, till a more convenient opportunity should be presented.

On the 12th of *March*, they left this coast, in order to steer for *Cape Comorin*, and on the

28th,

28th, caſt anchor at a ſmall woody iſland, in 10°. 30′. ſouth latitude, where they watered and caught a great number of boobies and land crabs. On the 12th of *April*, they reached the iſland of *Trieſt*, which is not above a mile in circumference, but ſo very low, that it is quite overflowed by the tide at flood, and yet it bears great plenty of cocoa nuts, with which they ſtocked themſelves, and here took a quantity of fiſh, and two young alligators. This place they left on the 18th, and on the 29th, took a proa at anchor, with four men on board, whom Mr. *Read* unjuſtly kept priſoners, after having ſeized their cargo, which conſiſted of cocoa nuts and oil, and ſunk the veſſel to prevent Mr. *Dampier* and ſome others, from making their eſcape.

On the 5th of *May*, they came to an anchor at the north-weſt end of the iſland of *Nicobar*, the moſt ſoutherly of a cluſter of iſlands, to which it gives name. The chief commodities of which, are ambergreaſe and fruit, which are brought on board ſuch ſhips as come into the road, by the natives.

This iſland which is 12 leagues in length, and three or four in breadth, is ſituated in 7°. 30′. north latitude. It enjoys a fertile ſoil, is well watered, and forms a very agreeable landſcape from the ſea. Among the various ſorts of trees which flouriſh here, are plenty of cocoas and mallories, a fruit of a light green colour with a ſmooth and tough rind, of the ſize of the bread fruit, and eats ſomething like an apple. The natives are tall, well limbed, and of a dark copper-colour complexion, with black eyes, well

well proportioned noſes, long faces, and lank black hair. The women have no eye-brows, and probably pluck off the hair with a view of rendering themſelves more agreeable. The men wear only a kind of ſaſh round their waiſt, and ſwathed two or three times about their thighs, and the women have nothing more than a very ſhort petticoat, which reaches no lower than their knees.

Their houſes, which are raiſed upon poſts eight feet from the ground, conſiſt but of one room, and are neatly thatched with palmetto leaves. They have no appearance of any ſettled government amongſt them, every perſon appearing upon an equal footing. They are diſperſed about the iſland, and there are ſeldom found above four or five houſes together. They have a few ſmall hogs, ſome cocks and hens, and plantains; but neither rice, yams nor potatoes. They uſe proas, which hold 20 or 30 men, and make uſe of oars as we do, ſitting upon benches made of ſplit bamboo.

Here Capt. *Read* took in a freſh ſupply of water, and ordered the men to heel the ſhip, in order to clean her. While they were here, Mr. *Dampier* got leave of Capt. *Read* to go on ſhore, with his cheſt and bedding, and Mr. *Hall* and Mr. *Ambroſe* being alſo deſirous of leaving this profligate and unruly crew, came on ſhore with him. The place where they landed, had but two houſes, the maſter of one of which by ſigns invited Mr. *Dampier* to enter, intimating, that in the darkneſs of the night he might be expoſed to ſome danger from the wild beaſts in the woods.

Mr.

Mr. *Coppinger*, the ſurgeon, was very deſirous of following their example, but was prevented by force. However, the pilot they had brought from *Pulo Condore*, and the four men who had been taken in the *Proa*, were alſo left upon the iſland. The above pilot being a *Portugueze*, and underſtanding the *Malayan*, and other *Indian* tongues, was an uſeful member of this little community.

About twelve o'clock at night, Mr. *Read* got under ſail, when thoſe on ſhore laid down to ſleep, which they did not dare to do before, leaſt he ſhould have revoked his leave, and have diſpatched ſome of his men to carry them on board by force, and indeed he would ſcarcely have permitted them to have ſtaid there, if he had imagined that they could find the means of leaving the iſland.

Early in the morning, Mr. *Dampier* was viſited by his kind hoſt, accompanied by four or five of his friends, bringing with him a large calabaſh of toddy. Though the *Indian* was at firſt ſurprized to ſee the number of his gueſts ſo much encreaſed, he ſoon appeared perfectly ſatisfied, and ſold them a proa for an ax, which one of them had catched up, and privately brought away with him, knowing it to be a good commodity among the *Indians*. This proa was as large as a wherry, but they no ſooner got on board her with all their effects, but it overſet with them, and it took them up three days in drying their papers, and the other goods contained in their cheſts. However, with the aſſiſtance of ſome *Achin* ſailors, they ſoon ſet her

her to rights, and fitted her with a good maſt and balance-logs or out-liggers *, and then ſteered for the eaſt ſide of the iſland, followed by the inhabitants, in eight or ten canoes; but they were frighted away by Mr. *Hall*, who fearing that ſuch a large company would increaſe the price of proviſions, fired a gun over their heads, which had like to have produced very ill conſequences; for the *Achin* men, who were their moſt uſeful hands, were ſo terrified, that they leaped out of the canoe, and it was ſome time before they could be perſuaded to believe that no harm was intended them, and it ſo intimidated the inhabitants, that they brought them no proviſions, which they uſed to purchaſe for ſmall ſtripes of cloth and old rags.

Now the inhabitants every where appeared to oppoſe their landing; but in a day or two Mr. *Dampier* and Mr. *Hall*, leaping on ſhore in the ſight of great numbers of them, ſoon made peace by ſhaking them by the hand, upon which, they were as plentifully ſupplied with proviſions as uſual. Theſe conſiſted of mallories, the pulp of which being taken from the rind and the core, and preſſed together, may be preſerved ſix or ſeven days: Some hens, and a few cocoas, with ſome large cocoa-nut ſhells, filled with about eight gallons of water. With only theſe ſea ſtores, they left *Nicobar* on the 15th of *May* 1688, ſteering directly towards *Achin*.

On

* See an accurate deſcription of theſe proas in Commodore *Anſon*'s voyage, at the concluſion of Chap. XI.

On the 18th, the ſky became overſpread, and a halo or bright circle encompaſſing the ſun, made them apprehend an approaching ſtorm, and indeed the tempeſt was ſoon ſo violent, that they every moment expected to be ſwallowed up by the ſea. However, on the 19th in the morning, after having been dreadfully buffetted by a tempeſt of wind, rain, thunder, and lightening, they to their great joy heard one of their *Achin* men, cry *Pulo-Way*, which is an iſland ſituated near the north-weſt end of *Sumatra*; but about noon they diſcovered that the high land they had miſtaken for that iſland, proved the golden mountain of *Sumatra*; the next day ſteering for the ſhore, they came to an anchor near the mouth of a river, 36 leagues to the eaſt of *Achin*, and being half dead with the fatigues of the voyage, were conducted to a ſmall fiſhing town near the river, where they were kindly treated by the inhabitants, and ſtaid till *June*; but finding that they recovered their health but ſlowly, they reſolved to make the beſt of their way to the *Engliſh* factory at *Achin*; for which purpoſe they were provided with a proa, that carried them thither in three days, where they were received with great hoſpitality, and treated in a very friendly manner by Mr. *Dennis Driſcol*, who was in the ſervice of the *Eaſt-India* company, and ſerved as an interpreter between them and the *Sabandar*, or chief magiſtrate.

Here Mr. *Dampier* contracted an acquaintance with Capt. *Bowrey*, who would have perſuaded him to ſail with him to *Perſia*, in quality of boatſwain; but he declined accepting of this propoſal

propoſal, on account of the ill ſtate of his health. However, Mr. *Hall* and Mr. *Ambroſe* entered on board Mr. *Bowrey*'s ſhip, and afterwards Mr. *Dampier* engaged with Capt. *Weldon*, under whom he made ſeveral trading voyages, for upwards of fifteen months, and afterwards entered as a gunner to an *Engliſh* factory at *Bencoolen*; but quitted that employment five months after, from a diſlike to the governor of the fort.

Upon this coaſt he ſtayed till the year 1691, and then embarked for *England*, on board the *Defence*, Capt. *Heath* commander, when he was obliged to make his eſcape by creeping through one of the port holes; for the governor had revoked his promiſe of allowing him to depart, but he brought off his journal and moſt valuable papers.

On the 25th of *January* 1691, Capt. *Heath* ſailed in company with three other ſhips, but had not been long at ſea before a fatal diſtemper raged on board, which was attributed to the badneſs of the water that was taken in at *Bencoolen*, during the land floods, when it is often impregnated with the tinctures of poiſonous roots or herbs. Upon this occaſion, Capt. *Heath* behaved extremely well; for he not only conſtantly kept watch himſelf, but ſupplied the men with ſome of his own tamarinds; for the moſt effectual remedy they could diſcover, was mixing this fruit with the rice they eat. By this diſtemper they loſt above 30 of their men, and had ſcarce ſo many left as were ſufficient to bring them to the Cape of *Good-Hope*; but by the aſſiſtance of a *Dutch* Captain and his men, they

came

came to an anchor there in the beginning of *April*, when the ſick were ſet on ſhore and ſupplied with beef, mutton, and other refreſhments.

Here Mr. *Dampier* alſo landed with the painted prince, that had been given him by one Mr. *Moody*, who had bought him and his mother at *Mindanao*, and afterwards went with Mr. *Dampier* to *Bencoolen*, when, at parting, he gave him half the ſhare in this painted man and his mother, and left them in his cuſtody. They were born in the iſland of *Meangis*, which, as he told our author, abounds in gold, cloves and nutmegs. He was curiouſly painted on the breaſt, betwixt his ſhoulders, and on the back, but moſt of all on the fore part of his thighs, after the manner of flower work. This Mr. *Dampier* underſtood was performed by pricking the ſkin, and then rubbing into it a gum, which flows from a tree called damurer, uſed in ſome parts of the *Indies* inſtead of pitch, and he told Mr. *Dampier*, that thoſe of his country wore golden earrings and bracelets about their arms and legs, and that their food was fowl, fiſh and potatoes. As to his captivity he ſaid, that as one day he, his father and mother were going in a canoe to one of the adjacent iſlands, they were taken by ſome *Mindanaian* fiſhermen, who ſold them all to *Raja Laut*'s interpreter, with whom he and his mother lived five years as ſlaves, and then were ſold for 60 dollars, to Mr. *Moody*. Some time afterwards Mr. *Moody* made Mr. *Dampier* a preſent of his other ſhare in them; but the mother died ſoon after, and our author had much ado to ſave the ſon's life.

By the above ſickneſs, Capt. *Heath*'s ſhip was ſo thinned, that he was obliged to accept of the ſervice of ſome *Dutch* ſailors, who privately deſerted to him from other ſhips, either for the ſake of profit, or of ſpeedily returning to *Europe*.

After ſtaying here ſix weeks, they left the Cape on the 23d of *May*; on the 20th of *June* they arrived at *St. Helena*, and ſailing from thence on the 2d of *July*, anchored in the *Downs* on the 16th of *September*, 1691, where they found ſeveral *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhips preparing to cruize againſt the *French*, with whom we were then at war. Mr. *Dampier*, after his arrival in the *Thames*, being in want of money, ſold at firſt, part of his property in the painted prince, and by degrees all the reſt. After which, this *Indian* was carried about for a ſight, and ſhewn for money, but at laſt died of the ſmallpox at *Oxford*.

CHAP.

THE VOYAGE OF Captain *WOODES ROGERS*, Round the WORLD.

CHAP. I.

The Duke *and* Dutchess *Privateers sail from* Kingroad, *and arrive at* Corke. *Prosecute their Voyage to the* Canaries. *Several Mutinies suppress. A Description of the Island* Grande, *on the Coast of* Brazil. *The Shark and Pilot Fish described.*

AMONG the many expeditions concerted by the merchants of *Bristol*, none appears more remarkable than that of the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, sent in concert to cruize in the *South-Seas*, a voyage attended with many singular circumstances, and a great number of events,

that are at the ſame time curious and entertaining. Of this voyage, two accounts have been publiſhed, in the form of a journal. One by Capt. *Rogers*, and the other by Capt. *Cooke*. The former of which we ſhall chiefly follow, but where any explanatory circumſtances and deſcriptions which he has omitted, are neceſſary, we ſhall take them from the latter.

On the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1708, the *Duke*, a ſhip of 300 tons, 30 guns, and 170 men, commanded by Capt. *Woodes Rogers*, and the *Dutcheſs* of 270 tons, 26 guns and 151 men, commanded by Capt. *Stephen Courtney*, weighed from *Kingroad*; on the 5th they had ſight of the *Iriſh* ſhore, and the next day entered the cove of *Corke*.

While they continued here, their crews were conſtantly marrying, though they expected to ſail immediately, and among others there was a *Dane* joined by a *Romiſh* prieſt to an *Iriſh* woman, without their underſtanding a word of each other's language, ſo that they were forced to uſe an interpreter, yet this pair ſeemed more afflicted at their ſeparation than any of the reſt, and the fellow continued melancholy for ſeveral days after they were at ſea. However, the others drank with their new wives to the laſt minute, concluding with ſucceſs to their voyage, and their happy meeting, and then parted unconcerned. They here took in a freſh ſupply of men, and had double the number of officers uſual in privateers, to prevent mutinies, and that they might be provided for a ſucceſſion of officers in each ſhip, in caſe of mortality. The com-

complement of ſailors in both ſhips was 333, of which above one third were foreigners from moſt nations, and ſeveral of her majeſty's ſubjects on board were tinkers, taylors, haymakers, pedlars, and fiddlers, one negroe and about ten boys.

On the firſt of *September*, having agreed upon ſignals, they ſet ſail, in company with the *Haſtings* man of war, with whom they continued till the 6th, when Captain *Paul*, her commander, ſupplied them with ſeveral neceſſaries, the want of which had been over-looked, as ſcrubbers, iron-ſcrapers for the ſhip's bottoms, a ſpeaking-trumpet, and other things, without accepting of any thing for them. The ſhips crew were then called upon deck, and the captains informed them, whither they were bound, in order that they might exchange with Capt. *Paul* any hands that were averſe to ſo long and dangerous a voyage; when only one man appeared diſcontented, and he ſeeing all the others ſatisfied, readily agreed to follow the fortune of the reſt.

On the 10th, about ſix in the morning, they ſaw a ſail, to which they immediately gave chaſe, and about three in the afternoon made her bring to, after having fired at her twice. From ſome words dropt by a few of her men who were drunk, ſhe was ſuſpected to have contraband goods on board; but having examined the men and ſearched the ſhip, they found it would be very difficult to prove her a prize, and being unwilling to hinder time by carrying her into port, they let her go without the leaſt embezzlement;

upon this, the maſter made Capt. *Rogers* a preſent of two hams and ſome dried beef, in return for which, he received a dozen bottles of redſtreak cyder. She was a ſhip belonging to *Stadt*, of 22 guns and 270 tons, and on her leaving the concert ſhips, ſaluted them with four guns.

While Capt. *Rogers* was on board this ſhip, a deſign had been privately formed by the boatſwain, and three other inferior officers, with ſeveral of the men, in order to make a prize of her, and on her being given up, they began to mutiny; but their proceedings were ſoon ſtopt by putting ten of them in irons, diſplacing the boatſwain, and giving a ſevere whipping to one of the principal fomenters of the diſturbance. Some inclination of the ſame kind alſo appeared among the people on board the *Dutcheſs*; but it ſubſided, when thoſe of the *Duke* were quelled. They had however afterwards a great deal of trouble with theſe mutineers, who did more miſchief when in irons than before, by ſtirring up the men to releaſe them, pretending that they ſuffered in the cauſe of the crew, who ought therefore to riſe and reſcue them; and on the 14th, this ſtorm aroſe to ſuch a height, that a ſailor came up to Capt. *Rogers* at the ſteerage door, and with the beſt part of the ſhip's company at his heels, demanded the diſcarded boatſwain out of cuſtody. The Captain gave him fair words, and having decoyed him to a private conference on the quarter deck, ſeized him, by the aſſiſtance of the other officers, and had him laſhed by one of his principal comrades. The

next

next day he ſent the mutinous boatſwain in irons on board the *Crown* galley of *Biddeford*, which had kept them company ever ſince the 6th inſtant, and on the 16th, diſcharged the priſoners out of irons, on their humble ſubmiſſion, and ſolemn promiſes of behaving well for the future.

On the 18th, at five in the morning, they ſaw a ſail right a-head, and at ten came up with, and took her. She was a ſmall *Spaniſh* ſhip bound from *Teneriff* to *Fuertaventura*, with ſeveral men and women paſſengers on board. The next day they bore away for *Oratavia* road, and ſent away the prize's boat, with one of the owner's agents, a prieſt, and the maſter of the prize, to treat about ranſoming the veſſel, and to get wine, proviſions and other neceſſaries for both ſhips. Theſe priſoners were accompanied by Mr *Carleton Vanburgh*, agent for the owners on board the *Duke*, who went contrary to the inclination of Capt. *Rogers*. In the morning of the 20th, a boat came from the town with a letter from the *Engliſh* merchants reſiding there, in which they expoſtulated with the two Captains, for making a prize of the bark, alledging that there was a free trade agreed to in thoſe iſlands, between her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, which had been ſo religiouſly obſerved by the latter, that they had cauſed an *Engliſh* ſhip taken there by a *French* privateer to be reſtored. This letter was ſigned by *John Poulden*, conſul, and three merchants.

To this epiſtle the Captains immediately returned an anſwer, that having no inſtructions relating

relating to the *Spanish* veſſels trading among thoſe iſlands, they could not juſtify parting with the bark, without ſome order or proclamation of her Majeſty. That in caſe Mr. *Vanburgh* was not reſtored, they would carry away all the priſoners, and if they apprehended any detriment to the *Engliſh* factory, they might ranſom the bark, and ſeek their redreſs in *England*. After other letters had paſſed between them, Mr. *Croſſe* one of the *Engliſh* merchants came off in a boat on the 22d, bringing with him Mr. *Vanburgh*, together with five butts of wine, hogs, grapes and other refreſhments. Upon which, Captains *Rogers* and *Courtney* cauſed the goods to be taken out of the prize, ſold the bark to Mr. *Croſſe* for 450 dollars, and put the priſoners on board her. After which a committee was held, by whom the whole of this tranſaction was examined and unanimouſly approved.

On the laſt of *September*, they ran by *St. Lucia*, one of the *Cape de Verd* iſlands, and about eleven o'clock came to an anchor in the harbour of *St. Vincent*, when ſeeing ſeveral men on ſhore, and knowing the iſland to be uninhabited, Capt. *Cooke* went in the Pinnace, to learn who they were, and found them to be *Portugueze*, come from the iſland of *St. Anthony* to catch turtle. This iſland lies in 16°. 55′. north latitude, and 25°. 36′ longitude from *London*. They found that it contained hogs, goats, and great numbers of *Guinea* hens, and in the road they caught plenty of fiſh. In the woods they found abundance of large ſpiders, the bodies of which were as big as ſmall walnuts, and their webs being as

 ſtrong

ſtrong as ordinary threads and very numerous, were troubleſome to get through. While they lay there, new diſturbances aroſe among the men in relation to plunder; upon which, ſuch articles were framed as were unanimouſly agreed to by the crews in both ſhips.

While they ſtayed here to clean their ſhips and take in wood and water, they ſent their linguiſt with a very reſpectful letter to the Governor of theſe iſlands, deſiring leave to traffick for refreſhments, as being the ſubjects of *Great-Britain*, and allies of the crown of *Portugal*. Some time after, the deputy-governor, who was a negroe, came on board the *Duke*, bringing with him hogs, fowls, oranges, limes, water melons, muſk melons, tobacco and brandy, for which he was paid in prize goods of little value, and having afterwards ſtaid ſome days for the linguiſt, it was reſolved to ſet ſail without him.

Of theſe iſlands, which are ten in number, there are only ſeven inhabited, which are *St. Jago*, *St. Nicholas*, *Bonaviſta*, *St. Antonio*, *Brava*, *Mayo*, and *Fuego*, ſo called from its volcano. *St. Jago* and *St. Nicholas* are the moſt populous, the former is the ſeat of the Governor and a biſhop's ſee. However, the iſland of *St. Vincent* is a better road for ſhipping than *St. Jago*. Here ſome of the *Duke*'s people, went on ſhore in ſearch of game, but could ſtart none, except a wild aſs, which notwithſtanding its being wounded, eſcaped, after having led them a long chaſe. The land of this iſland is maintainous and barren, and its air not very healthy, great part of it being over-run with wood; but though

though many of the people grew ſick here, they were relieved by bleeding.

On the evening of the 8th of *October*, the deputy-governor was ſet on ſhore, at a part of the iſland where there were no houſes, and therefore was obliged to ſpend that night in a cavern. They then ſet ſail for the coaſt of *Brazil*. On the 22d, Mr. *Page*, ſecond mate of the *Dutcheſs*, being ordered to ſerve on board the *Duke*, he refuſed to change his ſhip, and ſtruck Capt. *Cooke* for inſiſting he ſhould. However he was at laſt brought on board the *Duke*, for being charged with mutiny; he deſired to go to the head to eaſe himſelf before he made his defence, which being permitted, he jumped overboard, in hopes of getting back to the *Dutcheſs*, while both the Captains were abſent, but he was taken up, puniſhed and laid in irons.

On the 18th of *November*, they anchored before the iſland of *Grande*, on the coaſt of *Brazil*, in 11 fathoms water. While they lay there new quarrels aroſe on board the *Dutcheſs*, upon which Capt. *Courtney* immediately put eight of the ringleaders in irons, which frighted the reſt, and probably prevented their attempting to run away with the ſhip. On the evening of the 20th, Capt. *Cooke* and Lieut. *Pope* were diſpatched to *Angre de Reys*, by the *Portugueze* called *Noſtra Seniora de la Conceptione*, a village at about the diſtance of three leagues, with a preſent to the Governor of butter and cheeſe, to deſire his friendſhip, but as they approached the ſhore, the inhabitants believing them to be *French*, fired at them ſeveral times, though without

without doing them any damage, but on discovering their mistake, begged their pardon. The Governor being gone to *Rio Janeiro*, a city twelve leagues distant, they were entertained with great civility by a friar, who informed them that they had been lately plundered by the *French*.

On the 22d, several of the inhabitants came in canoes from the town with fowl, corn, limes, &c. which they exchanged for trifling necessaries. Capt. *Rogers* and Capt. *Courtney* behaved to them with great civility, and promised a handsome present to such of them as should secure any of the men who might happen to desert.

On the 23d, a *Portugueze* vessel laden with negroes for the service of the gold mines up the country, came to an anchor near the ships, when Capt. *Rogers* sent the *Pinnace*, with several persons armed, to inquire whence she came, to which her Captain returned a very satisfactory answer, and sent a pot of sweetmeats and some very fine sugar, as a present to the *English* commanders. A short time before, some *French* buccanneers put in here to water, seized about 1200 pounds weight of gold in boats, which were carried by water, because the road by land from the mines to *Rio Janeiro* was almost impassable.

About this time, two persons on board the *Dutchess*, attempted to make their escape into the woods, but in the night were so frightened by the noise made by the monkeys and baboons, which they took to be tygers, that they ran back, plunged into the water, and called out to the ship, in order to be taken on board. This however

however did not prevent two *Iriſh* landmen eſcaping intothe woods ſoon after. On the 23d, about four in the morning, the watch on the quarter-deck, obſerving a canoe, called to the men to come on board, but they not anſwering, and ſtriving to get away, it was ſuſpected that they had either got the two men, or were going to fetch them off the iſland, upon which the pinnace and yawl, were immediately ſent after them, and the pinnace, coming near the canoe, fired in order to ſtay them, but to no purpoſe, till one of the *Indians* who rowed the canoe was wounded: He who owned the canoe and ſteered her was a friar, who had a quantity of gold which he had got at the mines. This friar ran the canoe on ſhore in a little iſland full of wood, at the inſtant when the Pinnace and Yawl landed, and was running away, when a *Portugueze* who had no gold to hide, and knew the others to be *Engliſh*, called the friar back, who with ſeveral ſlaves, were taken on board the *Duke*; but the wounded *Indian* died in two hours. Capt. *Rogers* made the friar as welcome as he could, but he was not to be comforted for his looſing his ſlave, and declared that he would ſeek for juſtice either in *Portugal* or in *England*.

On the 24th, Mr. *Dover* and Mr. *Vanburgh* went to divert themſelves in the pinnace, and at their return brought with them a creature that ſtunk intolerably. Its ſkin was covered with fur, ſtuck full of ſharp prickles like thoſe of an hedge hog, and its head reſembled a monkey's. The *Portugueze*, among whom were ſeveral *Franciſcan* friars, coming to the ſide of the ſhips, affirmed

affirmed that it was delicious food, and that its offenſive ſmell aroſe only from the ſkin. However none of the ſailors had any inclination to taſte it.

On the 27th of *October*, Capt. *Rogers*, Capt. *Courtney*, and ſome of the other officers went in the boat to *Angre de Reys*, to ſee a proceſſion in honour of the conception of the *Virgin Mary*. They were treated with great politeneſs by the *Portugueze* Governor, who deſired that their muſic, which conſiſted of two trumpets and an hautboy, might aſſiſt at divine ſervice inſtead of an organ, which was readily granted. When the ſervice at church was over, the muſicians, who were by this time half drunk, marched at the head of the proceſſion, in which was carried incenſe, the hoſt, and an image of the Holy Virgin, adorned with flowers, encompaſſed with lighted wax candles, and carried on a bier by four men, followed by the guardian of the convent, about 40 prieſts and friars, the Governor of the town, with Capt. *Rogers*, Capt. *Courtney*, and the other officers of the ſhips, each of whom had the complaiſance to carry a wax taper. The rear was cloſed by ſome junior prieſts, and the principal inhabitants carrying conſecrated candles. As ſoon as the ceremony was over, an handſome entertainment was provided at the convent for the *Engliſh* gentlemen, and another at the guard houſe by the Governor, whoſe reſidence was at about three miles diſtance.

Angre de Reys is poorly built, it conſiſting only of about 60 low houſes, covered with palmetto leaves, but it has two churches and a monaſtery

of *Franciſcans*, which is very neat and plainly furniſhed. But though theſe friars had ſome black cattle, they did not chuſe to diſpoſe of any of them.

The officers being returned on board, the boat was ſent back to the town for liquor, with an invitation to the principal gentlemen to return the viſit on board, to which they agreed, and ſpent the time with great mirth. In their cups they toaſted the Pope's health, while Capt. *Rogers*, in return, toaſted the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *William Penn*, the celebrated quaker, which they pledged with great good humour. As the weather was hazy the whole company lay on board all night, and in the morning were ſet on ſhore in the boat; Capt. *Rogers* making the fathers of the convent a preſent of ſome butter and cheeſe. They were all highly delighted with their agreeable entertainment, and promiſed to take the greateſt care of ſome letters that were given them to be tranſmitted by their means to *England*.

The iſland of *Grande* is about nine leagues long, and both that and the main is very high land. It is covered with wood, and affords plenty of good timber, and excellent water. It abounds with monkeys and other wild beaſts; and with oranges, lemons and guavas, which grow wild in the woods. The neceſſaries they got from the town of *Angre de Reys*, (which is ſituated on the continent of *Brazil*; on the other ſide the harbour formed by this iſland) were rum, ſugar and tobacco; beef, mutton, hogs, fowl, *Indian* corn, bananas, pine apples, plantains,

tains, guavas, lemons, and oranges; but they have no bread there except caſſado, which they call *Faranada Pan*, or *bread of wood*, and they have no kind of ſallading. While the ſhips ſtaid here the winds were but little variable, they commonly blowing between the north and eaſt, and the weather was extremely hot. The rivers and bays abound with fiſh, the moſt remarkable are the ſhark, which has three rows of teeth, a very tough ſkin, and when eaten taſtes very ſtrong, eſpecially the old ones: They are frequently ten feet long, and though commonly attended by one or two ſmall fiſhes, called a pilot fiſh, are ſaid never to devour them, becauſe they find out their prey. The ſhark is very heavy, and his mouth being below the head, he is obliged to lie upon his back, in order to catch his prey; and in this manner often ſeizes men who are ſwimming, taking off a limb at a bite: But though he is extraordinary ſtrong in the water, he is ſoon drowned by playing with a line.

The pilot fiſh, when ſwimming in the water, greatly reſembles a mackrel, and looks as if he were painted blue and white in a circular manner reſembling a barber's pole. There is another ſort of pilot fiſh, which when out of the water is of a deep blue, only its belly is of a lighter colour than its back and ſides, the ſcales are ſmooth like thoſe of a tench, and its back ſpeckled like a ſeal's ſkin. Capt. *Cooke* ſtruck one of theſe with an harping iron, and found it eight inches long, and three inches broad.

CHAP. II.

The Duke *and* Dutchefs *fail from the Bay of* Grande, *meet with a dreadful Storm, and arrive at the Iſland of* Juan Fernandes, *where they find* Alexander Selkirk. *An Account of the Manner in which he lived alone in the Iſland, and the Proceedings on Shore, till their Departure.*

ON the firſt of *December*, the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs* failed out of the bay of *Grande*, and on the 23d, made land, which was ſuppoſed to be *Falkland's Iſland*, and as they ran along the ſhore, it ſeemed to reſemble ſome part of *England*, it having ſeveral good bays and valleys; it made a very agreeable appearance, and they obſerved abundance of ducks and ſmall fowls, beſides ſhoals of fiſh, but could perceive no ſigns of inhabitants. They gueſſed it to be about 90 miles long, and 70 in breadth. The body of this iſland lies in about 51°. 20′. ſouth latitude, and 64°. weſt longitude.

On the fifth of *January*, they had a violent ſtorm, which ſoon filled the waſte of the *Dutcheſs* with water, to ſuch a degree that it was expected ſhe would ſink every moment, and at nine at night, as the men were going to ſupper, ſhe ſhipped a ſea at the poop, which beat in all the cabbin windows and bulk head, and hove the firſt Lieutenant half way between the decks, with

with ſeveral muſkets and piſtols that hung there, darting a ſword that was againſt the bulk head of the cabbin, thro' a hammock and rug which belonged to Capt. *Cooke*'s ſervant, that hung againſt the bulk head of the ſteerage, and had not the bulk head of the great cabbin given way, all who were in the other cabbin muſt inevitably have been drowned, before the water could have run off. The yawl was ſtaved on the deck, and it is ſurprizing that many were not killed with the bulk head, the ſhutters, and the arms that were driven with prodigious violence. However one or two of the men were hurt, and not a rag of dry cloaths left in the ſhip; their cheſts, hammocks and bedding being all ſoaked in water.

On the 15th, they ſtood to the northward, found ſmooth water in the *South-Seas*, and ſaw ſeveral albatroſſes, pintados and other ſea fowl; and, on the 17th, found by a good obſervation, that they had got round *Cape Horn*, *Terra del Fuego*, and the ſtreights of *Magellan*, and were to the northward of *Cape Victoria*. The men began now to drop off with the ſcurvy; but on the 26th, they made land, which they took to be *St. Mary's Iſland*, on the coaſt of *Chili*, and continuing to ſteer to the north, they on the 31ſt ſaw the iſland of *Juan Fernandes*, when Mr. *Dover*, ſecond Captain of the *Duke*, went off in the afternoon in the *Pinnace*, in ſearch of proviſions, and to find the beſt place to anchor in; but as ſoon as it grew dark, a fire was obſerved on ſhore, on which it was concluded that there were ſhips in the road; and as it was believed

that the light proceeded from *French* veſſels at anchor, and that they ſhould be obliged either to fight them or to continue in want of water, the ſhips were ordered to get ready to engage.

While they were under theſe apprehenſions, they ſtood to the weſtward, in order to ſall in with the ſoutherly wind, till having paſſed the iſland, they returned back to it again, and running cloſe up to the north-eaſt ſide, the ſqualls of wind which blew from the ſhore, forced them to reef their top-ſails, when they opened the middle bay, where they expected to have found the enemy; but ſaw all clear, and no ſhips either in that bay or in the other to the north-eaſt. About noon the *Yawl* was ſent aſhore with Capt. *Dover*, Mr. *Fry*, and ſix men well armed. Mean while the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs* ke turning to get in; but ſuch heavy ſqualls blew from the land, as forced them to let go their top-ſail ſheet, and to keep all hands to ſtand by the ſails, for fear of their being carried away by theſe winds. Theſe ſqualls proceeded from the land, which is very high in the middle of the iſland.

The *Yawl* not returning, Capt. *Rogers* ſent his *Pinnace*, with the men armed, to ſee what was the occaſion of her ſtay, for he began to be afraid that the *Spaniards* had a garriſon there, and might have ſeized them. He therefore put out a ſignal for the *Yawl*, and the *Dutcheſs* ſhewed a *French* enſign: However, the *Pinnace* ſoon returned from the ſhore, bringing not only a great quantity of cray fiſh, but a man cloathed

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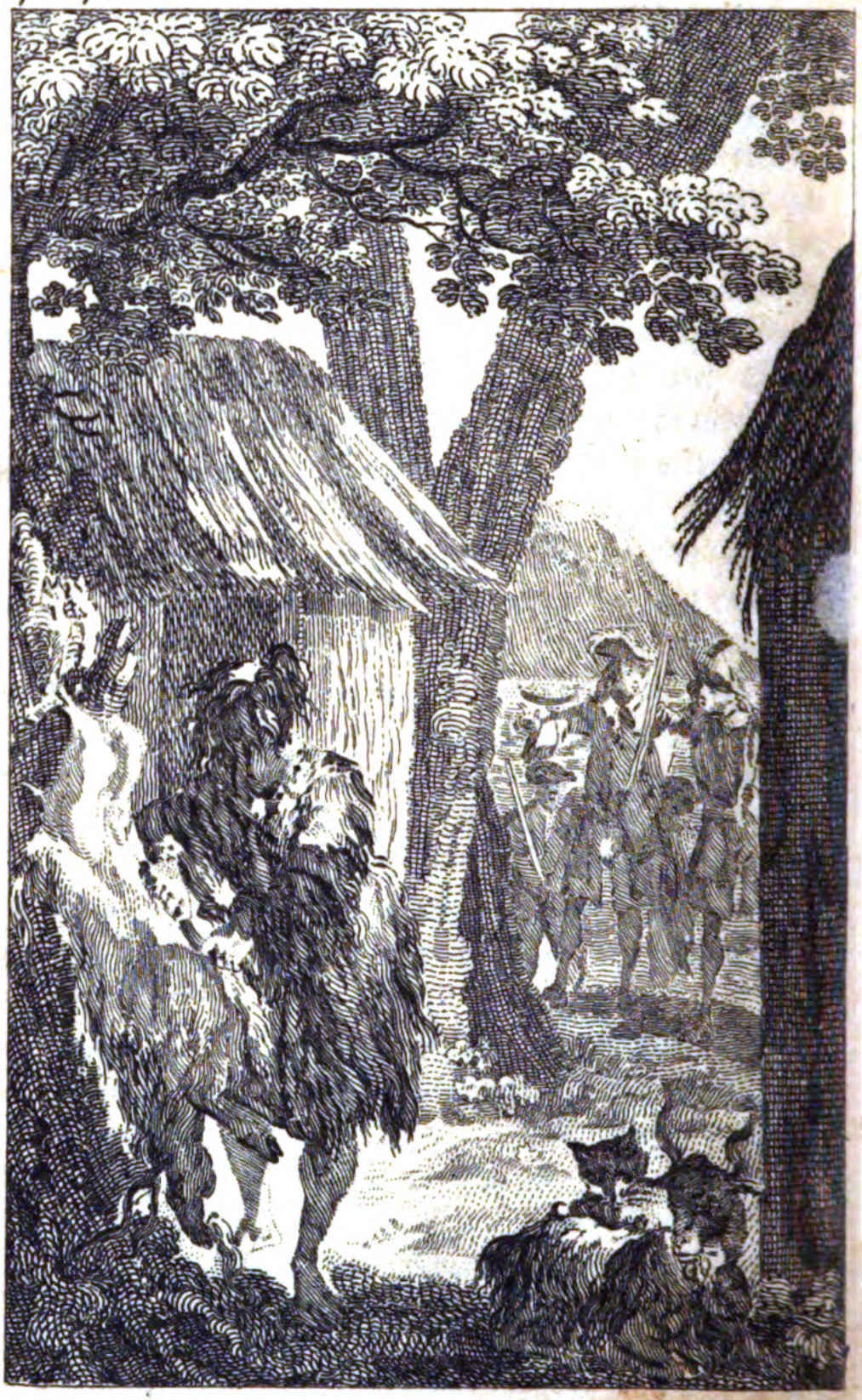

Alex.r Selkirk, found in the Isle of Juan Fernandez.

in goats ſkins, who made a very wild and uncouth appearance.

This perſon had been four years and four months on the iſland, being left there by Capt. *Stradling*, who commanded a ſhip called the *Cinque Ports*, of which this man, whoſe name was *Alexander Selkirk*, had been maſter; and Capt. *Dampier* being at that time in the ſame ſhip, now telling Mr. *Rogers*, that *Selkirk* had been the beſt man on board her, he immediately made him mate of his own ſhip. It was he who made the fire the night before, on his ſeeing the ſhips, which he judged to be *Engliſh*. During his ſtay here, he ſaw ſeveral ſhips paſs by; but only two came to an anchor, belonging to *Spaniards*, from whom he with difficulty eſcaped. Had they been *French*, he would have ſubmitted; but he choſe to run the hazard of dying alone on the iſland, rather than to fall into the hands of the *Spaniards* in thoſe parts, becauſe he apprehended they would murder him, or make a ſlave of him in the mines: For he juſtly feared that they would ſpare no ſtranger well acquainted with the *South Seas*. Theſe *Spaniards* had landed before he knew what they were, and came ſo near him, that he had much ado to eſcape, for they not only ſhot at him, but purſued him to the woods, where he climbed to the top of a tree, at the foot of which ſome of them made water, without ſeeing him, and afterwards killed ſeveral goats juſt by: But went off again without diſcovering him.

He ſaid that he was born at *Largo* in the county of *Fife* in *Scotland*, and was bred a ſailor from

from his youth. The reaſon of his being left there was a difference between him and his Captain, which, together with the ſhip's being leaky, made him at firſt willing rather to ſtay here, than to go along with him, and when he was afterwards deſirous of going, the Captain would not receive him. He had been before at the iſland to wood and water, when two of the ſhip's company were left upon it for ſix months, till the ſhip which had been chaſed thence by two *French* South-Sea ſhips, returned and took them on board.

He had with him his cloaths and bedding, with a firelock, ſome powder, bullets and tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a kettle, a bible, ſome practical diſcourſes, and his mathematical books and inſtruments. He provided for himſelf, and ſought for amuſement, as well as he could, but for the firſt eight months, had much ado to bear up againſt melancholly, and the terror which frequently aroſe in his mind at being left alone in ſo deſolate a place. He built two huts of pimento wood, covered them with long graſs, and lined them with the ſkins of the goats he ſhot for food, as long as his powder laſted, which was no more than a pound. He got fire by rubbing two ſticks of pimento wood together, upon his knee. In the leſſer hut which was built at ſome diſtance from the other, he dreſſed his victuals, and ſlept in the larger, where he alſo employed himſelf in reading, ſinging pſalms and praying, ſo that he ſaid he was a better chriſtian, while in this ſolitude, than ever he was before,

before, or than he was afraid he ſhould ever be again.

At firſt he never eat any thing till he was conſtrained to it by hunger, which partly aroſe from his grief, and partly from the want of bread and ſalt, nor did he go to bed till he was unable to watch any longer. The pimento wood, which burns very clear, not only ſerved him for fire and candle, but refreſhed him with its fragrant ſmell. He might have had fiſh enough, but as he wanted ſalt, he did not chuſe to eat them, becauſe they occaſioned a looſeneſs, except cray fiſh, which are there as large as our lobſters, and are very good; theſe he ſometimes boiled, and at others broiled, as he did his goat's fleſh, of which he made very good broth; for they are not ſo rank as ours. He kept an account of 500 which he had killed, during his reſidence here, and of his having caught above as many more, which he marked on the ear, and then let them go.

When his powder failed, he took the goats by his ſwiftneſs of foot; for being cleared of all groſs humours by the continual exerciſe of walking and running, he ran with ſuch wonderful ſwiftneſs through the woods, and up the hills and rocks, that the ſwifteſt goat in the iſland was ſcarcely a match for him, as was obſerved by the perſons on board the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs*, who, while they ſtay'd there, employed him to catch goats, and having a bull dog, ſent him from one of the ſhips with ſeveral of their nimbleſt runners to aſſiſt him, he diſtanced and tired both the dog and the men, caught the goats, and ran back with them on his back. He told them that

that his agility in purſuing a goat, had once like to have coſt him his life; for he was ſo eagerly engaged in the purſuit, that he catched hold of it upon the brink of a precipice, of which he was not aware, the buſhes concealing it from his view, ſo that he fell down a prodigious height with the goat, and was ſo ſtunned and bruiſed with the fall, that he lay there about 24 hours, and on his recovering his ſenſes, found the goat dead under him. He was ſo hurt that he was ſcarce able to crawl to his hut, which was about a mile diſtant, or to ſtir abroad again in ten days. Mr. *Selkirk* at laſt came to reliſh his meat well enough without ſalt or bread, and in the proper ſeaſon had plenty of good turnips, which had been ſowed there by Capt. *Dampier*'s men, and had now overſpread ſome acres of ground. He had cabbages enough from the cabbage trees, and ſeaſoned his meat with pimento, commonly called *Jamaica* pepper. He alſo found a black pepper called malageta, which was proper for expelling wind, and a good remedy for griping in the guts. He ſoon wore out all his cloaths and ſhoes, by running in the woods; upon which he made himſelf a coat and cap of goat-ſkins, which he ſtitched together with ſlender thongs of the ſame ſkins; though he had no other needle, but a nail, and when his knife with which he cut theſe thongs, was worn to the back, he made others as well as he could of ſome iron hoops that were left aſhore, which he beat ſtraight, and ground upon ſtones. Having ſome linen cloth by him, he ſewed him ſome ſhirts with a nail, and ſtitched them with the

worſted

worſted of his old ſtockings, which he pulled out on purpoſe, and he had his laſt ſhirt on when he was diſcovered in the iſland. His being obliged to go barefoot, made his feet become ſo hard, that he ran every where without difficulty, and it was ſometime after his being found, before he could wear ſhoes, for not being uſed to any ſo long, his feet ſwelled on his firſt attempting to walk with them.

After he had conquered his melancholy, he ſometimes diverted himſelf with cutting on the trees his name, the time of his being left, and his continuance there. He was at firſt much peſtered with rats, that bred in great numbers from ſome which had got aſhore from ſhips that put in there to wood and water. The rats gnawed his feet and cloaths while he ſlept, which obliged him to cheriſh the cats by feeding them with goat's fleſh, when many of them became ſo tame, that they would lye about him in hundreds, and ſoon delivered him from the rats. He alſo tamed ſome kids, and to divert himſelf would now and then ſing and dance with them and his cats, ſo that by the favour of providence and the vigour of youth, he being now only 30 years old, he at laſt conquered all the inconveniences of his ſolitude, and grew very eaſy.

At his firſt going on board, he had ſo much forgot his language for want of uſe, that he could ſcarcely be underſtood, for he ſeemed to ſpeak his words by halves, a dram was immediately offered him, but he would not touch it, for as he had drank nothing but water ſince his being there, he

he had an averſion to any thing ſo ſtrong as ſpirituous liquors, and it was ſome time before he could reliſh the ſhip's proviſions. He could give no account of any thing produced in the iſland, that had not been before diſcovered by the *Engliſh*, except ſome black plumbs, which were very good, but hard to come at. The trees that bear them growing on rocks and high mountains. Great numbers of pimento trees were found there, ſome of which were 60 feet high, and about two yards in circumference, and cotton trees that were ſtill higher, and near four fathoms round.

The winter laſts no longer than *June* and *July*, and is not then ſevere, there being only a ſlight froſt, and a little hail; and the heat of the ſummer is equally moderate, there being neither much thunder nor tempeſtuous weather of any ſort, and he ſaw no venemous nor ſavage creature on the iſland.* This account gave *Daniel Defoe* the hint of writing his ingenious romance of *Robinſon Cruſoe*.

On the 3d of *February*, they got the ſmith's forge on ſhore; Capt. *Rogers* alſo ſet the carpenters to work, and had a little tent made for himſelf. The *Dutcheſs* had alſo a tent erected for her ſick men; a few of thoſe on board were employed in ſupplying the reſt with fiſh of ſeveral ſorts, of which there was great abundance. There were ſea fowls in the bay as large as geeſe, but they eat fiſhy; and Mr. *Selkirk*, to whom

* The reader may ſee a very curious deſcription of *Juan Fernandes*, in *Anſon*'s voyage. Chap. III.

they

they gave the name of Governor, never failed to procure them two or three goats a day for the ſick men, by the help of which, together with the greens, and the wholſome air of the iſland, they ſoon recovered of the ſcurvy. They ſpent their time till the 10th in refitting their ſhips and taking in wood and water, and alſo in boiling up about 80 gallons of ſea lion's oil, of which they might have made ſeveral tons had they been provided with veſſels. This oil they refined for their lamps, in order to ſave candles; the ſailors alſo ſometimes fryed their meat in it, for want of butter, and found it agreeable enough. The men alſo eat young ſeals, of which, as well as the ſea lions, they found vaſt numbers on the ſhore; they preferred them to the ſhip's proviſions, and thought theſe ſeals as good as *Engliſh* lamb.

As they had been informed at the *Canaries*, that five ſtout *French* ſhips were about to ſail into theſe ſeas, they made what haſte they could to get all their neceſſaries on board, and on the 13th of *February*, a conſultation was held, in which ſeveral regulations were made for preſerving ſecreſy, diſcipline, and ſtrict honeſty on board both veſſels, and the next day weighed, in order to ſteer for the iſland of *Lobos de la Mar*, having buried only two men in the iſland.

CHAP. III.

A Deſcription of the Birds called Boobies and flying Fiſh. Several Prizes taken. An Account of the Iſlands called Lobos de la Mar. *A Deſcent upon* Guaiaquil *concerted, and the Town of* Puna *taken by ſurprize.*

ON the 17th of *February*, they made land, which was ſuppoſed to be the iſland *Pajaros*, and on the 24th, croſſed the tropic of *Capricorn*, when they ſaw ſeveral tropical birds, among which were the boobies; theſe are about the bigneſs of a mag-pye; the feathers are black and white on the top of the back and wings, and white underneath; the eyes are large, the beak is red, and the tail conſiſts of only one feather, which is about a foot and a half long; they fly high, and are ſuppoſed to live on fiſh, but are ſeldom ſeen any where but near the tropics.

On the 3d of *March*, at which time the weather was very hot, they ſaw ſeveral trees and pieces of wood floating on the water, with many bunches of weeds, and abundance of ſea larks about them, ſome of which Capt. *Cooke* ſhot in the *Pinnace*, as alſo a boobie that was almoſt white, and a ſeal, which immediately ſunk: with the fiſgig they ſtruck a very large ſun fiſh, but it at laſt got away: It ſwam very lofty, and came cloſe to the boat when they ſtruck it. They alſo ſaw ſome flying fiſh, which are long and ſlender,

ſlender, with a very large eye, the body reſembling that of a mullet in ſhape and colour. They fly ſometimes near as far as a gun ſhot before they touch the water, and then, wetting their wings, mount up again, being chaſed by their enemies the dolphins, who ſwim ſo ſwiftly that they often catch them on their falling into the water, and ſometimes theſe fiſh drop into the ſhips.

On the 14th in the afternoon, they ſaw a ſail, and the *Dutcheſs*, being neareſt, ſoon took her. She was a ſmall veſſel, bound from *Guaiaquil* to *Cheripe*, to load for flour, and had been out 16 days; the maſter and men were all *Indians*, there being only one *Spaniard* who was a paſſenger. They had nothing on board but about the value of 50 l. in money. They informed us that all the *French* ſhips were gone home ſome months before, and having ruined the chamber of *Seville* were to trade there no more. They added, that the *Spaniards* had ſuch an averſion to the *French*, that at *Callao*, the ſea-port for *Lima*, they killed many of them, and quarrelled ſo frequently with them, that for ſome time before they ſailed from thence, none were ſuffered to go aſhore. The priſoners alſo told them that there had been no enemies in thoſe parts, ſince Capt. *Dampier* was there four years before, and that Capt. *Stradling*'s ſhip the *Cinque Ports*, who was *Dampier*'s conſort, foundered on the coaſt of *Barbacom*, where only he, and ſix or ſeven of his men, were ſaved; but being taken in their boat, had been ever ſince kept priſoners at

Lima, where they lived much worſe than Mr. *Selkirk* had done in the iſland of *Juan Fernandes*.

Having manned the prize with *Engliſh* ſailors, they haled off cloſe on a wind for *Lobos*, but had they not received ſome information from the prize's crew, might have endangered their ſhips by running in upon the ſhoals between the iſland and the main; on the 17th they came to an anchor between the two iſlands of *Lobos de la Mar*, together with their prize, which the next day they prepared to fit out, as a cruiſer, under the command of Mr. *Stratton*, calling her the *Beginning*; and having on the 20th, ſtored her with proviſions, and manned her with 32 men, ſhe put out to ſea, together with the *Dutcheſs*. On the 26th, the *Dutcheſs* brought in another prize: She was of 50 tons burden, and had a cargo of timber, ſome cocoa nuts and tobacco, which laſt was diſtributed among the crews of the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs*. Having on the 30th, cleaned and refitted the laſt prize, ſhe was named the *Increaſe*, after which, the ſick in both ſhips were carried on board her, under the care of the ſurgeon, and Mr. *Selkirk*, as maſter.

The two largeſt of theſe iſlands are called *Lobos de la Mar*, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe named *Lobos de la Terra*; they are about ſix miles in length, and about 16 leagues from the continent. They afford neither wood, water, nor any vegetable. The ſoil is a white clay mixed with ſand and rocks, and ſeveral veins of ſlate.

There

There is here, however, good riding for ſhips in about 20 fathoms water. Here are abundance of carrion crows, which looked at a diſtance ſo like turkeys, that Capt. *Cooke* at landing, bleſſed himſelf at the ſight, hoping to fare deliciouſly, and was ſo eager to have them, that he would not ſtay till the boat could put him aſhore, but leapt into the water with his gun, and getting near enough to two of them that were ſitting on a rock, let fly at them: but when he came to take up his game, it ſtunk inſufferably, and made Capt. *Rogers* and the other officers very merry at his miſtake. The other birds in theſe iſlands are, penguins, pelicans, boobies, and a ſort of fowl like teal, that burrough in the ground. The ſhips crews got loads of theſe laſt, which they ſkinned, and praiſed them as being excellent meat. They found abundance of bulruſhes and empty jars, which the *Spaniſh* fiſhermen had left on ſhore; for all over this coaſt, they uſe jars inſtead of caſks, for oil, wine, and all other ſorts of liquids.

Here are ſome ſea lions, and abundance of ſeals much larger than thoſe at *Juan Fernandes*; but the fur is not ſo fine. They killed ſeveral for the ſake of their livers; but a *Spaniard*, who was one of the crew, dying ſuddenly after his eating of them, this kind of food was forbidden. The priſoners accounted old ſeals very unwholeſome.

The wind which always blew freſh over the land, brought a very offenſive and noiſome ſmell aboard, from the ſeals on ſhore, which gave Capt. *Rogers* a violent head-ach, and every body

elſe complained of it, though nothing ſo offenſive had ever proceeded from the ſeals on the ſhores of *Juan Fernandes*.

They were informed by their priſoners, that it was thought the widow of the late Viceroy of *Peru* would ſhortly embark for *Acapulco*, with her family and riches, and ſtop at *Paita* to refreſh, or ſail within ſight of it, in one of the King's ſhips of 36 guns, and that about eight months before, a ſhip with 200,000 pieces of eight, and a biſhop with a quantity of plate on board, beſides a cargo of flour and liquors, had paſſed by *Paita* for *Acapulco*. They alſo added, that they had left one Seignor *Morel* at *Paita* in a ſtout ſhip loaden with dry goods. That he was bound for *Lima*, and that they expected in a few days the arrival of a ſhip richly laden from *Panama*. Upon this advice, they agreed to ſpend as much time as poſſible without diſcovering themſelves.

On the firſt of *April* they found the ſea of the colour of blood, which appeared upon inſpection to be cauſed by the ſpawn of fiſh, which ſwam on its ſurface. On the ſecond, Mr. *Fry* took a prize in the *Pinnace*, and on bringing her in, ſhe proved the ſhip beforementioned, commanded by Seignor *Morel* and his brother, her burthen was near 500 tons; ſhe was deeply laden with dry goods, and beſides her cargo, had 50 negroes on board, and many paſſengers bound from *Panama* to *Lima*, with a fine ſtock of freſh proviſions; the command of this veſſel was given to Mr. *Fry*. The day following, the *Beginning* took a prize of 50 tons burthen, laden with

with timber and bound for *Lima*. She had the value of about 90 or 100 l. in plate and money, and by this veſſel they were informed, that the biſhop already mentioned was coming by ſea, from *Panama* to *Lima*, upon which information, the cruizers were ſtationed in ſuch a manner as ſeemed to bid faireſt for ſhortening his voyage.

On the 12th of *April*, it was reſolved in a committee, not to ſend the *Beginning* prize into *Paita*, as had been agreed on, for fear of a diſcovery; but to attempt the town of *Guaiaquil*. The enterprize to be conducted by the three Captains, *Rogers*, *Courtney* and *Dover*; the firſt to command 71 officers and ſailors; the ſecond to be at the head of 73 men, and the third to command a company of 70 marines; Capt. *Dampier* to command the artillery, with a reſerve of 22 men; Capt. *Edward Cooke* was to command the *Dutcheſs* with 42 men; and Capt. *Robert Fry*, the *Duke* with 40 men. The blacks, *Indians*, and priſoners were about 266 more.

On the 13th, they haled in for *Cape Blanco*, when a committee being held, it was agreed for the encouragement of the officers and common men, that all gold rings, buttons and buckles, bedding and cloaths, liquors and proviſions, with all ſorts of arms, except great guns for ſhips, ſhould be allowed as plunder, to be equally divided among the men on board, or on ſhore, according to their whole ſhares; and that all wrought gold or ſilver, crucifixes, and watches, found about the priſoners, ſhould alſo be plunder, except money, women's ear-rings, looſe diamonds, pearls and precious ſtones; and that none

none ſhould keep any plunder, but deliver it to his officer publickly, to be depoſited in a place appointed, and entered in books for the ſatisfaction of all concerned; but that thoſe who ſhould commit any diſorder on ſhore, diſobey command, quit their poſt, or behave cowardly in any action, ſhould looſe their ſhares of the plunder and be ſeverely puniſhed.

On the 15th in the morning, they ſaw a ſail near the ſhore, and having little wind, the *Duke*'s boat, commanded by Capt. *Fry*, and the *Dutcheſs*'s by Capt. *Cooke*, rowed off for her, in ſuch haſte that neither of them had the ſwivel guns they uſed to carry in the boats, nor their full compliment of men; and only ten muskets, four piſtols, and not much powder and ſhot, nor any water. They rowed very hard to come up with the ſhip, for the ſpace of ſix leagues, when the *Duke*'s boat coming firſt near her, ſhe put out *Spaniſh* colours, fired a gun at the boat, and hoiſted a *Spaniſh* flag at the main-top-maſt head. The *Duke*'s boat then lay by for the other to come up. The diſpute became hot, and continued ſo for a long time, the boats keeping a conſtant fire, and the enemy anſwering it, by which they killed Capt. *Rogers*'s brother, and another perſon, and wounded one in the *Duke*'s boat, and two in the *Dutcheſs*'s. At length the *Duke*'s boat finding the enterprize too difficult, bore away, and ſome time after, the other did ſo too. When Capt. *Fry* putting ſome of his men on board the *Dutcheſs*'s boat, with a ſupply of powder and ſhot, Capt. *Cooke* attacked her again, and the ſhips coming up, the *Spaniards* ſtruck

ſtruck to the *Dutcheſs*. This was the ſhip they had ſo long expected. She had been built by the *French*, had 70 blacks, and many paſſengers, with a conſiderable quantity of pearls on board; but they had ſet the biſhop on ſhore with his treaſure, and ſeveral of his attendants at *Point St. Helena*.

On the 17th, every thing being in order, the men intended for the deſcent upon *Guaiaquil*, amounting to 201, went on board the two barks, when Capt. *Cooke* was ſent for on board the *Dutcheſs*, and Capt. *Fry* to the *Duke*, to take care of the ſhips, prizes, and priſoners, which were to keep at a convenient diſtance from the barks, to prevent their being diſcovered by the enemy, after which Capt. *Rogers* and his barks, together with Capt. *Courtney*, came to an anchor off *Punta Arena*; then taking to their boats, with 40 men, they made for *Puna*, an iſland covered with ſwamps, and over-run with mangroves, and in the morning, came to grapling cloſe under the land, out of ſight of the look-outs. At ſeven in the evening, the ſhips came to an anchor, between *St. Clara* and *Tumbez*, when the boats weighing, rode within half a mile of the town, and came again to a grapling, for fear of being diſcovered, in ſuch a manner, that they had the appearance of drift timber upon the water. At four the next morning, they got up cloſe with *Puna*, ſecured all the canoes and bark logs, and ſeized the Governor of the town, with about 50 of the people, by whom they were aſſured that the inhabitants of *Guaiaquil* could have no intimation of their being

ſo near, thoſe who had fled from *Puna*, having taken refuge in the woods. They found in this town a paper that had been ſent from *Lima*, copies of which it ſeems were diſperſed all along the coaſt, to give notice that Capt. *Dampier* was again arrived in thoſe ſeas; they were however pretty well ſatisfied that they ſhould be able to execute all their deſigns, before any forces could arrive at *Lima*.

CHAP. IV.

Guaiaquil *taken and ranſomed: A Deſcription of that City, and the neighbouring Country.*

ON the 21ſt of *April*, the *Beginning* was ſent a-head towards *Point Arena*, on the iſland of *Puna*, for fear of danger, but ſhe found there only an empty veſſel, riding cloſe under the Point. This was a *Spaniſh* bark, ſent to load ſalt, but the men ſeeing the *Engliſh* approach, thought proper to abandon her. All apprehenſions were now entirely removed, and therefore at five in the afternoon, the barks and boats rowed for the town of *Guaiaquil*, and at eleven ſaw a light in the town, upon which they rowed as gently as poſſible, for fear of being diſcovered, till they came within a mile of it, when they heard a centinel call to another, talk ſome time, and bid him bring fire. Perceiving that they were diſcovered, they rowed over to the other ſide againſt the town, ſaw a fire made where the

the centinels talked, and ſoon after many lights all over the town, and at the water ſide; they heard them ring the alarm bell, fire ſeveral volleys, and ſaw them light a fire on the hill where the beacon was kept, to give notice that they were come up the river. At this the boats came to a grapling, and ſuch a hot diſpute aroſe among ſome of the chief officers, that they were heard on ſhore; but the *Spaniards* not underſtanding what they ſaid fetched an *Engliſhman* to interpret what they heard. However, before he came the diſpute was over. This account they had from the very *Engliſhman*, who afterwards joined them, and proceeded on the voyage. The diſpute aroſe from a council held in the ſtern of one of the boats, to reſolve whether they ſhould land immediately or ſtay till day break, and the officers differing in their opinions, it was agreed, that ſince they did not know the ground, and ſince the barks in which were near half the men, and the artillery, were not come up, to ſtay till day light, when it was hoped the barks would join them, and therefore they fell a little way down the river to meet them, hearing at the ſame time ſeveral musket ſhot in their way, which they at firſt thought might proceed from the *Spaniards* along the ſhore.

On the 22d at day break, they ſaw one of the barks at anchor cloſe under the ſhore, within a mile of the town; and at flood the other coming up the river, they rowed back to the bark, which had fired at ſome fiſhermen, who were paſſing by, and whom they took. All their forces being now joined, they held a council in the

the *Pinnace*, proceeded up the river, and sent a flag of truce, with the Captain of the *French* built ship, the Governor of *Puna*, and another prisoner; then towed up the barks a-breast of the town, and came to an anchor.

When the Captain of the *French* built ship came to the *Corregidor*, or Mayor of the town, he asked the number of the *English*, which the Captain magnified. The *Corregidor* answered they were boys and not men; but the Captain replied he would find they were men; for they had fought him bravely in their open boats, though he had killed one of the commander's brothers, and wounded and killed others, and therefore advised him to agree to ransom the town; for though he had 3000 men he would not be able to withstand them, to which the Corregidor returned, My horse is ready.

On the 23d, having towed the barks close up before the town, the *Pinnace* went up the river after some vessels, and brought six of them to an anchor by the barks, they also took possession of two new ships of about 400 tons each. They then went on shore with a flag of truce, and the Governor came on board one of the prizes, to agree about the ransom of the town and ships, and to purchase the negroes and goods, for which he offered 140 pieces of eight per bale, one with another: after this he desired to go on shore to prevail on the gentlemen of the place to agree about the ransom, promising to meet the Captains again at seven in the evening but was not so good as his word; mean while the boats went

up

up the river again, to ſee for more ſhips, but returned without finding any. However they took ſeveral canoes, with ſome plate on board. After mid-night the centinels haled a boat which came on board them with one gentleman ſent by the Corregidore, with a preſent of two bags of flour, two ſheep, and two hogs ready killed, two jars of wine and two of brandy, aſſuring them, that the Corregidore would have been with them according to appointment, had not one of the principal merchants been abſent; but that he would come off by ſeven o'clock in the morning, and deſired them to believe him to be a man of honour. The three commanders returned their compliments to the Corregidore, and their thanks for his preſent; and deſired that he might be told that they hoped he would convince them of his being a man of honour, by meeting them at the time appointed, otherwiſe the treaty ſhould be at an end.

At ſeven in the morning, they ſaw a flag of truce on board one of the new ſhips, when manning their *Pinnace*, they ſent their linguiſt with a promiſe that if the Corrigedore came on board the prize, he ſhould be at liberty to return. Upon which he came with three perſons more. The two frigates barks were then ordered cloſe under the ſhore, next the beſt part of the town, and every thing got ready for landing, in caſe the agreement ſhould be broke off.

The firſt propoſals made by the three Captains, were, that 50,000 pieces of eight ſhould be paid for the ranſom of the town, the two new ſhips, and the ſix barks; beſides which, the

Governor ſhould be obliged to buy off the goods and negroes they had taken in the prizes, at certain ſtipulated prices, to be paid within the term of nine days. To the latter the *Spaniards* agreed, offering to leave two hoſtages for the performance of the promiſe; but refuſed to give the ſum demanded for the town and ſhips, alledging that they had men ſufficient to protect them. When imagining that the Corregidore only wanted to gain time, they threatened, if their demands were not immediately complied with, to ſet the town and ſhips in a blaze before night. However the Corregidore and other gentlemen agreed to buy the cargoes, and to give hoſtages for 40,000 pieces of eight for the town, the two new ſhips, and the barks; but being unwilling to ſign this agreement, till it was confirmed by the principal perſons in the town, and an *Indian* coming in a canoe to ask the Corregidore whether he had agreed, and that in caſe he had not, his men were ready, and waited only for his orders to begin the attack, it was propoſed to ſeize him: but he alledging that it was contrary to the flag of truce, he was ſet on ſhore again, and an hour's time given him, to get his men ready. However the boat went and came two or three times, with the flag of truce, but the Governor and Captains not agreeing, they towed nearer the ſhore, wearing the Union Jack at their main-top-maſt heads.

At four in the afternoon the men landed, fired on their knees at the brink of the bank, and, having loaded, advanced with ſuch bravery, that the *Spaniards* fired only one volley and fled, while

The Town of Guaiaquil plundered by Capt. Rogers.

while the *English* preſſing forwards, purſued them with the greateſt intrepidity, and on their entering the ſtreets, ſaw four guns pointed at them, before a ſpacious church; but they no ſooner came in ſight, than the horſe moved off with precipitation. Capt. *Rogers* then called to his men to run and ſeize the guns, and advanced himſelf at the head of ten of them, within piſtol ſhot; which boldneſs ſo intimidated the enemy, that after one general diſcharge they all fled, except the gunner, who was an *Iriſhman*, who ſtaid till he received four wounds, of which he afterwards died. A body of the *Engliſh* now coming up, under the command of Capt. *Courtney*, and Capt. *Dover*; Mr. *Rogers* ſtaid to ſecure the poſt he had ſo bravely gained, and took poſſeſſion of the church, where about 12 priſoners were taken, while the others marched to the farther end of the town.

It is obſervable, that from the time of their landing till their ſeizing the guns, and taking poſſeſſion of the church, which was above a furlong from the water ſide, was not more than half an hour. The guns were now turned upon the enemy, and Mr. *Dampier* placed at them with a guard of 25 men; but the *Spaniards* ſoon evacuated the town. However it was thought proper to ſet five or ſix houſes that fronted the church, on fire; theſe burnt all night, and part of the next day. The reaſon of their burning theſe houſes, was, there being a hill near this quarter, and thick woods, under cover of which, the *Spaniards* might annoy the guard, which was within musket ſhot: And indeed

they kept firing all night out of the woods at the centinels, or any others who ſtirred out of the guard, but without doing the leaſt execution; and ſeveral parties of horſe and foot came down without making any attempt.

In the mean while the *Dutcheſs*'s pinnace, with 22 men, commanded by Lieut. *Connelly*, went up the river, landed at every houſe, took the plate and whatever elſe of value they found, and had ſome skirmiſhes with the enemy, and in particular chaſed 35 horſemen well armed, who were coming to aſſiſt the inhabitants of *Guaiaquil*. They found the houſes up the river full of women, and at one place there were above a dozen handſome well dreſſed young ladies, from whom they took ſeveral gold chains and ear-rings, but behaved with ſuch civility, that the women offered to dreſs proviſions for them, and brought them a cask of good liquor. Some of the largeſt gold chains, the ladies had concealed by faſtening them round their middles, legs and thighs; but the women in thoſe hot countries, being thinly clad with ſilk and fine linen, the men by preſſing on the out-ſide of their apparel, felt their chains, and modeſtly deſired them, by means of their linguiſt, to take them off with their own hands. They called at this houſe for proviſions as they returned down the river, when the ladies expreſſed no uneaſineſs or ſurprize at a ſecond viſit. They had taken a large empty bark in their progreſs, but abandoned her. They returned on the 24th in the evening, and brought with them in gold chains, ear-rings and plate to the value of 1000l.

But

but they all imagined that the want of another boat prevented their obtaining more than double that ſum, for while they ſearched on one ſide, the canoes and bark-logs, croſſed the river in their ſight, carrying many people with their ſubſtance out of their reach. They alſo told Capt. *Rogers*, that they had ſeen above 300 armed horſe and foot in ſeveral parties, ſo that they apprehended the enemy, under the pretence of paying a ranſom, was endeavouring to gain time, till they were capable of overpowering them by numbers, when they agreed, in order to prevent their being ſurprized, to aſſemble in a body at every alarm.

On the 24th, the *Engliſh* colours were kept flying on the towers of the church, where Mr. *Dover* kept guard all day, while the Captains *Rogers* and *Courtney* took care to have what they found moſt uſeful, conveyed to the water ſide. The Governor of *Puna*, with another priſoner, were the ſame day ſent to the enemy with propoſals for ranſoming the town; but returned in the evening with an ambiguous anſwer: however they deſired to be ſent back again the next morning.

They were this day informed that the enemy were coming down the hill, on which the alarm was given, and part of the men being left with the guns, Capt. *Rogers* marched with the reſt, and met Capt. *Courtney* with his company on the bridge, retiring, who immediately reported that the enemy was numerous, and well armed in the north of the town. However the Captains *Rogers* and *Courtney* having joined their

forces, which did not exceed 70 men, went forward to meet them, when the *Spaniards* did not chuſe to face them, but upon their advancing, retired into the woods, when the two Captains not agreeing about keeping poſſeſſion of that end of the town, marched back, taking ſome of the moſt valuable effects which were carried on board the barks.

On the 25th of *April*, the priſoners returned with an offer of 30,000 pieces of eight, as a ranſom for the town, ſhips and barks to be paid in 12 days, which the Captains did not approve, as they were apprized that the *Spaniards*, had diſpatched an expreſs to *Lima*, to expedite the expected ſuccours. The ſame day the enemy appeared thick in the woods, and as they ſometimes came out, the guards had ſome skirmiſhes with them, and the afternoon was ſpent, in ſhipping off proviſions from the town, and making preparations for their ſecurity, in caſe they ſhould be attacked in the night, when it was thought proper to join all their forces at the main-guard, where they had their cannon mounted. At night they lay in the church, round which centinels were placed within a musket ſhot of each other, every man keeping his arms and ammunition in exact order, and being ready to riſe at the leaſt alarm.

At night, a *Frenchman* in Capt. *Rogers*'s company, who with ſome others had been ſent to ſtrengthen Capt. *Courtney*'s quarters, ſtanding centry, ſhot one of the ſailors dead; for an order having been given to ſhoot every perſon in the night,

night, who did not anſwer on being challenged, he called out to him in *French*, which the other not underſtanding, thus unhappily loſt his life.

On the 26th in the morning, Capt. *Courtney* returned to his guard, to cover the men who were carrying proviſions, and other plunder on board the ſhips, and the Captains ſent their final anſwer, that the town ſhould be ſet on fire by three in the afternoon, if ſufficient hoſtages for the payment of 30,000 pieces of eight within ſix days, were not immediately delivered; but at two in the afternoon the priſoners returned from the enemy's camp, with two horſemen, who informed them, that the *Spaniards* had agreed to this propoſal, and that the Governor of *Puna*, who had been very inſtrumental in concluding the agreement, with an old gentleman taken on board one of the barks, were to remain as hoſtages for the performance of it, and that if theſe gentlemen were not thought ſufficient, theſe meſſengers offered to remain priſoners; which was refuſed, and they permitted to return to the camp, in order to bring back the agreement ſigned. The two hoſtages lay that night at the *Engliſh* quarters, and the next morning were put on board one of the ſhips, while the *Engliſh* drew off from the city with drums beating and colours flying, by which means the *Spaniards* were left at liberty to return to their houſes, Capt. *Rogers* bringing up the rear with a few men, picked up many piſtols, cutlaſſes and pole axes, which the men had thrown away through lazineſs, as they marched, ſo weary were they grown of a military life. One circumſtance

ſtance is worthy of mention, as Mr. *Rogers* was marching out of the town, he happened to miſs one *John Gabriel* a *Dutchman*; but took it for granted, that he was either killed or made priſoner; however the poor fellow had taken up his quarters in a houſe where there was ſome excellent brandy, which he attacked ſo often, that it laid him on the floor, and he was in this condition when Capt. *Rogers* and his men quitted the place. Soon after the maſter of the houſe returned, and finding the *Dutchman* ſtretched at his full length, and that it was difficult to diſcover whether he was dead or aſleep, reſolved to make the experiment, but firſt called in his neighbours, who adviſed him to ſecure the *Dutchman*'s arms, which being done without any difficulty, they raiſed him up and ſet him on his feet, when after a little torturing, he opened his eyes, began to ſtare about him, and ſeemed to appear not well ſatisfied at finding himſelf in ſuch company. However the honeſt *Spaniard*, his landlord, ſoon ſet his heart at reſt by reſtoring him his arms, and adviſing him to make all the haſte he could to join his companions, who were not yet embarked, when the *Dutchman*, not needing many intreaties, ſet forward, and moving with all the alacrity imaginable, got ſafely on board. Capt. *Rogers* remarks, that this was the only man who had ſo far neglected his duty by getting drunk.

Capt. *Cooke* imagines, that the *Indians* and blacks carried off as much plunder as the *Engliſh*, for ſeveral of them were taken as they went the rounds, loaded with goods, which they owned

they

they had ſtolen, and he was afterwards informed that the inhabitants had given plate and money to the negroes to carry out of the town, and could never hear of it after. However the plunder taken, excluſive of the ranſom, was very conſiderable, it conſiſting of 230 bags of flour, beans, peas and rice, 15 jars of oil, 160 jars of other liquors, cordage, iron ware, and ſmall nails, about four half jars of powder, a parcel of clothing and neceſſaries, 150 bales of dry goods, about the value of 1200 l. in plate, ear-rings, &c. ſome packs of indigo, cocoa, a ton of loaf ſugar, &c. However abundance of goods were left in the town beſides liquors of moſt ſorts, and ſea ſtores, with ſeveral warehouſes full of cocoa, ſome ſhips on the ſtocks, two ſhips unrigged, and four barks The hoſtages informed us, that during the treaty 80,000 pieces of eight belonging to the King, were ſent out of the town, beſides their plate, jewels and other things of the greateſt value, ſo that if the *Engliſh* had landed at firſt, and given them no time; they were well aſſured from all hands they would have got at leaſt 200,000 pieces of eight in money, plate and jewels, and yet that city had never been ſo poor for 40 years paſt as it was then, there having been a fire about a year and a half before, which had burnt down the beſt part of the city, and occaſioned a very great expence in rebuilding it. The men however thought themſelves very happy, and all imaginable care was taken, that every man concerned in the expedition ſhould find his account in it.

Guaiaquil,

Guaiaquil, the metropolis of the Province of that name in *Peru*, is about a mile and a half in length, and is divided into two parts, called the old and the new town, which are joined by a wooden bridge designed only for foot passengers, and is above half a mile long. The houses in both towns amount to about 500, but being situated in a low boggy ground, is extremely dirty in winter. There is one regular street along the river side to the bridge, and from thence along the old town. There are four churches, St. *Jago*, St. *Augustine*, St. *Francis* and St. *Dominic*. Before the church of St. *Jago* there is a handsome parade, and before that of St. *Dominic*, a parade with an half moon, on which six guns might be planted, but there were none when this descent was made. These churches were all adorned with altars, carved work and pictures; and in that of St. *Augustine*, there was an organ. But the plate belonging to them was carried away; the priests and students being all gone into the woods. Some of the houses were of brick, and the rest of timber or bamboe split, and some of them were decently furnished. In the merchants store houses there were great quantities of meal, brandy, sugar, cloathing, cordage and iron. The inhabitants had some calashes which seemed of little use except to carry them a stone's throw to church, especially in winter, the land all about being so boggy, that no road could be made for them; and Capt. *Cooke* observes, that this swampy ground was full of the largest toads he ever saw, some of them being as big as an *English* two-

penny

penny loaf. The town is well ſituated for trade and ſhip building, it lying fourteen leagues from Point *Arena*, and ſeven from *Puna*; it is governed by a Corregidor, who is the chief magiſtrate, and is appointed by the King. The river is large, and receives many ſmall ones that run into it; it has many villages and farm houſes on its banks, along which are abundance of mangroves and ſarſaparilla, which impregnating its waters are ſaid to render them of ſervice in the venereal diſeaſe; but when the floods come down from the mountains, the water is reckoned very unwholſome, on account of its bringing down with it ſeveral poiſonous plants and fruits, among which is the manchanilla, a poiſonous kind of apple, that proves fatal to all the birds that taſte of it, and the *Engliſh* ſaw hundreds of them dead on the water, while they were there. They alſo obſerved many alligators in the river. They have great plenty of black cattle, ſwine, ſheep, goats, hens, ducks, and ſeveral ſorts of fowl unknown in *England*. They have likewiſe great numbers of carrion crows, which the *Spaniards* will not ſuffer to be killed, they preſerving them to devour the carrion. The ſhips here are built under ſheds.

The *Engliſhman* who had lived for ſome time in the town, told them that the *December* before, they had three weeks rejoicings for the birth of the Prince of *Aſturias*, when they muſtered 1100 foot and 500 horſe, all in arms, which came from the country round about, beſides a much greater number unarmed. The inhabitants alone amount to about 2000, including

Indians,

Indians, mulattoes, and negroes. During this ſolemnity, they baited 200 bulls to death, and ran at the ring with ſpears.

CHAP. V.

They leave Guaiaquil, *are paid part of the Ranſom of that City, and ſell the* Beginning. *Great Numbers of the Men fall ſick; they reach the* Gallapagos *Iſlands; loſe one of their Boats, with ſeveral Men; take ſome Prizes, and land in the Iſland of* Gorgona, *where they careen their Ships and fit up one of their Prizes, to which they give the Name of the* Marquis; *ſeveral other Proceedings while on that Station, with a Deſcription of the Iſland of* Gorgona.

CAPT. *Rogers* having proceeded with the barks a mile below the town, took his leave of them in the Pinnace, which was double manned, with a deſign to get before them to the ſhips at Point *Arena*, and the next day, which was the 28th of *April*, reached *Puna*, where he met Mr. *Duck* and Mr. *Hatley* in the *Beginning*, with an empty bark they had taken. By daylight the next morning, Capt. *Rogers* got on board, where every body were over joyed at his return, after an abſence of twelve days on ſo dangerous an expedition. They had been very uneaſy at hearing no news of what was done, and the ſcarcity of water was ſo great, that for ſometime paſt the priſoners had been allowed no more

more than a pint a day. Mr *Cooke* and Mr. *Fry* had, during this time, been under much uneasiness on account of the prisoners, who had usually their liberty given them by day, but at night they were shut up between decks; and on board the prize, which was not so secure, they were put in irons every evening, which were knocked off in the morning: but the prisoners in the several vessels were never suffered to have any correspondence with each other, by which means they were kept ignorant of their own strength, and of the weakness of their masters.

On the 29th of *April*, Capt *Cooke* dispatched the *Havre de Grace*'s boat, well manned, in pursuit of a vessel that came in sight in the afternoon, which immediately surrendered. This was a bark of about 30 tons burthen, laden with *Guaiaquil* sheep, 270 sacks of flour, 200 sugar loaves, some dried beef, with beans, peas, pomegranates, quinces, plumbs, and marmalade. She had six men on board, beside the master, who had left *Pulania* seven days before, where orders had been received from *Lima* to keep a good look-out, as an *English* squadron was soon expected in those seas; whence it appeared that the arrival of the consort ships was not yet generally known.

Several days being past, without their receiving the stipulated ransom from *Guaiaquil*, they began to think the corregidor intended to disappoint them, and to put them off till succours should arrive from *Lima*; while the hostages repined at their fate, apprehending their being carried prisoners to *England*. However, on the

first of *May* a boat arrived with part of the ransom, on which many of the prisoners were set on shore; and on the second, in the evening a boat arrived with 22,000 pieces of eight, which having taken on board, they sent the boat back with a message to the corregidor, that they intended to sail the following day, and that if care was not taken to send the remainder of the money, before their departure, they would take the hostages with them. Soon after Capt. *Courtney* took charge of the *Havre de Grace*, and fell down with her to *Punta Arena*, whither Capt. *Rogers* agreed to follow him the next morning, waiting only to take on board some black cattle, sheep, hogs, plantains, cocoas, and other provisions; but before his departure, he set the governor of *Puna*, who was one of the hostages, and several others, on shore, making him a present of four sick negroes, and a bale of damaged goods.

The next day a boat came with 3000 dollars in money and plate, which were taken on board the *Duke*, the men who brought it declaring that the other 3000 dollars would soon come, with 12,000 more to trade for goods. But it being supposed that this was only designed to keep them in the bay till a squadron of men of war arrived from *Lima*, they resolved to make all possible dispatch. However, the *Beginning* being small, and of no further use, they sold her to the *Spaniards*, for about the value of 50 *l.* in pearls, gold chains, *&c.* and put the prisoners on board her; but kept the pilots, a person who could speak *English*, the president of *Panama*'s son, and three remaining hostages; five black women were given to each of those captains who had been great losers.

On the 8th they ſailed for the *Gallapagos* iſlands; but on the 11th of *May*, above 20 men on board the *Duke*, and near 50 on board the *Dutcheſs*, fell ſick of a malignant fever, and the number of diſeaſed on board both ſhips hourly increaſed. This diſorder had been certainly contracted at *Guaiaquil*, where, a few weeks before their arrival, multitudes of people had been ſwept away by a contagious diſeaſe, ſo that the ground under the churches, which were their uſual burying places, was filled ſo faſt, that they were obliged to dig a large hole, of about a rood ſquare, cloſe to the great church, where guard was kept; and the *Engliſh* lying ſo long in the church, were ſurrounded with unwholeſome ſmells.

On the 17th they diſcovered land, and the next day were within four leagues of two large iſlands, which almoſt join together; and ſoon after they diſcovered ſeveral others. They then ſent out one of the boats in ſearch of water, having firſt agreed on a place of rendezvous, at a certain rock, in caſe of ſeparation; but, after two unſucceſsful attempts, the boat returned, reporting that the large iſland in which they landed, was covered with nothing but looſe rocks, like cinders, and that the earth was ſo parched, that it broke into holes under their feet, which made it probable that it had been a volcano, but there was much ſhrubby wood and ſome greens upon it.

The 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, they ſpent in plying among the iſlands, where the boats, which went on ſhore, found abundance of tortoiſes,

large rock fish, and guanas, which are larger here than in the *West-Indies*, and of several colours and sizes, and one sort has no prickles on the back.

On the 22d, Mr. *Hatley*, in one of the prize barks, with five sailors, four blacks, and an *Indian* on board, with only water on board for two days, and one of the prize ships, were missing, nor was there any sign of their returning, though lights were kept all night on the topmast head of the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, and guns incessantly fired, upon which Capt. *Rogers* went in search of them with the *Duke*, the *Havre de Grace*, and a bark, and in a few hours came up with the prize ship near the eastermost island, but could get no intelligence of Mr. *Hatley*, whom they gave up for lost.

On the 26th, it was agreed to stand over to the main in search of water, which none of the islands had been hitherto able to afford, and on the 6th of *June*, one of the sailors heard some of the black and *Indian* prisoners talk of murdering all the *English* sailors, and running away with the ship; but on being charged with having concerted this design, they acknowledged they had some talk on that subject; but nothing was seriously meant by it However, to prevent any ill consequence from these cabals, Capt. *Rogers* divided them among the other vessels. The same day a ship of 80 tons burden, laden with iron, cloth, *&c.* struck to the *Dutchess*, after a short chace. She was named the *St. Thomas de Villa Nova*, was bound from *Panama* to *Guaiaquil*, and there were about 40 people on board, among

among whom were two women, and ſeveral paſſengers of diſtinction, one of whom was Don *Juan Cardoſa*, who was going to take upon himſelf the poſt of governor of *Baldivia*.

The next day they caſt anchor on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of *Gorgona*, and on the 8th the boats of the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs* brought in another prize, a bark of 15 tons, ſhe was called the *Golden-Sun*, and had ten *Spaniards* and *Indians*, with ſome Negroes, but no other cargoe, except a little gold-duſt and a large gold chain, which together were worth about 500 *l.* with which they intended to have purchaſed ſalt and brandy at *Guaiaquil*.

In the evening of the 9th of *June*, a council of all the officers, except Capt. *Rogers*, who was indiſpoſed, was held on board the *Dutcheſs*, in which, after examining the priſoners, it was reſolved to ſteer for the port of *Mangla*, and leaving the ſhips in a ſafe road, they were to row up the river in their boats, till they could ſurprize ſome canoes, that were better adapted to ſtem the tides of the river, and with theſe they were to proceed as far as the rich gold mine of *Barbacore*, or *St. Juan*, where they were perſuaded to believe that they might be certain of obtaining a conſiderable booty, ſince the *Spaniards* there had not had the ſmalleſt intimation of an enemy's being ſo near.

As Capt. *Rogers* had before agreed to conſent to whatever they ſhould reſolve, they hoiſted ſail for *Mangla* at about twelve the ſame night. But Mr. *Rogers* hearing their determination, reſolved to diſcourſe with Mr. *Morell* and ſome

other prisoners, on whose knowledge he depended, and by them he was informed, that whoever had advised the council to take such measures, either designed to betray them, or were ignorant of the affair; for *Mangla* was not only barren and unfrequented; but the road extremely narrow and full of shoals, with so strong a tide, that there was great danger of the ships being run on shore. The prisoners also assured him that the banks of the river were all the way inhabited by a race of people strongly attached to the *Spaniards*, who would use all possible methods to annoy them with their poisoned arrows from the covert of the woods, and that the river was so narrow, that by felling trees across it, they might effectually prevent their retreat, and cut them all off. Upon this information Capt. *Rogers* sent for Mr. *Courtney* and Mr. *Cooke*, who being informed of the danger into which they were going to expose themselves, changed their course in order to return to *Gorgona*, where they resolved to careen, and to fit out the *Havre de Grace* to act as a third consort, under the command of Capt. *Cooke*.

On the 13th of *June* they cast anchor near the shore of *Gorgona*, where the *Dutchess* was appointed to careen, and the *Duke* to lie on guard for fear of being surprized by the enemy; as soon as she was turned out, the *Duke* was careened, and in about 14 days they were again ready to put to sea, to the great surprize of the *Spanish* prisoners, who observed that the careening one of the King's ships at *Lima*, where there were all kinds of necessaries, and artificers ready to

lend

lend their assistance, generally took up six weeks.

On the 29th, tents were set up on shore for the sick, who were by this time much better than when they first came to the island; for the bare lying on shore, and having an opportunity of walking about, had such an effect, that they soon gathered strength enough to return to their duty. Those who were well went with the *Spanish* prisoners into the woods, where they were shewn what timber was proper for them, and these prisoners gave them every assistance in their power. The *English* now laid out a ground for a rope-yard, set up a tent for the coopers, another for the smith, another for a sailmaker, and another for a blockmaker, and for the better dispatch of business, each had his crew to act under him. It is not to be supposed that these people were all excellent in their professions. However, they carried on their work very well, necessity and practice teaching them many resources, which the ablest men in these several branches of business would never have thought of. Thus a manufactory was settled on the island of *Gorgona*, and as every officer had his particular charge, and was overseer of one distinct kind of artizans, he had business enough upon his hands, and every body were busily employed. The *Spanish* prisoners looked with amazement at their working in that climate from break of day till night; but what most of all surprised them, was that the *English* found out some new expedient, whenever they were pressed by new difficulties, and when, in the judgment

judgment of the *Spaniards*, it was impossible for them to proceed any farther.

The great work on which they were employed, from the 29th of *June* to the 9th of *July*, was fitting out the *Havre de Grace*; in which time she being compleatly finished, they gave her the name of the *Marquis*, and manned her from the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, when a good entertainment being provided, they saluted each of the other ships with three huzzas from on board her, and liquor being distributed among the ships companies, they drank her Majesty's and their Owners healths, and to their own success, in conjunction with their new consort. Soon after two of the main-deck guns were sent from the *Duke*, and the same number sent from the *Dutchess*, which with four taken at *Guaiaquil*, and twelve that were before in the ship, made 20 very good ones, the carriages being all new, or so well repaired, that they were as good as if they had been mounted in *England*. Her complement were 61 white men, and 20 negroes, who as has been already said, were under the command of Capt. *Edward Cooke*.

The next thing of consequence was to carry the prisoners over to the continent, for they were 72 in number, and had they been dismissed before, might have alarmed the coast. The two *Morells*, *Don Antonio* and *Don Juan Cardosa* were dismissed among the rest, and at their departure seemed highly satisfied with the treatment they had received, and in particular the latter, who had been ill used by a *Jamaica* privateer, which he once fell in with near *Porto Bello*. This gentleman,

tleman, as we have already obſerved was, when taken, bound to *Baldivia*, of which he was governor. He was a lively, genteel man, of about 35 years of age, and had been a colonel in the *Spaniſh* ſervice. The *Morells* promiſed to return in a day or two, with as much money as they could raiſe, towards purchaſing ſuch of the prize-goods as remained on hand, which being only valuable on the coaſt of the *South Sea*, the captains declared they would otherwiſe burn, together with the galleons in which they were contained.

The bark and both pinnaces were employed in landing the priſoners, and at the ſame time they took a ſmall village, and returned to the ſhips with 7 horned cattle, a few goats, 14 hogs, ſome fowl, and about 50 buſhels of *Indian* wheat. On the 17th in the morning, the two *Morells*, and ſome other gentlemen, returned in a large canoe, with ſome money and fruit, and purchaſed ſome goods, at ſo reaſonable a rate, that they deſired to be permitted to come again with as much money as they could raiſe, a requeſt which was not at all diſpleaſing to the captains, while there was no apparent danger of an enemy capable of hurting them.

The next day a negroe, who had the misfortune to be bitten by a ſpeckled ſnake, died in leſs than twelve hours, though the ſurgeon exerted all his ſkill to ſave him. The iſland of *Gorgona* abounds with this ſpecies of ſnakes, ſome of which are as thick as a man's leg, and three or four yards long. They are of an amphibious nature, and one of them was the ſame

day

day found by the men upon the forecastle, it having conveyed itself on board by the help of the cable.

On the 19th, there were found on board the *Marquis* 500 reams of pope's bulls, which had been a free-gift from his holiness to his catholic majesty, and would have produced a considerable revenue in these parts, they being sold from three rials to 50 pieces of eight each, according to the circumstances of the purchaser, who was thereby excused from fasting on some particular days, from hearing mass, and other ecclesiastical injunctions, the neglect of which would otherwise have been deemed sins. Some of these were thrown overboard, and the remainder used as fuel, and thrust into the fire kept under the kettles.

Soon after five of the negroes belonging to the ship hid themselves in the woods, in order to desert to the *Spaniards* when their masters were departed, one of whom being retaken, was severely punished, and three others were caught two days after, being forced by hunger to quit their asylum.

On the 20th, a canoe came on board, in order to trade, with some money, and a quantity of limes, fowls, and other refreshments, and this was succeeded by another canoe on the following day. On the 27th, the two *Morells* came again on board, with all the money they could get, and told the captains that the country being much alarmed, they found great difficulty in getting leave to come to them; that the governor of *Barbacore*, at the head of above 200 men

was

was upon the coaſt, in order to prevent the people's trading with them, and to oppoſe them in caſe they ſhould land.

In rummaging the galleon, there were found beſides 320 bales of linen, woollen, and ſilks, boxes of knives, *&c.* a great quantity of bones in ſmall boxes, ticketed with the names of ſaints, ſome of whom had been dead ſeven or eight hundred years, with an infinite number of crucifixes, roſaries, religious toys in wax, images of ſaints, made of many ſorts of wood, ſtone, and other materials, to the amount of 30 tons, with 150 boxes of books, all which had been brought from *Italy*, and were deſigned for the Jeſuits of *Peru*; but being of ſmall value to the *Engliſh* ſailors, they ſatisfied themſelves with taking a ſample of moſt ſorts, to carry as curioſities to *England*, and left the reſt.

But we muſt not here omit a particular circumſtance. A large wooden image of the Virgin *Mary*, which had been either dropt or thrown overboard, was driven to the north point of the iſland, where ſome *Indians* from the continent being fiſhing, they took it up and brought it to the ſhore, and ſetting it up with great devotion, wiped it dry with cotton, while ſuch as were not thus employed ſtood around, greatly amazed, praying and telling over their beads, fancying that the image ſweat. Soon after ſome of the people came on board one of the ſhips, and reported that the ſweat increaſed in proportion as they wiped it, and ſhewing the cotton to the linguiſt, which they fooliſhly believed to be wet with the ſweat of the Holy Virgin, told him, that

that they ſhould keep it as a choice relick. The *Morells* obſerving Capt. *Rogers* to laugh at this ſtory, endeavoured to cure him of his infidelity, by telling him one that appeared ſtill more marvellous, and if poſſible more abſurd. Some years before there being a proceſſion in the cathedral church of *Lima*, which was then very richly furniſhed with ornaments in gold, ſilver, and jewels, the image of the Virgin was in particular adorned with diamonds and pearls. Theſe ſplendid ornaments were, according to cuſtom, left in the church without a guard, till the night after the proceſſion, from the opinion that none would dare to be ſo ſacrilegious as to rob the church; but an unfortunate thief reſolving to enrich himſelf by one daring action, broke into the church at midnight, made up to the image, and attempted to take off a ſtring of rich pearls from the Virgin's wriſt, when catching him faſt by the arm, ſhe held him, till being found in that poſture, he was, on the credit of this miracle, apprehended and executed.

On the 29th, a committee for regulating the plunder was held on board the *Duke*, when ſeveral rewards were given to thoſe who had moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves, in order to encourage the men to behave gallantly for the future; but notwithſtanding the generoſity ſhewn by the commanders on this occaſion, a dangerous mutiny was, a few days after, ſet on foot, which might have proved of fatal conſequence, had it not been happily diſcovered by the ſteward of the *Dutcheſs*, who happened to overhear the ringleaders debating on the manner in which they

they ſhould proceed; for above 60 of them had bound themſelves under certain articles, which they had reſpectively ſigned, to ſtand by each other, till they had obtained juſtice, as they termed it, in regard to the diviſion of the plunder, which they imagined unfairly diſtributed. Four of the chief promoters of this ſcheme, among whom was the perſon who wrote the articles, were immediately laid in irons, but were ſoon after ſet at liberty, upon their aſking pardon, and promiſing to behave better for the future; the captains thinking it would be very dangerous for them to proceed rigorouſly with a few, when ſo many were concerned. To remove all ſeeds of diſcontent, Capt. *Rogers* gave them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that they ſhould be ſatisfied to the utmoſt in every legal demand, promiſed to increaſe their ſhares of plunder, and concluded with remonſtrating to them, in a pathetic manner, the danger of engaging in ſuch raſh and unjuſtifiable conſpiracies.

On the 7th of *Auguſt* it was agreed to give up to Meſſrs. *Morell* and *Navarre* their reſpective ſhips, with ſome negroes, and all the goods they could not carry away, the latter contracting to give 1200 pieces of eight for the bark and the goods on board, and to pay the remaining 3000 for the ranſom of *Guaiaquil*, which ſums he was to bring to *Manta*, where they were to expect him within twelve Days. Some Ladies who were on board *Navarre*'s ſhip acknowledged at their departure the great civilities they had received during their being detained.

While they were at this island, one *Michael Kendal*, a free negro of *Jamaica*, who had for some time lived as a slave in the village the *English* had plundered on the continent, came on board, and related the following remarkable account of an unsuccessful attempt made upon the gold-mines. He observed, that when war was declared at *Jamaica*, he embarked under the command of Capt. *Edward Roberts*, who was joined in commission from the governor of *Jamaica* with the captains *Golding*, *Pilkington*, and *Rash*. They had 106 men, and designed to attempt the mines of *St. Jago* at the bottom of the gulph of *Darien*. When having sailed fifteen days up the river in canoes, and afterwards travelled ten days by land, the *Spaniards* and *Indians* became alarmed, laid ambuscades, and shot many of them. At length, the enemy having assembled upwards of 500 men, and the *English* being reduced to about 60 including the wounded, the *Spaniards*, after a small skirmish, in which the *English* had the advantage, sent them a flag of truce, when being in want of provisions, quite tired out, and not knowing their way back, they surrendered their arms, on condition of being made prisoners of war. They were treated for three days very well by the *Spaniards*; but on the fourth, when they thought all danger had been past, an order came from the chief *Spanish* officer to cut them all off, which the *Indians* and *Spanish* troops cruelly did, as these poor disarmed men sat at victuals, and all were in a few minutes massacred, except a *Scotchman*, a *Frenchman*, an *English* boy, and twelve free negroes, whom, at the

the interceſſion of a prieſt, they kept for ſlaves. This man, who was one of them, was ſold and ſent to the mines, where he cleared at leaſt three pieces of eight a day for his maſter, and was afterwards removed to this place. The reſt of theſe unhappy captives were farther up the country, where they had no opportunity to eſcape.

Gorgona lies in 3° north latitude, about ſix leagues from the main, and is about three leagues in length, but narrow. At a diſtance it appears like three hills. It is full of wood and tall trees, among them is the *Palma Maria*, of which the *Spaniards* make maſts, and from it a balſam iſſues, that is eſteemed efficacious in ſeveral diſeaſes. It has a variety of trees and plants peculiar to theſe hot climates. The animals found here are monkeys, guinea-pigs, hares, lizards, and lion-lizards, which change their colours, and are fine creatures. The people caught here a very diſagreeable creature, which Mr. *Rogers* ſuppoſes to be of the monkey-kind; it had ſome little reſemblance of one of thoſe animals of the middling ſize, only its hair was thicker and longer, its face, eyes, and noſe were leſs, and more wrinkled and deformed; its ears were ſmaller, its teeth longer and ſharper, its hinder parts more clumſy, and its body thicker in proportion, with a very ſhort tail; beſides, inſtead of five fingers, it had only three on each paw, with the claws longer and ſharper. On their letting this animal go at the lower part of the mizen-ſhrouds, it was about two hours in getting to the maſt-head, which a monkey would have performed in half a minute; it moved as if it walked by

art, keeping an equal ſlow pace, as if all its movements had been directed by concealed clock work. The *Spaniards* very properly call it a Sloth, and ſay it feeds on the leaves of a certain lofty tree, and when it has cleared one, before it can get down, and walk a little way to find and climb another, it will become lean and almoſt ſtarved.

There are alſo in this iſland ſeveral ſpecies of great and ſmall ſnakes, which are ſo numerous, that it is dangerous for a man to walk the iſland, for fear of treading on them.

Near the coaſt are ſeveral ſorts of fiſh unknown in our ſeas, beſides great plenty of mullets, but they are hard to be caught with a hook and line, this Mr. *Rogers* ſuppoſes to be occaſioned by the clearneſs of the water, which enables them to ſee and avoid the hook. Here are likewiſe abundance of pearl oyſters, and ſome white coral.

As to birds there are not many, except a large ſort of fowl called caracoſos; but in the rocks there are a multitude of bats, which fly about the iſland in the night.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

They leave Gorgona, *and sail to* Tecames *bay, where they trade with the inhabitants; from thence they proceed to the* Gallapagos *islands, and afterwards to the islands* Tres Marias, *which are described.*

HAVING compleated their business at the island *Gorgona*, they set sail on the 7th of *August*, and about ten days after took a bark of 70 tons burthen, bound from *Panama* to *Lima*; but she had very little on board, besides passengers, from whom they learned that the whole coast was alarmed, and the inhabitants under the greatest apprehensions, from their dreading a visit from the *English*, ever since their taking *Guaiaquil*.

On the 25th the barks entered the bay of *Tecames*, and in a few hours the consort-ships came to an anchor near them. Mr. *White*, the linguist, ventured ashore without orders, with a *Spanish* prisoner, and landed just as it grew dark, opposite the houses, when some *Indians*, lying in ambush, fired upon them, while others discharged their arrows and lances, tho' they called out to them in *Spanish* that they were friends. They had however the happiness to escape being shot, and to hide themselves all night, during which time those on board concluded that they were either killed or taken prisoners: but at day-light they

called again to the *Indians*, and prevailed on them to trade, provided their padre, who lived ſix leagues off, would give his conſent. The linguiſt told them there was a padre on board; and they deſiring to ſee him, he was ſent aſhore, where he wrote a letter to the prieſt of the place, earneſtly recommending a trade, and expreſſing the many civilities ſhewn to him and the other *Spaniſh* priſoners: At the ſame time he let the people know how eaſily the *Engliſh* could land and burn the church and houſes; but that they were full of charity, and kind to thoſe in their power. This had a good effect, and they promiſed that the next day they would trade with them, whether the padre conſented on not. On the boat's returning with the prieſt to the ſhip, he brought with him one of the *Indians*, who entered it with a look of great ſurprize, and was much delighted with the great cabin, in which he laid himſelf down; he was naked, and lay on his ſide, gazing wildly with a look of indolence and admiration, for an hour together, till Capt. *Rogers*, giving him a dram of brandy, a few toys, and ſome old baize for cloathing, led him out, and he was carried aſhore. At the ſame time the reſt of the boats, full of caſks, with the men well armed, rowed up a creek for freſh water; when accidentally meeting with one of the chief *Indians*, who was painted and armed with bows and arrows, he adviſed them to go higher up the river, otherwiſe the water would be brackiſh: they offered him a dram out of a quart bottle of ſtrong brandy, on which he drank the major part of it at once, and went

away

away extremely pleaſed, telling them that they ſhould be ſupplied with what they wanted from the village.

At night they received a letter from the padre, to aſſure them that he would not interrupt their trade; and the next day they ſold on ſhore baize and other goods for black cattle and hogs. It was obſerved that the red paint with which the *Indians* were at firſt daubed, was a declaration of war; but after they had amicably treated with the *Engliſh*, they rubbed it off, though they ſtill kept their arms. A preſent was made them of three large wooden images of *Spaniſh* ſaints, to adorn their church, and this they accounted a great favour; and Mr. *Rogers* ſent a feathered cap to the chief *Indian*'s wife, which was likewiſe well received, and in return he had a preſent of bows and arrows.

The boats having brought a ſufficient quantity of black cattle, hogs, plantains, water, and other proviſions, and the ſhips being heeled and cleaned, they ſet the prieſt aſhore, and gave him, according to his deſire, a handſome young female negroe, of whom he appeared fonder than became his function, with ſome baize, linen, and other things, as a reward for promoting their trade. They alſo ſent a male negroe and a piece of baize, to the *Tecames* padre, as an acknowledgment of his kindneſs; and afterwards put on ſhore their uſeleſs negroes.

The village of *Tecames* lies in a bottom, and conſiſted of only ſeven houſes and a church, all of them low-built, of ſplit bamboes, and covered with palmetto leaves; they were erected on

poſt,

posts, with hog sties under them; and to ascend to them they had pieces of timber with notches instead of stairs. The men employed themselves in killing wild swine with bows and arrows, and in striking fish with their lances, at both which they were very dexterous. The women had only a piece of baize tied about the waist, and carried their children at their backs.

On the 31st of *August* they sailed from this bay, with a fortnight's fresh provisions on board, in hogs and cows. The next day they saw several grampusses and young whales, engaged with the thrashers and sword-fish, and abundance of water-snakes, one of which was coming up the side of Mr. *Cooke's* ship, but the men beat it off; the *Spaniards* say, that there is no cure for such as are bit by them.

On the 10th of *September* they made one of the *Gallapagos* islands, and there laid in a sufficient supply of excellent turtle, besides a good quantity of fish, which they split and salted. The *Spaniards* reckon fifty of these islands, but only one of them yields fresh water. They abound with sea and land birds; among the latter are hawks and turtle-doves, both so tame as to suffer themselves to be knocked down with a stick: here are also seals, so fierce as to attack any man who comes in their way: this Capt. *Rogers* experienced; he was on the level sand, when one of these animals came open-mouthed at him out of the water, as quick and as fierce as the most angry mastiff let loose. He defended himself by sticking a pike, he held in his hand, into the creature's breast, on which he

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Capt.n Rogers attacked by a Seal.

he retired a little, but came on again, and this was repeated, till having received three wounds, it retreated ſnarling and ſhewing his long teeth out of the water.

On the 17th of *September* they ſet ſail again, and on the 4th of *October* came up with the iſlands called *Tres Marias*, where they ſtaid till the 24th, to take in wood and water; but it was not without difficulty they found a ſtream that was wholeſome, all the ſprings they met with, except two, from which they ſupplied themſelves, being not only bitter, but ſtrong purgatives, occaſioned either by their paſſing through beds of minerals, or among bitter roots of plants. While they were there, ſeven negroes out of ten, that were ſent aſhore to cut firing, deſerted into the woods.

The middlemoſt of the three iſlands, named *Tres Marias*, is ſituated in 21° 35′ north latitude, at a ſmall diſtance from the coaſt of *Mexico*, they lie in a range at nearly equal diſtances from each other, about four leagues aſunder. The largeſt, which is the weſtermoſt, is about five leagues in length; the middlemoſt about three, and the eaſtermoſt ſcarce two: near the ſmalleſt are two or three broken white iſlands; one of the outermoſt appeared, at a diſtance, ſo like a ſhip under ſail, that a ſignal was given for a chace, but they ſoon found their miſtake.

The trees and ſhrubs Mr. *Cooke* obſerved there, were lignum vitæ, birch, ſilk-graſs, prickle-pear, euphorbium, and many others. They ſaw abundance of different ſorts of parrots, doves, wood-pigeons, black-birds, thruſhes, red-birds, humming-

humming birds, many hawks of various fine colours, and bats with the ears and nose resembling those of a mouse; many guanas, some racoons, rabbits, and excellent hares, which are much less than ours. There were such numbers of green turtle, that two men might sometimes turn an hundred in one night; the fish were old-wives, rock-fish, cavallos, yellow-tails, gar-fish; and in the offing, albacores, bonitos, skip-jacks, and many others.

CHAP. VII.

They sail towards California, *which is described.*

ON the 25th of *October* 1709, they sailed from the islands *Tres Marias*, and steering to the north, on the 26th sent the bark on the shore of *Puerto Seguro*, in *California*, in search of water. The men saw some *Indians*, who paddled to them on bark-logs, but were at first afraid of coming up to them; but being prevailed on to accept a knife or two, and some baize, they gave them in return a couple of live foxes, a deer-skin, and two bladders of water.

On the 19th some of the crew ventured on shore on bark-logs; for the sea was so high, they did not dare to attempt landing with their boats. Upon this occasion the good-natured *Indians* leaped into the sea to guide the bark-logs, and on their getting ashore the *Indians* led each of the *English* up the bank, where was an old man, who had

had a deer-ſkin ſpread on the ground, on which they kneeled before the *Engliſh*, who followed their example, and kneeled too; the *Indians* then wiped the water off the faces of the *Engliſh* with their hands. This ceremony being ended, each of the ſailors, ſupported by two of the natives, was led ſlowly through a narrow path to their hutts, where they were welcomed by a very dull kind of muſic, which was made by an *Indian* rubbing two jagged ſticks acroſs each other, and humming to it. They then all ſat down on the ground, and having regaled their gueſts with broiled fiſh, attended them back in the ſame manner, with the *Indian* muſic. The natives brought a ſample of every thing they had, except their women, children, and arms: ſome of their knives, which were made of ſharks teeth, and a few other of their curioſities, the ſailors brought with them on board, and preſented to Capt. *Rogers*.

The place where they landed was inhabited by about 200 *Indians*, who lived in hutts made of boughs of trees and reeds, built in the form of bowers, with a fire before the entrance, and there they lay and ſlept. The men were naked, and the women have only a ſhort petticoat made of ſilk-graſs, deer-ſkins, or thoſe of pelicans, which do not reach to the knee; ſome of them wear pearls about their necks, having firſt notched them round, and faſtened them with a ſtring of ſilk-graſs; for Capt. *Rogers* ſuppoſes that they knew not how to bore them. Theſe pearls were mixed with little red berries, ſticks, and bits of ſhells, which they conſidered as ſo fine an ornament,

ment, that though the *English* had glaſs beads of ſeveral colours, they would not accept of them. The men are ſtrait and well limbed, live by fiſhing and hunting, and have a greater value for *European* knives, ſciſſars, and nails, than for gold or ſilver. They have long black hair, and are of a dark brown complexion. Their arms are bows and arrows, with which they are excellent markſmen, and will ſhoot a ſmall bird flying. Their bows are about ſix feet long, made of a hard yet pliant wood; the ſtring is formed of ſilk-graſs; and the arrows, which are four feet and a half in length, are made of jointed cane, with four long feathers, about a foot from the notch for the ſtring; at the other end is fixed a piece of hard wood, pointed with a ſharp taper flint. The women, who are far from handſome, employ themſelves in gathering and grinding grain on a ſtone, and in making of fiſhing-lines. They are an honeſt people, and would not take the leaſt thing without leave; they were willing to aſſiſt the *Engliſh* in filling the water, and to ſupply them with whatever they could get. The bay of *Puerto Seguro* has plenty of albacores, dolphins, mullets, bream, and other fiſh, which the natives are very dexterous at ſtriking with their wooden inſtruments from their floats, which are made of five pieces of wood, and are moved with ſhort paddles; they frequently leap off the floats and ſtrike the fiſh when they are near the bottom: they alſo dive and bring up pearl oyſters from the rocks. Some of the ſailors told Capt. *Rogers*, that they ſaw one of them dive with his inſtruments, and while he was under

water,

water, put up his ſtriker with a fiſh upon the point of it, which was taken off by another, who watched by him on a bark-log. To this that gentleman ſays he gave the more credit, as he himſelf threw ſome ruſty knives overboard, on purpoſe to try theſe excellent divers, and they ſeldom miſſed catching a knife before it was ſunk more than three or four fathoms.

From the mountains down to the ſea the land is rocky, but intermixed with pleaſant vales and plains. The ſoil is ſandy, and in this place produces only a few ſhrubby buſhes of different ſorts, that afford theſe people ſeveral kinds of fruit and berries, which ſupply the place of bread: in particular, here are round berries reſembling thoſe of the ivy, which they dry at the fire, and the inſide looks and eats ſomewhat like parched peas. Another ſort, like a currant, has a white pulp and eats tartiſh, has a large ſtone within that reſembles a bird's eye, and a kernel that taſtes agreeably. They have a ſmall black ſeed, which they grind upon ſtones, and then eat it by handfuls. Capt. *Cooke*'s men uſed to thicken their broth with it, and ſaid it ſerved as well as flour; but when boiled in water it taſtes ſomething like coffee. The have likewiſe a fruit growing in cods, the outſide of which is green, and peels off, and within, upon a ſtalk, are many black ſeeds like the head of a clove, which the natives alſo eat, they having the taſte and ſmell of green peas. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral other plants, roots, and ſeeds, and a kind of yams reſembling thoſe of the *Weſt Indies*. They have alſo many ſorts of birds, as teal, he-

ron, wild ducks, and, among many others, a fine bird of the ſize of a black-bird, but its back is of a dark green, its belly yellowiſh, the bill and tail are black, and it has a red tuft of feathers among the dark ones on its head.

During the time the ſhips ſtaid there the weather was ſerene and pleaſant, and ſome of the men, who went in the bark about fifteen leagues to the northward to view the country, ſaid it was there covered with tall trees; and the ſkins that were found among the people ſeemed a proof that they had their hunting ſeaſons, when they went farther up into the country to engage in the chace. They had nothing like gardens or plantations about them. The long ſtay of the *Engliſh* made the natives grow familiar with them, and they frequently went on board to view the ſhips, which they mightily admired. A ſhirt was given to one of them, but he ſoon tore it in pieces, and gave it to his companions to put the ſeeds in they uſe for bread.

They now began to deſpair of taking the *Manila* ſhip, a month having elapſed ſince the uſual time of her paſſing that way; but, to the general joy, ſhe was diſcovered on the 21ſt of *December*. Capt. *Rogers* having no ſpirituous liquors, ordered, on the 22d, a large kettle of chocolate to be made for the ſhip's company; and, after prayers, began the engagement, which continued very ſmart for ſome time, when ſhe ſtruck. She had a larger *Manila* ſhip in company, but had parted with her three months before. This prize was called *Nueſtra Senora de la Encarnacion*, and the priſoners ſaid the cargo in

India

India amounted to two millions of dollars: ſhe mounted 20 guns, and carried 193 men, of whom nine were killed and ten wounded. Capt. *Rogers* received a ſhot through the left cheek, that ſtruck away a great part of his upper jaw, with ſeveral of his teeth, ſome of which dropped upon the deck where he fell, he however loſt no men, and had only one wounded beſides himſelf.

On the 25th, the *Dutcheſs* and *Marquis* went out of the harbour in order to cruize for the great *Manila* ſhip, and the ſame day two ſentries were placed to keep a good look-out on the top of a hill, with orders, if they ſaw three ſail in the offing, to make three wafts with their colours. The ſame afternoon the ſignal being made from the hill, all the priſoners, amounting to 174, being ſecured aboard the bark without arms, rudder, ſails, or a boat, 22 hands were left to guard them; Capt. *Rogers*, though in a very weak condition, and his head and throat much ſwelled, got under ſail, and continued the chace all night; but he could not, however, get up before the *Marquis* was diſabled; he inſtantly engaged; the attack was renewed ſeveral times, till a cheſt of arms and cartouch-boxes took fire, when all the three ſhips being much damaged, it was thought proper, conſidering the force of the enemy's ſhip, and the great number of men on board, to purſue her no farther.

After this bloody, though fruitleſs engagement, in which they loſt many of their men, and Capt. *Rogers* was again unfortunately wounded, having part of his heel-bone taken off by a

ſplinter, they returned to *Puerto Seguro*, where they ſpent their time till the 7th of *January* in refitting, wooding, and watering. They had for ſome time been at ſhort allowance of bread, but had now the pleaſure to find as much on board the *Manila* ſhip they had taken as, with what they had left of their old ſtore, might be ſufficient to ſerve them in the long run they were about to take acroſs the *South-Sea*.

They now reſolved to man the prize, to which they gave the name of the *Batchelor* frigate, and Mr. *Fry* and Mr. *Stratton* were, after much diſpute, voted to command her, as captains, and have the full charge of navigating the veſſel under Capt. *Dover*, but his office was only to ſee that nothing ſhould be done contrary to the intereſt of the owners, and the ſhip's company. They then appointed the iſland of *Guam* as the place of rendezvous, and prepared to ſail for the *Eaſt-Indies*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

They cross the South-Sea, *and reach the island of* Guam, *where they meet with an agreeable reception from the* Spanish *governor, and purchase provisions. They afterwards touch at* Bouton *Island, and from thence sail to* Batavia, *where they refit the vessels, and proceeding to the* Cape of Good Hope, *return with a* Dutch *convoy to* Europe.

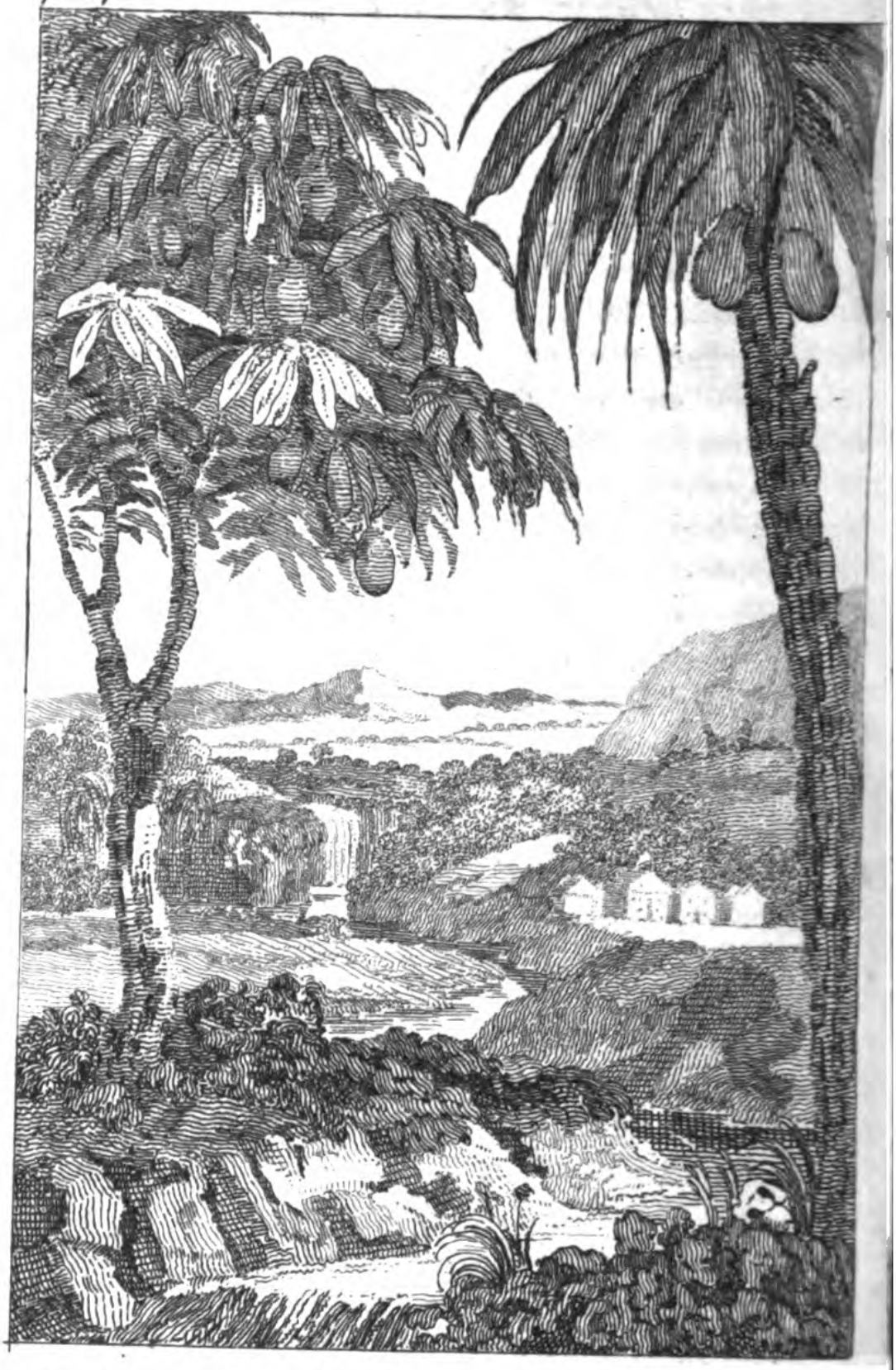
ON the 10th of *January* they weighed from *Puerto Seguro*, but did not lose sight of land till the 12th; they however continued their voyage with such success, that on the 10th of *March* they came within sight of *Serpana* and *Guam*, two of the *Ladrone* islands. The next day they steered to the latter, having been all day viewed by the natives in different proas, who passed by them with prodigious celerity, but would not be induced to come on board. They were under an absolute necessity of procuring a supply of provisions, especially of bread and flour, of which they had not enough for fourteen days at the shortest allowance: it was therefore resolved to get some of the inhabitants on board, and to detain them as hostages, in case they should be obliged to send any of their men to the governor. They accordingly took two *Spaniards* who hailed them, and came on board as they were turning into the harbour with

Spanish colours. One of these they detained by way of hostage, while the other was sent ashore with two linguists, carrying a letter to the governor of the place, in which they demanded the liberty of dealing in a peaceable manner for provisions and refreshments; for which they would not only pay immediately, but behave in every other respect like friends, threatning, in case of refusal, to act openly as enemies.

The next morning the *Dutchess*'s pinnace was sent ashore with a flag of truce, to the crew of which the natives behaved with great cordiality, promising to supply them with such provisions as they could spare, provided the governor would give them leave. About noon one of the linguists returned, and brought with him three *Spanish* gentlemen, who brought an answer from the governor, expressing his readiness to accommodate them with whatever the island afforded. In return to this polite declaration, a representative was sent from each ship to wait upon the governor, and make him an handsome present for his civility and readiness to supply them.

On the 16th in the morning several of the officers went in the pinnace to accept of an invitation they had received from the governor to dine with him on shore. They were treated with all imaginable friendship and respect; 200 men were drawn up in arms at their landing, and the officers and clergy of the island conducted them to the governor's house, which was a very handsome edifice, considering where it was situated. They were entertained with at least sixty different dishes, and when they took their leave were

saluted



A View of the Country & the Governors-House in the Island of Guam.

ſaluted by a volley of ſmall arms. In return they preſented the governor with two negroe boys dreſſed in liveries, 20 yards of ſcarlet ſerge, and ſix pieces of cambrick, with which he ſeemed extremely pleaſed.

The iſland of *Guam* is about 40 leagues round; the anchoring place is on the weſt ſide, and about the middle is a large cove, with ſeveral houſes built in the *Spaniſh* taſte, with accommodations for the officers and crew of the *Acapulco* ſhip, the ſettlement being made on purpoſe for that ſhip, to take in neceſſaries and refreſhments in her way to *Manila*. There are about 300 *Spaniards* in this and the neighbouring iſlands, and moſt of the natives are converts to their religion. They told Capt. *Rogers* that they had there eight prieſts, ſix of whom taught ſchool, beſides performing their office as prieſts. They had alſo ſchools taught by *Mulattoes* and *Indians* who have learned the *Spaniſh* tongue, which is underſtood by moſt of the natives.

The iſland of *Guam* is full of hills, dales, and ſtreams of good water; it produces the bread-fruit, the cocoa-nut, and other fruit natural to the ſoil and climate, beſides oranges, lemons, citrons, muſk and water-melons, which were originally brought thither by the *Spaniards*. The indigo plant grows wild in ſuch abundance, that were they induſtrious, they might make great quantities of that valuable article of commerce; but being ſo remote and out of the way of trade, they make no uſe of it. They have plenty of cattle; but they are lean, ſmall, and generally white. The hogs here make the beſt

pork

pork in the world, from their feeding almoſt entirely on cocoa nuts and bread-fruit: and were not the *Spaniards* extremely ſlothful, they might have moſt of the delicacies and even ſuperfluities of life of their own growth.

The governor lives on the north ſide of the iſland, where there is a ſmall village and a convent, and this is the chief ſettlement of the *Spaniards*, who marry with the natives. There were not at that time above four *Spaniſh* women on the iſland: but though the people had plenty of proviſions, and lived pretty much at their eaſe, yet money was ſo ſcarce among them, that they could not raiſe 1000 dollars in the whole iſland to purchaſe commodities from the ſhips, which they would gladly have done. There were there about 200 ſoldiers, who received their pay from *Manila* by a ſmall ſhip which arrived once a year, and brought them cloaths, ſugar, rice, and liquor.

The native *Indians* are tall, ſtrong, and of a dark olive colour: they all go naked, except wearing a clout before, and the women a little petticoat. The men are dexterous at flinging, and make uſe of pieces of clay of an oval form, which they burn till it is as hard as marble; they are excellent markſmen, for the *Spaniards* ſay they ſeldom miſs hitting any mark, and throw with ſuch force as to kill a man at a conſiderable diſtance *.

* See a farther account of this and the other *Ladrone* iſlands in commodore *Anſon*'s voyage round the world, Vol. VII. chap. X. and XI.

Having

Having wooded, watered, and each ſhip received its dividend of proviſions, which in that commanded by Capt. *Rogers* amounted to fourteen ſmall bullocks, ſixty hogs, ninety-nine fowls, twenty-four baſkets of *Indian* corn, fourteen bags of rice, forty-four baſkets of yams, and 800 cocoa-nuts, they on the 21ſt of *March* got under ſail, and after ſuffering ſeveral ſtorms, and being again under the apprehenſions of wanting proviſions, they, on the 25th of *May*, made *Bouton*; to which iſland both the *Duke* and *Dutcheſs* ſent their pinnaces, which ſoon returned with plenty of cocoa-nuts, and reported that the inhabitants, who ſpoke the *Malayan* tongue, behaved with great civility. At this time the veſſels endeavoured in vain to find any ground, though the *Duke* ſounded with a line of 80 fathoms, and almoſt run her boltſprit aſhore. In the mean while ſeveral canoes brought fowls, *Indian* corn, cocoa-nuts, pumpkins, *&c.* which they exchanged for goods with the ſailors. Some officers that were ſent on ſhore in the yawl and pinnace, were received by the king and his nobility in a very courteous manner, and promiſed a ſufficient ſupply of all neceſſaries. Both his majeſty and all his attendants were barefooted, and had no other covering but a cloth faſtened round their waiſts.

After cruizing round the head-lands, and ſounding for three or four days, they caſt anchor in between 30 and 40 fathoms water. The *Duke*'s boat, which had been ſent aſhore, about this time returned with ſome *Malayans* in a canoe, who had been prevailed on by preſents to

come

come on board, but they were of no uſe, there being none on board either of the ſhips able to diſcourſe with them; and Capt. *Dover*, who had a linguiſt on board, refuſed to ſend him, though upon ſo neceſſary an occaſion, neither could thoſe people be prevailed upon to go aboard the *Batchelor*, and they were impatient to be gone, though Mr. *Rogers* treated them with ſweetmeats; however, at parting they made ſigns, and pointing to the land called out *Bootoo*.

It was then determined to ſend Mr. *Dampier*, who was Capt. *Rogers*'s pilate, attended by Mr. *Vanbrugh*, Mr. *Connely*, and the linguiſt, to diſcover the town, and wait on the king, to deſire a ſupply of proviſions, which they would gladly pay for. The next day a meſſenger from the king came on board with a letter from the *Engliſh* officers, who had been received very courteouſly, and promiſed a ſupply of proviſions in caſe they could come to an agreement. Thoſe on board ſhewed the meſſenger, and thoſe who came with him, ſamples of what they had to diſpoſe of, made them preſents, and entertained them genteely. They made the king a preſent of a biſhop's mitre, which was gratefully accepted, and at the meſſenger and his attendants going off, they were ſaluted with five guns and three huzzas from each ſhip.

The inhabitants now brought fowls, *Indian* corn, and cocoa-nuts to exchange with the *Engliſh*; but they held them at a high price. Two days after the pinnace returned from the town, with a myſterious account of the proceedings on ſhore, and Mr. *Dampier* brought a ſmall quantity

tity of provisions as a present for the commanders; but the two other officers were left behind to dispatch what they could agree for. The next day several of the principal inhabitants came from the town with a *Portuguese* linguist, under the pretence of looking at the goods, and carrying samples to the king, when the *English*, by their thus trifling, began to be afraid that they should get nothing of them at last, and sent the *Dutchess*'s pinnace to hurry away the officers as fast as possible, with what provisions they had already got, and to agree with the *Portuguese* linguist.

By the 4th of *June* they had got a pretty good supply of provisions from the country people, and determined to waste their time no longer in that place, but to sail to *Batavia*. The next day the pinnace returned with Mr. *Connely*, who informed the *English*, that the king of *Bouton* would have obliged them to take a quantity of provisions at an extravagant price, and detained Mr. *Vanbrugh* till the money was paid. The same day some of the nobility came with four lasts of rice, and a cask of arrack, which, for dispatch sake, was immediately agreed for, and when they were gone, the *Portuguese* linguist came to sell some provisions of his own, but brought no news of the *English* on shore, which raised a suspicion that the natives had some ill design. They therefore resolved to keep him till their boat returned; but he being jealous on account of the cool reception he had met with, got out of the ship into his own canoe, and rowed away as fast as possible; but he was soon overtaken

taken by the yawl, when all who worked at the canoe jumped into the sea, but were taken up by the *Dutchess*'s pinnace, and the linguist was again brought aboard, where seeing he was likely to be confined, he sent his canoe to the town to desire the immediate dismission of the *English*. On the 7th Mr. *Vanbrugh* and all the men returned in the pinnace, having parted very friendly with the king; but they could not get a pilot for any money. Therefore, after having dismissed the linguist, they began to unmoor the ships.

The island of *Bouton* is situated in 5° 20′ south latitude, and is near 30 leagues long. The inhabitants say the king can raise 50,000 men, and that all the adjacent islands are subject to him. Their poverty being a sufficient security, they are not afraid of the *Dutch*. They speak the *Malayan* language, are of the small middle size, and well set; they are of a dark olive complexion, and have very indifferent features. They profess the *Mahometan* religion; but know little of it except bathing, abstaining from hog's flesh, and in keeping many wives. No spice grows here but a few nutmegs.

On the 8th of *June* they weighed anchor, and the following day came up with a vessel bound for *Maccassarts*, a *Dutch* settlement on the south of *Celebes*. The master, who was a *Malayan*, agreed to pilot them to *Batavia* for a small gratuity, provided it was kept secret from the *Dutch*. On the 20th they entered the road of *Batavia*. and landed there on *Wednesday* the 21st by their own reckoning; but on *Thursday*, *June* the 22d, by

by the *Dutch* account, they having loſt eighteen hours by ſailing round to the weſtward, and the *Dutch* got ſix hours in going to the eaſtward, which makes one whole day, as is always the caſe in ſailing round the globe.

Two days after the commanders waited on the governor, who having approved their commiſſion as private ſhips of war, promiſed them all the aſſiſtance poſſible, but was not very exact in keeping his word; for it was a long time before they could obtain leave to careen their ſhips. However, on the 23d of *July*, they hoved down upon *Horn* iſland; proviſions were ſold to them at an extravagant high price, and they could not obtain an audience of the governor when wanted, without bribing the ſecretary and guards.

This iſland was very inconvenient to careen at; but they could not be permitted to do this work at *Unreſt*, where the *Dutch* careen their ſhips, neither were the *Dutch* carpenters ſuffered to aſſiſt them; ſo that they were obliged to make uſe of *Malayan* caulkers. To complete theſe oppreſſive meaſures, the government would not permit any of the *Dutch* to purchaſe the *Marquis*, which the officers had agreed to part with, ſo that they were obliged to ſell her at a low price to the firſt *Engliſh* bidder.

Capt. *Rogers* recovered his health very ſlowly. While he was at *Batavia* he had a muſket ſhot cut out of his cheek, which had been miſtaken for a part of his jaw-bone; and ſeveral ſplinters were extracted from his heel. When he went on board, he found that he had been hitherto a

ſtranger to the humour of his ſhip's company, he now ſaw them hugging each other, and bleſſing themſelves that they were come to ſuch a glorious place for punch; where they could have arrack for 8d. a gallon, and ſugar for 1d. a pound. They were ready to quarrel who ſhould make the next bowl; for now labour was worth more than liquor, though a few weeks before a bowl of punch would have been worth half the voyage *.

On the 12th of *October*, having laid in a ſupply of proviſions, and the men and officers being furniſhed with ſuch neceſſaries as they wanted, they ſet ſail for the *Cape of Good Hope*, and on the 28th of *December* came to an anchor in the *Cape* harbour. They ſaluted the *Dutch* fort with nine guns, and the compliment was returned with ſeven. Here they waited for a convoy till the beginning of *April*, and on the 6th they ſet ſail; the whole fleet conſiſted of 16 *Dutch* and 9 *Engliſh* ſhips.

During this voyage from the *Cape* to *Holland*, the moſt exact diſcipline was obſerved by the whole fleet, and all imaginable reſpect ſhewn to the *Dutch* admiral, though he only commanded a trading ſhip belonging to the *Eaſt-India* company. This gentleman was a man of abilities and great good-nature. He behaved very reſpectfully to the *Engliſh*, often entertaining the commanders on board his own ſhip.

* See a more particular account of *Batavia* in *Roggewein*'s voyage for the diſcovery of ſouthern lands, chap. V.

On

On the 23d of *July* they all arrived in the *Texel*, when the *Dutch* fired all their guns, and the *English* saluted the commodore and flag with several rounds. They weighed anchor from the *Texel* on the 22d of *September*, and on the 2d of *October* 1711, arrived safe in the *Downs*, having spent just three years and two months in sailing round the world, reckoning the day they had lost as above-mentioned.

The End of the SIXTH VOLUME.