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No......

THE VOYAGES
OF
CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAMPIER

DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

Consisting of a New Voyage Round the World, a
Supplement to the Voyage Round the World,
Two Voyages to Campeachy, a Discourse
of Winds, a Voyage to New Holland,
and a Vindication, in answer to
the Chimerical Relation of
William Funnell

BY

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAMPIER

EDITED BY

JOHN MASEFIELD

IN TWO VOLUMES

I

LONDON

GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN LTD.

7 CARLTON STREET

1906





WILLIAM DAMPIER
FROM THE PICTURE BY THOMAS MURRAY
IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

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SA 876.8/.10 (1),
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Printed by BALLANTYNE, HANSON & CO.
At the Ballantyne Press

I dedicate my share in this Book

TO

LADY GREGORY

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LIFE OF WILLIAM DAMPIER

IT is not my intention to write a long life of Dampier, for my researches have added little to the information in Dampier's own writings, in the "Biographical Sketch" attributed to Admiral Smyth (*United Service Journal*, 1837, Parts II. and III.), and in the article by Professor Laughton (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, iv.). At the same time, a brief record of the main incidents in his life may be of service to the reader.

William Dampier was the son of a tenant-farmer at East Coker, near Yeovil, in Somersetshire. He was baptized on the 8th of June 1652. His father died in 1662; and his mother, who, according to Professor Laughton, "had kept on the farm," died in 1668. His parents, it seems, had designed him for a trade, and had placed him in the Latin school (presumably at Yeovil). On his mother's death, his guardians gave his education a more material bent, by causing him to be instructed in arithmetic and writing. In 1669, at his own request, he was apprenticed to a Weymouth master-mariner, with whom he sailed to France and to Newfoundland. One gathers that his dislike of "the rigours of that cold climate" caused him to obtain the cancellation of his indentures. Early in 1671, he sailed (as a foremast hand) to Bantam, aboard an East Indiaman. He returned to England just before the breaking out of the second Dutch War in March 1672. About a year later he entered aboard H.M.S. *Royal Prince*, the flagship of Sir Edward Spragge. He took part in the battles of May 28th and June 4th;

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but fell ill, and had to go ashore, with other sick men, a little later in the summer. After a few months ashore, a Colonel Helyar, or Hellier, the lord of the manor of East Coker, offered to send him to Jamaica, to assist in the management of a plantation. The accounts of his life in Jamaica, and of his adventures in Campeachy directly afterwards, may be read in the second volume, in the section headed "Voyages to the Bay of Campeachy."

During his brief visit to England in 1678, he seems to have married a woman out of the household of the Duchess of Grafton, "leaving her at Arlington House" when he returned to Jamaica early in 1679. Mrs. Dampier's Christian name was Judith.

From the end of 1679 to May 1688, Dampier was with the buccaneers, save for an interval of several months, which he spent in Virginia. His buccaneer career may be divided into three parts.

1. From Christmas 1679 to May 1681, during which time he helped to take Porto Bello, and accompanied Sharp, Sawkins, and Coxon on their raid into the South Sea. In this cruise he seems to have held no position of authority; but it is probable that he acquired several hundred dollars as his share of the plunder taken.

2. From May 1681 to July 1682, during which he cruised to and fro in the West Indies, after his return overland from the South Seas, as described in his first volume. In July 1682 he landed in Virginia, where he remained for thirteen months.

3. From August 23, 1683, to May 16, 1688. This third and most important period is chronicled in his first volume. It covers the period passed with Davis and Cook in the *Revenge* and *Batchelor's Delight*, and the rather longer period (with Swan) in the *Cygnets*. He left the *Cygnets* at the Nicobar Islands, and, after a long illness, made one or two trading voyages in East Indian waters, in one of which he went to Tonquin. He then obtained

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the post of master-gunner at Bencoulen in Sumatra, under a ruffianly governor named Sowden. He escaped from this post by stealth (2nd January 1691) and landed in England in September of that year, with nothing to show for twelve years' work but a tattooed East Indian prince. He seems to have exhibited this prince for a livelihood; but was soon forced to sell him.

For the next six years we have no trace of Dampier's movements, save that he was at anchor at the Groyne (Corunna) in July 1694. He was almost certainly aboard a merchant ship at this time, for the depositions at his court-martial (in 1702) make it clear that in 1698-9 he was ignorant of naval customs. In the spring of 1697 he published his first volume, which he dedicated to Charles Montague, the President of the Royal Society. The book proved to be a great success, and ran through three or four editions in a few months.

One would conclude that Charles Montague acknowledged the compliment of the dedication by procuring for Dampier a modest position in the Customs House, for the name appears upon the Establishment of the Customs in the list for Midsummer, 1697. The entry runs: "Will^m Dampiere. Extraord^r. To be sunck next vacancy." The entry is at the foot of the list of Land-carriage men, who received each £8, 15s. a quarter. The "vacancy" occurred August 28, 1697. Dampier was in or near London in June 1697, for, on the 30th of that month, he was ordered to appear before the Council of Trade and Plantations to be "examined as to the design of the Scotch East India Company to make a settlement on the Isthmus of Darien," under the leadership of William Paterson. He attended (in company with Lionel Wafer) on the 2nd July, "and gave an account of the Isthmus of Darien and the country between it and Porto Bello," which he was "desired to draw up in writing." A year later, when he was preparing for his voyage in the *Roebuck*, he was again called

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before the Council to declare whether he knew of any proposals, or bribes, offered to Wafer by the Scotch East India Company. He declared that he knew nothing, and added that he did not think Wafer capable "of doing the Scotch East India Company any great service." On September 22nd he attended the Council to advise them about the fitting out of a squadron against the pirates "to the east of the Cape of Good Hope." On the 26th he was asked "how long a ship might be, running from England to Madagascar at this time of year?" In answer to this question and to others of the same nature, he writes:—

"Sept. 27, 1698.

" . . . to the best of my judgment it might be done in three months and a half. (2) *How long a ship might be in passing from Madagascar to the Red Sea?* I could not answer this without consulting my papers, and I now inform you that since, according to the best of my information, on the coast of Madagascar the winds are at NE. and NNE. from the end of January to the end of May (which is right against them) the voyage could not be performed in less than two months. (3) *How long a ship might be in passing from the Red Sea to Cape Comorin?* This depends upon the setting in of the western monsoon. In the *Red Sea* this falls out in May, when you may pass in a month, but you cannot bridge that way earlier. Thus if a ship leave England in November she may reach Madagascar by the middle of February and the Red Sea about the middle of April. She must then wait about a month for the monsoon, and about the middle of June she will reach Cape Comorin, a week or two sooner or later according to the setting in of the monsoon. WILL DAMPIER."

During 1697, or the early part of 1698, Montague introduced Dampier to the notice of the Earl of Orford,

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then First Lord of the Admiralty. The Earl requested Dampier to draw up a proposal for a voyage of exploration; on which Dampier suggested the sailing to explore the coasts of Australia, as a country likely to contain gold. His "Proposals for his Proceeding on his Intended Voyage" will be found in the introduction to his "Voyage to New Holland," at the end of the second volume. In March, 1698, he was appointed to command a ship called *The Jolly Prize*; but on representing that she would be too small for such an undertaking, he was appointed to the *Roebuck* of twelve guns, in which he sailed on January 14, 1699. For his account of the voyage, see Vol. II.

While the *Roebuck* was fitting for the voyage, Dampier dined with Samuel Pepys. Among the company was John Evelyn, the diarist, who thought Dampier "a more modest man than one would imagine by the relation of the crew he had assorted with." The conversation turned upon Winds; and Dampier, says Evelyn, "assured us, that the maps hitherto extant were all false as to the Pacific Sea, which he makes on the South of the Line, that on the North and running by the coast of Peru being extremely tempestuous."

The *Roebuck* "foundered through perfect age at the Island of Ascension," on her homeward passage. Dampier's voyage effected little, nor did it add anything to his reputation. On his return to England he was tried by court-martial (8th June, 1702) for cruelty to his lieutenant. The Court found him "guilty of very hard and cruel usage," and sentenced him to be "fined all his pay to the chest at Chatham." It also found that he was not a fit person to command a King's ship.

Shortly after his trial, he obtained the command of the *St. George* privateer, a 26-gun ship, fitted out by a company of merchants, of whom Sir Edward Southwell

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seems to have been a principal. The *St. George* sailed from Kinsale on September 11, 1703, in company with the *Cinque Ports* galley, Captain Pickering commander. Our knowledge of this voyage is derived from the narrative of William Funnell, who describes himself as mate of the *St. George*. Funnell's book was published in 1707, some time before Dampier had returned to England. It is a tedious work, containing little original matter of any interest. It is interesting chiefly for its sneering comments on Dampier's statements and conduct. It caused Dampier to write the ill-written and incoherent "Vindication" here reprinted. As an Appendix to the "Vindication" I have printed the charges brought against Dampier first by Funnell, and, later, by John Welbe, midshipman of the *St. George*, who answered the "Vindication" in a pamphlet as angry and as ill-penned.

To be brief, the two ships sailed from Kinsale bound for the South Seas. They touched at Porto Praya, St. Anns, and Isla Grande, where Captain Pickering, of the *Cinque Ports*, died. His place was taken by his lieutenant, Thomas Stradling.

After leaving the Isla Grande, they beat round the Horn, and anchored to refit at Juan Fernandez. Here the disaffection of the crews, which had been gradually rising, broke out into open mutiny. Some of Stradling's men rebelled and went ashore, nor would they come aboard again until Dampier interposed and coaxed them back to good behaviour. Soon after this, a large French cruiser was sighted. The men got aboard, and gave chase, and soon saw that she was not a Spaniard, but from Europe. However Dampier's men were eager for the engagement, "*right or wrong*;" and Dampier was unable to restrain them. The fight began at close range, and continued for seven hours (according to Funnell), with the result that Dampier lost nine men killed and one wounded, and the French ship won clear and escaped. Seeing that they could

LIFE OF WILLIAM DAMPIER

do nothing, the two English ships returned towards Juan Fernandez, where they had left their spare sails, boats, anchors, cables, and other stores, together with six men of the *Cinque Ports* crew, "in the hurry of slipping to chase."

As they came towards the island, they sighted two large French ships, which appeared to be too strong for them. A few shots were exchanged, without effect, between these vessels and the *Cinque Ports*. Dampier thought it best to avoid an action with them at all costs; so, leaving his stores to fall into the hands of the enemy, he made sail for the Peruvian coast, where he picked up two prizes. On the 28th April, 1704, he tried to surprise the mining town of Santa Maria; but the attempt was not successful, owing to the failure of one of the men to refrain from firing at a canoa. The shot gave the alarm. When the boats made their attempt, they rowed into a Spanish ambuscade, which killed one and wounded several of their hands. The boats' crews landed, and dispersed the ambuscade, but thought it useless to go farther, seeing that the Spaniards were alarmed. On their return to the ships, they took a great Spanish provision ship and a small bark. "This Bark Captain Stradling kept for his own use."

While they lay at anchor at Taboga, in Panama Road, Captain Stradling is said to have quarrelled with Dampier, who sailed from Taboga without him. Shortly afterwards (22nd July, 1704) the *St. George* fell in with a Spanish 32-gun ship, which had been fitted out to cruise for her. In manœuvring for the weather-gage the *St. George's* foretopmast "came by the Board," so that Dampier was forced to put away in order to clear the wreck. The Spaniards gave chase "with all the Sail they could," and a battle began at long range. It lasted till it grew "duskish," when Dampier shifted his foretopmast, and sponged and loaded ready for the morning. In the morning the Spanish ship was out of sight.

After this they went to the Gulf of Nicoya to careen.

LIFE OF WILLIAM DAMPIER

Here they discovered that the bottom of the *St. George* "was in many places eaten like a Honey-comb; insomuch that the firm Plank was no thicker than an old Sixpence; Nay, in some places in the Hold, we could thrust our Thumbs quite through with ease." This perilously firm Plank they tinkered up with nails and oakum. On September 2, 1704, Dampier fell out with Clipperton, his mate. Clipperton was an unruly man, but a bold sailor; and, being fearful of sailing in a ship so crazy as the *St. George*, and eager to strike a stroke for himself, he got together twenty-one hands, seized one of the prize barks, and ran away with her. George Shelvocke, who had afterwards some experience of Clipperton, alleges that he took with him Dampier's commission; but this is disproved by Dampier's own words. He speaks of having the *Queen's Orders* after Clipperton had sailed.

Three weeks after Clipperton's defection, the *St. George*, with the second prize bark, sailed out to attack the Manilla galleon. Dampier was now in command of sixty-four men and boys, most of them mutinous, and some of them drunken. On the 6th December, 1704, they sighted and attacked the galleon, but were beaten off. They seem to have lost no one, but the *St. George* received very serious injury. The failure gave occasion for a new defection. Funnell, with thirty-four others, resolved to go for India in the prize bark; which resolution they put in practice on the 1st February, 1705. After several traverses, they reached the Dutch East Indian Islands, from which Funnell and seventeen others came to England, where they arrived in August, 1706. Dampier's subsequent adventures, with the twenty-nine (or twenty-seven) men left to him, are obscure; but it appears that he plundered the town of Puna, abandoned the old *St. George*, and sailed for the East Indies in a small Spanish brigantine. On his arrival at a Dutch factory his ship and goods were seized, and he was imprisoned for some months. He arrived in England

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towards the end of 1707, to find Funnell's narrative "already published," and his reputation at a low ebb. Late in 1707 he issued his angry and incoherent "Vindication," a piece of literature which neither vindicates nor convinces. It is the writing of a very angry, intemperate person. It effects nothing in itself; but its tone helps us to understand how this gentle chronicler of the lesser kingdoms should have beaten his lieutenant aboard the *Roebuck* and have failed to keep order aboard the *St. George*.

It is, however, certain that Dampier had still a following of admirers. He had not been many months ashore before he was appointed pilot to the Bristol privateers, *Duke* and *Dutchess*, then fitting out, under Captain Woodes-Rogers, for a cruise in the South Seas. The command of these ships had been given to Woodes-Rogers before Dampier's return from the East Indies; but the position of pilot was honourable, and Dampier's acceptance of it was by no means a sign of destitution. His name appears fairly frequently in the published accounts of this voyage. He was one of the council which decided important questions, and his advice was frequently taken in positions of difficulty. The voyage was highly successful and highly romantic. After liberating Alexander Selkirk from Juan Fernandez (he had been left there by Captain Stradling of the *Cinque Ports* galley four years and four months before), they plundered Guayaquil and made several rich prizes. They failed to take the Manilla galleon; but when they arrived in the Thames (14th October, 1711) after an absence of three years and two months, they had "conveyed" booty to the value of £170,000. This booty (half of which belonged to the crews) was not divided until 1719; but no doubt Dampier was able to obtain an advance (if he felt the need of one) from the owners or his wealthy friends. He was now an old man of sixty years, and (one gathers) no longer strong and active. He does not appear to have gone

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again to sea. Probably he returned to his work in the Customs, and lived quietly in the parish of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, in the society of good and learned friends, until his death early in March 1715. His will is dated 29th of November, 1714. It describes him as "diseased and weak of body," "but of sound and perfect mind." He left nine-tenths of his property, with all his goods and household stuff, to his dear cousin Grace Mercer, of London, spinster. The remaining tenth he left to his brother, George Dampier, "of Porton, near Breadport, Dorset, gent." The will was proved on the 23rd of March in the following year.

In estimating the work of any man, it is well to remember the conditions under which he worked; for, until those are known, one cannot tell what difficulties he overcame. Under some circumstances, as when "pricked on by your popes and kings," a man does well almost because he cannot help himself. Under others, as when hounded from pillar to post, like Dekker; or dogged by duns, like Hogarth's poet; a man deserves reward for doing anything that is not positively criminal. In the case of William Dampier, I would ask those readers, who find the voyages dull, to remember the life of him who wrote them.

When one considers his busy life of action, one is surprised that Dampier should have found time to write the three books of voyages by which he is remembered to-day. But when one considers that the man's literary life was spent among pirates, lumber-men, and drunken and ignorant sailors, one is surprised that he ever wrote a word. It is pathetic to think of him ("a man," as Coleridge says, "of exquisite refinement of mind"), writing up his journal, describing a bunch of flowers, or a rare fish, in the intervals between looting a wine-ship and sacking a village. Of ease and leisure, during the years of his literary production, he knew nothing. His best

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book was written aboard a buccaneer cruiser, amid the drunkenness and noise of his shipmates. He must have gone without sleep many times (a sailor will appreciate this sacrifice) in order to "take a survey," or drawing, of the coast. When he went ashore he did not follow his mates into the rum-shops, to taste the "fine Rack," or curious "Bashee Drink," of their heart's desires. He examined the natives and the country, and jotted down every detail of every bird, beast, tree, and fruit which he chanced to see. We cannot say that the faithful chronicling of minute natural detail is the work of a great intellect; but such chronicling, to have any value, should be both faithful and minute; and the supreme faithfulness and care of Dampier's chronicling can only be gauged by those who take the trouble to compare the work of even the very best of the chroniclers who have succeeded him with the perfect work done under such difficulties aboard the buccaneer cruiser. The accumulation of knowledge is one of the many pleasant ways by which men turn from wisdom. Knowledge in itself, and unapplied, is not power; it is not even weakness. It is the comfortable, fat, and cloying thing which keeps men's souls from life. Those who give themselves to the accumulation of knowledge, bury their beauty in the dust, and heap many parti-coloured blankets about their central fires. There are some men who acquire infinite knowledge that they may brood infinitely upon the whole of life. The work of these men is, as it were, a key which opens the doors into the living world. Or, in the case of the greatest of them, it presents a perfected world, in which all things have been judged and ordered, according to their true significance. William Dampier is not among the greatest of these writers, for he judged nothing, not even himself; but his work has this supreme merit, that it surveys the lesser kingdoms with a calm, equable, untroubled, and delighted vision. He charms us as all must charm us whose imagi-

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nations are both quick and clear. He excites us also, because he enables us to possess imaginatively the experience of his varied and wild life.

It would be well to close this introduction with an eloquent passage from the peroration of the "Biographical Sketch" attributed to Admiral Smyth:—

"We have already testified our respect for the writings of Dampier. . . . The information he affords flows as from a mind which possesses the mastery of its subject, and is desirous to communicate it. He delights and instructs by the truth and discernment with which he narrates the incidents of a peculiar life; and describes the attractive and important realities of nature with a fidelity and sagacity that anticipate the deductions of philosophy. Hence he was the first who discovered and treated of the geological structure of sea coasts; and though the local magnetic attraction in ships had fallen under the notice of seamen, he was among the first to lead the way to its investigation, since the facts that 'stumbled' him at the Cape of Good Hope, respecting the variations of the compass, excited the mind of Flinders, his ardent admirer, to study the anomaly. His sterling sense enabled him to give the character without the strict forms of science to his faithful delineations and physical suggestions; and inductive inquirers have rarely been so much indebted to any adventurer whose pursuits were so entirely remote from their subjects of speculation. . . .

By the French, the Dutch, and even the Spaniards, he has been described as a man distinguished above his fellows, and as one to whose professional eminence, his own country has scarcely done justice. In foreign works the epithets of *exact*, *skilful*, *admirable*, *incomparable* are found attached to his name; the morose Malte Brun terms him the "learned"; Humboldt expressly says that the illustrious *savans* Condamine, Juan, and Ulloa added little to his observations; and the author of the "Navigation aux

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Terres Australes” emphatically demands: “Mais où trouve t’on des navigateurs comparables à Dampier?”

Our own seamen and geographers have also tendered the tribute of their admiration. By Pinkerton, who is rather a niggardly praiser in general, he is extolled as “the Cook of a former age.” Byron, Cook, Broughton, Flinders, and others of our choicest naval worthies, evinced the strongest respect for his testimony; and those excellent officers, Philip Carteret and Erasmus Gower have declared, that they have referred to Dampier, while on his ground, with greater confidence than to any other navigator. Both Howe and Nelson recommended his volumes to their youngsters, and Lord Exmouth assured us that he had read them over *several* times. To this decisive evidence we have the great pleasure of adding that of the judicious Admiral Burney, one of the shipmates of Cook: “It is not easy,” he says, “to name another voyager or traveller who has given more useful information to the world; to whom the merchant and mariner are so much indebted; or

who has communicated his information in a more unembarrassed and intelligible a manner. And this he has done in a style perfectly unassuming, equally free from affectation, and from the most distant appearance of invention.”

It would seem that the portrait of William Dampier, now in the National Portrait Gallery, was painted by Thomas Murray at the instance of Sir Hans Sloane. It is mentioned in the catalogue of Sir Hans Sloane’s collection, but it was transferred to the British Museum during the eighteenth century, after Sir Hans Sloane’s decease. An engraving of it, by Charles Sherwin, was published during Dampier’s lifetime.

JOHN MASEFIELD.

THE TEXT

THE text used for the "*New Voyage round the World*," the "*Voyage to Tonquin*," the "*Description of Campeachy*," and the "*Discourse of Winds*," is that of the sixth edition. The text used for the "*Voyage to New Holland*" is that of the edition of 1729, which has been carefully collated with the earlier editions. The annotated manuscript of the "*New Voyage round the World*" is to be seen in Sloane MSS. 3236. It is much shorter than the printed version ; but it contains many picturesque personal notes which the printed version lacks. Some of these have been printed as footnotes to the text in the present edition.

It has been said that Dampier never wrote his own books, but supplied or dictated his material to practised writers. One has but to compare the annotated manuscript with the printed version, to see that Dampier was the writer of both ; but that before going to press, he worked over his old journals with minute and loving care, expanding and compressing and excluding, till he had wrought his matter to his mind.

WORLD. Sid it: From 1679. to 1691.



A NEW
VOYAGE
ROUND THE
WORLD.

Describing particularly
The *Isthmus of America*, several Coasts and
Islands in the *West Indies*, the *Isles of Cape Verde*,
the Passage by *Terra del Fuego*, the *South Sea*
Coasts of *Chili*, *Peru*, and *Mexico*; the Isle of
Guam one of the *Ladrones*, *Mindanao*, and other
Philippine and *East India* Islands near *Cambodia*,
China, *Formosa*, *Luconia*, *Celebes*, &c. *New Hol-*
land, *Sumatra*, *Nicobar* Isles; the *Cape of Good*
Hope, and *Santa Hellena*.

THEIR
Soil, Rivers, Harbours, Plants, Fruits, Ani-
mals, and Inhabitants.

THEIR
Customs, Religion, Government, Trade, &c.

VOL. I.

By Captain *William Dampier*.

Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts

The Sixth Edition Corrected.

LONDON:

Printed for *James Knapton*, at the *Crown* in *St.*
Paul's Church-Yard. 1717.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES MOUNTAGUE,¹ Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, ONE OF THE
LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY, ETC.

SIR,

MAY it please you to Pardon the Boldness of a Stranger to your Person, if upon the encouragement of Common Fame, he presumes so much upon your Candor, as to lay before you this Account of his Travels. As the Scene of them is not only Remote, but for the most part little frequented also, so there may be some Things in them New even to you; and some possibly, not altogether unuseful to the Publick: And that just Veneration which the World pays, as to your General Worth, so especially to that Zeal for the Advancement of Knowledge, and the interest of your Country, which you express upon all Occasions, gives you a particular Right to whatever may any way tend to the promoting these Interests, as an Offering due to your Merit. I have not so much of the Vanity of a Traveller, as to be fond of telling Stories, especially of this kind; nor can I think this plain Piece of mine, deserves a place among your more Curious Collections: much less have I the Arrogance to use your Name by way of Patronage for the too obvious Faults, both of the Author and the Work. Yet dare I avow, according to my narrow Sphere and poor Abilities, a hearty Zeal for the promoting of useful Knowledge, and of any thing that may never so remotely tend to my Countries Advantage: And I must own an Ambition

¹ Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax (1661-1715), was President of the Royal Society from 1695-1698.

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY

of transmitting to the Publick through your Hands, these Essays I have made toward those great Ends, of which you are so deservedly esteemed the Patron. This hath been my Design in this Publication, being desirous to bring in my Gleanings here and there in Remote Regions, to that general Magazine, of the Knowledge of Foreign Parts, which the Royal Society thought you most worthy the Custody of, when they chose you for their President: and if in perusing these Papers, your Goodness shall so far distinguish the Experience of the Author from his Faults, as to judge him capable of serving his Country, either immediately, or by serving you, he will endeavour by some real Proofs to shew himself,

SIR,

Your Most Faithful,

Devoted, Humble Servant,

W. DAMPIER.

THE PREFACE

BEFORE the Reader proceed any further in the perusal of this Work, I must bespeak a little of his Patience here, to take along with him this short account of it. It is composed of a mixt Relation of Places and Actions, in the same order of time in which they occurred: for which end I kept a Journal of every Days Observations.

In the Description of Places, their Produce, &c. I have endeavoured to give what satisfaction I could to my Country-men; tho' possibly to the describing several things that may have been much better accounted for by others: Choosing to be more particular than might be needful, with respect to the intelligent Reader, rather than to omit what I thought might tend to the Information of Persons no less sensible and inquisitive, tho' not so Learned or Experienced. For which reason, my chief Care hath been to be as particular as was consistent with my intended brevity, in setting down such Observables as I met with. Nor have I given my self any great trouble since my Return, to compare my Discoveries with those of others: The rather, because, should it so happen that I have described some places, or things which others have done before me, yet in different Accounts, even of the same things, it can hardly be but there will be some new Light afforded by each of them. But after all, considering that the main of this Voyage hath its Scene laid in long Tracts of the Remoter Parts, both of the East and West Indies, some of which very seldom visited by English-men, and others as rarely by any Europeans, I may without vanity encourage the Reader to expect many things wholly new to him, and many others more fully described than he may have seen elsewhere; for which not

THE PREFACE

only in this Voyage, tho' it self of many years continuance, but also several former long and distant Voyages, have qualified me.

As for the Actions of the Company among whom I made the greatest part of this Voyage, a Thread of which I have carried on thro' it, 'tis not to divert the Reader with them that I mention them, much less that I take any pleasure in relating them: but for methods sake, and for the Readers satisfaction; who could not so well acquiesce in my Description of Places, &c. without knowing the particular 'Traverses I made among them; nor in these, without an Account of the Concomitant Circumstances: Besides, that I would not prejudice the Truth and Sincerity of my Relation, tho' by Omissions only. And as for the 'Traverses themselves, they make for the Readers advantage, how little soever for mine; since thereby I have been the better inabled to gratify his Curiosity; as one who rambles about a Country can give usually a better account of it, than a Carrier who jogs on to his Inn, without ever going out of his Road.

As to my Stile, it cannot be expected, that a Seaman should affect Politeness; for were I able to do it, yet I think I should be little solicitous about it, in a work of this Nature. I have frequently indeed, divested my self of Sea Phrases, to gratify the Land Reader; for which the Seamen will hardly forgive me: And yet, possibly, I shall not seem Complaisant enough to the other; because I still retain the use of so many Sea-terms. I confess I have not been at all scrupulous in this matter, either as to the one or the other of these; for I am perswaded, that if what I say be intelligible, it matters not greatly in what words it is express'd.

For the same reason I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals, &c. which in any of these remoter parts are given at the pleasure of Travellers, and vary according to their different Humours: Neither have I confined my self to such Names as are given by Learned Authors, or so much as enquired after many of them. I write for my Countrymen; and

THE PREFACE

have therefore, for the most part, used such names as are familiar to our English Seamen, and those of our Colonies abroad, yet without neglecting others that occur'd. As it might¹ suffice me to have given such Names and Descriptions as I could; I shall leave to those of more leisure and opportunity the trouble of comparing these with those which other Authors have assigned.²

The Reader will find as he goes along, some References to an Appendix, which I once designed to this Book; as to a Chapter about the Winds³ in different parts of the World; to a Description of the Bay of Campeachy⁴ in the West Indies, where I lived long in a former Voyage; and to a particular Chorographical Description of all the South Sea Coast of America,⁵ partly from a Spanish MS, and partly from my own and other Travellers Observations, besides those contained in this Book. But such an Appendix would have swelled it too unreasonably: and therefore I chose rather to publish it hereafter by its self, as opportunity shall serve. And the same must be said also as to a particular Voyage⁶ from Achin in the Isle of Sumatra, to Tonquin, Malacca, &c. which should have been inserted as part of this General one; but it would have been too long, and therefore omitting it for the present, I have carried on this, next way from Sumatra to England; and so made the Tour of the World correspondent to the Title.

For the better apprehending the Course of the Voyage, and the Situation of the Places mentioned in it, I have caused several Maps to be engraven, and some particular Draughts of my own Composure. Among them, there is

¹ Early editions: *And it may.*

² Early editions: *designed.*

³ "The Discourse of Winds" forms Part III. of his second volume.

⁴ "The Description of Campeachy" forms Part II. of his second volume.

⁵ "The Chorographical Description," designed originally as an appendix to this volume, was never published. It is probable that Dampier felt himself unequal to the task of collating the "Waggoners" of Sharp, Ringrose, and others with his own. "I was loth," he says, in the introduction to his second volume, "to undertake a work, much of which must have consisted in correcting mistakes, and yet have left unavoidably many more to be rectified. Others may have Time and Helps for this affair; and future Discoveries may give greater Light to direct them."

⁶ This Voyage forms Part I. of the second volume.

THE PREFACE

in the Map of the American Isthmus, a new Scheme of the adjoining Bay of Panama and its Islands, which to some may seem superfluous after that which Mr. Ringrose¹ hath published in the History of the Buccaneers;² and which he offers as a very exact Draught. I must needs disagree with him in that, and doubt not but this which I here publish will be found more agreeable to that Bay, by one who shall have opportunity to examine it; for it is a contraction of a larger Map which I took from several Stations in the Bay it self. The Reader may judge how well I was able to do it, by my several Traverses about it, mentioned in this Book; those, particularly, which are described in the 7th Chapter, which I have caused to be marked out with a pricked Line; as the Course of my Voyage is generally in all the Maps, for the Readers more easy tracing it.

I have nothing more to add, but that there are here and there some mistakes made, as to expression, and the like, which will need a favourable Correction as they occur upon Reading. For instance, the Log of Wood lying out at some distance from Sides of the Boats described at Guam, and parallel to their Keel, which for distinctions sake I have called the little Boat, might more clearly and properly have been called the side Log, or by some such Name; for though fashioned at the Bottom and Ends

¹ This is Basil Ringrose, a young buccaneer who accompanied the expedition to the South Seas under Sharp and Sawkins in 1680. He was one of those who remained with Sharp after Dampier's party had left for the Isthmus. Ringrose's journal was published in a mutilated form, with interpolations by Captain Bartholomew Sharp, as the fourth part of the 1684 edition of the English translation of Exquemeling's *De Americaniche Zee Roovers*. His draught of the Bay of Panama is "more agreeable to that Bay" than that of Dampier, though both are on too minute a scale to be of much service. Dampier's draught is superior inasmuch as it gives the soundings, and indicates the points of the compass. Ringrose took an active share in the bloody sea-fight off Perico (April 23, 1680) and, later, in the no less bloody, but unsuccessful, attack upon Arica (January 30, 1681). He did not prosper as a buccaneer; for, shortly after his return to England (at the close of Sharp's expedition), want constrained him to enter as supercargo under a merchant captain named Charles Swan. He was killed near Santa Pecaque (near the western coast of Mexico) on the 19th February 1686, while conveying plunder to the boats of his shipmates. See Appendix.

² The translation from the Dutch above-mentioned.

THE PREFACE

Boat-wise, yet is not hollow at top, but solid throughout. In other places also I may not have express'd my self so fully as I ought: But any considerable Omission, that I shall recollect or be inform'd of, I shall endeavour to make up in those Accounts I have yet to publish; and for any Faults, I leave the Reader to the joint use of his Judgment and Candour.

THE CONTENTS

THE Introduction, containing the Author's Departure from England, into the West Indies and the South Seas, to the time of his leaving Captain Sharp.

Chap. I. His Return out of the South Seas, to his Landing at the Isthmus of America.

- II. His Return by Land over the Isthmus.
- III. His Traverses among the West India Islands and Coasts, and Arrival in Virginia.
- IV. His departure for the South Seas again ; his touching at the Islands of Cape Verd, and the African Coast, and Arrival at the Isle of John Fernando in the South Seas.
- V. His Course thence Northward, to the Isles of Lobos and Gallapagos, to Caldera Bay, Reo Leja, and Amapalla in the K. of Mexico.
- VI. He goes back toward Peru, to the Isle Plata, Point Santa Hellena, Manta, Paita, Lobos, Puna, Guiaquil, and Plata again.
- VII. His Progress Northward again to the R. Saint Jago, Tomaco, the Isle Galleo, I. Gorgonia, the Pearl Isles, &c. in the Bay of Panama.
- VIII. He proceeds along the Mexican Coast to the Keys of Quibo, Rea Lejo, and the Harbour of Guatulco.
- IX. He coasts along to Acapula, Petaplan, Estapa, Colima, Salagua, Cape Corrientes ; thence to the Isles of Chametly, Bay of Valderas, Isles of Pontique, other Isles of Chametly ; Massaclan, Rosario, R. Saint Jago, Santa Pecaque, Isles of Santa Maria, Valderas, and Cape Corrientes again.
- X. He stands over the Southern Ocean for the East Indies, and arrives at Guam, one of the Ladrone Isles.
- XI. His arrival at Mindanao, one of the Philippine Islands : and of its Natural State.
- XII. The Political State of Mindanao.
- XIII. Occurrences during the Author's stay at Mindanao.
- XIV. He departs towards Manila, in the Isle of Luconie ; touching at Bat Island, and the Isle of Mindora, and leaving Luconia, he goes to Pulo Condore, on the Coast of Cambodia, to Pulo Uby, in the Bay of Siam, and to Pulo Condore again.

THE CONTENTS

- XV. He goes to the I. of St. John on the Coast of China, to the Isles Piscadores near Formosa ; and the Bashee, or 5 Islands, between Formosa and Luconia, called Orange, Monmouth, Grafton, Bashee, and Goat Isles.
- XVI. He Coasts along the East side of Luconia, Mindanao, and other of the Philippines : and touching at the I. Celebes, and Callasung in the I. of Bouton, he arrives at New-Holland.
- XVII. He goes thence, touches at the I. Triste, and another ; and steering along the West Coast of Sumatra, arrives at the I. of Nicobar, where he stays ashore, and the Ship departs.
- XVIII. He stands over from thence in an open Boat to Passange Jonca ; and thence to Achin ; and after several Traverses comes to Bencouli, all on the I. of Sumatra.
- XIX. He ships himself for England, and arrives at the Cape of Good Hope.
- XX. His departure thence to the I. Santa Hellena, and Arrival in the Downs.

CAPTAIN¹ WILLIAM DAMPIER'S
VOYAGE
ROUND THE
TERRESTRIAL GLOBE

THE INTRODUCTION

The Author's Departure from England, and Arrival in Jamaica. His first going over the Isthmus of America into the South Seas: His coasting along Peru and Chili, and back again, to his parting with Captain Sharp near the Isle of Plata, in order to return over Land.

I FIRST set out of England on this Voyage at the beginning of the year 1679, in the *Loyal Merchant* of London, bound for Jamaica, Captain Knapman Commander. I went a Passenger, designing when I came thither, to go from thence to the Bay of Campeachy, in the Gulph of Mexico, to cut Log-wood: where in a former Voyage² I had spent about three years in that employ; and so was well acquainted with the place and the work.

We sailed with a prosperous gale without any impediment, or remarkable passage in our Voyage: unless that

¹ The early editions describe him as *Mr.*

² He first visited Campeachy Bay in August 1675. He returned to the logwood cutters, "being resolved to spend some time at the Logwood Trade," in February 1676. In June of that year a great storm, following upon a sharp bout of "guinea-worm," compelled him to go buccaneering. He cruised for "11 or 12 months" along the Campeachy coast, then worked again as a logwood cutter, for "ten or twelve months," and then returned to Jamaica, in May 1678. From Jamaica he sailed to England for a brief visit, arriving in London in August 1678, and sailing from thence about six months later, for Port Royal.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. when we came in sight of the Island Hispaniola,¹ and were
1679 coasting along on the South side of it by the little Isles
of Vacca, or Ash, I observed Captain Knapman was more
vigilant than ordinary, keeping at a good distance off shore,
for fear of coming too near those small low Islands; as
he did once, in a Voyage from England, about the year
1673, losing his Ship there, by the carelessness of his
Mates. But we succeeded better; and arrived safe at Port
Royal in Jamaica some time in April 1679, and went
immediately ashore.

I had brought some Goods with me from England,
which I intended to sell here, and stock my self with Rum
and Sugar, Saws, Axes, Hats, Stockings, Shoes, and such
other Commodities, as I knew would sell among the
Campeachy Log-wood Cutters. Accordingly I sold my
English Cargo at Port Royal; but upon some maturer
considerations of my intended Voyage to Campeachy I
changed my thoughts of that design, and continued
at Jamaica all that year, in expectation of some other
business.

I shall not trouble the Reader with my observations at
that Isle, so well known to Englishmen; nor with the
particulars of my own Affairs during my stay there. But
in short, having there made a purchase of a small Estate in
Dorsetshire,² near my Native Country of Somerset, of one
whose Title to it I was well assured of, I was just em-
barking my self for England, about Christmas, 1679, when
one Mr. Hobby invited me to go first a short Trading
Voyage to the country of the Moskito's,³ of whom I shall
speak in my first Chapter. I was willing to get up some
Money before my return, having laid out what I had at
Jamaica; so I sent the Writing of my new purchase along

¹ Hispaniola, now called St. Domingo, or Hayti. The isles of Vacca, or Ash, now La Vache, lie near the south-western extremity.

² Perhaps that at "Porton, near Breadport," afterwards owned by the author's brother George, the "discoverer" of a cure for rabies.

³ The country of the Moskito's, or the "Mosquito Shore," lies on each side of Cape Gracias a Dios, between the Rio San Juan de Nicaragua, and the Gulf of Honduras. The Mosquito Indians were always friendly to the English. See Burney, "South Sea" ("History of the Buccaneers," chap. viii.).

THE INTRODUCTION

with the same friends whom I should have accompanied to England, and went on board Mr. Hobby. AN.
1680

Soon after our setting out we came to an anchor again in Negril Bay, at the West end of Jamaica; but finding there Captain Coxon,¹ Sawkins,² Sharp,³ and other Privateers, Mr. Hobby's Men all left him to go with them, upon an Expedition they had contrived, leaving not one with him, beside my self; and being thus left alone, after 3 or 4 days stay with Mr. Hobby, I was the more easily persuaded to go with them too.

It was shortly after Christmas 1679 when we set out. The first Expedition was to Portobel,⁴ which being accomplished, it was resolved⁵ to march by Land over the Isthmus of Darien, upon some new Adventures in the South Seas. Accordingly on the 5th of April 1680, we went ashore on the Isthmus, near Golden Island,⁶ one of the Sambaloes,⁷ to the number⁸ of between 3 and 400 Men, carrying with us such Provisions as were necessary, and Toys wherewith to gratifie the Wild Indians, through whose Country we were to pass. In about nine⁹ days march we arrived at

¹ Coxon, John. An account of this buccaneer will be given in the Appendix. When Dampier met him he was in command of nearly 100 men.

² Sawkins, Richard. See Appendix. He was "a man who was as valiant and courageous as any could be."

³ Sharp, Bartholomew. See Appendix. The journal of this captain gives a vivid account of the expedition.

⁴ Portobel. Porto or Puerto Bello, the fine harbour discovered by Columbus on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien, a little to the east of Colon. After 1584 it became the port of the galleons in place of the condemned Nombre de Dios, some few miles farther east. Porto Bello is a very beautiful but very unhealthy place. It has now only a shadow of its former importance, but in the seventeenth century it was a splendid and wealthy city. Dampier's party shared about £30 a man from the spoils of it, and this only eleven years after it had been sacked and gutted by Henry Morgan.

⁵ At the time of the discussion the buccaneer force consisted of nine ships, 477 men, and 42 guns. Two companies were French, and these took no part in the expedition, being "not willing to go to Panama."

⁶ Golden Island lies off the Isthmus in lat. 8.54 N., long. 77.40 W.; it is the most easterly of the "Sambaloes," or Mulatas Islands.

⁷ Sambaloes, or Samballas, or Isles of San Blas, "certain islands reaching eight leagues in extent, and lying fourteen leagues westward" of the Gulf of Darien. They are now called the Mulatas.

⁸ They were 331 all told.

⁹ The march occupied ten days.

WINTER TRAVEL TOYAGES

[illegible]

and stand
According
of June,
course; for
we came to
and took it.
thence to
Christmas were
which was the

...the Northward,
...advantage.

... I was a ... but it

... was not ... was a small town up a

... "very famous,"

...down at
...has left a

The report stated with reference to the above mentioned person that he was supposed to have been seen by one of the witnesses at the scene of the crime. The witness gave a sketch and

... limited for provisions,

...the town they
...the present Casimbo.

The buccaneers were beaten back to the sea. The battle was fought

THE INTRODUCTION

ously situated in the hollow of the Elbow, or bending of the Peruvian Coast. But being there repulsed with great loss, we continued our course Northward, till by the middle of April we were come in sight of the Isle of Plata, a little to the Southward of the Equinoctial Line.

AN.
1681

I have related this part of my Voyage thus summarily and concisely, as well because the World hath Accounts of it already, in the relations that Mr. Ringrose and others have given of Captain Sharp's Expedition, who was made chief Commander, upon Sawking's being kill'd; as also, because in the prosecution of this Voyage I shall come to speak of these parts again, upon occasion of my going the second time into the South Seas: and shall there describe at large the places both of the North and South America, as they occurred to me. And for this reason, that I might avoid needless Repetitions, and hasten to such particulars, as the Publick hath hitherto had no account of, I have chosen to comprize the Relation of my Voyage hitherto, in this short compass, and place it as an Introduction before the rest, that the Reader may the better perceive where I mean to begin to be Particular; for there I have plac'd the Title of my first Chapter.

All therefore that I have to add to the Introduction, is this; That while we lay at the Isle of John Fernando, Captain Sharp was, by general consent, displaced from being Commander;¹ the Company being not satisfied either with his Courage or Behaviour. In his stead, Captain Watling² was advanced: but he being killed shortly after before Arica, we were without a Commander during all the rest of our return towards Plata. Now Watling being killed, a great number of the meaner sort began to be as earnest for choosing Captain Sharp again

on the 30th January 1681. Dampier was one of the ship-keepers on that occasion. Ringrose and Sharp were both engaged, while Wafer stayed in the boats, and spent the day in preparing salves for the wounded.

¹ This was on the 6th January 1681. The deposition was arranged ashore, by one whom Sharp calls "a true-hearted, dissembling *New England* man, *John Cox* by name." Cox left an interesting journal of the voyage.

² John Watling, who, "having been an *Old Buccaneer*, had gained the reputation of being a stout Seaman." Watling seems to have been cruel, cowardly, and superstitious. He held command for less than a month.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

as into the vacancy, as before they had been as forward as any
1781: to turn him out: And on the other side, the abler and
more experienced Men, being altogether dissatisfied with
Sharp's former Conduct, would by no means consent to
have him chosen. In short, by that time we were come
in sight of the Island Plata, the difference between the
Contending Parties was grown so high, that they resolved
to part Companies; having first made an Agreement, that
which Party soever should, upon Polling, appear to have
the Majority, they should keep the Ship: And the other
should content themselves with the Launch or Long-boat,
and Canoas, and return back over the Isthmus, or go to
seek their fortune other ways, as they would.

Accordingly we put it to the Vote; and upon dividing,
Captain Sharp's Party carried it. I, who had never been
pleased with his management, though I had hitherto kept
my mind to my self, now declared my self on the side of
those that were Out-voted; and according to our agree-
ment, we took our shares of such Necessaries, as were fit
to carry over Land with us, (for that was our Resolution :)
and so prepared for our Departure.

THE TRAVELS
OF
CAPTAIN¹ WILLIAM DAMPIER

CHAP. I

An Account of the Author's Return out of the South Seas, to his Landing near Cape St. Lawrence, in the Isthmus of Darien: With an Occasional Description of the Moskito Indians.

APRIL the 17th 1681, about Ten a Clock in the morning, being 12 leagues N. W. from the Island Plata, we left Captain Sharp and those who were willing to go with him in the Ship, and imbarqued into our Lanch and Canoa, designing for the River of Santa Maria, in the Gulf of St. Michael, which is about 200 leagues from the Isle of Plata. We were in number 44 white Men who bore Arms, a Spanish Indian, who bore Arms also; and two Moskito Indians, who always bear Arms amongst the Privateers, and are much valued by them for striking Fish, and Turtle or Tortoise, and Manatee or Sea Cow; and 5 Slaves taken in the South Seas, who fell to our share.

AN.
1681

The Craft which carried us was a Lanch, or Long Boat, one Canoa, and another Canoa which had been sawn under in the middle, in order to have made Bumkins,² or Vessels for carrying water, if we had not separated from our Ship. This we joyn'd together again and made it tight; providing Sails to help us along: And for 3 days

¹ "Mr." for "Captain" in the two first editions.

² For butt-kin, a little butt or tub.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1681

before we parted, we sifted so much Flower as we could well carry, and rubb'd up 20 or 30 pound of Chocolate with sugar to sweeten it; these things and a Kettle, the Slaves carried also on their backs after we landed. And because there were some who designed to go with us that we knew were not well able to march, we gave out, that if any Man faultred in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death; for we knew that the Spaniards would soon be after us, and one Man falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition: yet this would not deter 'em from going with us. We had but little Wind when we parted from the Ship; but before 12 a clock the Sea-breeze came in strong, which was like to founder us before we got in with the shoar; for our security therefore, we cut up an old dry Hide that we brought with us, and barricadoed the Lanch all round with it to keep the Water out. About 10 a clock at night we got in about 7 leagues to windward of Cape Passao¹ under the Line, and then it proved calm; and we lay and drove all night, being fatigu'd the preceding day. The 18th day we had little wind till the afternoon; and then we made sail, standing along the shore to the Northward, having the Wind at S. S. W. and fair Weather.

At 7 a clock we came abreast of Cape Passao, and found a small Bark at an Anchor in a small Bay to Leeward² of the Cape, which we took, our own Boats being too small to transport us. We took her just under the Equinoctial Line, she was not only a help to us but in taking her we were safe from being described: we did not design to have meddled with any when we parted with our consorts, nor to have seen any if we could have helped it. The Bark came from Gallio³ laden with Timber, and was bound for Guaiquil.⁴

¹ Cape Passado, about 20' south of the Equator.

² To leeward is here to the northward.

³ Gallio, or Gallo, a small island, covered with timber, in Tumaco Bay to the north of Mangles Pt. It supplied much of the timber needed in the barren ports of Peru and Chile.

⁴ Now Guayaquil, the chief port in Ecuador.

RETURN OUT OF THE SOUTH SEAS

The 19th day in the morning we came to an anchor ^{AN.}
about 12 leagues to the Southward of Cape St. Francisco,¹ ¹⁶⁸¹
to put our new Bark into a better trim. In 3 or 4 hours
time we finished our business, and came to sail again,
and steered along the Coast with the Wind at S. S. W.
intending to touch at Gorgonia.

Being to the Northward of Cape St. Francisco we met
with very wet weather; but the wind continuing we
arrived at Gorgonia the 24th day in the morning, before
it was light; we were afraid to approach it in the day
time, for fear the Spaniards should lie there for us, it
being the place where we careened lately, and where they
might expect us.

When we came ashore we found the Spaniards had
been there to seek after us, by a House they had built,
which would entertain 100 Men, and by a great Cross
before the Doors. This was token enough that the
Spaniards did expect us this way again; therefore we ex-
amined our Prisoners if they knew any thing of it, who
confessed they had heard of a Pereago, (or large Canoa)
that rowed with 14 Oars, which was kept in a River on
the Main, and once in 2 or 3 days came over to Gorgonia
purposely to see for us; and that having discovered us,
she was to make all speed to Panama with the News;
where they had 3 Ships ready to send after us.

We lay here all the day, and scrubb'd² our new Bark,
that if ever we should be chased we might the better
escape: we fill'd our Water, and in the evening went
from thence, having the Wind at S. W. a brisk gale.

The 25th day we had much Wind and Rain, and we
lost the Canoa that had been cut and was joined together;
we would have kept all our Canoas to carry us up the
River, the Bark not being so convenient.

The 27th day we went from thence with a moderate
gale of Wind at S. W. In the afternoon we had excessive
Showers of Rain.

¹ A point some 80' north of the line.

² The barnacles and other filth were scraped or burned from the hull
in order that she might glide more smoothly through the sea.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1681

The 28th day was very wet all the morning; betwixt 10 and 11 it cleared up, and we saw two great Ships about a league and half to the Westward of us, we being then two leagues from the shore, and about 10 leagues to the Southward of point Garrachina.¹ These Ships had been cruising between Gorgonia and the Gulf 6 months; but whether our Prisoners did know it I cannot tell.

We presently furled our Sails, and rowed in close under the shore, knowing that they were Cruisers; for if they had been bound to Panama this Wind would have carried them thither; and no Ships bound from Panama come on this side of the Bay, but keep the North side of the Bay till as far as the Keys of Quibo to the Westward; and then if they are bound to the Southward they stand over and may fetch Galleo, or betwixt it and Cape St. Francisco.

The Glare did not continue long before it rained again, and kept us from the sight of each other: but if they had seen and chased us, we were resolved to run our Bark and Canoas ashore, and take ourselves to the Mountains and travel over Land; for we knew that the Indians which lived in these parts never had any commerce with the Spaniards, so we might have had a chance for our Lives.

The 29th day, at 9 a clock in the morning, we came to an Anchor at Point Garrachina, about 7 leagues from the Gulf of St. Michael, which was the place where we first came into the South Seas, and the way by which we designed to return.

Here we lay all the day, and went ashore and dried our Cloaths, clean'd our Guns, dried our Ammunition, and fixt our selves against our Enemies, if we should be attack'd; for we did expect to find some opposition at Landing: we likewise kept a good look-out all the day, for fear of those two Ships that we saw the day before.

The 30th day in the morning at 8 a clock we came into the Gulf of St. Michael's mouth; for we put from

¹ At the entrance to the Gulf of San Miguel.

RETURN OUT OF THE SOUTH SEAS

Point Garrachina in the Evening, designing to have reached the Islands in the Gulf before day; that we might the better work our escape from our Enemies, if we should find any of them waiting to stop our passage.

AN.
1681

About 9 a clock we came to an Anchor a mile without a large Island, which lies 4 miles from the mouth of the River; we had other small Islands without us, and might have gone up into the River, having a strong tide of flood, but would not adventure farther, till we had lookt well about us.

We immediately sent a Canoa ashore on the Island, where we saw (what we always feared) a Ship at the Mouth of the River, lying close by the shore, and a large Tent by it, by which we found it would be a hard task for us to escape them.

When the Canoa came aboard with this news, some of our Men were a little disheartned; but it was no more than I ever expected.

Our care was now to get safe over land, seeing we could not land here according to our desire: Therefore before the Tide of flood was spent, we manned our Canoa and rowed again to the Island, to see if the Enemy was yet in motion. When we came ashore we dispersed our selves all over the Island, to prevent our Enemies from coming any way to view us; and presently after high-water we saw a small Canoa coming over from the Ship to the Island that we were on; which made us all get into our Canoa, and wait their coming; and we lay close till they came within Pistol-shot of us, and then being ready, we started out and took them. There were in her one white man and two Indians; who being examined, told us that the Ship which we saw at the Rivers mouth, had lain there six months, guarding the River, waiting for our coming; that she had 12 Guns, and 150 Samen and Soldiers; that the Seamen all lay aboard, but the Soldiers lay ashore in their Tent; that there were 300 men at the Mines, who had all small Arms, and would be aboard in two Tides time. They likewise told us, that there were two Ships cruising in the Bay,

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1681 between this place and Gorgonia; the biggest had 20 Guns, and 200 Men, the other 10 Guns, and 150 men: Besides all this they told us that the Indians on this side the Country were our Enemies; which was the worst news of all. However we presently brought these Prisoners aboard, and got under sail, turning out with the Tide of Ebb, for it was not convenient to stay longer there.

We did not long consider what to do; but intended to land that night, or the next day betimes; for we did not question but we should either get a good Commerce with the Indians,¹ by such Toys as we had purposely brought with us, or else force our way through their Country, in spite of all their opposition: and we did not fear what these Spaniards could do against us, in case they should land and come after us. We had a strong Southerly Wind, which blew right in; and the Tide of Ebb being far spent, we could not turn out.

I perswaded them to run into the River of Congo, which is a large River, about three leagues from the Island where we lay; which with a Southerly Wind we could have done: and when we were got so high as the Tide flows, then we might have landed. But all the arguments I could use were not of force sufficient to convince them that there was a large River so near us, but they would land somewhere, they neither did know how, where, nor when.²

When we had rowed and towed against the Wind all night; we just got about Cape St. Lorenzo in the morning; and sailed about 4 miles farther to the Westward, and run into a small Creek within two Keys, or little Islands, and rowed up to the Head of the Creek, being about a Mile up, and there we landed May 1, 1681.

We got out all our Provision and Cloaths, and then sunk our Vessel.

¹ A note in the original MS. (Sloane 3236) runs "for we very well know the hearts of the Indians."

² Note in MS. "There was not a man in this party but myself that ever Heard of this River." The MS. runs "All the persuasions I could use were not of force sufficient to worke on their stubborne nature."

ACCOUNT OF THE MOSKITO INDIANS

While we were landing and fixing our Snap-sacks to march, our Moskito Indians struck a plentiful Dish of Fish, which we immediately drest, and therewith satisfied our Hunger.

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Having made mention of the Moskito Indians, it may not be amiss to conclude this Chapter with a short account of them. They are tall, well-made, raw-bon'd, lusty, strong, and nimble of Foot, long-visaged, lank black Hair, look stern, hard favour'd, and of a dark Copper-colour Complexion. They are but a small Nation or Family, and not 100 Men of them in Number, inhabiting on the Main on the North-side, near Cape Gratia Dios; between Cape Honduras and Nicaragua. They are very ingenious at throwing the Lance, Fisgig,¹ Harpoon, or any manner of Dart, being bred to it from their Infancy; for the Children imitating their Parents, never go abroad without a Lance in their Hands, which they throw at any Object, till use hath made them masters of the Art. Then they learn to put by a Lance, Arrow, or Dart: The manner is thus. Two boys stand at a small distance, and dart a blunt stick at one another; each of them holding a small stick in his right hand, with which he strikes away that which was darted at him. As they grow in years they become more dexterous and courageous, and then they will stand a fair mark, to any one that will shoot Arrows at them; which they will put by with a very small stick, no bigger than the Rod² of a Fowling-piece; and when they are grown to be Men, they will guard themselves from Arrows, tho' they come very thick at them, provided two do not happen to come at once. They have extraordinary good Eyes, and will discry a Sail at Sea farther, and see any thing better than we. Their chiefest employment in their own Country is to strike Fish, Turtle or Manatee, the manner of which I describe elsewhere, Chap. 3. For this they are esteemed and coveted by all Privateers; for one or two of them in a Ship, will maintain 100 Men: So that

¹ Fisgig, fishgig, or visgee, now generally called the grains, a harpoon with three or more barbed heads.

² The ramrod.

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A.N. 1681 when we careen our Ships, we choose commonly such places, where there is plenty of Turtle or Manatee for these Moskito Men to strike; and it is very rare to find Privateers destitute of one or more of them, when the Commander, or most of the Men are English; but they do not love the French, and the Spaniards they hate mortally. When they come among Privateers they get the use of Guns, and prove very good marks Men; they behave themselves very bold in fight, and never seem to flinch nor hang back; for they think that the white Men with whom they are, know better than they do when it is best to fight, and let the disadvantage of their party be never so great, they will never yield nor give back while any of their party stand. I could never perceive any Religion nor any Ceremonies, or superstitious Observations among them, being ready to imitate us in whatsoever they saw us do at any time. Only they seem to fear the Devil, whom they call Wallesaw; and they say he often appears to some among them, whom our Men commonly call their Priest, when they desire to speak with him on urgent business; but the rest know not any thing of him, nor how he appears, otherwise than as these Priests tell them. Yet they all say they must not anger him, for then he will beat them, and that sometimes he carries away these their Priests. Thus much I have heard from some of them who speak good English.

They marry but one Wife, with whom they live till death separates them. At their first coming together, the Man makes a very small Plantation,¹ for there is Land enough, and they may choose what spot they please. They delight to settle near the Sea, or by some River, for the sake of striking Fish, their beloved employment.

Far within Land there are other Indians, with whom they are always at War. After the Man hath cleared a spot of Land, and hath planted it, he seldom minds it afterward, but leaves the managing of it to his Wife, and he goes out a striking. Sometimes he seeks only for Fish,

¹ Wafer tells us that the plantation was cleared for the newly married couple by the men of the tribe.

ACCOUNT OF THE MOSKITO INDIANS

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at other times for Turtle, or Manatee, and whatever he gets he brings home to his Wife, and never stirs out to seek for more till it is all eaten. When hunger begins to bite, he either takes his Canoa and seeks for more game at Sea, or walks out into the Woods and hunts about for Peccary,¹ Warree,² each a sort of wild Hogs, or Deer; and seldom returns empty handed, nor seeks for any more so long as any of it lasts. Their Plantations are so small, that they cannot subsist with what they produce: for their largest Plantations have not above 20 or 30 Plantain-Trees,³ a bed of Yams⁴ and Potatoes,⁵ a bush of Indian Pepper, and a small spot of Pine-apples; which last fruit is a main thing they delight in, for with these they make a sort of drink which our men call Pine-drink, much esteemed by these Moskito's, and to which they invite each other to be merry, providing Fish and Flesh also. Whoever of them makes of this Liquor treats his Neighbours, making a little Canoa full at a time, and so enough to make them all drunk; and it is seldom that such Feasts are made, but the party that makes them hath some design, either to be revenged for some injury done him, or to debate of such differences as have hapned between him and his Neighbours, and to examine into the truth of such matters. Yet before they are warmed with drink, they never speak one word of their grievances: and the women, who commonly know their Husbands designs, prevent them from doing any injury to each other by hiding their Lances, Harpoons, Bows and Arrows, or any other weapon that they have.

These Moskito's are in general very civil and kind to the English, of whom they receive a great deal of respect, both when they are aboard their Ships, and also ashore,

¹ Peccary. A gregarious wild hog. "Tis black, and has little short legs, yet is pretty nimble." It is known to naturalists as *Dicotyles torquatus*.

² Warree. "A very good sort of a wild beast, which is much like unto the English Hog." It has tusks and bristles like the European wild-boar. It is much more savage than the peccary. Naturalists call it the *Dicotyles labiatus*.

³ *Musa sapientum*.

⁴ *Dioscorea alata*.

⁵ Sweet potatoes.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1681 either in Jamaica, or elsewhere, whither they often come with the Seamen. We always humour them, letting them go any whither as they will, and return to their Country in any Vessel bound that way, if they please. They will have the management of themselves in their striking, and will go in their own little Canoa, which our men could not go in without danger of oversetting: nor will they then let any white man come in their Canoa, but will go a striking in it just as they please: All which we allow them. For should we cross them, tho' they should see Shoals of Fish, or Turtle, or the like, they will purposely strike their Harpoons and Turtle-irons aside, or so glance them as to kill nothing. They have no form of Government among them, but acknowledge the King of England for their Sovereign: They learn our Language, and take the Governour of Jamaica¹ to be one of the greatest Princes in the world.

While they are among the English they wear good Cloaths, and take delight to go neat and tight; but when they return again to their own Country they put by all their Cloaths, and go after their own Country fashion, wearing only a small piece of Linnen tied about their Wastes, hanging down to their Knees.

¹ In later times "The King (of the Mosquito Country) had his commission from the Governor of Jamaica, and at every new Governor's arrival, they came over to know his pleasure. The King of the Mosquitoes was received by His Grace the Duke of Portland (Governor of Jamaica, 1722-3) with that courtesy which was natural to him, and with more ceremony than seemed to be due to a Monarch who held his sovereignty by commission."

CHAP. II

*The Author's Land Journey from the South to the North Sea,
over the Terra Firma, or Isthmus of Darien.*

BEING landed, May the 1st, we began our march AN.
1681
about 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, directing our course by our pocket Compasses N. E. and having gone about 2 miles, we came to the foot of a hill where we built small Hutts and lay all night; having excessive Rains till 12 a Clock.

The 2d day in the morning having fair weather we ascended the hill, and found a small Indian path, which we followed till we found it run too much Easterly, and then doubting it would carry us out of our way, we climb'd some of the highest Trees on the Hill, which was not meanly furnished with as large and tall Trees as ever I saw: At length we discovered some Houses in a Valley on the North side of the Hill, but it being steep could not descend on that side, but followed the small path which led us down the Hill on the East side, where we presently found several other Indian Houses. The first that we came to at the foot of the Hill, had none but women at home, who could not speak Spanish, but gave each of us a good Calabash or shell full of Corn-drink.¹ The other Houses had some men at home, but none that spoke Spanish; yet we made a shift to buy such food as their Houses or Plantations afforded, which we drest, and eat all together; having all sorts of our Provision in common, because none should live better than others, or

¹ Or chichah. Wafer says that "it tastes like sour small Beer, yet 'tis very intoxicating." It was made in a peculiarly disgusting manner. For details, see Wafer, pp. 356-357, ed. 1729.

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AN. pay dearer for anything than it was worth. This day we
1681 had marched 6 mile.

In the evening the Husbands of those women came home, and told us in broken Spanish, that they had been on board of the Guard Ship, which we fled from two days before, that we were now not above 3 mile from the mouth of the River Congo, and that they could go from thence aboard the Guard Ship in half a Tides time.

This evening we supped plentifully on Fowls, and Pecary; a sort of wild Hogs which we bought of the Indians; Yams, Potatoes, and Plantains served us for Bread, whereof we had enough. After Supper we agreed with one of these Indians to guide us a days march into the Country, towards the North side; he was to have for his pains a Hatchet, and his bargain was to bring us to a certain Indians habitation, who could speak Spanish, from whom we were in hopes to be better satisfied of our Journey.

The 3d day having fair weather, we began to stir betimes, and set out between 6 and 7 a clock, marching through several old ruined Plantations. This morning one of our Men being tired gave us the slip. By 12 a clock we had gone 8 mile, and arrived at the Indians house, who lived on the bank of the River Congo, and spake very good Spanish; to whom we declared the reason of this Visit.

At first he seemed to be very dubious of entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very impertinent answers to the questions that we demanded of him; he told us he knew no way to the North side of the Country, but could carry us to Cheapo, or Santa Maria, which we knew to be Spanish Garrisons; the one lying to the Eastward of us, the other to the Westward: either of them at least 20 miles out of our way. We could get no other answer from him, and all his discourse was in such an angry tone, as plainly declared he was not our friend. However, we were forced to make a virtue of necessity, and humour him, for it was neither time nor place to be angry with the Indians; all our lives lying in their hand.

We were now at a great loss, not knowing what course

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to take, for we tempted him with Beads, Money, Hatchets, AN.
1681 Matcheats, or long Knives; but nothing would work on him, till one of our men took a Sky-cloured Petticoat out of his bag and put it on his Wife; who was so much pleased with the Present, that she immediately began to chatter to her Husband, and soon brought him into a better humour. He could then tell us that he knew the way to the North side, and would have gone with us, but that he had cut his foot 2 days before, which made him incapable of serving us himself: But he would take care that we should not want a guide; and therefore he hired the same Indian who brought us hither, to conduct us 2 days march further for another Hatchet. The old man would have stayed us here all the day, because it rained very hard; but our business required more haste, our Enemies lying so near us, for he told us that he could go from his house aboard the Guard Ship in a Tides time; and this was the 4th day since they saw us.¹ So we marched 3 miles farther, and then built Hutts, where we stayed all Night; it rained all the Afternoon, and the greatest part of the Night.

The 4th Day we began our March betimes, for the Forenoons were commonly fair, but much Rain Afternoon: tho' whether it rained or shined it was much at one with us, for I verily believed we crost the Rivers 30 times this Day: the Indians having no Paths to travel from one part of the Country to another; and therefore guided themselves by the Rivers. We marched this Day 12 Miles, and then built our Hutts, and lay down to sleep; but we always kept two Men on the Watch; otherwise our own Slaves might have knockt us on the head while we slept. It rained violently all the afternoon, and most part of the night. We had much ado to kindle a fire this evening: our Hutts were but very mean or ordinary, and our fire small, so that we could not dry our Cloaths, scarce warm our selves, and no sort of Food for the Belly; all which made it very hard with us. I confess these hard-

¹ It is to be presumed that their prisoners, the "one white man and two Indians," had been released.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. ships quite expell'd the thoughts of an Enemy, for now
1681 having been 4 days in the Country, we began to have but few other cares than how to get Guides and Food, the Spaniards were seldom in our thoughts.

The 5th day we set out in the morning betimes, and having travelled 7 miles in those wild pathless Woods, by 10 a clock in the morning we arrived at a young Spanish Indian's House, who had formerly lived with the Bishop of Panama. The young Indian was very brisk, spoke very good Spanish, and received us very kindly. This Plantation afforded us store of Provision, Yams, and Potatoes, but nothing of any Flesh, besides 2 fat Monkeys we shot, part whereof we distributed to some of our Company, who were weak and sickly; for others we got Eggs, and such refreshments as the Indians had, for we still provided for the sick and weak. We had a Spanish Indian in our company, who first took up Arms with Captain Sawkins, and had been with us ever since his Death. He was perswaded to live here by the master of the house, who promised him his Sister in marriage, and to be assistant to him in clearing a Plantation: but we would not consent to part from him here, for fear of some treachery, but promised to release him in two or three days, when we were certainly out of danger of our Enemies. We stayed here all the Afternoon, and dried our Cloaths and Ammunition, cleared our Guns, and provided our selves for a march the next morning.

Our Chirurgeon, Mr Wafer, came to a sad disaster here: being drying his Powder,¹ a careless fellow passed by with his Pipe lighted, and set fire to his Powder; which blew up and scorched his Knee; and reduced him to that Condition, that he was not able to march; wherefore we allowed him a Slave to carry his things, being all of us the more concern'd at the accident, because liable our selves every moment to misfortune, and none to look

¹ "I was sitting on the Ground, near one of our Men, who was drying of gun powder, in a Silver Plate: But not managing it as he should, it blew up and scorch'd my Knee to that Degree, that the Bone was left bare, the Flesh being torn away, and my Thigh burnt for a great Way above it" (Wafer).

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after us but him. This Indian Plantation was seated on the bank of the River Congo, in a very fat Soil, and thus far we might have come in our Canoa, if I could have persuaded them to it. AN.
1681

The 6th day we set out again, having hired another guide. Here we first crost the River Congo in a Canoa, having been from our first Landing on the West side of the River, and being over, we marched to the Eastward 2 miles, and came to another River, which we forded several times, though it was very deep. Two of our Men¹ were not able to keep company with us, but came after us as they were able. The last time we forded the River, it was so deep, that our tallest Men stood in the deepest place, and handed the sick, weak and short Men; by which means we all got over safe, except those two who were behind. Foreseeing a necessity of wading through Rivers frequently in our Land-march, I took care before I left the Ship to provide my self a large Joint of Bambo, which I stopt at both ends, closing it with Wax, so as to keep out any Water. In this I preserved my Journal and other Writings from being wet, tho' I was often forced to swim. When we were over this River, we sat down to wait the coming of our Consorts who were left behind, and in half an hour they came. But the River by that time was so high, that they could not get over it, neither could we help them over, but bid them be of good comfort and stay till the River did fall: But we marched 2 mile farther by the side of the River, and there built our Hutts, having gone this day 6 miles. We had scarce finished our Hutts, before the River rose much higher, and overflowing the Banks, obliged us to remove into higher ground: But the next night came on before we could build more Hutts, so we lay straggling in the Woods, some under one Tree, some under another, as we could find conveniency, which might have been indifferent comfortable if the weather had been fair; but the greatest part of the night we had extraordinary hard Rain, with much Lightening and terrible

¹ Robert Spratlin and William Bowman.

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AN. claps of Thunder. These hardships and inconveniencies
1681 made us all careless, and there was no Watch kept, (tho' I believe nobody did sleep :) So our Slaves taking opportunity, went away in the night; all but one, who was hid in some hole and knew nothing of their design, or else fell asleep. Those that went away, carried with them our Chirurgeons Gun¹ and all his Money.

The next morning being the 8th day, we went to the Rivers side, and found it much fallen; and here our Guide would have us ford it again, which being deep, and the current running swift, we could not. Then we contrived to swim over; those that could not swim, we were resolved to help over as well as we could: But this was not so feizable: for we should not be able to get all our things over. At length we concluded to send one Man over with a Line, who should hale over all our things first, and then get the Men over. This being agreed on, one George Gayny took the end of a Line and made it fast about his Neck, and left the other end ashore, and one Man stood by the Line, to clear it away to him. But when Gayny was in the midst of the water, the Line in drawing after him chanced to kink or grow entangled; and he that stood by to clear it away, stopt the Line, which turned Gayny on his back, and he that had the Line in his hand threw it all into the River after him, thinking he might recover himself; but the stream running very swift, and the Man having three hundred Dollars at his back, was carried down, and never seen more by us. Those two Men whom we left behind the day before, told us afterwards that they found him lying dead in a Creek, where the Eddy had driven him ashore, and the Money on his back; but they meddled not with any of it, being only in care how to work their way through a wild unknown Country. This put a period to that contrivance. This was the fourth Man that we lost in this Land-Journey; for those two Men that we

¹ The chirurgeon was, of course, Lionel Wafer. A slave had been allotted him "to carry my Medicines," but, in the night, "he took them all away with him together with the rest of my Things; and thereby left me depriv'd of wherewithal to dress my Sore."

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left the day before did not come to us till we were in the North Seas, so we yielded them also for lost. Being frustrated of getting over the River this way, we looked about for a Tree to fell across the River. At length we found one, which we cut down, and it reached clear over: on this we passed to the other side, where we found a small Plantain walk, which we soon ransackt.

While we were busy getting Plantains, our Guide was gone, but in less than two hours came to us again, and brought with him an old Indian, to whom he delivered up his charge; and we gave him a Hatchet and dismissed him, and entered our selves under the conduct of our new guide: who immediately led us away, and crost another River, and entered into a large Valley of the fattest land I did ever take notice of; the Trees were not very thick, but the largest that I saw in all my travels; We saw great tracks, which were made by the Pecaries, but saw none of 'em. We marched in this pleasant Country till 3 a clock in the afternoon, in all about 4 Miles, and then arrived at the old mans Country-house, which was only a habitation for Hunting: there was a small Plantain walk, some Yams, and Potatoes. Here we took up our quarters for this day, and refreshed our selves with such food as the place afforded, and dried our Cloaths and Ammunition. At this place our young Spanish Indian provided to leave us, for now we thought our selves past danger. This was he that was perswaded to stay at the last house we came from, to marry the young Man's Sister; and we dismissed him according to our promise.

The 9th day the old Man conducted us towards his own habitation. We marched about 5 miles in this Valley; and then ascended a Hill, and travelled about 5 miles farther over two or three small Hills, before we came to any settlement. Half a mile before we came to the Plantations we light of a path, which carried us to the Indians habitations. We saw many wooden Crosses erected in the way, which created some jealousy in us that here were some Spaniards: Therefore we new primed all our Guns, and provided our selves for an Enemy; but coming

AN.
1681

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. into the Town found none but Indians, who were all got
1681 together in a large House to receive us: for the old man
had a little boy with him, that he sent before.

They made us welcome to such as they had, which was very mean; for these were new Plantations, the Corn being not eared. Potatoes, Yams, and Plantains, they had none, but what they brought from their old Plantations. There was none of them spoke good Spanish: Two young Men could speak a little, it caused us to take more notice of them. To these we made a present, and desired them to get us a Guide to conduct us to the North side, or part of the way, which they promised to do themselves, if we would reward them for it, but told us we must lye still the next day. But we thought our selves nearer the North Sea than we were, and proposed to go without a Guide, rather than stay here a whole day: However some of our men who were tired resolved to stay behind; and Mr. Wafer our Chirurgeon, who marched in great pain ever since his Knee was burned with powder, was resolved to stay with them.

The tenth day we got up betimes, resolving to march, but the Indians opposed it as much as they could, but seeing they could not perswade us to stay, they came with us; and having taken leave of our friends, we set out.

Here therefore we left the Chirurgeon and two more,¹ as we said, and marched away to the Eastward following our Guides. But we often look'd on our Pocket Compasses, and shewed them to the Guides, pointing at the way that we would go, which made them shake their Heads, and say, they were pretty things, but not convenient for us. After we had descended the Hill on which the Town stood we came down into a Valley, and guided our selves by a River, which we crossed 32 times; and having marched 9 miles, we built Huts and lay there all night: This evening I killed a Quaum, a large Bird as big as a Turkey,

¹ Mr. Richard Gopson, or Cobson, "an ingenious Man, and a good Scholar," and John Hingson, mariner, were the two men who stayed with Wafer.

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wherewith we treated our Guides, for we brought no Provision with us. This night our last Slave run away. AN.
1681

The eleventh day we marched 10 mile farther, and built Hutts at night; but went supperless to bed.

The twelfth in the morning we crossed a deep River, passing over it on a Tree, and marched 7 mile in a low swampy ground; and came to the side of a great deep River, but could not get over. We built Hutts upon its Banks and lay there all night, upon our Barbecu's, or frames of Sticks, raised about 3 foot from the ground.

The thirteenth day, when we turned out, the River had overflowd its Banks, and was 2 foot deep in our Hutts, and our Guides went from us, not telling us their intent, which made us think they were returned home again. Now we began to repent our haste in coming from the last Settlements, for we had no food since we came from thence. Indeed we got Macaw-berries in this place, wherewith we satisfied our selves this day though coursly.

The fourteenth day in the morning betimes, our Guides came to us again; and the Waters being fallen within their bounds, they carry'd us to a Tree that stood on the Bank of the River, and told us if we could fell that Tree cross it, we might pass: if not, we could pass no farther. Therefore we set two of the best Ax-men that we had, who fell'd it exactly cross the River, and the boughs just reached over; on this we passed very safe. We afterwards crossed another River three times, with much difficulty, and at 3 a clock in the afternoon we came to an Indian settlement, where we met a drove of Monkeys, and killed 4 of them, and stayed here all night, having marched this day 6 miles. Here we got Plantains enough, and a kind reception of the Indian that lived here all alone, except one Boy to wait on him.

The fifteenth day when we set out, the kind Indian and his Boy went with us in a Canoa, and set us over such places as we could not ford: and being past those great Rivers, he returned back again, having helped us at least 2 mile. We marched afterwards 5 mile, and came to large

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AN. 1681 Plantain walks, where we took up our quarters that night; we there fed plentifully on Plantains, both ripe and green, and had fair weather all the day and night. I think these were the largest Plantain-walks, and the biggest Plantains that ever I saw, but no house near them: We gathered what we pleased by our Guides orders.

The sixteenth day we marched 3 mile, and came to a large settlement, where we abode all day: Not a Man of us but wisht the Journey at an end; our Feet being blistered, and our Thighs stript with wading through so many Rivers; the way being almost continually through Rivers, or pathless Woods. In the afternoon five of us went to seek for game, and kill'd 3 Monkeys, which we drest for Supper. Here we first began to have fair weather, which continued with us till we came to the North Seas.

The eighteenth day we set out at 10 a Clock, and the Indians with 5 Canoes carried us a league up a River; and when we landed, the kind Indians went with us and carried our burthens. We marched 3 mile farther and then built our Hutts, having travelled from the last settlements 6 miles.

The nineteenth day our Guides lost their way, and we did not march above 2 miles.

The twentieth day by 12 a Clock we came to Cheapo River. The Rivers we crost hitherto run all into the South Seas; and this of Cheapo was the last we met with that run that way. Here an old man who came from the last settlements, distributed his burthen of Plantains amongst us, and taking his leave returned home. Afterward we forded the River, and marched to the foot of a very high Mountain, where we lay all night. This day we marched about 9 miles.

The 21st day some of the Indians returned back, and we marched up a very high Mountain; being on the top, we went some miles on a ridge, and steep on both sides; then descended a little, and came to a fine Spring, where we lay all night, having gone this day about 9 miles, the weather still very fair and clear.

ARRIVAL AT THE NORTH SEAS

The 22d day we marched over another very high Mountain, keeping on the ridge 5 miles. When we came to the North end, we, to our great comfort, saw the Sea; then we descended; and parted our selves into 3 Companies, and lay by the side of a River, which was the first we met that runs into the North Sea. AN.
1681

The 23d day we came through several large Plantain walks, and at 10 a Clock came to an Indian habitation, not far from the North Sea. Here we got Canoas to carry us down the River Conception to the Sea side; having gone this day about 7 miles. We found a great many Indians at the mouth of the River. They had settled themselves here for the benefit of Trade with the Privateers; and their Commodities were Yams, Potatoes, Plantains, Sugar, Canes, Fowls, and Eggs.

The Indians told us, that there had been a great many English and French ships here, which were all gone but one Barcolongo,¹ a French Privateer that lay at La Sounds Key or Island. This Island is about 3 leagues from the mouth of the River Conception,² and is one of the Samballoes, a range of Islands reaching for about 20 leagues, from point Samballas to Golden Island Eastward. These Islands or Keys, as we call them, were first made the Rendezvous of Privateers in the year 1679,³ being very convenient for careening, and had names given to some of them by the Captains of the Privateers: as this La Sounds Key⁴ particularly.

Thus we finished our Journey from the South Sea to the North in 23 days; in which time by my account we travelled 110 miles, crossing some very high Mountains;

¹ Barcolongo: an undecked long-boat, with two or three masts. They are generally rigged with lug or lateen sails. The foremast has a marked forward rake, and the greatest beam is well aft.

² To the west of the Coquera Point.

³ This is an error. Francis Drake made his rendezvous among them in 1572-3, while on his Nombre de Dios raid. John Oxenham hid his ship among them a year or two later. They were too "convenient" for people of that way of life, and they were probably tenanted throughout the first half of the seventeenth century.

⁴ La Sounds Key is not now to be identified. An untrustworthy chart of 1697 places it a little to the east of the Rio Concepcion. I am inclined to identify it with the present Cayo Piedras.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1681

but our common march was in the Valleys among deep and dangerous Rivers. At our first landing in this Country, we were told that the Indians were our Enemies; we knew the Rivers to be deep, the wet season to be coming in; yet, excepting those we left behind, we lost but one Man, who was drowned, as I said. Our first landing place on the South Coast was very disadvantageous, for we travelled at least fifty miles more than we need to have done, could we have gone up Cheapo River or Santa Maria River; for at either of these Places a Man may pass from Sea to Sea in 3 days time with ease. The Indians can do it in a day and a half, by which you may see how easy it is for a party of Men to travel over. I must confess the Indians did assist us very much, and I question whether ever we had got over without their assistance, because they brought us from time to time to their Plantations, where we always got Provision, which else we should have wanted. But if a party of 500, or 600 Men, or more, were minded to travel from the North to the South Seas, they may do it without asking leave of the Indians; tho' it be much better to be friends with them.

On the 24th of May, (having lain one night at the Rivers mouth) we all went on board the Privateer, who lay at La Sounds Key. It was a French Vessel, Captain Tristan Commander. The first thing we did was to get such things as we could to gratifie our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their hearts content. This we did by giving them Beads, Knives, Scissars, and Looking-glasses, which we bought of the Privateers Crew: and half a Dollar a Man from each of us; which we would have bestowed in Goods also, but could not get any, the Privateer having no more toys. They were so well satisfied with these, that they returned with joy to their friends; and were very kind to our Consorts whom we left behind; as Mr. Wafer¹ our Chyrurgeon and the

¹ Wafer remained among the Indians for several months, during which he received divine honours, and the promise of the hand of an Indian princess. He was at La Sounds Key when Dampier arrived there at the latter end of August 1681, after a cruise along the Main. The other four stragglers were there with him. When Wafer went aboard the privateer,

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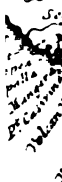


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Isles

ARRIVAL AT THE NORTH SEAS

est of them told us, when they came to us some months afterwards, as shall be said hereafter. AN.
1681

I might have given a further account of several things relating to this Country; the Inland parts of which are so little known to the Europeans. But I shall leave this Province to Mr. Wafer, who made a longer abode in it than I; and is better able to do it than any Man that I know, and is now preparing a particular Description of this Country for the Press.

After his long stay among the Indians, he was "painted as they were," the customary "red, yellow and blue, very bright and lovely." He was "all naked but only about the Waist," and had a "Nose-piece," of gold, hanging over his mouth. "'Twas the better part of an Hour ere one of the Crew, looking more narrowly upon me cry'd out *Here's a Doctor.*"

CHAP. III

The Author's cruising with the Privateers in the North Seas on the West India Coast. They go to the Isle of St. Andreas. Of the Cadars there. The Corn Islands, and their Inhabitants. Blue-fields River, and an account of the Manatee there, or Sea-Cow; with the manner how the Moskito Indians kill them, and Tortoise, &c. The Maha-tree. The Savages of Bocca-toro. He touches again at Point Samballas, and its Islands. The Groves of Sapotillas there, the Soldier Insect, and Manchaneel Tree. The River of Darien, and the Wild Indians near it; Monastery of Madre de Papa, Rio Grande, Santa Martha Town, and the high Mountain there; Rio la Hacha Town, Rancho Reys, and Pearl Fishery there; the Indian Inhabitants and Country. Dutch Isle of Querisao, &c. Count D'Estree's unfortunate Expedition thither. Isle of Ben Airy. Isle of Aves, the Booby and Man of War Bird: The Wreck of D'Estree's Fleet, and Captain Pain's Adventure here. Little Isle of Aves. The Isle Roca's, the Noddy and Tropic Bird, Mineral Water, Egg Birds; the Mangrove Trees, Black, red, and white. Isle of Tortuga, its Salt Ponds. Isle de Blanco; the Guano Animal, their Variety; and the best Sea Tortoise. Modern Alterations in the West Indies. The Coast of Caracas, its remarkable Land, and Product of the best Cacao Nuts. The Cacao described at large with the Husbandry of it. City of Caracas. La Guaira Fort and Haven. Town of Comana. Veragua, its famous best Spanish Tobacco. The rich Trade of the Coast of Caracas. Of the Sucking Fish, or Remora. The Author's Arrival in Virginia.

AN.
1681

THE Privateer on board which we went being now cleaned, and our Indian Guides thus satisfy'd and set ashore, we set sail in two days for Springer's Key,¹ another of the Samballoes Isles, and about

¹ Springer's Key lay a little to the NW. of La Sounds Key. Perhaps Cayo Ingles, perhaps Isla Puyadas.

PRIVATEERS IN THE NORTH SEAS

7 or 8 leagues from La Sound's Key. Here lay 8 sail of Privateers more, viz. AN.
1681

Capt. Coxon, ¹ 10 Guns, 100 Men.		
Capt. Payne, 10 Guns, 100 Men.		
Capt. Wright,	}	English Commanders and Englishmen.
a Barcolongo,		
	4 Guns, 40 Men.	
Capt. Williams, a small Barcolongo.		
Capt. Yankes, a Barcolongo, 4 Guns, about 60 Men, English, Dutch, and French; himself a Dutchman.		
Capt. Archemboe, 8 Guns, 40 Men.	}	French Commanders and Men.
Capt. Tucker, 6 Guns, 70 Men.		
Capt. Rose, a Barcolongo.		

An hour before we came to the Fleet, Captain Wright, who had been sent to Chagra² River, arrived at Springers Key, with a large Canoa or Pereago laden with Flower, which he took there. Some of the Prisoners belonging to the Periago, came from Panama not above 6 days before he took her, and told the news of our coming over land, and like-wise related the condition and strength of Panama, which was the main thing they enquired after; for Captain Wright was sent thither purposely to get a Prisoner that was able to inform them of the strength of that City, because these Privateers designed to join all their force, and by the assistance of the Indians, (who had promised to be their Guides) to march over land to Panama; and there is no other way of getting Prisoners for that purpose, but by absconding between Chagra and Portabell, because there are much Goods brought that way from Panama; especially when the Armado³ lyeth at Portabell. All the Commanders were aboard of Captain Wright when we came into

¹ Captain Coxon, it will be remembered, commanded a company of buccaneers in the march to Santa Maria. He took part in the battle of Perico, but did not distinguish himself in that engagement. In fact, "some sticked not to defame, or brand, him with the note of cowardice." Shortly after the engagement he returned to the North Sea with seventy buccaneers, among whom were "the best of the Doctors." Since his return (26th April 1680) he had been cruising off the Main.

² Chagra. The Chagres River, emptying into the North Sea a little to the west of Colon.

³ The galleons which conveyed the treasure from Porto Bello to Spain. Dampier tells of their periodical visits to the Isthmus in his seventh chapter.

--- LATER: PRICES

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7. THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, ss. I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said County.

² The *Journal of the American Medical Association* (1990) 263:1233-1234.

THE PRIVATEERS' INTELLIGENCE

And if they have had any former discourse of such places from other Prisoners, they compare one with the other; then examine again, and enquire if he or any of them are capable to be Guides to conduct a party of men thither: if not, where and how any Prisoner may be taken that may do it; and from thence they afterwards lay their Schemes to prosecute whatever design they take in hand.

AN.
1681

It was 7 or 8 days after before any resolution was taken, yet consultations were held every day. The French seemed very forward to go to any Town that the English could or would propose, because the Governour of Petit Guavos¹ (from whom the Privateers take Commissions) had recommended a Gentleman lately come from France to be General of the Expedition, and sent word by Captain Tucker, with whom this Gentleman came, that they should, if possible, make an attempt on some Town before he return'd again. The English, when they were in company with the French, seem'd to approve of what the French said, but never look'd on that General to be fit for the service in hand.

At length it was concluded to go to a Town,² the Name of which I have forgot; it lies a great way in the Country, but not such a tedious march as it would be from hence to Panama. Our way to it lay up Carpenter's River,³ which is about 60 leagues to the westward of Portabel. Our greatest obstruction in this design was our want of Boats: therefore it was concluded to go with all our Fleet to St. Andreas, a small uninhabited Island lying near the Isle of Providence,⁴ to the Westward of it, in 13 deg.

¹ Another name for Tortuga, a small island to the NW. of Hispaniola, or San Domingo.

² The early editions call the town Coretaga: "A Town called *Coretaga*, which Town lieth a great Way in the Country." Probably Cortago, in lat. 9.30 N., long. 86.20 W.

³ Carpenter's River, the Rio Rosentaxon, or Rio Pacuar in Costa Rica. It is less than sixty leagues from Portobello, but Dampier gives the distance to be traversed by boats hugging the shore.

⁴ Or Santa Katalina. It lies in lat. 13° 24' N., and about 220 miles from Carpenter's River. Morgan (afterwards Sir Henry) had designed to plant a buccaneer colony upon the island; but the death of his ally Mansvelt, and, later, the enforcement of the Treaty of America, compelled him to abandon the scheme. The island was generally called Old Providence to

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 15 Min. North Lat. and from Portabell N. N. W. about
1681 70 leagues; where we should be but a little way from
Carpenter's River. And besides, at this Island we might
build Canoa's, it being plentifully stored with large Cedars
for such a purpose; and for this reason the Jamaica-men
come hither frequently to build Sloops; Cedar being very
fit for building, and it being to be had here at free-cost;
beside other Wood. Jamaica is well stored with Cedars of
its own, chiefly among the Rocky Mountains: these also of
St. Andreas grow in stony ground, and are the largest that
ever I knew or heard of; the Bodies alone being ordinarily
40 or 50 foot long, many 60 or 70, and upwards, and of a
proportionable bigness. The Bermudas Isles are well stored
with them; so is Virginia, which is generally a sandy Soil.
I saw none in the East Indies, nor in the South Sea Coast,
except on the Isthmus as I came over it. We reckon the
Pereago's and Canoa's that are made of Cedar to be the
best of any; they are nothing but the Tree it self made
hollow Boatwise, with a flat bottom, and the Canoa
generally sharp at both ends, the Pereago at one only, with
the other end flat. But what is commonly said of Cedar,
that the Worm will not touch it, is a mistake, for I have
seen of it very much worm-eaten.

All things being thus concluded on, we sailed from
hence, directing our course towards St. Andreas. We kept
company the first day, but at night it blew a hard gale at
N. E. and some of our Ships bore away: the next day
others were forced to leave us, and the second night we
lost all our company. I was now belonging to Captain
Archembo, for all the rest of the Fleet were overmann'd:
Captain Archembo wanting Men, we that came out of the
South Seas must either sail with him, or remain among the
Indians. Indeed we found no Cause to dislike the Captain;
but his French Seamen were the saddest Creatures that
ever I was among; for tho' we had bad weather that re-
quir'd many Hands aloft, yet the biggest part of them

distinguish it from an island of the same name in the Bahama group.
St. Andreas lies in about lat. 12° 34' N., some 20 miles to the west of
Santa Katalina.

THE PRIVATEERS SEPARATE

never stirred out of their Hammocks, but to eat or ease themselves. We made a shift to find the Island the fourth day, where we met Captain Wright, who came thither the Day before, and had taken a Spanish Tartan,¹ wherein were 30 Men, all well armed: She had 4 Patereroes,² and some long Guns plac'd in the Swivel on the Gunnel. They fought an hour before they yielded. The News they related was, that they came from Cartagena in company of 11 Armadilloes (which are small Vessels of War) to seek for the Fleet of Privateers lying in the Sambaloes: That they parted from the Armadilloes 2 Days before: That they were ordered to search the Sambaloes for us, and if they did not find us, then they were ordered to go to Portabell, and lay there till they had farther intelligence of us; and he supposed these Armadilloes to be now there.

We that came over Land out of the South Seas being weary of living among the French, desired Captain Wright to fit up his Prize the Tartan, and make a Man of War of her for us, which he at first seemed to decline, because he was settled among the French in Hispaniola, and was very well beloved both by the Governour of Petit Guavos, and all the Gentry; and they would resent it ill, that Captain Wright, who had no occasion of Men, should be so unkind to Captain Archembo, as to seduce his Men from him; he being so meanly manned that he could hardly sail his Ship with his Frenchmen. We told him we would no longer remain with Captain Archembo, but would go ashore there, and build Canoas to transport our selves down to the Moskitoes, if he would not entertain us; for Privateers are not obliged to any Ship, but free to go ashore where they please, or to go into any other Ship that will entertain them, only paying for their Provision.

When Captain Wright saw our resolutions, he agreed with us on condition we should be under his command, as one Ships company, to which we unanimously consented.

¹ A tartan was a swift coasting craft rigged with a mast and bowsprit, on which were set a large lateen sail and a small jib. The proida, of the Mediterranean, is her modern equivalent.

² Patereroes were small, short, squat cannon, easily traversed. They threw bombs and carcasses.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1681

We staid here about 10 days, to see if any more of our Fleet would come to us; but there came no more of us to the Island but three, viz, Captain Wright, Captain Archembo, and Captain Tucker. Therefore we concluded the rest were bore away either for Bocca Toro,¹ or Bluefields River² on the Main; and we designed to seek them. We had fine weather while we lay here, only some Tornadoes, or Thunder-shores: But in this Isle of St. Andreas, there being neither Fish, Fowl, nor Deer, and it being therefore but an ordinary place for us, who had but little Provision, we sailed from hence again in quest of our scatter'd Fleet, directing our course for some Islands lying near the Main, called by the Privateers the Corn Islands;³ being in hopes to get Corn there. These Islands I take to be the same which are generally called in the Maps the Pearl Islands, lying about the Lat. of 12 D. 10 M. North. Here we arrived the next day, and went ashore on one of them, but found none of the Inhabitants; for here are but a few, poor, naked Indians that live here; who have been so often plundered by the Privateers that they have but little Provision; and when they see a Sail they hide themselves; otherwise Ships that come here would take them, and make Slaves of them; and I have seen some of them that have been Slaves. They are People of a mean Stature, yet strong Limbs; they are of a dark copper-colour, black Hair, full round Faces, small black Eyes, their Eye-brows hanging over their Eyes, low Foreheads, short thick Noses, not high, but flattish; full Lips, and short Chins. They have a fashion to cut holes in the Lips of the Boys when they are young, close to their Chin; which they keep

¹ Bocca Toro, or Boca del Toro, the modern Boca Toro, "an opening between two islands" (Provision and Colombo Islands) in lat. 9° 35' N., long. 84° 35' W. The turtle swarmed there, and they afforded good careenage. The buccaneers used to re-provision and to refit in this place.

² Blewfields River, in lat. 12.7' N., long. 86° 10' W. on the Mosquito shore in Nicaragua. It was named after an old buccaneer, who often visited it (from his base in Santa Katalina) for logwood.

³ The Corn Islands are two small fruitful islands between Cape de las Perlas and Cape Blewfields. They lie some forty miles to seaward of the Mosquito shore. The Pearl Islands are farther north, and nearer to the mainland.

THE INDIANS OF THE CORN ISLANDS

open with little Pegs till they are 14 or 15 years old; then they wear Beards in them, made of Turtle or Tortoise-shell, in the form you see in the Margin. The little notch at the upper end they put in through the Lip, where it remains between the Teeth and the Lip; the under part hangs down over their Chin. This they commonly wear all day, and when they sleep they take it out. They have likewise holes bored in their Ears, both Men and Women when young; and by continual stretching them with great Pegs, they grow to be as big as a mill'd five Shilling-piece. Herein they wear pieces of Wood, cut very round and smooth, so that their Ear seems to be all wood, with a little Skin about it. Another Ornament the Women use is about their

AN.
1681



Legs, which they are very curious in; for from the Infancy of the Girls their Mothers make fast a piece of Cotton Cloath about the small of their Leg, from the Ankle to the Calf, very hard; which makes them have a very full Calf: this the Women wear to their dying day. Both Men and Women go naked, only a Clout about their Wastes; yet they have but little Feet, though they go bare-foot. Finding no Provision here, we sailed toward Bluefield River, where we careened our Tartane; and there Captain Archembo and Captain Tucker left us, and went towards Boccotero.

This Blewfields River comes out between the Rivers of Nicaragua and Veragua. At its mouth is a fine sandy Bay, where Barks may clean: It is deep at its mouth, but a shole within; so that ships may not enter, yet Barks of 60 or 70 Tuns may. It had this name from Captain Blewfield, a famous Privateer living on Providence Island long before Jamaica¹ was taken. Which Island of Providence was settled by the English, and belonged to the Earls of Warwick.

¹ Jamaica was taken from the Spanish in the year 1655, by a squadron under Penn and Venables. The attacking force consisted in part of buccaners from Barbadoes.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1681

In this River we found a Canoa coming down the stream; and though we went with our Canoas to seek for Inhabitants, yet we found none, but saw in 2 or 3 places signs that Indians had made on the side of the River. The Canoa which we found was but meanly made for want of Tools, therefore we concluded these Indians have no commerce with the Spaniards, nor with other Indians that have.

While we lay here, our Moskito Men went in their Canoa, and struck us some Manatee, or Sea-Cow. Besides this Blewfields River, I have seen of the Manatee in the Bay of Campeachy, on the Coasts of Bocca del Drago,¹ and Bocco del Toro, in the River of Darien, and among the South Keys or little Islands of Cuba. I have heard of their being found on the North of Jamaica, a few, and in the Rivers of Surinam in great multitudes, which is a very low Land. I have seen of them also at Mindanea one of the Phillippine Islands; and on the Coast of New Holland. This Creature is about the bigness of a Horse, and 10 or 12 foot long. The mouth of it is much like the mouth of a Cow, having great thick Lips. The Eyes are no bigger than a small Pea, the Ears are only two small holes on each side of the Head. The Neck is short and thick, bigger than the Head. The biggest part of this Creature is at the Shoulders, where it hath two large Fins, one on each side of its Belly. Under each of these Fins the Female hath a small Dug to suckle her young. From the Shoulders towards the Tail it retains its bigness for about a foot, then groweth smaller and smaller to the very Tail, which is flat, and about 14 inches broad, and 20 inches long, and in the middle 4 or 5 inches thick, but about the edges of it not above 2 inches thick. From the Head to the Tail it is round and smooth without any Fin but those two before mentioned. I have heard that some have weighed above 1200 *l*. but I never saw any so large. The Manatee delights to live in brackish Water; and they are commonly in Creeks and Rivers near the Sea. 'Tis for this reason pos-

¹ Boca del Drago is the strait which separates Isla del Drago from Costa Rica. It is some ten miles from Boca del Toro.

THE MANATEE, OR SEA COW

AN.
1681

sibly they are not seen in the South Seas (that ever I could observe) where the Coast is generally a bold Shore, that is, high Land and deep Water close home by it, with a high Sea or great Surges; except in the Bay of Panama; yet even there is no Manatee. Whereas the West-Indies, being as it were, one great Bay composed of many smaller, are mostly low Land and shoal Water, and afford proper pasture (as I may say) for the Manatee. Sometimes we find them in salt Water, sometimes in fresh; but never far at Sea. And those that live in the Sea at such places where there is no River nor Creek fit for them to enter, yet do commonly come once or twice in 24 hours to the mouth of any fresh water River that is near their place of abode. They live on Grass 7 or 8 inches long, and of a narrow blade, which grows in the Sea in many places, especially among Islands near the Main. This Grass groweth likewise in Creeks, or in great Rivers near the sides of them, in such places where there is but little tide or current. They never come ashore, nor into shallower water than where they can swim. Their Flesh is white, both the fat and the lean, and extraordinary sweet wholesome meat. The tail of a young Cow is most esteem'd; but if old both head and tail are very tough. A Calf that sucks is the most delicate meat; Privateers commonly roast them; as they do also great pieces cut out of the Bellies of the old ones.

The Skin of the Manatee is of great use to Privateers, for they cut them into straps, which they make fast on the sides of their Canoes through which they put their Oars in rowing, instead of tholes or pegs. The Skin of the Bull, or of the Back of the Cow is too thick for this use; but of it they make Horse-whips, cutting them 2 or 3 foot long; at the handle they leave the full substance of the Skin, and from thence cut it away tapering, but very even and square all the four sides. While the Thongs are green they twist them, and hang them to dry: which in a weeks time become as hard as wood. The Moskito-men have always a small Canoe for their use to strike Fish, Tortoise, or Manatee, which they keep usually to themselves, and very neat and clean. They use no Oars but

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Paddles, the broad part of which doth not go tapering
1681 towards the staff, pole or handle of it, as in the Oar; nor do they use it in the same manner, by laying it on the side of the Vessel; but hold it perpendicularly, griping the staff hard with both hands, and putting back the Water by main strength, and very quick strokes. One of the Moskitoes (for there go but two in a Canoa) sits in the stern, the other kneels down in the head, and both paddle till they come to the place where they expect their game. Then they lye still or paddle very softly, looking well about them, and he that is in the head of the Canoa lays down his paddle, and stands up with his striking staff in his hand. This staff is about 8 foot long, almost as big as a mans Arm, at the great end, in which there is a hole to place his Harpoon in. At the other end of his staff there is a piece of light wood called Bobwood, with a hole in it, through which the small end of the staff comes; and on this piece of Bobwood, there is a line of 10 or 12 fathom wound neatly about, and the end of the line made fast to it. The other end of the line is made fast to the Harpoon, which is at the great end of the staff, and the Moskito-man keeps about a fathom of it loose in his hand. When he strikes, the Harpoon presently comes out of the staff, and as the Manatee¹ swims away, the Line runs off from the bob; and altho' at first both staff and bob may be carried under water, yet as the line runs off it will rise again. Then the Moskito-men paddle with all their might to get hold of the bob again, and spend usually a quarter of an hour before they get it. When the Manatee begins to be tired, it lieth still, and then the Moskito-men paddle to the bob and take it up, and begin to hale in the line. When the Manatee feels them he swims away again, with the Canoa after him; then he that steers must be nimble to turn the head of the Canoa that way that his Consort points, who being in the head of the Canoa, and holding the line, both sees and feels which way the Manatee is swimming. Thus the Canoa is towed with a violent

¹ The Manatee : *M. australis*. The name manatee, or manati, refers to the peculiarly human way in which the creature uses his fore limbs, or flippers.

THE MANATEE, OR SEA COW

motion, till the Manatee's strength decays. Then they gather in the line, which they are often forced to let all go to the very end. At length when the Creature's strength is spent, they hale it up to the Canoa's side, and knock it on the Head, and tow it to the nearest shore, where they make it fast, and seek for another; which having taken, they go on shore with it, to put it into their Canoa: For it is so heavy that they cannot lift it in, but they hale it up in shole water, as near the shore as they can, and then overset the Canoa, laying one side close to the Manatee. Then they roll it in, which brings the Canoa upright again, and when they have heav'd out the water, they fasten a line to the other Manatee that lieth afloat, and tow it after them. I have known two Moskito-men for a week every day bring aboard 2 Manatee in this manner; the least of which hath not weighed less than 600 pound, and that in a very small Canoa, that 3 English-men would scarce adventure to go in. When they strike a Cow that hath a young one, they seldom miss the Calf, for she commonly takes her young under one of her Fins. But if the Calf is so big that she cannot carry it, or so frightened that she only minds to save her own life, yet the young never leaves her till the Moskito-men have an opportunity to strike her.

AN.
1681

The manner of striking Manatee and Tortoise is much the same; only when they seek for Manatee they paddle so gently, that they make no noise, and never touch the side of the Canoa with their paddle; because it is a Creature that hears very well. But they are not so nice when they seek for Tortoise, whose Eyes are better than his Ears. They strike the Tortoise with a square sharp Iron Peg, the other with a Harpoon. The Moskito-men make their own striking Instruments, as Harpoons, Fish-hooks, and Tortoise-Irons or Pegs. These Pegs, or Tortoise-Irons are made 4 square, sharp at one end, and not much above an inch in length, of such a figure as you see in the Margin. The small spike



CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. at the broad end hath a line fasten'd to it, and goes also
1681 into a hole at the end of the Striking staff; which when the Tortoise is struck flies off, the Iron and the end of the line fastned to it, going quite within the Shell, where it is so buried that the Tortoise cannot possibly escape.

They make their Lines both for Fishing and Striking with the bark of Maho; which is a sort of Tree or Shrub that grows plentifully all over the West Indies, and whose Bark is made up of strings, or threads, very strong. You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads, as you have occasion. 'Tis fit for any manner of Cordage; and Privateers often make their Rigging of it. So much by way of digression.

When we had clean'd our Tartane we sailed from hence, bound for Boca-toro, which is an opening between 2 Islands about 10 Deg. 10 Min. North Lat. between the Rivers of Verague and Chagre. Here we met with Captain Yanky, who told us that there had been a Fleet of Spanish Armadilloes to seek us: That Captain Tristian having fallen to Leeward,¹ was coming to Boca-toro, and fell in amongst them, supposing them to be our Fleet: That they fired and chased him, but he rowed and towed, and they supposed he got away: That Capt. Pain was likewise chased by them and Capt. Williams; and that they had not seen them since; That they lay within the Islands: That the Spaniards never came in to him; and that Captain Coxon was in at the Careening place.

This Boca-toro is a place that the Privateers use to resort to, as much as any place on all the Coast, because here is plenty of green Tortoise, and a good Careening place. The Indians here have no commerce with the Spaniards; but are very barbarous, and will not be dealt with. They have destroyed many Privateers, as they did not long after this some of Captain Pain's men; who having built a Tent ashore to put his goods in while he Careened his Ship, and some men lying there with their

¹ To the eastward, in this instance.

POINT SAMBALLAS, AND ITS ISLANDS

Arms, in the night the Indians crept softly into the Tent, and cut off the Heads of 3 or 4 men, and made their escape; nor was this the first time they had served the Privateers so. There grow on this Coast Vinelloes¹ in great quantity, with which Chocolate is perfumed. These I shall describe elsewhere.

AN.
1681

Our Fleet being thus scattered, there were now no hopes of getting together again; therefore every one did what they thought most conducing to obtain their ends. Captain Wright, with whom I now was, was resolved to cruise on the Coast of Cartagene; and it being now almost the Westerly wind season,² we sailed from hence, and Captain Yanky with us; and we consorted, because Captain Yanky had no commission, and was afraid the French would take away his Bark. We past by Scuda,³ a small Island (where 'tis said Sir Francis Drake's bowels were bury'd) and came to a small River to Westward of Chagre; where we took two new Canoas, and carry'd them with us into the Sambaloos. We had the Wind at West, with much Rain; which brought us to Point-Samballas. Here Captain Wright and Captain Yanky left us in the Tartane, to fix the Canoas, while they went on the Coast of Cartagene to seek for provision. We cruised in among the Islands, and kept our Moskito-men, or strikers, out, who brought aboard some half-grown Tortoise; and some of us went ashore every day to hunt for what we could find in the Woods: Sometimes we got Peccary, Warree, or Deer; at other times we light on a drove of large fat Monkeys, or Quames,⁴ Corrosoes,⁵ (each a large sort of Fowl) Pidgeons, Parrots, or Turtle-doves. We liv'd very

¹ Vanilla.

² See the Discourse of Winds, chap. iii.

³ Or Scuda, a small island near the entrance to Portobello harbour. Drake died of dysentery in Portobello harbour. His body was buried at sea inside the harbour, but there is a widely spread belief that his heart was buried in the island. The island is sometimes called El Draque, or Drake's Island. It was certainly associated with him. Charles Fitz-Geffery, the author of the poetical panegyric upon Drake, first published in 1599, only three years after the death of Drake, alludes to it in his poem.

⁴ Quam, a fruit-eating bird, with dun-coloured wings and stumpy tail. A guan.

⁵ Curassow, a sort of wild turkey.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. well on what we got, not staying long in one place; but
1681 sometimes we would go on the Islands, where there grow
great Groves of Sapadillies, which is a sort of Fruit much
like a Pear, but more juicy; and under those Trees we
found plenty of Soldiers,¹ a little kind of Animals that live
in Shells and have two great Claws like a Crab, and are
good food. One time our men found a great many large
ones, and being sharp-set had them drest, but most of them
were very sick afterwards, being poisoned by them: For on
this Island were many Manchaneel² Trees, whose Fruit is
like a small Crab, and smells very well, but they are not
wholesome; and we commonly take care of meddling with
any Animals that eat them. And this we take for a
general rule,³ when we find any Fruits that we have not
seen before, if we see them peck'd by Birds, we may freely
eat, but if we see no such sign, we let them alone; for of
this fruit no Birds will taste. Many of these Islands have
of these Manchaneel-Trees growing on them.

Thus cruising in among these Islands, at length we
came again to La Sound's Key; and the day before having
met with a Jamaica Sloop that was come over on the Coast
to trade, she went with us. It was in the evening when we
came to an Anchor, and the next morning we fired two
Guns for the Indians that lived on the Main to come
aboard; for by this time we concluded we should hear
from our five men, that we left in the heart of the Country
among the Indians, this being about the latter end of
August, and it was the beginning of May when we parted
from them. According to our expectation the Indians
came aboard, and brought our friends with them: Mr.
Wafer wore a Clout about him, and was painted like an
Indian; and he was some time aboard before I knew him.
One of them, named Richard Cobson, dyed within 3 or 4
day's after, and was bury'd on La Sound's Key.

After this we went to other Keys, to the Eastward of
these, to meet Captain Wright and Captain Yanky, who

¹ Soldier crabs, so called "because of the colour," which is reddish.

² Mançanilla. It has a fruit like a yellow-green crab apple.

³ Wafer and Sir Richard Hawkins lay down similar rules.¹

WILD INDIANS

met with a Fleet of Pereagoes laden with Indian Corn, Hog, and Fowls, going to Cartagene; being convoyed by a small Armadilly¹ of 2 Guns and 6 Patereroes. Her they chased ashore, and most of the Pereagoes; but they got two of them off, and brought them away.

AN.
1681

Here Captain Wright's and Captain Yanky's Barks were clean'd; and we stock'd our selves with Corn, and then went towards the Coast of Cartagene. In our way thither we passed by the River of Darien;² which is very broad at the mouth, but not above six foot water on a Spring-tide; For the Tide riseth but little here. Captain Coxon, about 6 months before we came out of the South Seas, went up this River with a party of Men: Every Man carry'd a small strong Bag to put his Gold in; expecting great Riches there, tho' they got little or none. They rowed up about 100 leagues before they came to any settlement, and then found some Spaniards, who lived there to truck with the Indians for Gold; there being Gold Scales in every house. The Spaniards admired how they came so far from the mouth of the River, because there are a sort of Indians living between that place and the Sea, who are very dreadful to the Spaniards, and will not have any commerce with them, nor with any white people. They use Trunks about 8 foot long, out of which they blow poysoned Darts; and are so silent in their attacks on their Enemies, and retreat so nimbly again, that the Spaniards can never find them. Their Darts are made of Macaw-wood, being about the bigness and length of a Knitting-needle; one end is wound about with Cotton, the other end is extraordinary sharp and small; and is jagged with notches like a Harpoon: So that whatever it strikes into, it immediately breaks off, by the weight of the biggest end; which it is not of strength to bear, (it being made so slender for that purpose) and is very difficult to be got out again, by reason of those notches. These Indians have always War with our Darien friendly Indians, and live on both sides this great River 50 or 60

¹ A small coast cruiser, such as the tartan. See Ringrose.

² The Gulf of Darien.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. leagues from the Sea, but not near the mouth of the River.
1681 There are abundance of Manatee in this River, and some Creeks belonging to it. This relation I had from several Men who accompany'd Captain Coxon in that discovery; and from Mr. Cook in particular, who was with them, and is a very intelligent person: He is now chief Mate of a Ship bound to Guinea. To return therefore to the prosecution of our Voyage; meeting with nothing of note, we passed by Cartagene; which is a City so well known, that I shall say nothing of it. We sailed by in sight of it, for it lies open to the Sea: and had a fair view of Madre de Popa, or Nuestra Sennora de Popa, a Monastery of the Virgin Mary's, standing on the top of a very steep hill just behind Cartagene.¹ It is a place of incredible wealth, by reason of the offerings made here continually; and for this reason often in danger of being visited by the Privateers, did not the neighbourhood of Cartagene, keep them in awe. 'Tis in short, the very Loretto of the West Indies: It hath innumerable Miracles related of it. Any misfortune that befalls the Privateers is attributed to this Lady's doing; and the Spaniards report that she was abroad that night the *Oxford*² Man of War was blown up at the Isle of Vacca³ near Hispaniola, and that she came home all wet; as, belike, she often returns with her Cloaths dirty and torn with passing thro' Woods, and bad ways, when she has been out upon any expedition; deserving doubtless a new suit for such eminent pieces of service.

From hence we passed on to the Rio Grande,⁴ where we took up fresh Water at Sea, a league off the mouth of

¹ Cartagena (in the present Republic of Colombia) was the most important Spanish city on the northern coast. It is situated to the eastward of a capacious double harbour, or lagoon, in lat. 10° 25' N., long. 75.34' W. Drake sacked the town in 1585, in his Indies Voyage; but the buccaneers never attempted it. The monastery of which Dampier speaks was ransomed by the Spaniards at the time of Drake's raid.

² The *Oxford* man-of-war was blown up between December 17, 1668, and January 14, 1669. She was a 34-gun frigate (manned by 160 men) bound upon a cruise off Cartagena. Exquemeling has distorted the story of her loss.

³ The Isle of Vacca, or La Vache, lies a few miles to the eastward of Cape Gravios, in the Tiburon Peninsula, Hayti.

⁴ The Magdalena.

SANTA-MARTHA—ITS HIGH LAND

that River. From thence we sailed Eastward, passing by St. Martha, a large Town, and good harbour, belonging to the Spaniards: yet hath it within these few years been twice¹ taken by the Privateers. It stands close upon the Sea, and the Hill² within land is a very large one, towering up a great height from a vast body of Land. I am of opinion that it is higher than the Pike of Tenariff; others also that have seen both think the same; tho' its bigness makes its height less sensible. I have seen it in passing by, 30 leagues off at Sea; others, as they told me, above 60: and several have told me, that they have seen at once, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and the high Land of Santa Martha; and yet the nearest of these two places is distant from it 120 leagues; and Jamaica, which is farthest off, is accounted near 150 leagues; and I question whether any Land on either of those two Islands may be seen 50 leagues. It's head is generally hid in the Clouds; but in clear weather, when the top appears, it looks white; supposed to be covered with Snow. St. Martha lieth in the Lat. of 12 Deg. North.

AN.
1681

Being advanced 5 or 6 leagues to the Eastward of Santa Martha, we left our Ships at Anchor, and return'd back in our Canoa's to the River Grande; entring it by a mouth³ of it that disembogues it self near Santa Martha: purposing to attempt some Towns that lye a pretty way up that River.⁴ But this design meeting with discouragements,⁵ we return'd to our ships, and set sail to Rio la Hacha.⁶ This hath been a strong Spanish Town, and is well built; but being often taken by the Privateers, the Spaniards deserted it some time before our arrival. It lieth to the Westward of a River; and right against the

¹ By Admiral Goodlud in 1655; by John Coxon in 1677.

² The Sierra Nevada. The peak is 16,700 feet high. "The Pike of Tenariff" is about 12,000 feet.

³ Some thirty miles to the SSW. of the town.

⁴ Drake made the same attempt in 1572.

⁵ Mosquitoes and currents.

⁶ Rio de la Hacha, or the Hatch, so called because the Spaniards who first settled there gave an Indian an axe to induce him to show them a spring. Rio de la Hacha was taken by John Hawkins in 1568. Sir Francis Drake, who had some grudge against the town (it is not known why) destroyed it in 1595, a few weeks before his death. Some buccaneers of Morgan's fleet sacked it in 1670.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1681

Town is a good Road for Ships, the bottom clean and sandy. The Jamaica Sloops used often to come over to trade here: and I am inform'd that the Spaniards have again settled themselves in it, and made it very strong. We enter'd the Fort, and brought two small guns aboard. From thence we went to the Rancheries,¹ one or two small Indian Villages, where the Spaniards keep two Barks to fish for Pearl. The Pearl-banks lye about 4 or 5 leagues off from the shore, as I have been told; thither the Fishing-Barks go and anchor; then the Divers go down to the bottom, and fill a Basket (which is let down before) with Oysters; and when they come up, others go down, two at a time; this they do till the Bark is full, and then go ashore, where the old men, women and children of the Indians open the Oysters, there being a Spanish Overseer to look after the Pearl. Yet these Indians do very often secure the best Pearl for themselves, as many Jamaica-men can testifie who daily trade with them. The meat they string up, and hang it a drying. At this place we went ashore, where we found one of the Barks, and saw great heaps of Oyster-shells, but the people all fled: Yet in another place, between this and Rio La Hacha, we took some of the Indians, who seem to be a stubborn sort of people: They are long visaged, black hair, their noses somewhat rising in the middle, and of a stern look. The Spaniards report them to be a very numerous Nation; and that they will not subject themselves to their yoaik. Yet they have Spanish Priests among them; and by trading have brought them to be somewhat sociable; but cannot keep a severe hand over them. The Land is but barren, it being of a light sand near the Sea; and most Savannah, or Champian; and the grass but thin and course, yet they feed plenty of Cattle. Every man knoweth his own, and looketh after them; but the Land is in common, except only their Houses or small Plantations where they live, which every man maintains with some fence about it. They may remove from one place to another as they please,

¹ The Rancheries were also famous places for grain.

CRUISING IN THE WEST INDIES

no man having right to any Land but what he possesseth. AN.
This part of the Country is not so subject to Rain as to the 1681
Westward of Santa Martha; yet here are Tornadoes, or
Thunder-showers; but neither so violent as on the Coast
of Portabell, nor so frequent. The Westerly winds in the
Westerly wind season blow here, tho' not so strong nor
lasting as on the Coasts of Cartagene and Portabell.

When we had spent some time here, we return'd again
towards the Coast of Cartagene; and being between Rio
Grande and that place, we met with Westerly winds, which
kept us still to the Eastward of Cartagene 3 or 4 days;
and then in the morning we descried a sail off at Sea, and
we chased her at noon: Captain Wright, who sailed best,
came up with her, and engaged her; and in half an hour
after Captain Yanky, who sailed better than the Tartan (the
Vessel that I was in) came up with her likewise, and laid
her aboard, then Captain Wright also; and they took her
before we came up. They lost 2 or 3 men, and had 7 or 8
wounded. The Prize was a ship of 12 Guns and 40 men,
who had all good small Arms: She was laden with Sugar
and Tobacco, and had 8 or 10 Tuns of Marmalett on
board: She came from Saint Jago on Cuba, and was bound
to Cartagene.

We went back with her to Rio Grande, to fix our rigging
which was shattered in the Fight, and to consider what to
do with her; for these were commodities of little use to
us, and not worth going into a Port with. At the Rio
Grande Captain Wright demanded the Prize as his due
by virtue of his Commission: Captain Yanky said it
was his due by the Law of Privateers. Indeed Captain
Wright had the most right to her, having by his Commis-
sion protected Captain Yanky from the French, who would
have turned him out because he had no Commission; and
he likewise began to engage her first. But the Company
were all afraid that Captain Wright would presently carry
her into a Port; therefore most of Captain Wright's men
stuck to Captain Yanky, and Captain Wright losing his
Prize burned his own Bark, and had Captain Yanky's, it
being bigger than his own; the Tartan was sold to a

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Jamaica Trader, and Captain Yanky commanded the Prize
1681 Ship. We went again from hence to Rio la Hacha, and set the Prisoners ashore; and it being now the beginning of November, we concluded to go to Quersiao¹ to sell our Sugar, if favoured by westerly Winds, which were now come in. We sailed from thence, having fair weather and Winds to our mind, which brought us to Quersiao, a Dutch Island. Captain Wright went ashore to the Governor, and offered him the Sale of the Sugar: But the Governour, told him he had a great Trade with the Spaniards, therefore he could not admit us in there; but if we would go to St. Thomas,² which is an Island, and free Port, belonging to the Danes, and a Sanctuary for Privateers, he would send a Sloop with such goods as we wanted, and Money to buy the Sugar, which he would take at a certain rate; but it was not agreed to.

Quersiao is the only Island of importance that the Dutch have in the West Indies. It is about 5 leagues in length, and may be 9 or 10 in circumference: the Northermost point is laid down in North lat. 12 d. 40 m. and it is about 7 or 8 leagues from the Main, near Cape Roman. On the South side of the East end is a good harbour, call'd Santa Barbara; but the chiefest harbour, is about 3 leagues from the S. E. end, on the South side of it where the Dutch have a very good Town,³ and a very strong Fort. Ships bound in thither must be sure to keep close to the Harbour's mouth, and have a Hasar,⁴ or Rope ready to send one end ashore to the Fort: for there is no Anchoring at the entrance of the Harbour, and the Currant always sets to the Westward. But being got in, it is a very secure port for Ships, either to Careen, or lye safe. At the East end are two hills, one of them is much higher than the other, and steepest towards the North side. The rest of the Island is indifferent level; where of late some rich Men have made Sugar works; which formerly was all

¹ Curaçao, or Curazao, in lat. 12° 21' N., long. 69° 10' W.

² St. Thomas, in the Virgin group. It would have been too far out of the way for the buccaneers.

³ Willemstad.

⁴ Hawser.

ISLE OF QUERISAO

pasture for Cattle: there are also some small Plantations of Potatoes and Yams, and they have still a great many Cattle on the Island; but it is not so much esteemed for its produce, as for its situation for the Trade with the Spaniard. Formerly the Harbour was never without Ships from Cartagene and Portabell, that did use to buy of the Dutch here 1000 or 1500 Negroes at once, besides great quantities of European Commodities; but of late that Trade is fallen into the hands of the English at Jamaica: yet still the Dutch have a vast Trade over all the West Indies, sending from Holland Ships of good force laden with European goods, whereby they make very profitable returns. The Dutch have two other Islands here, but of little moment in comparison of Querisao; the one lieth 7 or 8 leagues to the Westward of Querisao, called Aruba;¹ the other 9 or 10 leagues to the Eastward of it, called Bon-Airy.² From these Islands the Dutch fetch in Sloops Provision for Querisao, to maintain their Garrison and Negroes. I was never at Aruba, therefore cannot say any thing of it as to my own knowledge; but by report it is much like Bon-Airy, which I shall describe, only not so big. Between Querisao and Bon-Airy is a small Island called Little Querisao, it is not above a league from Great Querisao. The King of France has long had an eye on Querisao, and made some attempts to take it,³ but never yet succeeded. I have heard that about 23 or 24 years since the Governor had sold it to the French, but dy'd a small time before the Fleet came to demand it, and by his death that design failed. Afterwards, in the year 1678, the Count D' Estre,⁴ who a year before had taken the Isle of Tobago from the Dutch, was sent hither also with a Squadron of stout Ships, very well mann'd, and fitted with Bombs and Carcasses;⁵ intending to take it by storm.

¹ Oruba.

² Buen Ayre.

³ In 1673. The expedition was wrecked on Desecheo Island, near Puerto Rico.

⁴ Or d'Estrées. His squadron consisted of 18 ships of war, and two buccaneer ships. Many buccaneers embarked in the men-of-war; so that there must have been at least four thousand men engaged in the expedition.

⁵ A carcass was an iron shell filled with inflammables.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1681 This Fleet first came to Martinico; where, while they stay'd, orders were sent to Petit Guaves, for all Privateers to repair thither, and assist the Count in his design. There were but two Privateers Ships that went thither to him, which were mann'd partly with French, partly with Englishmen. These set out with the Count; but in their way to Querisao, the whole Fleet was lost on a Riff or Ridge of Rocks, that runs off from the Isle of Aves;¹ not above two Ships escaping, one of which was one of the Privateers; and so that design perished.

Wherefore not driving a Bargain for our Sugar with the Governour of Querisao, we went from thence to Bon-Airy, another Dutch Island, where we met a Dutch Sloop come from Europe, laden with Irish Beef; which we bought in exchange for some of our Sugar.

Bon-Airy is the Eastermost of the Dutch Islands, and is the largest of the three, tho' not the most considerable. The middle of the Island is laid down in Lat. 12 d. 16 m. It is about 20 leagues from the Main, and 9 or 10 from Querisao, and is accounted 16 or 17 leagues round. The road is on the S. W. side, near the middle of the Island; where there is a pretty deep Bay runs in. Ships that come from the Eastward luff up close to the Eastern shore: and let go their Anchor in 60 fathom water, within half a Cables length² of the shore. But at the same time they must be ready with a Boat to carry a Hasar or Rope, and make it fast ashore; otherwise, when the Land-wind comes in the night, the Ship would drive off to Sea again; for the Ground is so steep, that no Anchor can hold if once it starts. About half a mile to the Westward of this Anchoring place there is a small low Island, and a Channel between it and the main Island.

The Houses are about half a mile within Land, right in the Road: There is a Governour lives here, a Deputy to the Governour of Querisao, and 7 or 8 Soldiers, with 5 or 6 Families of Indians. There is no Fort; and the Soldiers in peaceable times have little to do but to eat and sleep, for

¹ In lat. 11° 59' N., long. 67° 40' W.

² Or one hundred yards.

BOOBY AND MAN-OF-WAR BIRDS

they never watch, but in time of War. The Indians are Husband-men, and plant Maiz and Guinea Corn, and some Yams, and Potatoes: But their chiefest business is about Cattle; for this Island is plentifully stocked with Goats: and they send great quantities every year in Salt to Querisao. There are some Horses, and Bulls and Cows; but I never saw any Sheep, tho' I have been all over the Island. The South side is plain low Land, and there are several sorts of Trees, but none very large. There is a small Spring of Water by the Houses, which serves the Inhabitants, tho' it is blackish. At the West end of the Island there is a good Spring of fresh Water, and 3 or 4 Indian Families live there, but no Water nor Houses at any other place. On the South side near the East end, is a good Salt-pond, where Dutch Sloops come for Salt.

AN.
1681

From Bon Airy we went to the Isle of Aves, or Birds; so called from its great plenty of Birds, as Men-of-War¹ and Boobies;² but especially Boobies. The Booby is a Water-fowl, somewhat less than a Hen, of a light greyish colour. I observed the Boobies of this Island to be whiter than others. This Bird hath a strong Bill, longer and bigger than a Crows, and broader at the end: her feet are flat like a Ducks feet. It is a very simple Creature, and will hardly go out of a Man's way. In other places they build their Nests on the Ground, but here they build on Trees; which I never saw any where else; tho' I have seen of them in a great many places. Their Flesh is black and eats fishy, but are often eaten by the Privateers. Their numbers have been much lessened by the French Fleet,³ which was lost here, as I shall give an account.

The Man-of-War (as it is called by the English) is about the bigness of a Kite, and in shape like it, but black; and the neck is red. It lives on Fish, yet never lights on the Water, but soars aloft like a Kite, and when it sees its prey, it flies down head foremost to the Waters edge, very swiftly

¹ Man-of-War bird: the frigate pelican, or *Pelecanus Aquilus*. A predatory bird of great strength and swiftness.

² Boobies: *Sula fusca*. It is, as Dampier says, "a very simple Creature."

³ Under Count d'Estrées, in 1678.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1682

takes its prey out of the Sea with its Bill, and immediately mounts again as swiftly ; and never touching the Water with his Bill. His Wings are very long, his Feet are like other Land fowl, and he builds on Trees, where he finds any; but where they are wanting, on the Ground.

This Island Aves lies about 8 or 9 leagues to the Eastward of the Island Bon-Airy, about 14 or 15 leagues from the Main, and about the lat. of 11 d. 45 m. North. It is but small, not above 4 mile in length, and towards the East end not half a mile broad. On the North side it is low Land, commonly overflown with the Tide ; but on the South side there is a great Rocky Bank of Coral thrown up by the Sea. The West End is, for near a mile space, plain even Savannah Land, without any Trees. There are 2 or 3 Wells dug by Privateers, who often frequent this Island, because there is a good Harbour about the middle of it on the North side, where they may conveniently careen. The Riff, or Bank of Rocks, on which the French Fleet was lost, as I mentioned above, runs along from the East end to the Northward about 3 mile, then trends away to the Westward, making as it were a Half-Moon. This Riff breaks off all the Sea, and there is good Riding in even sandy ground to the Westward of it. There are 2 or 3 small low sandy Keys, or Islands, within this Riff, about 3 miles from the main Island. The Count d'Estree lost his Fleet here in this manner. Coming from the Eastward, he fell in on the back of the Riff, and fired guns to give warning to the rest of his Fleet : But they supposing their Admiral was engaged with Enemies, hoisted up their Topsails, and crouded all the Sails they could make, and ran full sail ashore after him ; all within half a mile of each other. For his light being in the Main-Top was an unhappy Beacon for them to follow ; and there escaped but one Kings-Ship, and one Privateer. The Ships continued whole all day, and the Men had time enough, most of them, to get ashore, yet many perished in the Wreck :¹ and many of those that got safe on the Island, for want of being accustomed to such hard-

¹ About 300 were drowned.

PAIN'S ADVENTURE

ships, died like rotten Sheep. But the Privateers who had been used to such accidents lived merrily, from whom I had this relation: and they told me, that if they had gone to Jamaica with 30 *l.* a Man in their Pockets, they could not have enjoyed themselves more: For they kept in a Gang by themselves, and watched when the Ships broke, to get the Goods that came from them; and though much was staved against the Rocks, yet abundance of Wine and Brandy floated over the Riff, where the Privateers waited to take it up. They lived here about 3 weeks, waiting an opportunity to transport themselves back again to Hispaniola; in all which time they were never without 2 or 3 Hogsheads of Wine and Brandy in their Tents, and Barrels of Beef and Pork; which they could live on without Bread well enough, tho' the new-comers out of France could not. There were about Forty Frenchmen on board in one of the Ships where there was good store of Liquor, till the after part of her broke away and floated over the Riff, and was carry'd away to Sea, with all the Men drinking and singing, who being in drink, did not mind the danger, but were never heard of afterwards.

In a short time after this great Shipwrack, Captain Pain,¹ Commander of a Privateer of 6 Guns, had a pleasant accident befel him at this Island. He came hither to careen, intending to fit himself very well; for here lay driven on the Island, Masts, Yards, Timbers, and many things that he wanted, therefore he haled into the Harbour, close to the Island, and unrigg'd his Ship. Before he had done, a Dutch Ship of 20 Guns, was sent from Querisao to take up the Guns that were lost on the Riff: But seeing a Ship in the Harbour, and knowing her to be a French Privateer, they thought to take her first, and came within a mile of her, and began to fire at her, intending to warp in the next day, for it is very narrow going in. Capt. Pain got ashore some of his Guns, and did what he could to resist them; tho' he did in a manner conclude he must

¹ This was the Captain Payne mentioned earlier as being one of a squadron at Springer's Key, at the end of May, 1681. He was then in command of a ship of 10 guns and 100 men.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1682 be taken. But while his Men were thus busied, he spy'd a Dutch Sloop turning to get into the Road, and saw her at the evening Anchor at the West end of the Island. This gave him some hope of making his escape; which he did, by sending two Canoas in the night aboard the Sloop, who took her, and got considerable purchase in her; and he went away in her, making a good Reprizal, and leaving his own empty Ship to the Dutch Man of War.

There is another Island to the Eastward of the Isle of Aves about 4 leagues, called by Privateers the little Isle of Aves, which is over-grown with Mangrove Trees. I have seen it, but was never on it. There are no Inhabitants, that I could learn, on either of these Islands, but Boobies and a few other Birds.

While we were at the Isle of Aves, we careen'd Capt. Wright's Bark, and scrubb'd the Sugar-prize, and got 2 Guns out of the Wrecks; continuing here till the beginning of Feb. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$.

We went from hence to the Isles Roca's¹ to careen the Sugar-prize, which the Isle of Aves was not a place so convenient for. Accordingly we haled close to one of the small Islands, and Got our Guns ashore the first thing we did, and built a Breast-work on the Point, and planted all our guns there, to hinder an Enemy from coming to us while we lay on the Careen: Then we made a House, and cover'd it with our Sails, to put our Goods and Provisions in. While we lay here, a French Man of War of 36 Guns, came thro' the Keys, or little Islands; to whom we sold about 10 Tun of Sugar. I was aboard twice or thrice, and very kindly welcomed both by the Captain and his Lieutenant, who was a Cavalier of Malta; and they both offered me great Encouragement in France, if I would go with them; but I ever designed to continue with those of my own Nation.

The Islands Roca's are a parcel of small uninhabited Islands, lying about the lat. of 11 deg. 40 min. about 15 or 16 leagues from the Main, and about 20 leagues

¹ Los Roques, a few miles to the east of the Isles of Aves.

THE NODDY AND TROPICK-BIRDS

AN.
1682

N. W. by W. from Tortuga,¹ and 6 or 7 leagues to the Westward of Orchilla,² another Island lying about the same distance from the Main; which Island I have seen, but was never at it. Roca's stretch themselves East and West about 5 leagues, and their breadth about 3 leagues. The Northernmost of these Islands is the most remarkable by reason of a high white rocky Hill at the west end of it, which may be seen a great way; and on it there are abundance of Tropic Birds,³ Men-of-War, Booby and Noddies,⁴ which breed there. The Booby and Man-of-War, I have describ'd already. The Noddy is a small black Bird, about the bigness of the English Black-bird, and indifferent good Meat. They build in Rocks. We never find them far off from shore. I have seen of them in other places, but never saw any of their Nests, but in this Island, where there is great plenty of them. The Tropic Bird is as big as a Pigeon, but round and plump like a Partridge. They are all white, except two or three Feathers in each Wing of a light grey. Their Bills are of a yellowish Colour, thick and short. They have one long Feather, or rather a Quill, about 7 Inches long, grows out at the Rump, which is all the Tail they have. They are never seen far without either Tropic, for which reason they are called Tropic Birds. They are very good food, and we meet with them a great way at Sea, and I never saw of them any where but at Sea and in this Island, where they build and are found in great plenty.

By the Sea, on the South-side of that high Hill, there's fresh Water comes out of the Rocks, but so slowly, that it yields not above 40 Gallons in 24 hours, and it tastes so copperish, or aluminous rather, and rough in the Mouth, that it seems very unpleasant at first drinking: But after 2 or 3 days any Water will seem to have no taste.

¹ The island off Cape Codera, Venezuela; not the buccaneers' Tortuga in the NW. of San Domingo.

² Orchilla, an island a few miles to the eastward of the Los Roques group.

³ The tropic bird, *Phaethon atherus*.

⁴ The noddy is much such a "simple Creature" as the booby. It is known to naturalists as *Sterna stolidus*.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1682

The middle of this Island is low plain Land, overgrown with long Grass, where there are multitudes of small grey Fowls no bigger than a Black-bird, yet lay Eggs bigger than a Magpy's; and they are therefore by Privateers called Egg-birds. The East end of the Island is overgrown with black Mangrove Trees.

There are 3 sorts of Mangrove-Trees,¹ black, red and white. The black Mangrove is the largest Tree; the body about as big as an Oak, and about 20 feet high. It is very hard and serviceable Timber, but extraordinary heavy, therefore not much made use of for Building. The red Mangrove groweth commonly by the Sea side, or by Rivers or Creeks. The body is not so big as that of the black Mangrove, but always grows out of many Roots about the bigness of a Man's Leg, some bigger some less, which at about 6, 8, or 10 foot above the Ground, joyn into one trunk or body, that seems to be supported by so many Artificial Stakes. Where this sort of Tree grows, it is impossible to march, by reason of these Stakes, which grow so mixt one amongst another, that I have, when forced to go through them, gone half a mile, and never set my foot on the Ground, stepping from Root to Root. The Timber is hard and good for many uses. The inside of the Bark is red, and it is used for tanning of Leather very much all over the West-Indies. The white Mangrove never groweth so big as the other two sorts, neither is it of any great use: Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Looms, or Handles for their Oars, for it is commonly straight, but not very strong, which is the fault of them. Neither the black nor white Mangrove grow towering up from stilts or rising roots, as the red doth; but the Body immediately out of the Ground, like other Trees.

The Land of this East end is light sand, which is sometimes over-flown with the Sea at Spring-tides. The Road for Ships is on the South-side, against the middle of

¹ Mangrove trees: *Rhizophora*. They are common on tropical coasts. The red Mangrove, or *Rhizophora candel*, is the most useful. It is still used "for tanning of leather" and also for dyeing. Tinctures of the astringent bark are of use in cases of fever, and for soothing the pain of wasp stings and mosquito bites.

ISLE OF TORTUGA

the Island. The rest of the Islands of Roca's are low. The next to this on the South side is but small, flat, and even, without Trees, bearing only Grass. On the South side of it is a pond of brackish water, which sometimes Privateers use instead of better; there is likewise good Riding by it. About a league from this are two other Islands, not 200 yards distant from each other; yet a deep Channel for Ships to pass through. They are both overgrown with red Mangrove Trees; which Trees, above any of the Mangroves, do flourish best in wet drowned Land, such as these two Islands are; only the East point of the Westernmost Island is dry sand, without Tree or Bush. On this point we careened, lying on the South side of it.

AN.
1682

The other Islands are low, and have red Mangroves, and other Trees on them. Here also Ships may ride, but no such place for careening as where we lay, because at that place Ships may hale close to the shore; and if they have but four Guns on the point, may secure the Channel, and hinder any Enemy from coming near them. I observed that within among the Islands, was good riding in many places, but not without the Islands, except to the Westward, or South West of them. For on the East, or N. E. of these Islands, the common Trade-Wind blows, and makes a great Sea: And to the Southward of them, there is no ground under 70, or 80, or 100 fathom, close by the Land.

After we had filled what water we could from hence, we set out again in April 1682, and came to Salt-Tortuga, so called to distinguish it from the shoals of Dry Tortugas,¹ near Cape Florida, and from the Isle of Tortugas by Hispaniola which was called formerly French Tortugas; though not having heard any mention of that name a great while, I am apt to think it is swallowed up in that of Petit-Guaves, the chief Garrison the French have in those parts. This Island we arrived at is pretty large, uninhabited, and abounds with Salt. It is in lat. 11 d. North, and lyeth west and a little northerly from Margarita, an

¹ To the westward of Key West, in lat. 24° 37' N., long. 82° 52' W.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1682 Island inhabited by the Spaniards, strong, and wealthy; it is distant from it about 14 leagues, and 17 or 18 from Cape Blanco on the Main: A Ship being within these Islands, a little to the Southward, may see at once the Main, Margarita, and Tortuga, when it is clear Weather. The East end of Tortuga is full of rugged, bare, broken Rocks, which stretch themselves a little way out to Sea. At the S. E. part is an indifferent good Road for Ships, much frequented in peaceable times by Merchant-ships, that come thither to lade Salt, in the Months of May, June, July, and August. For at the East end is a large Salt-pond, within 200 paces of the Sea. The Salt begins to kern, or grain in April, except it is a dry season; for it is observed that Rain makes the Salt kern. I have seen above 20 Sail at a time in this Road come to lade Salt; and these Ships coming from some of the Caribbe Islands, are always well stored with Rum, Sugar, and Lime-juice to make Punch, to hearten their Men when they are at work, getting and bringing aboard the Salt; and they commonly provide the more, in hopes to meet with Privateers, who resort hither in the aforesaid Months, purposely to keep a Christmas, as they call it; being sure to meet with Liquor enough to be merry with, and are very liberal to those that treat them. Near the West end of the Island, on the South side, there is a small Harbour and some fresh Water: That end of the Island is full of shrubby Trees, but the East end is rocky and barren as to Trees, producing only course Grass. There are some Goats on it, but not many; and Turtle or Tortoise come upon the sandy Bays to lay their Eggs, and from them the Island hath its name. There is no riding any where but in the Roads where the Salt-ponds are, or in the Harbour.

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that come hither for Salt; but failing there, we design'd for Trinidad,¹ an island near the Main, inhabited by the Spaniards, tolerably strong and wealthy; but the Current and Easterly winds hindering us, we

¹ Trinidad.

THE GUANO—ISLE OF BLANCO

passed through between Margarita and the Main, and went to Blanco,¹ a pretty large Island almost North of Margarita; about 30 leagues from the Main, and in 11 d. 50 m. North Lat. It is a flat, even, low, uninhabited Island, dry and healthy: most Savannah of long Grass, and hath some Trees of *Lignum Vitæ* growing in Spots, with shrubby bushes of other Wood about them. It is plentifully stored with Guano's² which are an Animal like a Lizard, but much bigger. The body is as big as the small of a mans Leg, and from the hind quarter the Tail grows tapering to the end, which is very small. If a Man takes hold of the tail, except very near the hind quarter, it will part and break off in one of the joints, and the Guano will get away. They lay Eggs as most of those amphibious creatures do, and are very good to eat. Their flesh is much esteemed by Privateers, who commonly dress them for their sick Men; for they make very good Broath. They are of divers colours, as almost black, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. They all live as well in the Water as on Land, and some of them are constantly in the Water, and among Rocks: These are commonly black. Others that live in swampy wet ground are commonly on Bushes and Trees, these are green. But such as live in dry ground, as here at Blanco, are commonly yellow; yet these also will live in the Water, and are sometimes on Trees. The Road is on the N. W. end, against a small Cove, or little sandy Bay. There is no riding any where else, for it is deep water, and steep,³ close to the Land. There is one small Spring on the West side, and there is sandy Bays round the Island, where Turtle or Tortoise come up in great abundance, going shore in the night. These that frequent this Island are called green Turtle, and they are the best of that sort, both for largeness and sweetness of any in all the West-Indies. I would here give a particular description of these, and other sorts of Turtle in these Seas; but because I shall

AN.
1682

¹ Isla Blanca, one of the Hermanos group.

² The Iguana

³ Not shoaling gradually. One of those places where the land rises steeply from the sea.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1682 have occasion to mention some other sort of Turtle when I come again into the South Seas, that are very different from all these, I shall there give a general account of all these several sorts at once, that the difference between them may be the better discerned. Some of our modern Descriptions¹ speak of Goats on this Island. I know not what there may have been formerly, but there are none now to my certain knowledge; for my self, and many more of our Crew, have been all over it. Indeed these parts have undergone great changes in this last Age, as well in places themselves, as in their Owners, and Commodities of them; particularly Nombre de Dios,² a City once famous, and which still retains a considerable name in some late accounts, is now nothing but a Name. For I have lain ashore in the place where that City stood; but it is all overgrown with Wood, so as to leave no sign that any Town hath been there.

We staid at the Isle of Blanco not above ten days, and then went back to Salt-Tortuga again, where Captain Yanky parted with us: And from thence, after about 4 days, all which time our men were drunk and quarrelling, we in Capt. Wright's Ship went to the Coast of Caraccos on the Main Land. This Coast is upon several accounts very remarkable: 'Tis a continued tract of high Ridges of Hills, and small Valleys intermixt, for about 20 leagues, stretching East and West, but in such manner, that the Ridges of Hills and the Valleys alternately run

¹ "Our modern descriptions." Probably those in "The English Pilot."

² Nombre de Dios, once a city on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien, in the SE. corner of the Bay of San Cristoval. It was founded by Diego di Niqueza, about 1510. It was counted "the vilest place" in all the pestilential isthmus. It had a church, and about sixty houses, when Drake raided it in 1572, but this was shortly after it had been destroyed by the Cimmaroons. In 1596, when Drake burned it, it was a "bigge towne," with "houses very hie, all built of timber," and "one church very faire." A bad road led from it across the isthmus to Panama. In the spring, the treasure collected in the South American Spanish colonies was carried to Nombre de Dios to be shipped to Spain in the annual treasure fleet. After 1596, the town was removed to Porto Bello, a better and slightly healthier harbour to the west. Wafer confirms Dampier's remark, and adds that the site is "all overgrown with a sort of Wild Canes." This directly contradicts the statements in "The English Pilot."

COAST OF CARACCOS

pointing upon the Shore from South to North: The Valleys some of them about 4 or 5, others not above one or two furlongs wide, and in length from the Sea scarce any of them above 4 or 5 mile at most; there being a long ridge of Mountains at that distance from the Sea-coast, and in a manner parallel to it, that joyns those shorter Ridges, and closeth up the South end of the Valleys, which at the North ends of them lye open to the Sea, and make so many little sandy Bays, that are the only Landing-places on the Coast. Both the main Ridge, and these shorter Ribs are very high Land, so that 3 or 4 leagues off at Sea the Valleys scarce appear to the Eye, but all looks like one great Mountain. From the Isles of Roca's about 15, and from the Isle of Aves about 20 leagues off, we see this Coast very plain from on board our Ships; yet when at anchor on this Coast, we cannot see those Isles; tho' again from the tops of these Hills, they appear as if at no great distance, like so many Hillocks in a Pond. These Hills are barren, except the lower sides of them, that are covered with some of the same rich black Mould that fills the Valleys, and is as good as I have seen. In some of the Valleys, there is a strong red Clay, but in the general they are extreemly fertile, well watered, and inhabited by Spaniards and their Negro's. They have Maiz and Plantains for their support, with Indian Fowls and some Hogs. But the main Product of these Valleys, and indeed the only Commodity it vends, are the Cacao-Nuts, of which the Chocolate is made. The Cacao-Tree grows no where in the North Seas but in the Bay of Campeachy, on Costa Rica, between Portabel and Nicaragua, chiefly up Carpenters River; and on this Coast as high as the Isle of Trinidad. In the South Seas, it grows in the River of Guiaquil, a little to the Southward of the Line, and in the Valley of Collima,¹ on the South side of the Continent of Mexico; both which places I shall hereafter describe. Besides these, I am confident, there is no place in the World where the Cacao grows, except those in Jamaica, of which there are

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¹ Colima, in lat. 19° 20' N., long. 103° 40' W.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1682

now but few remaining, of many and large Walks or Plantations of them found there by the English at their first arrival, and since planted by them; and even these, though there is a great deal of pains and care bestowed on them, yet seldom come to any thing, being generally blighted. The Nuts of this Coast of Caraccos, tho' less than those of Costa Rica, which are large flat Nuts, yet are better and fatter, in my opinion, being so very oily, that we are forced to use Water in rubbing them up; and the Spaniards that live here, instead of parching them, to get off the Shell before they pound or rub them, to make Chocolate, do in a manner burn them to dry up the Oil; for else, they say, it would fill them too full of Blood, drinking Chocolate as they do, five or six times a day. My worthy consort Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guiaquil Nut;¹ I presume, because he had little knowledge of the rest; for being intimately acquainted with him, I know the course of his Travels and Experience: But I am perswaded, had he known the rest so well as I pretend to have done, who have at several times been long used to, and in a manner lived upon all the several sorts of them above-mentioned, he would prefer the Caraccos Nuts before any other; yet possibly the drying up of these Nuts so much by the Spaniards here, as I said, may lessen their esteem with those Europeans, that use their Chocolate ready rubb'd up: So that we always chose to make it up our selves.

The Cacao² Tree hath a Body about a foot and an half thick (the largest sort) and 7 or 8 foot high to the Branches, which are large, and spreading like an Oak, with a pretty thick, smooth, dark-green leaf, shaped like that of a Plumb-Tree, but larger. The Nuts are inclosed

¹ In the Fourth Part of the "History of the Buccaneers," chap. xii., Ringrose, speaking of Guayaquil, says: "Hither comes much gold from Quito, and very good and strong broadcloth, together with images for the use of the churches, and several other things of considerable value. But more especially cacao-nut, whereof chocolate is made, which is supposed here to be the best in the whole universe." Ringrose had no knowledge of the other kinds. He first tasted the Guayaquil sort after the sack of Hilo, in October 1680, where his mates "plundered some small quantity."

² Cacao, or cocoa: *Theobroma cacao*.

THE CACAO-TREE

in Cods as big as both a Man's Fists put together: At the broad end of which there is a small, tough, limber stalk, by which they hang pendulous from the Body of the Tree, in all parts of it from top to bottom, scattered at irregular distances, and from the greater Branches a little way up; especially at the joints of them, or partings, where they hang thickest, but never on the smaller Boughs. There may be ordinarily about 20 or 30 of these Cods upon a well-bearing Tree; and they have 2 Crops of them in a year, one in December, but the best in June. The Cod it self or Shell is almost half an Inch thick; neither spongy nor woody, but of a substance between both, brittle, yet harder than the Rind of a Lemmon; like which its surface is grained or knobbed, but more coarse and unequal. The Cods at first are of a dark green, but the side of them next the Sun of a muddy red. As they grow ripe, the Green turns to a fine bright Yellow, and the Muddy to a more lively beautiful Red, very pleasant to the Eye. They neither ripen, nor are gathered at once: But for three Weeks or a Month, when the Season is, the Overseers of the Plantations go every day about to see which are turned yellow; cutting at once, it may be, not above one from a Tree. The Cods thus gathered, they lay in several heaps to sweat; and then bursting the Shell with their hands, they pull out the Nuts, which are the only substance they contain, having no stalk or pith among them, and (excepting that these Nuts lye in regular rows) are placed like the grains of Maiz, but sticking together; and so closely stowed, that after they have been once separated, it would be hard to place them again in so narrow a compass. There are generally near 100 Nuts in a Cod; in proportion to the greatness of which, for it varies, the Nuts are bigger or less. When taken out they dry them in the Sun upon Matts spread on the Ground: After which they need no more care, having a thin hard skin of their own, and much Oil, which preserves them. Salt-Water will not hurt them; for we had our Baggs rotten, lying in the bottom of our ship, and yet the Nuts never the worse.

AN.
1682

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

19 They raise the young Trees of Nuts, set with the great
1221 end down-ward, in fine black Mould, and in the same
places where they are to bear; which they do in 4 or 5
years time, without the trouble of transplanting. There
are ordinarily of these Trees, from 500 to 2000 and up-
ward in a Plantation or Cacao-walk, as they call them;
and they shelter the young Trees from the weather with
Plantains set about them for two or three years; destroy-
ing all the Plantains by such time the Cacao-Trees are
of a pretty good Body, and able to endure the heat;
which I take to be the most pernicious to them of any
thing; for tho' these Valleys lye open to the North Winds,
unless a little shelter'd here and there, by some Groves
of Plantain Trees which are purposely set near the Shores
of the Several Bays, yet, by all that I could either observe
or learn, the Cacao's in this Country are never blighted,
as I have often known them to be in other places. Cacao-
Nuts are used as Money in the Bay of Campeachy.

The chief Town of this Country is called Caraccos,¹
a good way within Land, 'tis a large wealthy place, where
live most of the Owners of these Cacao-walks, that are
in the Valleys by the shore; the Plantations being man-
aged by Overseers and Negro's. It is in a large Savannah
Country, that abounds with Cattle; and a Spaniard of my
acquaintance, a very sensible Man who hath been there,
tells me that 'tis very populous, and he judges it to be
three times as big as Corunna in Gallicia. The way to
it is very steep and craggy, over that ridge of Hills,
which I said closes up the Valleys and partition Hills of
the Cacao Coast. In this Coast it self the chief place is
La Guaire,² a good Town close by the Sea; and though
it has but a bad Harbour, yet it is much frequented by
the Spanish Shipping; for the Dutch and English anchor
in the sandy Bays that lie here and there, in the mouths
of several Valleys, and where there is very good riding.
The Town is open, but hath a strong Fort; yet both
were taken some years since by Captain Wright³ and his

¹ Caracas.

² La Guayra.

³ In 1677 (?).

LA GUAIRE—LA COMANA—VERINA

Privateers. 'Tis seated about 4 or 5 leagues to the Westward of Cape Blanco, which Cape is the Eastermost boundary of this Coast of Caraccos. Further Eastward about 20 leagues, is a great Lake or Branch of the Sea, called Laguna de Venezuela;¹ about which are many rich Towns, but the mouth of the Lake is shallow, that no Ships can enter. Near this mouth is a place called Comana,² where the Privateers were once repulsed without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they attempted in vain for many years; and the Spaniards since throw it in their teeth frequently, as a word of reproach or defiance to them. Nor far from that place is Verina, a small Village and Spanish Plantation, famous for its Tobacco; reputed the best in the World.

AN.
1682

But to return to Caraccos, all this Coast is subject to dry Winds, generally North East, which caused us to have scabby Lips; and we always found it thus, and that in different Seasons of the year, for I have been on this Coast several times.³ In other respects it is very healthy, and a sweet clear Air. The Spaniards have Look-outs or Scouts on the Hills, and Breast-works in the Valleys, and most of their Negro's are furnished with Arms also for defence of the Bays. The Dutch have a very profitable Trade here, almost to themselves. I have known 3 or 4 great Ships at a time on the Coast, each it may be of 30 or 40 Guns. They carry hither all sorts of European Commodities, especially Linnen; making vast Returns, chiefly in Silver and Cacao. And I have often wondered and regretted it, that none of my own Countrymen find the way thither directly from England; for our Jamaica-men Trade thither indeed, and find the sweet of it, though they carry English Commodities at second or third hand.

¹ The Gulf of Cariaco.

² New Comana. It was attacked in 1668-9 by one of Henry Morgan's captains, one Captain Hansel, "who had behaved himself very courageously at the taking of Porto Bello." The attack was repulsed with great loss, though the buccaneers "killed some few Indians."

³ Perhaps during the thirteen months in Virginia, perhaps while with Captains Statham and Fishook in 1674.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AM.
1622

While we lay on this Coast, we went ashore in some of the Bays, and took 7 or 8 Tun of Cacao; and after that 3 Barks, one laden with Hides, the second with European Commodities, the third with Earthen-ware and Brandy. With these 3 Barks we went again to the Islands of Roca's where we shar'd our Commodities, and separated, having Vessels enough to transport us all whither we thought most convenient. Twenty of us (for we were about 60) took one of the Vessels and our share of the Goods, and went directly for Virginia. In our way thither we took several of the Sucking-fishes; for when we see them about the Ship, we cast out a Line and Hook, and they will take it with any manner of Bait, whether Fish or Flesh. The Sucking-fish¹ is about the bigness of a large Whiting, and much of the same shape towards the Tail, but the Head is flatter. From the Head to the middle of its back, there groweth a sort of flesh of a hard gristly substance like that part of the Limpit (a Shell-fish, tapering up pyramidically) which sticks to the Rocks; or like the head or mouth of a Shell Snail, but harder. This Excrescence is of a flat oval form, about 7 or 8 Inches long, and 5 or 6 broad; and rising about half an Inch high. It is full of small ridges with which it will fasten itself to any thing that it meets with in the Sea, just as a Snail doth to a Wall. When any of them happen to come about a Ship, they seldom leave her, for they will feed on such filth as is daily thrown over-board, or on meer Excrements. When it is fair weather, and but little wind, they will play about the Ship; but in blustering weather, or when the Ship sails quick, they commonly fasten themselves to the Ships bottom, from whence neither the Ships motion, though never so swift, nor the most tempestuous Sea can remove them. They will likewise fasten themselves to any other bigger Fish; for they never swim fast themselves, if they meet with any thing to carry them. I have found them sticking to a Shark, after it was hal'd in on the deck, though a

¹ The sucking-fish : *Echineis remora*.

OF THE SUCKING-FISH OR REMORA

Shark is so strong and boisterous a Fish, and throws about him so vehemently for half an hour together, it may be, when caught, that did not the Sucking-fish stick at no ordinary rate, it must needs be cast off by so much violence. It is usual also to see them sticking to Turtle, to any old Trees, Planks, or the like, that lie driving at Sea. Any knobs or inequalities at a Ships bottom, are a great hinderance to the swiftness of its sailing; and 10 or 12 of these sticking to it, must needs retard it, as much, in a manner, as if its bottom were foul. So that I am inclined to think that this Fish is the Remora, of which the Antients tell such stories; if it be not, I know no other that is, and I leave the Reader to judge. I have seen of these Sucking-fishes in great plenty in the Bay of Campeachy, and in all the Sea between that and the Coast of Caraccos, as about those Islands particularly, I have lately described, Rocas, Blanco, Tortugas, &c. They have no scales, and are very good meat.

AN.
1682

We met nothing else worth remark, in our Voyage to Virginia; where we arrived in July 1682. That Country is so well known to our Nation, that I shall say nothing of it, nor shall I detain the Reader with the story of my own Affairs, and the troubles that befel me during about 13 months of my stay there;¹ but in the next Chapter, enter immediately upon my second Voyage into the South Seas, and round the Globe.

¹ Dampier's reticence is to be regretted. We know that he lodged with "a Gentlewoman," and that, after he had been ashore some five or six months, he fell ill with a guinea-worm in his ankle. A negro cured him of this complaint. One would conclude that he then made a buccaneering cruise to the Venezuela coast, and that he got into some trouble with the authorities. He may have been one of those who "made a short voyage to Carolina," in January 1682, as described two pages further on. A buccaneer's "troubles" were generally due to charges of piracy.

CHAP. IV.

The Author's Voyage to the Isle of John Fernando in the South Seas. He arrives at the Isles of Cape Verd. Isle of Sall; its Salt Ponds. The Flamingo, and its remarkable Nest. Ambergrease where found. The Isles of St. Nicholas, Mayo, St. Jago, Fogo, a burning Mountain; with the rest of the Isles of Cape Verd. Sherborough River on the Coast of Guinea. The Commodities and Negroes there: A Town of theirs describ'd. Tornadoes, Sharks, Flying-fish. A Sea deep and clear, yet pale. Isles of Sibble de Ward. Small red Lobsters. Streight le Mair. States Island. Cape Horn in Terra del Fuego. Their meeting with Captain Eaton in the South Seas, and their going together to the Isle of John Fernando. Of a Moskito-man left there alone 3 Years: His Art and Sagacity; with that of other Indians. The Island described. The Savannahs of America. Goats at John Fernando's. Seals. Sea-Lions. Snappers a sort of Fish. Rock-fish. The Bays, and natural strength of this Island.

AN.
1683

B EING now entring upon the Relation of a new Voyage, which makes up the main body of this Book, proceeding from Virginia by the way of Terra del Fuego, and the South Seas, the East-Indies, and so on, till my return to England by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, I shall give my Reader this short Account of my first entrance upon it. Among those who accompanied Captain Sharp into the South Seas in our former Expedition, and leaving him there, return'd over Land, as is said in the Introduction, and in the 1st and 2d Chapters; there was one Mr. Cook,¹ an English Native of St. Christophers, a Creole, as we call all born of European Parents in the West-Indies.

¹ This was John Cook. There were two other Cooks (Edmund and William) in Sharp's company.

SECOND VOYAGE TO SOUTH SEA

He was a sensible Man, and had been some years a Privateer. At our joining our selves with those Privateers we met at our coming again to the North Seas, his lot was to be with Captain Yanky, who kept Company for some considerable time with Capt. Wright, in whose Ship I was, and parted with us at our 2d Anchoring at the Isle of Tortugas; as I have said in the last Chapter. After our parting, this Mr. Cook being Quarter-master^a under Captain Yanky, the second place in the Ship, according to the Law of Privateers, had claim to a Ship they took from the Spaniards; and such of Captain Yanky's Men as were so disposed, particularly all those who came with us over Land went aboard this Prize-ship under the new Captain Cook. This distribution was made at the Isle of Vacca, or the Isle of Ash, as we call it; and here they parted also such Goods as they had taken. But Capt. Cook having no Commission, as Captain Yanky, Captain Tristian, and some other French Commanders had, who lay then at that Island, and they grutching the English such a Vessel, they all joined together, plundered the English of their Ship, Goods, and Arms, and turned them ashore. Yet Captain Tristian took in about 8 or 10 of these English, and carried them with him to Petit-Geaves: of which number Captain Cook was one, and Captain Davis^b another, who with the rest found means to seize the Ship as she lay at Anchor in the Road,^c Capt. Tristian and many of his Men being then ashore: and the English sending ashore such Frenchmen as remained in the Ship and were master'd by them, though superior in number, stood away with her immediately for the Isle of Vacca, before any notice of this surprize could reach the French Governor of that Isle; so deceiving him also by a Stratagem, they got on board the rest of their Countrymen, who had been left on that Island; and going thence they took a Ship newly come from France, laden with

^a The quarter-master was the chief officer aboard buccaneering vessels. He corresponded to the first lieutenant in a king's ship.

^b Edward Davis. See Appendix, "Dampier's Associates."

^c Between Tortuga and Hayti.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1683

Wines. They also took a Ship of good force, in which they resolved to embark themselves, and make a new Expedition into the South Seas, to cruise on the Coast of Chili and Peru. But first they went for Virginia with their Prizes; where they arrived the April after my coming thither. The best of their Prizes carried 18 Guns; this they fitted up there with Sails, and every thing necessary for so long a Voyage; selling the Wines they had taken for such Provisions as they wanted. My self, and those of our Fellow-travellers over the Isthmus of America, who came with me to Virginia the Year before this, (most of which had since made a short Voyage to Carolina, and were again return'd to Virginia) resolv'd to join our selves to these new Adventurers: and as many more engaged in the same design as made our whole Crew consist of about 70 Men.¹ So having furnish'd our selves with necessary Materials, and agreed upon some particular Rules, especially of Temperance and Sobriety, by reason of the length of our intended Voyage, we all went on board our Ship.

August 23, 1683, we sailed from Achamack² in Virginia, under the command of Captain Cook, bound for the South Seas. I shall not trouble the Reader with an account of every days Run, but hasten to the less known parts of the World, to give a description of 'em; only relating such memorable Accidents as hapned to us, and such Places as we touched at by the way.

We met nothing worth observation till we came to the Islands of Cape Verd, excepting a terrible Storm, which could not escape it: This hapned in a few days after we left Virginia; with a S. S. E. wind just in our Teeth.³ The storm lasted above a week: It drencht us all like so many drowned Rats, and was one of the worst storms I

¹ Among them were Lionel Wafer, Ambrose Cowley, Edward Davis, John Cook, and, of course, William Dampier. Ambrose Cowley has left a journal of the voyage. John Cook was commander; Edward Davis, quarter-master; Ambrose Cowley, master, or navigator; Dampier (perhaps) Cowley's "mate," and Lionel Wafer, chirurgeon.

² Achamack is Accomac, on the Accomac Peninsula, which shuts Chesapeake Bay from the sea.

³ Probably a cyclone. With the wind at SSE., they would have been rather to the east of the centre, and in the track of its advance.

THE ISLES OF CAPE VERD

ever was in. One I met with in the East-Indies was more violent for the time; but of not above 24 hours continuance. After that Storm we had favourable winds and good weather; and in a short time we arrived at the Island Sall,¹ which is one of the Eastermost of the Cape Verd Islands. Of these there are ten in number (so considerable as to bear distinct names) and they lie several degrees off from Cape Verde in Africk, whence they receive that Appellation; taking up about 5 deg. of Longitude in breadth, and about as many of Latitude in their length, viz. from near² 14 to 19 North. They are most inhabited by Portuguese Bandidi. This of Sall is an Island lying in the Lat. of 16. in Long. 19. deg. 33m. West from the Lizard in England, stretching from North to South about 8 or 9 leagues, and not above a league and an half or 2 leagues wide. It hath its name from the abundance of Salt that is naturally congealed there, the whole Island being full of large Salt-ponds. The Land is very barren, producing no Tree that I could see, but some small shrubby Bushes by the Sea-side. Neither could I discern any Grass; yet there are some poor Goats on it.

AN.
1683

I know not whether there are any other Beasts on the Island: There are some wild Fowl, but, I judge, not many. I saw a few Flamingo's, which is a sort of large Fowl, much like a Heron in shape, but bigger, and of a reddish colour. They delight to keep together in great companies, and feed in Mud or Ponds, or in such places where there is not much Water: They are very shy, therefore it is hard to shoot them. Yet I have lain obscured in the evening near a place where they resort, and with two more in my company have killed 14 of them at once; the first shot being made while they were standing on the ground, the other two as they rose. They build their Nests in Shallow Ponds, where there is much Mud, which they scrape together, making little Hillocks, like small Islands, appearing out of the Water, a foot and half high from the bottom. They make the foundation of these

¹ Sal.

² From lat. 14° 30' to 17° 20' N. and long. 22° 24' to 25° 31' W.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1683 Hillocks broad, bringing them up tapering to the top, where they leave a small hollow pit to lay their Eggs in; and when they either lay their Eggs, or hatch them, they stand all the while, not on the Hillock, but close by it with their Legs on the ground and in the water, resting themselves against the Hillock, and covering the hollow Nest upon it with their Rumps: For their Legs are very long; and building thus, as they do, upon the ground, they could neither draw their Legs conveniently into their Nests, nor sit down upon them otherwise than by resting their whole bodies there, to the prejudice of their Eggs or their young, were it not for this admirable contrivance, which they have by natural instinct. They never lay more than two Eggs, and seldom fewer. The young ones cannot fly till they are almost full grown; but will run prodigiously fast; yet we have taken many of them. The Flesh of both young and old is lean and black, yet very good meat, tasting neither fishy, nor any way unsavory. Their Tongues are large, having a large knob of fat at the root, which is an excellent bit: a Dish of Flamingo's Tongues being fit for a Prince's Table.

When many of them are standing together by a Ponds side, being half a mile distant from a Man, they appear to him like a Brick Wall; their Feathers being of the colour of new red Brick: And they commonly stand upright, and single, one by one, exactly in a row (except when feeding) and close by each other. The young ones at first are of a light grey; and as their Wing-feathers spring out, they grow darker; and never come to their right colour, or any beautiful shape, under 10 or 11 months old. I have seen Flamingoes at Rio la Hacha, and at an Island lying near the Main of America, right against Querisao, called by Privateers Flamingo Key, from the multitude of these Fowls that breed there: And I never saw of their Nests and young but here.

There are not above 5 or 6 Men on this Island of Sall, and a poor Governor, as they called him, who came aboard in our Boat, and about 3 or 4 poor lean Goats for a Present to our Captain, telling him they were the best that the Island

ISLE OF SALL

did afford. The Captain, minding more the poverty of the Giver than the value of the Present, gave him in requital a Coat to cloath him; for he had nothing but a few Rags on his back, and an old Hat not worth 3 farthings; which yet I believe he wore but seldom, for fear he should want before he might get another; for he told us there had not been a Ship in 3 years before. We bought of him about 20 bushels of Salt for a few old Cloaths: And he begg'd a little Powder and Shot. We stay'd here 3 days; in which time one of these Portuguese offered to some of our Men a lump of Ambergreece in exchange for some Cloaths, desiring them to keep it secret, for he said if the Governor should know it he should be hanged. At length one Mr. Coppinger bought for a small matter; yet I believe he gave more than it was worth. We had not a Man in the Ship that knew Ambergreece; but I have since seen it in other places, and therefore am certain it was not right. It was of a dark colour, like Sheeps Dung, and very soft, but of no smell, and possibly 'twas some of their Goats Dung. I afterwards saw some sold at the Nequebars¹ in the East-Indies, which was of a lighter colour, but very hard, neither had it any smell; and this also, I suppose, was a cheat. Yet it is certain that in both these places there is Ambergreece found.

I was told by one John Read, a Bristol Man, that he was Prentice to a Master who traded to these Islands of Cape Verd, and once as he was riding at an Anchor at Fogo,² another of these Islands, there was a lump of it swam by the Ship, and the Boat being ashore he mist it; but knew it to be Ambergreece, having taken up a lump swimming in the like manner the Voyage before, and his Master having at several times bought pieces of it of the Natives of the Isle of Fogo, so as to enrich himself thereby. And so at the Nequebars, Englishmen have bought, as I have been credibly informed, great quantities of very good Amber-

¹ Nicobar Islands.

² Fuego, so called (Sir Richard Hawkins tells us) "for that day and night there burneth in it a vulcan, whose flames in the night are seene twentie leagues off in the sea." Dampier gives a similar description of it.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1683 greece. Yet the Inhabitants are so subtle that they will counterfeit it, both there and here: and I have heard that in the Gulf of Florida, whence much of it comes; the Native Indians there use the same Fraud.

Upon this occasion, I cannot omit to tell my Reader what I learnt from Mr Hill a Chirurgeon, upon his shewing me once a piece of Ambergreece, which was thus. One Mr Benjamin Barker, a Man that I have been long well acquainted with, and know him to be a very diligent and observing Person, and likewise very sober and credible, told this Mr Hill, that being in the Bay of Honduras to procure Logwood, which grows there in great abundance, and passing in a Canoa over to one of the Islands in that Bay, he found upon the shore, on a sandy Bay there, a lump of Ambergreece, so large, that when carried to Jamaica, he found it to weigh a hundred pound and upwards. When he first found it, it lay dry, above the mark which the Sea then came to at high-water; and he observed in it a great multitude of Beetles: It was of a dusky colour, towards black, and about the hardness of mellow Cheese, and of a very fragrant smell: This that Mr Hill shewed me, being some of it, which Mr Barker gave him. Besides those already mentioned, all the places where I have heard that Ambergreece hath been found, are Bermudas, and the Bahama Islands in the West Indies; and that part of the Coast of Africk, with its adjacent Islands, which reaches from Mozambique to the Red Sea.

We went from this Island of Sall, to St. Nicholas, another of the Cape Verd Islands, lying West South West from Sall, about 22 leagues. We arrived there the next day after we left the other, and Anchored on the S. E. side of the Island. This is a pretty large Island; it is one of the biggest of all the Cape Verd, and lieth in a triangular form. The largest side, which lieth to the East, is about 30 leagues long, and the other two about 20 leagues each. It is a mountainous barren Island, and rocky all round towards the Sea; yet in the heart of it there are Valleys, where the Portuguese, which inhabit here, have Vineyards and Plantations, and Wood for fewel. Here are many Goats, which

ISLE OF ST. NICHOLAS—ISLE OF MAYO

are but poor in comparison with those in other places, yet much better than those at Sall: There are likewise many Asses. The Governour of this Island came aboard us, with 3 or 4 Gentlemen more in his company, who were all indifferently well cloathed, and accoutred with Swords and Pistols; but the rest that accompanied him to the Sea-side, which were about 20 or 30 Men more, were but in a ragged garb. The Governour brought aboard some Wine made in the Island, which tasted much like Madera Wine: It was of a pale colour, and lookt thick. He told us the chief Town was in a Valley 14 mile from the Bay where we rode; that he had there under him above one hundred Families, besides other Inhabitants that lived scattering in Valleys more remote. They were all very swarthy; the Governor was the clearest of them, yet of a dark tawny complexion.

AN.
1683

At this Island we scrubb'd the bottom of our Ship, and here also we dug Wells ashore on the Bay, and filled all our Water, and after 5 or 6 days stay, we went from hence to Mayo,¹ another of the Cape Verd Islands, lying about 40 mile East and by South from the other; arriving there the next day, and anchoring on the N. W. side of the Island. We sent our Boat on shore, intending to have purchased some provision, as Beef or Goats, with which this Island is better stock'd than the rest of the Islands. But the Inhabitants would not suffer our Men to land; for about a week before our arrival there came an English Ship, the Men of which came ashore, pretending friendship, and seized on the Governour with some others, and carrying them aboard, made them send ashore for Cattle to ransom their Liberties: And yet after this set sail, and carried them away, and they had not heard of them since. The English Man that did this (as I was afterwards informed) was one Capt. Bond² of Bristol. Whether ever he brought back those Men again I know not: He himself and most of his Men have since gone over to the Spaniards: and it was he

¹ Dampier touched here in his New Holland voyage.

² For further news of Captain Bond, see Chapter VII. He may have been the ruffian, named George Bond, who gave the Jamaican authorities much trouble at about this time.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. who had like to have burnt our Ship after this in the Bay
1683 of Panama ; as I shall have occasion to relate.

This Isle of Mayo is but small, and invironed with sholes, yet a place much frequented by shipping for its great plenty of Salt : and though there is but bad landing, yet many Ships lade here every year. Here are plenty of Bulls, Cows, and Goats ; and at a certain Season in the year, as May, June, July, and August, a sort of small Sea Tortoise come hither to lay their Eggs : but these Turtle are not so sweet as those in the West-Indies. The Inhabitants plant Corn, Yams, Potatoes, and some Plantains, and breed a few Fowls ; living very poor, yet much better than the Inhabitants of any other of these Islands, St. Jago excepted, which lieth 4 or 5 leagues to the Westward of Mayo, and is the chief, the most fruitful, and best inhabited of all the Islands of Cape Verd ; yet mountainous, and much barren Land in it.

On the East-side of the Isle of St. Jago is a good Port, which in peaceable times especially is seldom without Ships ; for this hath long been a place which Ships have been wont to touch at for Water and Refreshments, as those outward bound to the East-Indies, English, French and Dutch ; many of the Ships bound to the Coast of Guinea, the Dutch to Surinam, and their own Portuguese Fleet going for Brazil, which is generally about the latter end of September : but few Ships call in here in their return for Europe. When any Ships are here the Country People bring down their Commodities to sell to the Sea-men and Passengers, viz. Bullocks, Hogs, Goats, Fowls, Eggs, Plantains, and Cocoa-Nuts, which they will give in exchange for Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Wastecoats, Breeches, or in a manner for any sort of Cloth, especially Linnen, for Woollen is not much esteemed there. They care not willingly to part with their Cattle of any sort but in exchange for Money, or Linen, or some other valuable Commodity. Travellers must have a care of these People, for they are very thievish ; and if they see an opportunity will snatch any thing from you, and run away with it. We did not touch at this Island in this Voyage ; but I was there before

THE OTHER ISLES OF CAPE VERD

this in the year 1670,¹ when I saw a Fort here lying on the top of an Hill, and commanding the Harbour.

AN.
1683

The Governor of this Island is chief over all the rest of the Islands. I have been told that there are two large Towns on this Island, some small Villages, and a great many Inhabitants; and that they make a great deal of Wine, such as is that of St. Nicholas. I have not been on any other of the Cape Verd Islands, nor near them; but have seen most of them at a distance. They seem to be mountainous and barren; some of these before-mentioned being the most fruitful and most frequented by Strangers, especially St. Jago and Mayo. As to the rest of them, Fogo and Brava are two small Islands lying to the Westward of St. Jago, but of little note; only Fogo is remarkable for its being a Vulcano: It is all of it one large Mountain of a good heighth, out of the top whereof issue Flames of Fire, yet only discerned in the night: and then it may be seen a great way at Sea. Yet this Island is not without Inhabitants, who live at the foot of the Mountain near the Sea. Their substance is much the same as in the other Islands; they have some Goats, Fowls, Plantains, Coco-Nuts, &c. as I am informed. Of the Plantains and Coco-Nuts I shall have occasion to speak when I come into the East-Indies; and shall defer the giving an account of them till then.

The remainder of these Islands of Cape Verd, are St. Anthonio, St. Lucia, St. Vincente, and Bona-Vista: of which I know nothing considerable.

Our entrance among these Islands was from the North East; for in our passage from Virginia we ran pretty far toward the Coast of Gualata in Africk, to preserve the Trade-wind, lest we should be born off too much to the Westward, and so lose the Islands. We anchored at the South of Sall, and passing by the South of St. Nicholas anchored again at Mayo, as hath been said; where we made the shorter stay, because we could get no Flesh among the Inhabitants, by reason of the regret they had

¹ In his Bantam voyage.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. at their Governor, and his Men being carried away by
1683 Captain Bond. So leaving the Isles of Cape Verd we stood away to the Southward with the Wind at E. N. E. intending to have touched no more till we came to the Streights of Magellan. But when we came into the lat. of 10 deg. North, we met the Winds at S. by W. and S. S. W. therefore we altered our Resolutions, and steered away for the Coast of Guinea, and in few days came to the Mouth of the River of Sherboro,¹ which is an English Factory, lying South of Sierra Liona. We had one of our Men who was well acquainted there; and by his direction we went in among the Shoals, and came to an Anchor.

Sherboro was a good way from us, so I can give no account of the place, or our Factory there; save that I have been informed, that there is a considerable Trade driven there for a sort of red Wood for dyeing, which grows in that Country very plentifully, 'tis called by our People Cam-wood.² A little within the shore where we anchored was a Town of Negroes, Natives of this Coast. It was skreen'd from our sight by a large Grove of Trees that grew between them and the shore: but we went thither to them several times, during the 3 or 4 days of our stay here, to refresh our selves; and they as often came aboard us, bringing with them Plantains, Sugar-Canes, Palm-wines, Rice, Fowls, and Honey, which they sold us. They were no way shy of us, being well acquainted with the English, by reason of our Guinea Factories and Trade. This Town seem'd pretty large; the Houses are but low and ordinary: but one great House in the midst of it, where their chief Men meet and receive Strangers: and here they treated us with Palm-wine. As to their Persons, they are like other Negroes. While we lay here we scrubb'd the bottom of our Ship, and then fill'd all our Water-casks; and buying up two Puncheons of Rice for our Voyage, we departed

¹ Sherborough, an English settlement and trading station. It lies a little to the south of Sierra Leone.

² "They have another Wood called Cambe, wherewith they dye their Purses and Mats red" (William Finch, *Remembrances Touching Sierra Leone*, 1607; in Purchas). Camwood is *Baphia nitida*, "yielding a better red than Brazil," the more familiar kind of logwood.

TORNADOES, OR THUNDER-SHOWERS

from hence about the middle of November, 1683, prosecuting our intended Course towards the Streights of Magellan. AN.
1683

We had but little wind after we got out, and very hot weather, with some fierce Tornadoes, commonly rising out of the N. E. which brought Thunder, Lightening, and Rain. These did not last long; sometimes not a quarter of an hour, and then the Wind would shuffle about to the Southward again, and fall flat calm; for these Tornadoes commonly come against the Wind that is then blowing, as our Thunder-clouds are often observed to do in England; but the Tornadoes I shall describe more largely in my Chapter of Winds, in the Appendix to this Book. At this time many of our Men were taken with Fevers; yet we lost but one. While we lay in the calms we caught several great Sharks; sometimes 2 or 3 in a day, and eat them all, boyling and squeezing them dry, and then stewing them with Vinegar, Pepper, &c. for we had but little flesh aboard. We took the benefit of every Tornado, which came sometimes 3 or 4 in a day, and carried what sail we could to get to the Southward, for we had but little Wind when they were over; and those small Winds between the Tornadoes were much against us, at S. by E. and S. S. E. till we past the Equinoctial Line, which we crost about a degree to the Eastward of the Meridian of the Isle of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verd Islands.

At first we could scarcely lie S. W. but being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the wind veer'd more Easterly, and then we stemmed S. W. by S. and as we got farther to the Southward, so the wind came about to the Eastward and freshened upon us. In the Lat. of 3 S. we had the wind at S. E. In the Lat. of 5 we had it at E. S. E.¹ where it stood a considerable time, and blew a fresh Top-gallant gale. We then made the best use of it, steering on briskly with all the sail we could make; and this wind, by the 18th of Jan. carried us into the Lat. of 36 South. In all this time we met with nothing worthy

¹ The SE. trade-wind.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1684

remark ; not so much as a Fish, except Flying Fish, which have been so often described, that I think it needless for me to do it.

Here we found the Sea much changed from its natural greenness to a white, or palish colour, which caused us to sound, supposing we might strike ground : For whenever we find the colour of the Sea to change, we know we are not far from Land, or shoals which stretch out into the Sea, running from some Land. But here we found no ground with one hundred Fathom Line. I was this day at noon by reckoning, 48 d. 50 m. West from the Lizard, the variation by our morning amplitude 15 d. 50 m. East, the variation increasing. The 20th day one of our Chirurgeons died much lamented, because we had but one more¹ for such a dangerous Voyage.

January 28, we made the Sibbel de Wards,² which are 3 Islands lying in the lat. of 51 d. 25 m. South, and longitude West from the Lizard in England, by my account, 57 d. 28 m. the variation here we found to be 23 d. 10 m. I had for a month before we came hither, endeavoured to perswade Captain Cook, and his Company, to anchor at these Islands, where I told them we might probably get water, as I then thought, and in case we should miss of it here, yet by being good Husbands of what we had, we might reach John Fernando's in the South Seas, before our water was spent. This I urged to hinder their designs of going through the Streights of Magellan, which I knew would prove very dangerous to us ; the rather, because our Men being Privateers, and so more wilful, and less under command, would not be so ready to give a watchful attendance in a passage so little known. For altho' these Men were more under command, than I had ever seen any Privateers, yet I could not expect to find them at a minutes call,³ in

¹ Lionel Wafer.

² Sebald de Wart. The Falkland Islands, discovered by John Davis in 1591-2, and perhaps re-discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins a year later. Dampier saw them again in his Woodes-Rogers voyage.

³ From this remark we may conclude that Dampier was second master, or "master's mate," of the ship, under Cowley.

A SORT OF SMALL LOBSTERS

coming to an Anchor, or weighing Anchor: Beside, if AN.
ever we should have occasion to moor, or cast out two 1684
Anchors, we had not a Boat to carry out or weigh an
Anchor. These Islands of Sibbel de Wards were so named
by the Dutch. They are all three rocky barren Islands
without any Tree, only some Dildoe-Bushes¹ growing on
them: And I do believe there is no Water on any one of
them, for there was no appearance of any Water. The
two Northermost we could not come near, but the Souther-
most we came close by, but could not strike ground till
within 2 Cables length of the shore, and there found it
to be foul rocky Ground.

From the time that we were in 10 deg. South till we
came to these Islands, we had the Wind between E. N. E.
and the N. N. E. fair weather, and a brisk gale. The day
that we made these Islands, we saw great shoals of small
Lobsters, which coloured the Sea red in spots, for a Mile in
compass, and we drew some of them out of the Sea in our
Water-buckets. They were no bigger than the top of a
Man's little Finger, yet all their Claws, both great and
small like a Lobster. I never saw any of this sort of Fish
naturally red but here; for ours on the English Coast,
which are black naturally, are not red till they are boiled:
Neither did I ever any where else meet with any Fish of
the Lobster-shape so small as these; unless, it may be,
Shrimps or Prawns. Capt. Swan and Capt. Eaton² met
also with shoals of this Fish in much the same Latitude
and Longitude.

Leaving therefore the Sibbel de Ward Islands, as having
neither good Anchorage nor Water, we sailed on, directing
our Course for the Streights of Magellan. But the Winds
hanging in the Wester-board, and blowing hard, oft put
us by*our Topsails, so that we could not fetch it. The
6th day of February we fell in with the Streights Le Mair,³

¹ These bushes were probably not the true dildo-bushes, but the "tall
bulrushes with large flat leaves, such as are called corn-flags," which Pernety
mistook for trees, as he sailed along this coast. The true Dildo is "torch-
wood," or *Cereus erectus*.

² These captains will appear later. See Appendix.

³ Between Cape San Diego and Staten Island.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1684 which is very high Land on both sides, and the Streights very narrow. We had the Wind at N. N. W. a fresh gale; and seeing the Opening of the Streights, we ran in with it, till within four Mile of the Mouth, and then it fell calm, and we found a strong Tide setting out of the Streights to the Northward, and like to founder our Ship; but whether flood or ebb I know not; only it made such a short cockling Sea, as if it had been in a Race, or place where two Tides meet; for it ran every way, sometimes breaking in over our Waste, sometimes over our Poop, sometimes over our Bow, and the Ship tossed like an Egg-shell, so that I never felt such uncertain Jerks in a Ship. At 8 a Clock in the Evening we had a small Breeze at W. N. W. and steered away to the Eastward, intending to go round the States¹ Island, the East end of which we reached the next day by Noon, having a fresh Breeze all Night.

The 7th day at Noon being off the East end of States Island, I had a good observation of the Sun, and found my self in lat. 54 d. 52 m. South.

At the East end of States Island are three small Islands, or rather Rocks, pretty high, and white with the Dung of Fowls. Wherefore having observed the Sun, we haled up South, designing to pass round to the Southward of Cape Horne, which is the Southermost Land of Terra del Fuego. The Winds hung in the Western quarter betwixt the N. W. and the West, so that we could not get much to the Westward, and we never saw Terra del Fuego after that Evening that we made the Strait Le Mair. I have heard that there have been Smokes and Fires on Terra del Fuego, not on the tops of Hills, but in Plains and Valleys, seen by those who have sailed thro' the Streights of Magellan; supposed to be made by the Natives.

We did not see the Sun at rising or setting, in order to take an amplitude, after we left the Sibbel de Wards, till we got into the South Sea: Therefore I know not whether the variation increased any more or no. Indeed I had an

¹ Staten Island.

THEY MEET CAPT. EATON

observation of the Sun at Noon. in lat. 59 d. 30 m. and we were then standing to the Southward with the Wind at W. by N. and that Night the Wind came about more to the Southward of the West and we tackt. I was then in lat. 60 by reckoning, which was the farthest South latitude that ever I was in.

AN.
1684

The 14th day of February being in lat. 57, and to the West of Cape Horne, we had a violent Storm, which held us till the 3d day of March, blowing commonly S. W. and S. W. by W. and W. S. W. thick Weather all the time, with small drizzling Rain, but not hard. We made a shift however to save 23 Barrels of Rainwater, besides what we drest our Victuals withal.

March the 3d the Wind shifted at once, and came about at South, blowing a fierce gale of Wind, soon after it came about to the Eastward, and we stood into the South Seas.

The 9th day having an observation of the Sun, not having seen it of late, we found our selves in lat. 47 d. 10 m. and the variation to be but 15 d. 30 m. East.

The Wind stood at S. E. we had fair Weather, and a moderate Gale, and the 17th day we were in lat. 36 by Observation, and then found the variation to be but 8 d. East.

The 19th day when we looked out in the Morning we saw a Ship to the Southward of us, coming with all the Sail she could make after us: We lay muzled¹ to let her come up with us, for we supposed her to be a Spanish Ship come from Baldivia² bound to Lima: We being now to the Northward of Baldivia, and this being the time of the year when Ships that Trade thence to Baldivia return home. They had the same opinion of us, and therefore made sure to take us, but coming nearer we both found our mistakes. This proved to be one Capt. Eaton³ in a Ship sent purposely from London for the South Seas. We hailed each other, and the Capt. came on Board, and told us of his Actions on the Coast of Brazil, and in the River of Plate.

¹ With ports closed and guns run in.

² Valdivia in lat. 39° 49' S., long. 73° 19' W.

³ Captain Eaton. See Appendix.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1684

He met Capt. Swan¹ (one that came from England to Trade here) at the East Entrance into the Streights of Magellan, and they accompanied each other thro' the Streights, and were separated after they were through by the Storm before-mentioned. Both we and Captain Eaton being bound for John Fernando's Isle, we kept Company, and we spared him Bread and Beef, and he spared us Water, which he took in as he passed through the Streights.

March the 22d, 1684, we came in sight of the Island, and the next day got in and anchored in a Bay at the South end of the Island, in 25 fathom Water, not two Cables lengths from the shore. We presently got out our Canoa, and went ashore to see for a Moskito Indian,² whom we left here when we were chased hence by 3 Spanish Ships in the year 1681, a little before we went to Arica; Capt. Watlin being then our Commander, after Capt. Sharp was turned out.

This Indian lived here alone above three years, and altho' he was several times sought after by the Spaniards, who knew he was left on the Island, yet they could never find him. He was in the Woods, hunting for Goats, when Capt. Watlin drew off his Men, and the Ship was under sail before he came back to shore. He had with him his Gun and a Knife, with a small Horn of Powder, and a few Shot; which being spent, he contrived a way by notching his Knife, to saw the Barrel of his Gun into small Pieces, wherewith he made Harpoons, Lances, Hooks and a long Knife; heating the pieces first in the fire, which he struck with his Gun-flint, and a piece of the Barrel of his Gun, which he hardened; having learnt to do that among the English. The hot pieces of Iron he would hammer out and bend as he pleased with Stones, and saw them with his jagged Knife, or grind them to an edge by long labour, and harden them to a good temper as there

¹ Captain Swan. See Appendix.

² This was "William," who had been left behind on the 11th of January 1681, when the sudden appearance of three Spanish ships of war compelled the buccaneers to slip their cables and put to sea.

A MOSKITO INDIAN LEFT HERE

occasion. All this may seem strange to those that are acquainted with the sagacity of the Indians; but it is more than these Moskito Men are accustomed to in their own Country, where they make their own Fishing and Fishing Instruments, without either Forge or Anvil; tho' they spend a great deal of time about them.

Other wild Indians who have not the use of Iron, which the Moskito Men have from the English, make Hatchets of a very hard Stone, with which they will cut down Trees, (the Cotton-Tree especially, which is a soft tender Wood) to build their Houses or make Canoas; and though in working their Canoas hollow, they cannot make them so neat and thin, yet they will make them fit for their Service. This their Digging or Hatchet-work they help out by Fire; whether for the felling of the Trees, or for the making the inside of their Canoas hollow. These Contrivances are used particularly by the Savage Indians of Blewfield's River, described in the 3d Chapter, those Canoas and Stone Hatchets I have seen. These one-hatchets are about 10 Inches long, 4 broad, and 1/2 Inches thick in the middle. They are grownd away flat and sharp at both ends: Right in the midst, and clear round it they make a notch, so wide and deep that a Man might place his Finger along it, and taking a stick or withe about 4 foot long, they bind it round the Hatchet-head, in that notch, and so twisting it hard, use it as an handle or pole; the head being held by it very fast. Nor are these wild Indians less ingenious. Those of Patagonia, particularly, head their Arrows with Flint, cut or ground; which I have seen and admired. But to return to our Moskito Man on the Isle of J. Fernando. With such instruments as he made in that manner, he got such provision as the Island afforded; either Goats or Fish. He told us that at first he was forced to eat Seal, which was a very ordinary Meat, before he had made Hooks: but afterwards he never killed any Seals but to make Lines, stringing their Skins into Thongs. He had a little House or Hut half a Mile from the Sea, which was lin'd with Seal's Skin; his Couch or Barbecu of Sticks lying along

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. about 2 foot distant from the Ground, was spread with
1684 the same, and was all his Bedding. He had no Cloaths left, having worn out those he brought from Watlin's Ship, but only a Skin about his Waste. He saw our Ship the day before we came to an Anchor, and did believe we were English, and therefore kill'd 3 Goats in the Morning, before we came to an Anchor, and drest them with Cabbage, to treat us when we came ashore. He came then to the Sea side to congratulate our safe Arrival. And when we landed, a Moskito Indian, named Robin, first leap'd ashore, and running to his Brother Moskito Man, threw himself flat on his face at his feet, who helping him up, and embracing him, fell flat with his face on the Ground at Robin's feet, and was by him taken up also. We stood with pleasure to behold the surprize, and tenderness, and solemnity of this interview, which was exceedingly affectionate on both sides; and when their Ceremonies of Civility were over, we also that stood gazing at them drew near, each of us embracing him we had found here, who was overjoyed to see so many of his old Friends come hither, as he thought purposely to fetch him. He was named Will, as the other was Robin. These were names given them by the English, for they had no Names among themselves; and they take it as a great favour to be named by any of us; and will complain for want of it, if we do not appoint them some name when they are with us: saying of themselves they are poor Men, and have no Name.

This Island is in lat. 34 d. 45 m. and about 120 leagues from the Main. It is about 12 leagues round, full of high Hills, and small pleasant Valleys; which if manured, would probably produce any thing proper for the Climate. The sides of the Mountains are part Savannahs, part Woodland. Savannahs are clear pieces of Land without Woods; not because more barren than the Woodland, for they are frequently spots of as good Land as any, and often are intermixt with Woodland. In the Bay of Campeachy are very large Savannahs, which I have seen full of Cattle: but about the River of Plate are the largest that ever I

ISLE OF JOHN FERNANDO, DESCRIBED

heard of, 50, 60, or 100 Miles in length; and Jamaica, AN. 1684
Cuba and Hispaniola, have many Savannahs intermixt
with Woods. Places cleared of Wood by Art and Labour
do not go by this Name, but those only which are found
so in the uninhabited parts of America, such as this Isle of
John Fernandoes; or which were originally clear in other
parts.

The Grass in these Savannahs at John Fernando's is
not a long flaggy Grass, such as is usually in the Savannahs
in the West-Indies, but a sort of kindly Grass, thick and
flourishing the biggest part of the year. The Woods
afford divers sorts of Trees; some large and good Timber
for Building, but none fit for Masts. The Cabbage Trees
of this Isle are but small and low; yet afford a good head,
and the Cabbage very sweet. This Tree I shall describe in
the Appendix, in the Bay of Campeachy.

The Savannahs are stocked with Goats in great Herds:
but those that live on the East end of the Island are not
so fat as those on the West end; for though there is much
more Grass, and plenty of Water in every Valley, never-
theless they thrive not so well here as on the West end,
where there is less Food; and yet there are found greater
Flocks, and those too fatter and sweeter.

That West end of the Island is all high Champion
Ground without any Valley, and but one place to land;
there is neither Wood nor any fresh Water, and the Grass
short and dry.

Goats were first put on the Island by John Fernando,
who first discovered it in his Voyage from Lima to
Baldivia; (and discovered also another Island about the
same bigness, 20 leagues to the Westward of this.) From
those Goats these were propagated, and the Island hath
taken its Name from this its first Discoverer, who, when he
returned to Lima, desired a Patent for it, designing to
settle here; and it was in his second Voyage hither that he
set ashore 3 or 4 Goats, which have since, by their increase,
so well stock'd the whole Island. But he could never get
a Patent for it, therefore it lies still destitute of Inhabitants,
tho' doubtless capable of maintaining 4 or 500 Families,

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1684 by what may be produced off the Land only. I speak much within compass; for the Savannahs would at present feed 1000 Head of Cattle besides Goats, and the Land being cultivated would probably bear Corn, or Wheat, and good Pease, Yams, or Potatoes; for the land in their Valleys and sides of the Mountains, is of a good black fruitful Mold. The Sea about it is likewise very productive of its Inhabitants. Seals swarm as thick about this Island, as if they had no other place in the World to live in; for there is not a Bay nor Rock that one can get ashore on, but is full of them. Sea Lions are here in great Companies, and Fish, particularly Snappers and Rock-fish, are so plentiful, that two Men in an hours time will take with Hook and Line, as many as will serve 100 Men.¹

The Seals are a sort of Creatures pretty well known, yet it may not be amiss to describe them. They are as big as Calves, the head of them like a Dog, therefore called by the Dutch the Sea-hounds. Under each Shoulder grows a long thick Fin: These serve them to swim with when in the Sea, and are instead of Legs to them when on the Land for raising their Bodies up on end, by the help of these Fins or Stumps, and so having their Tail-parts drawn close under them, they rebound, as it were, and throw their Bodies forward, drawing their hinder-parts after them; and then again rising up, and springing forward with their fore-parts alternately, they lie tumbling thus up and down, all the while they are moving on Land. From their Shoulders to their Tails they grow tapering like Fish, and have two small Fins on each side the Rump; which is commonly covered with their Fins. These Fins serve instead of a Tail in the Sea; and on Land they sit on them, when they give suck to their young. Their Hair is of divers colours, as black, grey, dun, spotted, looking very sleek and pleasant when they come first out

¹ "Here is such great Plenty of Fish, that one Man may catch enough in a Day's time to suffice 200 Men" (*Cowley's Journal*). A snapper is *Pomatomus saltatrix*. A rock-fish is a fish of the genus *Sebastes*. The "rosy" and "blue" rock-fishes are "very delicate meat."

SEALS

of the Sea: For these at John Fernando's have fine thick short Fur; the like I have not taken notice of any where but in these Seas. Here are always thousands, I might say possibly millions of them, either sitting on the Bays, or going and coming in the Sea round the Island; which is covered with them (as they lie at the top of the Water playing and sunning themselves) for a Mile or two from the Shore. When they come out of the Sea they bleat like Sheep for their young; and tho' they pass through hundreds of others young ones, before they come to their own, yet they will not suffer any of them to suck. The young ones are like Puppies, and lie much ashore; but when beaten by any of us, they, as well as the old ones, will make towards the Sea, and swim very swift and nimble; tho' on shore they lye very sluggishly, and will not go out of our ways unless we beat them, but snap at us. A blow on the Nose soon kills them. Large Ships might here load themselves with Seals Skins, and Trane-oil; for they are extraordinary fat. Seals are found as well in cold as hot Climates; and in the cold places they love to get on Lumps of Ice, where they will lie and sun themselves, as here on the Land: They are frequent in the Northern parts of Europe and America, and in the Southern parts of Africa, as about the Cape of Good Hope, and at the Streights of Magellan: And tho' I never saw any in the West-Indies, but in the Bay of Campeachy, at certain Islands called the Alcoranes,¹ and at others called the Desartes;² yet they are over all the American Coast of the South Seas, from Terra del Fuego, up to the Equinoctial Line; but to the North of the Equinox again, in these Seas, I never saw any, till as far as 21 North lat. Nor did I ever see any in the East-Indies. In general they seem to resort where there is plenty of Fish, for that is their Food; and Fish, such as they feed on, as Cods, Groopers, &c. are most plentiful on rocky Coasts: and such is mostly this Western Coast of the South America; as I shall further relate.

AN.
1684

¹ The Alacran cluster, to the north of Yucatan.

² Caye Arenas, in the Bay of Campeachy.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1684

The Sea Lion¹ is a large Creature about 12 or 14 foot long. The biggest part of his Body is as big as a Bull: It is shaped like a Seal, but 6 times as big. The Head is like a Lion's Head; it hath a broad Face with many long Hairs growing about its Lips like a Cat. It has a great goggle Eye, the Teeth 3 Inches long, about the bigness of a Man's Thumb: In Capt. Sharp's time, some of our Men made Dice with them. They have no Hair on their Bodies like the Seal; they are of a dun colour, and are all extraordinary fat; one of them being cut up and boiled, will yield a Hogshead of Oil, which is very sweet and wholesome to fry Meat withal. The lean Flesh is black, and of a course Grain; yet indifferent good food. They will lye a week at a time ashore if not disturbed. Where 3, or 4, or more of them come ashore together, they huddle one on another like Swine, and grunt like them, making a hideous noise. They eat Fish, which I believe is their common Food.

The Snapper is a Fish much like a Roach, but a great deal bigger. It hath a large Head and Mouth, and great Gills. The back is of a bright red, the belly of a Silver Colour: The Scales are as broad as a Shilling. The Snapper is excellent Meat. They are in many places in the West-Indies, and the South Seas: I have not seen them any where beside.

The Rock-Fish is called by Sea-men a Grooper; the Spaniards call it a Baccalao, which is the Name for Cod, because it is much like it. It is rounder than the Snapper, of a dark brown Colour; and hath small scales no bigger than a Silver-penny. This Fish is good sweet Meat, and is found in great plenty on all the Coast of Peru and Chili.

There are only two Bays in the whole Island where Ships may Anchor; these are both at the East end, and in both of them is a Rivolet of good fresh Water. Either of these Bays may be fortified with little charge, to that degree that 50 Men in each may be able to keep off

¹ Sea Lion : *Platyrrhyncus leoninus*.

THEIR MANAGEMENT OF THEIR SICK

1000; and there is no coming into these Bays from the West end, but with great difficulty, over the Mountains, where if three Men are placed, they may keep down as many as come against them on any side. This was partly experienced by 5 Englishmen that Capt. Davis left here, who defended themselves against a great body of Spaniards who landed in the Bays, and came here to destroy them; and tho' the second time one of their Consorts deserted and fled to the Spaniards, yet the other 4 kept their ground, and were afterwards taken in from hence by Capt. Strong of London.¹

We remained at John Fernando's 16 days; our sick Men were ashore all the time, and one of Captain Eaton's Doctors (for he had four in his Ship), tending and feeding them with Goat and several Herbs, whereof here is plenty growing in the Brooks; and their Diseases were chiefly Scorbutick.

¹ John Strong's voyage may be seen in Sloane MSS. 3295. He took off the four men, October 22, 1690; "they had been on ye Island three years."

CHAP. V

The Author departs from John Fernando's. Of the Pacifick Sea. Of the Andes, or high Mountains in Peru and Chili. A Prize taken. Isle of Lobos : Penguins, and other Birds there. Three Prizes more. The Islands Gallapago's : The Dildoe-Tree, Burton-Wood, Mammet-Trees, Guanoes, Land-Tortoise, their several kind ; Green Snakes, Turtle-Doves, Tortoise, or Turtle-grass. Sea-Turtle, their several Kinds. The Air and Weather at the Gallapago's. Some of the Islands described, their Soil, &c. The Island Cocos described, Cape Blanco, and the Bay of Caldera ; the Savannahs there. Captain Cook dies. Of Nicoya, and a red Wood for dying, and other Commodities. A narrow Escape of twelve Men. Lance-Wood. Volcan Vejo, a burning Mountain on the Coast of Ria Leja. A Tornado. The Island and Harbour of Ria Leja. The Gulph of Amapalla and Point Casivina. Isles of Mangera and Amapalla. The Indian Inhabitants. Hog-Plumb-Tree. Other Islands in the Gulph of Amapalla. Captain Eaton and Captain Davis careen their Ships here, and afterwards part.

AN.
1684

THE 8th of April, 1684, we sailed from the Isle of John Fernando, with the Wind at S. E. We were now two Ships in Company: Captain Cook's, whose Ship I was in, and who here took the Sickness of which he died a while after; and Captain Eaton's. Our passage lay now along the Pacifick-Sea, properly so called. For tho' it be usual with our Map-makers to give that Name to this whole Ocean calling it Mare Australe, Mal del Zur, or Mare Pacificum; yet, in my opinion, the Name of the Pacifick-Sea ought not to be extended from South to North farther than from 30 to about 4 deg. South Latitude, and from the American shore Westward indefinitely, with respect to my observation; who have been in these parts 250

ANDES OF CHILI AND PERU

Leagues or more from Land, and still had the Sea very quiet from Winds. For in all this Tract of Water, of which I have spoken, there are no dark rainy Clouds, tho' often a thick Horizon, so as to hinder an observation of the Sun with the Quadrant; and in the Morning hazy weather frequently, and thick Mists, but scarce able to wet one. Nor are there in this Sea any Winds but the Trade-wind, no Tempests, no Tornadoes or Hurricanes (tho' North of the Equator, they are met with as well in this Ocean as in the Atlantick) yet the Sea it self at the new and full of the Moon, runs with high, large, long Surges, but such as never break out at Sea, and so are safe enough; unless that where they fall in and break upon the shore, they make it bad landing.

AN.
1684

In this Sea we made the best of our way toward the Line, till in the lat. of 24 S. where we fell in with the main Land of the South America. All this course of the Land, both of Chili and Peru is vastly high; therefore we kept 12 or 14 leagues off from shore, being unwilling to be seen by the Spaniards dwelling there. The Land (especially beyond this, from 24 deg. S. Lat. to 17, and from 14 to 10) is of a most prodigious heighth. It lies generally in Ridges parallel to the shore, and 3 or 4 Ridges, one with another, each surpassing other in heighth; and those that are farthest within Land, are much higher than others. They always appear blue when seen at Sea: sometimes they are obscured with Clouds, but not so often as the high Lands in other parts of the World, for here are seldom or never any Rains on these Hills, any more than in the Sea near it; neither are they subject to Fogs. These are the highest Mountains that ever I saw,¹ far surpassing the Pike of Tenariffe; or Santa Martha, and I believe any Mountains in the World.

I have seen very high Land in the Lat. of 30 South,² but not so high as in the Latitudes before described. In Sir John Narborough's Voyage also to Baldivia, (a City on

¹ He refers to the rank of prodigious mountains marshalled along the coast of Chile from Copiapo to Chipicani. They range from 18,000 to 25,000 feet in height. The Peak of Teneriffe is but a little more than 12,000 feet. The Peak of Santa Martha is less than 17,000 feet.

² Probably Aconcagua.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1684 this Coast) mention is made of very high Land seen near Baldivia :¹ and the Spaniards, with whom I have discoursed, have told me, that there is a very high Land all the way between Coquimbo, (which lies in about 30 d. South lat.) and Baldivia, which is in 40 South ; so that by all likelihood these Ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other, all along this South Sea Coast, called usually the Andes, or Sierra Nueva des Andes. The excessive height of these Mountains may possibly be the reason, that there are no Rivers of note that fall into these Seas. Some small Rivers indeed there are, but very few of them, for in some places there is not one that comes out into the Sea in 150 or 200 Leagues, and where they are thickest they are 30, 40 or 50 Leagues asunder, and too little and shallow to be Navigable. Besides, some of these do not constantly run, but are dry at certain Seasons of the Year ; as the River of Ylo, runs flush with a quick Current at the latter end of January, and so continues till June, and then it decreaseth by degrees, growing less, and running slow till the latter end of September, when it fails wholly, and runs no more till January again : This I have seen at both Seasons, in two former Voyages I made hither, and have been informed by the Spaniards, that other Rivers on this Coast are of the like Nature, being rather Torrents or Land floods caused by their Rains at certain Seasons far within Land, than perennial streams.

We kept still along in sight of this Coast, but at a good distance from it, encountering with nothing of note, till in the lat. of 9 deg. 40 min. South, on the 3rd of May, we descried a Sail to the Northward of us. She was plying to Windward, we chased her, and Capt. Eaton being a Head soon took her : she came from Guaiquil about a Month before, laden with Timber, and was bound to Lima. Three days before we took her, she came from Santa, whither she had gone for Water, and where they had news of our Being in these Seas by an express from Baldivia, for,

¹ The Villa Rica volcano. Sir John Narborough came to these seas in 1669.

LOBOS

AN.
1684

as we afterwards heard, Captain Swan had been at Baldivia to seek a Trade there, and he having met Captain Eaton in the Streights of Magellan, the Spaniards of Baldivia were doubtless informed of us by him, suspecting him also to be one of us, tho' he was not. Upon this News the Viceroy of Lima sent Expresses to all the Sea Ports, that they might provide themselves against our Assaults.

We immediately steered away for the Island Lobos, which lieth in lat. 6 d. 24. m. South lat. (I took the Elevation of it ashore with an Astrolabe) and it's 5 leagues from the Main. It is called Lobos de la Mar, to distinguish it from another that is not far from it, and extremely like it, called Lobos de la Terra, for it lies nearer the Main. Lobos,¹ or Lovos, is the Spanish Name for a Seal, of which there are great plenty about these, and several other Islands in these Seas that go by this Name.

The 9th of May we arrived at this Isle of Lobos de la Mar, and came to an Anchor with our Prize. This Lobos consists indeed of two little Islands, each about a Mile round, of an indifferent height, a small Channel between, fit for Boats only; and several Rocks lying on the North-side of the Islands, a little way from shore. There is a small Cove or Sandy Bay sheltred from the Winds, at the West end of the Eastermost Island, where Ships may careen: The rest of the shore, as well round the two Islands as between them, is a Rocky Coast, consisting of small Cliffs. Within Land they are both of them partly Rocky, and partly Sandy, Barren, without any fresh Water, Tree, Shrub, Grass, or Herbs; or any Land Animals (for the Seals and Sea-Lions come ashore here) but Fowls, of which there are great multitudes; as Boobies, but mostly Penguins, which I have seen plentifully all over the South Seas, on the Coast of Newfoundland, and off the Cape of Good Hope. They are a Sea-Fowl, about as big as a Duck, and such Feet; but a sharp Bill, feeding on Fish. They do not fly,

¹ Ringrose saw one of these islands on the 10th of April 1681. "We saw from here [the bay of Malabrigo] the leeward [northerly] island of Lobos, or Seals, being nothing but a rocky and scraggy place. On the S. W. side thereof is a red hill. . . . which the Indian fishermen much frequent." The buccaneers frequently visited these islands.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

A.N.
1624 but flutter, having rather Stumps like a young Goslin's, than Wings: And these are instead of Fins to them in the Water. Their feathers are downy. Their Flesh is but ordinary Food; but their Eggs are good Meat. There is another sort of small black Fowl, that make holes in the Sand for their Night Habitations, whose Flesh is good sweet Meat. I never saw any of them but here, and at John Fernando's.

There is good Riding between the Eastermost Island and the Rocks, in ten, twelve, or fourteen Fathom, for the Wind is commonly at S. or S. S. E. and the Eastermost Island lying East and West, shelters that Road.

Here we scrubb'd our Ships, and being in a readiness to sail, the Prisoners were examined, to know if any of them could conduct us to some Town where we might make some attempt; for they had before informed us, that we were descried by the Spaniards, and by that we knew that they would send no Riches by Sea so long as we were here. Many Towns were considered on, as Guiaquil, Zana, Truxillo, and others: At last Truxillo was pitched on, as the most important; therefore the likeliest to make us a Voyage if we could conquer it: Which we did not much question, though we knew it to be a very populous City. But the greatest difficulty was in Landing; for Guan-chaquo, which is the nearest Sea-Port to it, but 6 miles off, is an ill place to Land, since sometimes the very Fishermen, that live there, are not able to go out in 3 or 4 days. However the 17th of May, in the Afternoon, our Men were mustered of both Ships Companies, and their Arms proved. We were in all 108 Men fit for service, besides the sick: And the next day we intended to sail and take the Wood Prize with us. But the next day, one of our Men being ashore betimes on the Island, descried three Sail bound to the Northward; two of them without the Island to the Westward, the other between it and the Continent.

We soon got our Anchors up and chased: and Captain Eaton, who drew the least draught of Water, put through between the Westernmost Island and the Rocks, and went

CRUISING

after those two that were without the Islands. We in Captain Cook's Ship went after the other, which stood in for the Main Land, but we soon fetched her up, and having taken her, stood in again with her to the Island; for we saw that Captain Eaton wanted no help, having taken both those that he went after. He came in with one of his Prizes; but the other was so far to Leeward, and so deep, that he could not then get her in, but he hoped to get her in the next day: But being deep laden, as designed to go down before the wind to Panama, she would not bear sail.

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The 19th day she turned all day, but got nothing nearer the Island. Our Moskito strikers, according to their custom, went out and struck six Turtles; for here are indifferent plenty of them. These Ships that we took the day before came from Guanchaquo, all three laden with Flower, bound for Panama. Two of them were laden as deep as they could swim, the other was not above half laden, but was ordered by the Vice-Roy of Lima to sail with the other two, or else she should not sail till we were gone out of the Seas; for he hoped they might escape us by setting out early. In the biggest Ship was a Letter to the President of Panama from the Vice-Roy of Lima; assuring him, that there were Enemies come into that Sea; for which reason he had dispatched these three Ships with Flower, that they might not want; (for Panama is supplied from Peru;) and desired him to be frugal of it, for he knew not when he should send more. In this Ship were likewise 7 or 8 Tuns of Marmalate of Quinces, and a stately Mule sent to the President, and a very large Image of the Virgin Mary in Wood, carved and painted to adorn a new Church at Panama, and sent from Lima by the Vice-Roy; for this great Ship came from thence not long before. She brought also from Lima 800000 Pieces of Eight, to carry with her to Panama: but while she lay at Guanchaco, taking in her lading of Flower, the Merchants hearing of Capt. Swan's being in Baldivia, order'd the Money ashore again. These Prisoners likewise informed us, that the Gentlemen (Inhabitants of Truxillo)

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AN. 1684 were building a Fort at Guanchaquo (which is the Sea-Port for Truxillo) close by the Sea, purposely to hinder the designs of any that should attempt to land there. Upon this news we altered our former resolutions, and resolved to go with our three Prizes to the Gallapagos; which are a great many large Islands, lying some under the Equator, others on each side of it. I shall here omit the description of Truxillo,¹ because in my Appendix, at the latter end of the Book, I intend to give a general Relation of most of the Towns of note on this Coast, from Baldivia to Panama, and from thence towards California.

The 19th day in the evening we sailed from the Island Lobos, with Captain Eaton in our Company. We carried the three Flower Prizes with us, but our first Prize laden with Timber, we left here at an Anchor; the Wind was at S. by E. which is the Common Trade-Wind here, and we steered away N. W. by N. intending to run into the latitude of the Isles Gallapagos, and steer off West, because we did not know the certain distance, and therefore could not shape a direct course to them. When we came within 40 minutes of the Equator, we steered west, having the Wind at South, a very moderate gentle Gale. It was the 31st day of May when we first had sight of the Islands Gallapagos: Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our Lee-bow, others right a head. We at first sight trimm'd our Sails, and steered as nigh the Wind as we could, striving to get to the Southermost of them, but our Prizes being deep laden, their Sails but small and thin, and a very small Gale, they could not keep up with us; therefore we likewise edged away again, a point from the Wind, to keep near them; and in the evening, the Ship that I was in, and Captain Eaton, Anchored on the East side of one of the Eastermost Islands, a Mile from the shoar, in sixteen fathom Water, clean, white, hard Sand.

The Gallapagos Islands are a great number of unin-

¹ Truxillo, or Trujillo, in northern Peru (lat. 8° 7' S., long. 79° 4' W.) is one of the oldest of the Spanish towns upon the coast. It lies a few miles within land, and its two seaports, Huanchaco (to the north) and Salaverry (to the south) are surf-beaten and dangerous. Salaverry is now the more important of the two.

ISLES OF THE GALLAPAGOS

habited Islands, lying under, and on both sides of the Equator. The Eastermost of them are about 110 Leagues from the Main. They are laid down in the Longitude of 181, reaching to the Westward as far as 176, therefore their Longitude from England Westward is about 68 degrees.¹ But I believe our Hydrographers do not place them far enough to the Westward. The Spaniards who first discovered them, and in whose draughts alone they are laid down, report them to be a great number stretching North-West from the Line, as far as 5 degrees N. but we saw not above 14 or 15. They are some of them 7 or 8 leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. They are of a good height, most of them flat and even on the top; 4 or 5 of the Eastermost are rocky, barren and hilly, producing neither Tree, Herb, nor Grass, but a few Dildoe-tree, except by the Sea side. The Dildoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 10 or 12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit. It is as big as a Mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows from top to bottom; This shrub is fit for no use, not so much as to burn. Close by the Sea there grows in some places bushes of Burton-wood, which is very good firing. This sort of wood grows in many places in the West-Indies, especially in the Bay of Campeachy, and in the Sambaloes. I did never see any in these Seas but here. There is Water on these barren Islands, in ponds and holes among the Rocks. Some other of these Islands are mostly plain and low, and the Land more fertile, producing Trees of divers sorts, unknown to us. Some of the Westermost of these Islands, are nine or ten leagues long, and six or seven broad; the Mould deep and black. These produce Trees of great and tall bodies, especially Mammee-trees, which grow here in great Groves. In these large Islands there are some pretty big Rivers; and on many of the other lesser Islands, there are Brooks of good Water. The Spaniards when they first discover'd these Islands, found

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¹ About 89°. Dampier's belief was well justified. This first anchorage was apparently in what Cowley calls "Yarmouth Road" in the "Duke of Norfolk's island."

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multitudes of Guanoes, and Land-turtle or Tortoise,¹ and named them the Gallapago's Islands. I do believe there is no place in the World that is so plentifully stored with those Animals. The Guanoes here are as fat and large as any that I ever saw; they are so tame, that a man may knock down twenty in an hours time with a Club. The Land-turtle are here so numerous, that 5 or 600 Men might subsist on them alone for several months, without any other sort of Provision: They are extraordinary large and fat; and so sweet, that no Pullet eats more pleasantly. One of the largest of these Creatures will weigh 150 or 200 weight, and some of them are 2 foot, or 2 foot 6 inches over the Callapee or Belly. I did never see any but at this place, that will weigh above 30 pound weight. I have heard that at the Isle of St. Lawrence or Madagascar, and at the English Forest,² an Island near it, called also Don Mascarin, and now possessed by the French; there are very large ones, but whether so big, fat, and sweet as these, I know not. There are 3 or 4 sorts of these Creatures in the West-Indies. One is called by the Spaniards, Hecatée;³ these live most in fresh Water-ponds, and seldom come on Land. They weigh about 10 or 15 pound; they have small Legs and flat Feet, and small long Necks. Another sort is called Terrapen;⁴ these are a great deal less than the Hecatée; the Shell on their backs is all carved naturally, finely wrought, and well clouded: the Backs of these are rounder than those before-mentioned; they are otherwise much of the same form: these delight to live in wet swampy places, or on the Land near such places. Both these sorts are very good Meat. They are in great plenty on the Isles of Pines near Cuba: there the Spanish Hunters when they meet them in the Woods bring them home to their Huts, and mark them by notching their Shells, then let them go; this they do to have them at hand, for they

¹ *Testudo Indica*. They live upon "succulent cactus," the acid guayavita berry, and a lichen which grows upon the dildo bushes.

² Mascarenas, or Don Mascarenhas, the Portuguese name for the Mauritius.

³ A variety of marsh or fresh-water tortoise.

⁴ The terrapin.

SEA TORTOISE, AND THEIR KINDS

never ramble far from thence. When these Hunters return to Cuba, after about a month or six Weeks stay, they carry with them 3 or 400, or more, of these Creatures to sell; for they are very good Meat, and every Man knows his own by their Marks. These Tortoise in the Gallapago's are more like the Hecatée, except that, as I said before, they are much bigger; and they have very long small necks and little heads. There are some green Snakes on these Islands, but no other Land Animal that I did ever see. There are great plenty of Turtle-Doves so tame, that a Man may kill 5 or 6 dozen in a forenoon with a stick. They are somewhat less than a Pigeon, and are very good meat, and commonly fat.

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There are good wide Channels between these Islands fit for Ships to pass, and in some places shole water, where there grows plenty of Turtle-grass; therefore these Islands are plentifully stored with Sea-Turtle, of that sort which is called the green Turtle. I have hitherto deferred the description of these Creatures, therefore I shall give it here. There are 4 sorts of Sea-turtle,¹ viz. the Trunk-turtle, the Loggerhead, the Hawks-bill, and the Green-turtle. The Trunk-turtle is commonly bigger than the other, their backs are higher and rounder, and their flesh rank and not wholesome. The Loggerhead is so called because it hath a great head, much bigger than the other sorts; their flesh is likewise very rank, and seldom eaten but in case of necessity; they feed on Moss that grows about Rocks. The Hawks-bill Turtle is the least kind, they are so call'd because their mouths are long and small, somewhat resembling the Bill of a Hawk: on the backs of these Hawks-bill Turtle grows that shell which is so much esteem'd for making Cabinets, Combs, and other things. The largest of them may have three pound and a half of shell; I have taken some that have had 3 pound 10 Ounces: But they commonly have a pound and half, or two pound;

¹ The trunk-turtle is *Sphargis coriacea*. The loggerhead is *Chelone aspersa*. It smells very strongly of musk. The hawk's-bill is *Chelone imbricata*, of which the eggs are very delicious, though the flesh is sometimes poisonous. The green turtle, *Chelone mydas*, is the turtle known to epicures.

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AN. some not so much. These are but ordinary food, but
1684 generally sweeter than the Loggerhead : Yet these Hawks-
bills, in some places, are unwholsome, causing them that
eat them to purge and vomit excessively, especially those
between the Sambaloes and Portobel. We meet with other
Fish in the West-Indies, of the same malignant nature : But
I shall describe them in the Appendix. These Hawks-Bill
Turtles are better or worse, according to their feeding. In
some places they feed on Grass, as the Green Tortoise also
doth ; in other places they keep among Rocks, and feed on
Moss, or Sea Weeds ; but these are not so sweet as those
that eat Grass, neither is their Shell so clear ; for they are
commonly over-grown with Barnacles which spoil the shell ;
and their flesh is commonly yellow, especially the fat.

Hawks-bill Turtle are in many places of the West-
Indies. They have Islands and places peculiar to them-
selves, where they lay their Eggs, and seldom come among
any other Turtle. These, and all other Turtle, lay eggs
in the Sand ; their time of laying is in May, June, July.¹
Some begin sooner, some later. They lay three times in a
Season, and at each time 80 or 90 Eggs. Their Eggs are
as big as a Hens Egg, and very round, covered only with a
white tough Skin. There are some Bays on the North-side
of Jamaica, where these Hawks-bills resort to lay. In the
Bay of Honduras are Islands which they likewise make their
breeding places, and many places along all the Coast on the
Main of the West-Indies, from Trinidad to La Vera Cruz,
in the Bay of Nova Hispania. When a Sea-turtle turns
out of the Sea to lay, she is at least an Hour before she
returns again ; for she is to go above high-water mark, and
if it be low-water when she comes ashore, she must rest once
or twice, being heavy, before she comes to the place where
she lays. When she hath found a place for her purpose, she
makes a great Hole with her Fins in the Sand, wherein she
lays her Eggs, then covers them two foot deep with the same
Sand which she threw out of the hole, and so returns.
Sometimes they come up the night before they intend to

¹ The early editions add "in S. lat. about Christmas."

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lay, and take a view of the place, and so having made a Tour, or Semi-circular March, they return to the Sea again, and they never fail to come ashore the next night, to lay near that place. All sorts of Turtle use the same methods in laying. I knew a Man in Jamaica, that made 8 pound Sterling of the shell of these Hawks-bill Turtle, which he got in one Season, and in one small Bay, not half a mile long. The manner of taking them is to watch the Bay, by walking from one part to the other all night, making no noise, nor keeping any sort of light. When the Turtle come ashore, the Man that watches for them turns them on their Backs, then hales them above high-water mark, and leaves them till the Morning. A large green Turtle, with her weight and struggling, will puzzle two Men to turn her. The Hawks-bill Turtle are not only found in the West-Indies, but on the Coast of Guinea, and in the East-Indies. I never saw any in the South Seas.

The Green Turtle are so called, because their shell is greener than any other. It is very thin and clear, and better clouded than the Hawks-bill; but 'tis used only for inlays, being extraordinary thin. These Turtles are generally larger than the Hawks-bill; one will weigh 2 or 3 hundred pound. Their backs are flatter than the Hawks-bill, their heads round and small. Green Turtle are the sweetest of all the kinds: But there are degrees of them, both in respect to their flesh and their bigness. I have observed that at Blanco in the West-Indies, the green Turtle (which is the only kind there) are larger than any other in the North Seas. There they will commonly weigh 180 or 300 pound: Their Fat is yellow, and the Lean white, and their flesh extraordinary sweet. At Boca Toro, West of Portobel, they are not so large, their flesh not so white, nor the fat so yellow. Those in the Bays of Honduras and Campeachy are somewhat smaller still; their fat is green, and the lean of a darker colour than those at Boca Toro. I heard of a monstrous green Turtle once taken at Port-Royal,¹ in the Bay of Campeachy, that was four foot

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¹ At Laguna de Terminos. It was a logwood-cutters' camp.

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AN. deep from the back to the belly, and the belly 6 foot broad ;
1684 Captain Rocky's Son, of about 9 or 10 years of Age, went in it as in a Boat, on board his Fathers Ship, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oil. The Turtle that live among the Keys, or small Islands, on the South side of Cuba, are a mix'd sort, some bigger, some less ; and so their flesh is of a mixt colour, some green, some dark, some yellowish. With these Port Royal in Jamaica is constantly supplied, by Sloops that come hither with nets to take them. They carry them alive to Jamaica, where the Turtles have wires made with Stakes in the Sea, to preserve them alive ; and the Market is every day plentifully stored with Turtle, it being the common food there, chiefly for the ordinary sort of People.

Green Turtle live on Grass, which grows in the Sea, in 3, 4, 5, or 6 fathom water, at most of the places before mentioned. This Grass is different from Manatee-grass, for that is a small blade ; but this a quarter of an inch broad, and six inches long. The Turtle of these Islands Gallapagos, are a sort of a bastard green Turtle ; for their shell is thicker than other green Turtle in the West or East-Indies, and their flesh is not so sweet. They are larger than any other green Turtle ; for it is common for these to be two or three foot¹ deep, and their Callapees, or Bellies, 5 foot wide : But there are other green Turtle in the South Seas that are not so big as the smallest Hawks-bill. These are seen at the Island Plata, and other places thereabouts : They feed on Moss, and are very rank, but fat.

Both these sorts are different from any others, for both He's and She's come ashore in the day time, and lie in the Sun ; but in other places, none but the She's go ashore, and that in the night only, to lay their Eggs. The best feeding for Turtle in the South Seas is among these Gallapago Islands, for here is plenty of Grass.

There is another sort of green Turtle in the South Seas, which are but small, yet pretty sweet : These lie Westward on the Coast of Mexico. One thing is very strange and

¹ The early editions read " 3 or 4 foot."

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remarkable in these Creatures; that at the breeding time they leave for 2 or 3 Months their common haunts, where they feed most of the Year, and resort to other places, only to lay their Eggs: And 'tis not thought that they eat any thing during this Season; So that both He's and She's grow very lean; but the He's to that degree that none will eat them. The most remarkable places that I did ever hear of for their breeding, is at an Island in the West-Indies called Caimanes,¹ and the Isle Ascension in the Western Ocean: and when the breeding time is past, there is none remaining. Doubtless they swim some hundreds of Leagues to come to those two places: For it hath been often observed, that at Caimanes, at the breeding time, there are found all those sorts of Turtle before described. The South Keys of Cuba are above 40 leagues from thence, which is the nearest place that these Creatures can come from; and it is most certain, that there could not live so many there as come here in one Season.

Those that go to lay at Ascension, must needs travel much farther; for there is no land nearer it than 300 Leagues: And it is certain, that these Creatures live always near the shore. In the South Sea likewise, the Gallapagos is the place where they live the biggest part of the year; yet they go from thence at their Season over to the Main, to lay their Eggs; which is 100 Leagues, the nearest place. Altho' multitudes of these Turtles go from their common places of feeding and abode, to those laying places, yet they do not all go: And at the time when the Turtle resort to these places to lay their Eggs, they are accompanied with abundance of Fish, especially Sharks; the places which the Turtle then leave being at that time destitute of Fish, which follow the Turtle.

When the She's go thus to their places to lay, the Male accompany them, and never leave them till they return: Both Male and Female are fat the beginning of the Season; but before they return, the Male, as I said, are so lean, that they are not fit to eat, but the Female are good to the very

¹ Grand Cayman, to the south of Cuba.

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AN. last: yet not so fat as at the beginning of the Season. It
1684 is reported of these Creatures, that they are nine days engendering, and in the Water; the Male on the Females back. It is observable, that the Male, while engendering, do not easily forsake their female: For I have gone and taken hold of the Male when engendering: and a very bad striker may strike them then, for the Male is not shy at all: But the Female seeing a Boat, when they rise to blow, would make her escape, but that the Male grasps her with his two fore Fins, and holds her fast. When they are thus coupled, it is best to strike the Female first, then you are sure of the Male also. These Creatures are thought to live to a great Age; and it is observed by the Jamaica Turtlers, that they are many years before they come to their full growth.

The Air of these Islands is temperate enough considering the Clime. Here is constantly a fresh Sea-breeze all day, and cooling refreshing winds in the night: Therefore the heat is not so violent here, as in most places near the Equator. The time of the year for the Rains is in November, December and January. Then there is oftentimes excessive dark tempestuous weather, mixt with much Thunder and Lightning. Sometimes before and after these Months, there are moderate refreshing showers; but in May, June, July, and August, the weather is always very fair.

We staid at one of these Islands, which lies under the Equator, but one Night; because our Prizes could not get in to an Anchor. We refresh'd our selves very well, both with Land and Sea-Turtles; and the next day we sailed from thence. The next Island of the Gallapagos that we came to, is but two Leagues from this: 'tis rocky and barren like this; it is about five or six Leagues long, and four broad. We anchored¹ in the Afternoon, at the North side of the Island, a quarter of a Mile from the

¹ They anchored, apparently, in "Albany Bay," a bay to the north of an island which Cowley calls the Duke of York's Island. In Cowley's Chart the island is called King James's Island, the Duke of York having come to the throne by the time the Chart was first published.

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shore, in 16 fathom water. It is steep all round this Island, and no Anchoring only at this place. Here it is but ordinary riding; for the ground is so steep, that if an Anchor starts it never holds again; and the Wind is commonly off from the Land, except in the Night, when the Land-wind comes more from the West, for there it blows right along the shore, though but faintly. Here is no water¹ but in Ponds and Holes of the Rocks. That which we first Anchored at hath Water on the North end, falling down in a stream from high steep Rocks, upon the Sandy Bay, where it may be taken up. As soon as we came to an Anchor, we made a Tent ashore for Captain Cook, who was sick. Here we found the Sea-Turtle lying ashore on the sand; this is not customary in the West-Indies; We turned them on their backs that they might not get away. The next day more came up, when we found it to be their custom to lie in the Sun: So we never took care to turn them afterwards; but sent ashore the Cook every morning, who killed as many as served for the day. This custom we observed all the time we lay here, feeding sometimes on Land-Turtle, sometimes on Sea-Turtle, there being plenty of either sort. Captain Davis came hither again a second time; and then he went to other Islands on the West side of these. There he found such plenty of Land-Turtle, that he and his Men eat nothing else for 3 Months that he staid there. They were so fat that he saved sixty Jars of Oil out of those that he spent: This Oil served instead of Butter, to eat with Dough-boys or Dumplings, in his return out of these Seas. He found very convenient places to Careen, and good Channels between the Islands; and very good Anchoring in many places. There he found also plenty of Brooks of good fresh Water, and Firewood enough, there being plenty of Trees fit for many uses. Captain Harris, one that we shall speak of hereafter, came thither likewise, and found some Islands that had plenty of Mammee-Trees, and pretty large Rivers.

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¹ A note in Dampier's original MS. states that he saw "water running down from the rocks" at "the north end" of this island. Cowley also states that the anchorage had "excellent good sweet water."

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AN. The Sea about these Islands is plentifully stored with Fish,
1684 such as are at John Fernando's. They are both large and fat, and as plentiful here as at John Fernando's. Here are particularly abundance of Sharks. The North part of this second Isle we anchored at, lies 28 minutes North of the Equator. I took the heighth of the Sun with an Astrolabe. These Isles of the Gallapago's have plenty of Salt. We stay'd here but 12 days; in which time we put ashore 5000¹ packs of Flower, for a reserve, if we should have occasion of any before we left these Seas. Here one of our Indian Prisoners informed us that he was born at Rea Leja, and that he would engage to carry us thither. He being examin'd of the strength and riches of it, satisfy'd the Company so well, that they were resolv'd to go thither.

Having thus concluded; the 12th of June we sailed from hence, designing to touch at the Island Cocos, as well to put ashore some Flower there, as to see the Island, because it was on our way to Rea Leja. We steer'd North, till in Lat. 4 d. 40 min. intending them to steer W. by N. for we expected to have had the Wind at S. by E. or S. S. E. as we had on the South side of the Equator. Thus I had formerly found the Winds near the shore in these latitudes; but when we first parted from the Gallapagos, we had the Wind at S. and as we sailed farther North, we had the Winds at S. by W. then at S. S. W. Winds which we did not expect. We thought at first that the Wind would come about again to the South; but when we came to sail off West to the Island Cocos, we had the Wind at S. W. by S. and could lie but W. by N. Yet we stood that course till we were in the lat. 5 d. 40 m. N. and then despairing, as the Winds were, to find the Island Cocos, we steer'd over to the Main; for had we seen the Island then, we could not have fetcht it, being so far to the North of it.

The Island Cocos² is so named by the Spaniards,

¹ Cowley gives the number as "1500 Bags of Flower, with Sweet-meats."

² Cocos Island. The description is correct. The island is said to hide a quantity of treasure, buried there by pirates of the early nineteenth century.

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because there are abundance of Coco-nut Trees growing on it. They are not only in one or two places, but grow in great Groves, all round the Island, by the Sea. This is an uninhabited Island, it is 7 or 8 leagues round, and pretty high in the middle, where it is destitute of Trees, but looks very green and pleasant, with an Herb called by the Spaniards Gramadel. It is low Land by the Sea side.

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This Island is in 5d. 15m. North of the Equator; it is environed with Rocks, which makes it almost inaccessible: only at the N. E. end there is a small Harbor where Ships may safely enter and ride secure. In this Harbor there is a fine Brook of fresh Water running into the Sea. This is the account that the Spaniards give of it, and I had the same also from Captain Eaton, who was there afterward.

Any who like us had not experienced the nature of the Winds in these parts, might reasonably expect that we could have sailed with a flown sheet to Rea Leja; but we found our selves mistaken, for as we came nearer the shore, we found the Winds right in our Teeth: But I shall refer my Reader to the Chapter of Winds, in the Appendix, for a further account of this.

We had very fair weather, and small winds, in this Voyage from the Gallapagos, and at the beginning of July we fell in with Cape Blanco,¹ on the Main of Mexico. This is so called from two white Rocks lying off it. When we are off at Sea right against the Cape, they appear as part of the Cape; but being near the shore, either to the Eastward or Westward of the Cape, they appear like two Ships under sail, at first view, but coming nearer, they are like two high Towers; they being small, high, and steep on all sides, and they are about half a mile from the Cape. This Cape is in lat. 9. d. 56 m. It is about the height of Beachy-head in England, on the Coast of Sussex. It is a full Point, with steep Rocks to the Sea. The top of it is flat and even for about a mile; then it gradually falls away on each side with a gentle

¹ Cowley calls it Cape Trespuntas. It is at the western entrance to the Gulf of Nicoya.

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AN. 1684 descent. It appears very pleasant, being cover'd with great lofty Trees. From the Cape on the N. W. side the Land runs in N. E. for about 4 leagues, making a small Bay, call'd by the Spaniards Caldera. A league within Cape Blanco, on the N. W. side of it, and at the entrance of this Bay, there is a small Brook of very good water running into the Sea. Here the Land is low, making a saddling between 2 small Hills. It is very rich Land, producing large tall Trees of many sorts; the Mould is black and deep, which I have always taken notice of to be a fat Soil. About a mile from this Brook, towards the N. E. the Woodland terminates. Here the Savannah Land begins, and runs some Leagues into the Country, making many small Hills and Dales. These Savannahs are not altogether clear of Trees, but are here and there sprinkled with small Groves, which render them very delightful. The Grass which grows here is very kindly, thick and long. I have seen none better in the West-Indies. Toward the bottom of the Bay, the Land by the Sea is low and full of Mangroves, but farther in the Country the Land is high and mountainous. The Mountains are part Woodland, part Savannah. The Trees in those Woods are but small and short; and the Mountain Savannahs are clothed but with indifferent Grass. From the bottom of this Bay, it is but 14 or 15 leagues, to the Lake of Nicaragua on the North-Sea Coast: the way between is somewhat Mountainous, but most Savannah.

Capt. Cook, who was taken sick at John Fernandos, continued so till we came within 2 or 3 leagues of Cape Blanco, and then died of a sudden; tho' he seemed that morning to be as likely to live, as he had been some weeks before; but it is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to die off as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land. About 4 hours after we all came to an Anchor, (namely the Ship that I was in, Captain Eaton, and the great Meal Prize,)¹ a league within the Cape, right against the Brook

¹ The two lesser flour ships must have been released, or burned.

CAPE BLANCO AND CALDERA BAY

of Fresh-Water, in 14 fathom clean hard Sand. Presently after we came to an Anchor, Capt. Cook was carried ashore to be buried; 12 Men carried their Arms to guard those that were ordered to dig the Grave: for although we saw no appearance of Inhabitants, yet we did not know but the Country might be thick inhabited. And before Capt. Cook was interr'd, 3 Spanish Indians came to the place where our Men were digging the Grave, and demanded what they were, and from whence they came? To whom our Men answered, They came from Lima, and were bound to Rea Leja, but that the Captain of one of the Ships dying at Sea, obliged them to come into this place to give him Christian burial. The 3 Spanish Indians who were very shy at first, began to be more bold, and drawing near, asked many silly Questions; and our Men did not stick to sooth them up with as many Fals-hoods, purposely to draw them into their clutches. Our Men often laught at their temerity; and asked them if they never saw any Spaniards before? They told them, that they themselves were Spaniards, and that they lived among Spaniards, and that altho' they were born there, yet they had never seen 3 Ships there before: Our Men told them, that neither now might they have seen so many, if it had not been on an urgent occasion. At length they drill'd them by discourse so near, that our Men laid hold on all three at once; but before Captain Cook was buried, one of them made his escape, the other two were brought off aboard our Ship. Captain Eaton immediately came aboard and examined them; they confessed that they came purposely to view our Ship, and if possible, to inform themselves what we were; for the President of Panama not long before sent a Letter of advice to Nicoya, informing the Magistrates thereof, that some Enemies were come into these Seas, and that therefore it behoved them to be careful of themselves. Nicoya is a small Mulatto Town, about 12 or 14 leagues East from hence, standing on the Banks of a River of that name. It is a place very fit for building Ships, therefore most of the Inhabitants are Carpenters; who are commonly employed in building

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AN. new, or repairing old Ships. It was here that Capt.
1684 Sharp (just after I left him,¹ in the Year 1681.) got
Carpenters² to fix his Ship, before he returned for England :
and for that reason it behoved the Spaniards to be careful,
(according to the Governour of Panama's advice,) lest
any Men at other times wanting such necessaries as that
place afforded, might again be supplied there. These
Spanish Indians told us likewise, that they were sent to
the place where they were taken, in order to view our
Ships, as fearing these were those mentioned by the
President of Panama: It being demanded of them to
give an account of the Estate and Riches of the Country ;
they said that the Inhabitants were most Husbandmen,
who were imployed either in Planting and Manuring of
Corn, or chiefly about Cattle ; they having large Savannahs,
which were well stored with Bulls, Cows and Horses ;
that by the Sea side, in some places there grew some
Red wood,³ useful in Dying ; of this they said there was
little profit made, because they were forced to send it to
the Lake of Nicaragua, which runs into the North Seas :
That they sent thither also great quantities of Bull and
Cow hides, and brought from thence in Exchange Europe
Commodities ; as Hats, Linnen and Woollen, wherewith
they clothed themselves ; that the Flesh of the Cattle
turned to no other profit than Sustenance for their
Families ; As for Butter and Cheese they make but little
in those parts. After they had given this Relation, they
told us, that if we wanted Provision there was a Beef-
Estantion, or Farm of Bulls or Cows about 3 Mile off,
where we might kill what we pleased. This was welcome

¹ May 9, 1681.

² "A shipwright and his men," according to Ringrose. "A Parcel of Carpenters," according to Sharp. "We took them in the Morning," he adds, "in their very Beds ; and we were so much the more glad at this Adventure, by how we had great Need of such sort of Artificers." The scene of the capture was not Nicoya, but a place called "Dispensa," which, according to Ringrose's very inaccurate draught, lay further up the Gulf. The carpenters helped Sharp's men to raze and re-rig the ship, the *Trinity*, in which the gang had been cruising.

³ Red-wood. Dampier means some variety of logwood containing scarlet crystals. The true redwood (*Sempervirens*) is the giant Californian tree.

RED-WOOD—A NARROW ESCAPE

News, for we had no sort of Flesh since we left the Gallapagos; therefore 24 of us immediately entered into two Boats, taking one of these Spanish Indians with us for a Pilot, and went ashore about a league from the Ship. There we haled up our Boats dry, and marched all away, following our Guide, who soon brought us to some Houses and a large Pen for Cattle. This Pen stood in a large Savannah, about two Mile from our Boats: There were a great many fat Bulls and Cows feeding in the Savannahs; some of us would have kill'd 3 or 4 to carry on board, but others opposed it, and said, It was better to stay all Night, and in the Morning drive the Cattle into the Pen, and then kill 20 or 30, or as many as we pleased. I was minded to return aboard, and endeavoured to perswade them all to go with me, but some would not, therefore I returned with 12, which was half and left the other 12 behind. At this place I saw 3 or 4 Tun of the Red-wood; which I take to be that sort of Wood, called in Jamaica Blood-wood, or Nicaragua-wood. We who returned aboard, met no one to oppose us, and the next day we expected our Consorts that we left ashore, but none came; therefore at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, 10 Men went in our Canoa to see what was become of them: When they came to the Bay where we landed, to go to the Estantion, they found our Men all 'on a small Rock, half a mile from the shore, standing in the Water up to their Wastes. These Men had kept ashore in the House, and turned out betimes in the Morning to pen the Cattle: 2 or 3 went one way, and as many another way, to get the Cattle to the Pen, and others stood at the Pen to drive them in. When they were thus scatter'd about, 40 or 50 armed Spaniards¹ came in among them: Our Men immediately called to each other, and drew together in a Body before the Spaniards could attack them; and marched to their Boat, which was hal'd up dry on the Sand. But when they came to the sandy Bay, they found their Boat all in Flames. This was a

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¹ "A party of Spanish Indians," according to Cowley.

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AN. very displeasing sight, for they knew not how to get
1684 Aboard, unless they marched by Land to the place where
Capt. Cook was buried, which was near a league. The
greatest part of the way was thick Woods, where the
Spaniards might easily lay an Ambush for them, at which
they are very expert. On the other side, the Spaniards
now thought them secure; and therefore came to them,
and asked them if they would be pleased to walk to their
Plantations, with many other such flouts; but our Men
answered never a word. It was about half ebb, when
one of our Men took notice of a Rock a good distance
from the shore, just appearing above Water; he shewed
it to his Consorts, and told them it would be a good
Castle for them if they could get thither. They all wisht
themselves there; for the Spaniards, who lay as yet at
a good distance from them behind the Bushes, as secure
of their Prey, began to whistle now and then a shot
among them. Having therefore well considered the
place, together with the danger they were in, they pro-
posed to send one of the tallest Men to try if the Sea
between them and the Rock were fordable. This Counsel
they presently put in execution, and found it according
to their desire. So they all marched over to the Rock,
where they remained till the Canoa came to them; which
was about 7 Hours. It was the latter part of the Ebb
when they first went over, and then the Rock was dry;
but when the Tide of Flood returned again, the Rock
was covered, and the Water still flowing; so that if our
Canoa had stayed but one hour longer, they might have
been in as great danger of their lives from the Sea, as
before from the Spaniards; for the Tide riseth here
about 8 foot. The Spaniards remained on the shore,
expecting to see them destroyed, but never came from
behind the Bushes, where they first planted themselves;
they having not above 3 or 4 Hand-guns, the rest of
them being armed with Lances. The Spaniards in these
parts are very expert in heaving or darting the Lance;
with which, upon occasion, they will do great Feats,
especially in Ambuscades: And by their good Will, they

LANCE WOOD

care not for fighting otherwise, but content themselves with standing aloof, threatening and calling Names, at which they are as expert as the other; so that if their Tongues be quiet, we always take it for granted they have laid some Ambush. Before night our Canoa came Aboard, and brought our Men all safe. The next day two Canoas were sent to the bottom of the Bay to seek for a large Canoa, which we were informed was there. The Spaniards have neither Ships nor Barks here, and but a few Canoas, which they seldom use: Neither are there any Fishermen here, as I judge, because Fish is very scarce; for I never saw any here, neither could any of our Men ever take any; and yet where ever we come to an Anchor, we always send out our Strikers, and put our Hooks and Lines overboard, to try for Fish. The next day our Men returned out of the Bay, and brought the Canoa with them, which they were sent for, and 3 or 4 days afterward the 2 Canoas were sent out again for another, which they likewise brought aboard. These Canoas were fitted with Thoats¹ or Benches, Straps² and Oars fit for service; and one of these Captain Eaton had for his share, and we the other, which we fixt for landing Men when occasion required. While we lay here, we fill'd our Water, and cut a great many Looms, or Handles, or Staves for Oars; for here is plenty of Lance-wood,³ which is most proper for that use. I never saw any in the South-Seas, but in this place: there is plenty of it in Jamaica, especially at a place called Blewfields (not Blewfields River which is on the Main) near the West end of that Island. The Lance-wood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy, therefore Privateers esteem it very much, not only to make looms for Oars, but Scowring-Rods for their Guns; for they have seldom less than 3 or 4 spare Rods for fear one should break, and they are much better than Rods made of Ash.

The Day before we went from hence, Mr. Edward

¹ Thwarts.

² Instead of rowlocks or thole-pins.

³ Lance-wood. "Yari-yari," a tough, elastic, black or yellow wood it is used for the top joints of fishing-rods.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Davis, the Company's Quarter-Master, was made Captain
1684 by consent of all the Company; for it was his place by Succession. The 20th day of July we sailed from this Bay of Caldera, with Captain Eaton, and our Prize which we brought from Gallapagos in Company, directing our Course for Rea Leja. The Wind was at North, which altho' but an ordinary Wind, yet carried us in three days abreast of our intended Port.

Rea Leja is the most remarkable Land on all this Coast, for there is a high peaked burning Mountain, called by the Spaniards Volcan-Vejo,¹ or the Old Volcan. This must be brought to bear N. E. then steer in directly with the Mountain, and that course will bring you to the Harbour. The Sea winds are here at S. S. W. therefore Ships that come hither must take the Sea-winds, for there is no going in with the Land-wind. The Volcan may be easily known, because there is not any other so high a Mountain near it, neither is there any that appears in the like form all along the Coast; besides it smoaks all the day, and in the night it sometimes sends forth flames of Fire. This Mountain may be seen 20 leagues: being within 3 leagues of the Harbour, the entrance into it may be seen; there is a small flat low Island which makes the Harbor, it is about a mile long, and a quarter of a Mile broad, and is from the Main about a mile and half. There is a Channel at each end of the Island, the West Channel is the widest and safest, yet at the N. W. point of the Island there is a shole which Ships must take heed of in going in. Being past that shole, you must keep close to the Island, for there is a shallow sandy point strikes over from the Main almost half way. The East Channel is not so wide, besides there runs a stronger Tide; therefore Ships seldom or never go in that way. This Harbour is capable of receiving 200 Sail of Ships; the best riding is near the Main, where there is 7 or 8 fathom water, clean hard Sand.

Rea Leja Town is 2 leagues from hence, and there are 2 Creeks that run towards it; the Westernmost comes near

¹ The observed height of this volcano is 1689 metres or about 5500 feet.

REA LEJA ISLAND AND HARBOUR

the backside of the Town, the other runs up to the Town, but neither Ships nor Barks can go so far. These Creeks are very narrow, and the Land on each side drowned and full of red Mangrove Trees. About a Mile and half below the Town, on the Banks of the East Creek, the Spaniards had cast up a strong Breast-work; it was likewise reported they had another on the West Creek, both so advantageously placed, that 10 Men might with ease keep 200 Men from landing. I shall give a description of the Town in my return hither, and therefore forbear to do it here. Wherefore to resume the thread of our course, we were now in sight of the Volcan, being by estimation 7 or 8 leagues from the shore, and the Mountain bearing N. E. we took in our Topsails and hal'd up our Courses, intending to go with our Canoas into the Harbour in the night. In the evening we had a very hard Tornado, out of the N. E. with much Thunder, Lightning and Rain. The violence of the Wind did not last long, yet it was 11 clock at night before we got out our Canoas, and then it was quite calm. We rowed in directly for the shore, and thought to have reach'd it before day, but it was 9 a clock in the morning before we got into the Harbour. When we came within a league of the Island of Rea Leja, that makes the Harbour, we saw a House on it, and coming nearer we saw 2 or 3 Men, who stood and looked on us till we came within half a mile of the Island, then they went into their Canoa, which lay on the inside of the Island, and rowed towards the Main; but we overtook them before they got over, and brought them back again to the Island. There was a Horseman right against us on the Main when we took the Canoa, who immediately rode away towards the Town as fast as he could. The rest of our Canoas rowed heavily, and did not come to the Island till 12 a clock, therefore we were forced to stay for them. Before they came, we examined the Prisoners, who told us, that they were set there to watch, for the Governour of Rea Leja received a Letter about a month before, wherein he was advised of some Enemies come into the Sea, and therefore admonished to be careful; that immediately thereupon the Governor had

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AN. caused a House to be built on this Island, and ordered 4
1684 Men to be continually there to watch night and day; and if they saw any Ship coming thither they were to give notice of it. They said they did not expect to see Boats or Canoas, but lookt out for a Ship. At first they took us in our advanced Canoa to be some Men that had been cast away and lost our Ship; till seeing 3 or 4 Canoas more, they began to suspect what we were. They told us likewise, that the Horseman which we saw did come to them every morning, and that in less than an hours time he could be at the Town. When Captain Eaton and his Canoas came ashore, we told them what had happened. It was now 3 hours since the Horseman rode away, and we could not expect to get to the Town in less than two hours; in which time the Governour having notice of our coming, might be provided to receive us at his Breast-works; therefore we thought it best to defer this Design till another time.

There is a fine Spring of fresh water on the Island, there are some Trees also, but the biggest part is Savannah, whereon is good grass, though there is no sort of Beast to eat it. This Island is in lat. 12 d. 10 m. North. Here we stayed till 4 a clock in the afternoon; then our Ships being come within a league of the shore, we all went on board, and steered for the Gulf of Amapalla,¹ intending there to careen our Ships.

The 26th of July Capt. Eaton came aboard our Ship, to consult with Captain Davis, how to get some Indians to assist us in careening: it was concluded, that when we came near the Gulf, Captain Davis should take two Canoas, well mann'd, and go before, and Capt. Eaton should stay aboard. According to this agreement, Capt. Davis went away for the Gulf the next day.

The Gulf of Amapalla is a great Arm of the Sea running 8 or 10 leagues into the Country. It is bounded on the South-side of its Entrance with Point Casivina, and on the N. W. side with St. Michael's Mount. Both these

¹ Now the Fonseca Gulf.

AMAPALLA AND POINT CASIVINA

places are very remarkable: Point Casivina is in lat. 12 d. 40 m. North: it is a high round Point, which at Sea appears like an Island; because the Land within it is very low. St. Michael's Mount is a very high peaked Hill, not very steep: the Land at the foot of it on the S. E. side, is low and even, for at least a mile. From this low Land the Gulf of Amapalla enters on that side. Between this low Land and Point Casivina, there are two considerable high Islands; the Southermost is called Mangera, the other is called Amapalla; and they are two miles asunder.

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Mangera is a high round Island, about 2 leagues in compass, appearing like a tall Grove. It is invironed with Rocks all round, only a small Cove, or sandy Bay on the N. E. side. The Mold and Soil of this Island is black, but not deep; it is mixt with Stones, yet very productive of large tall timber Trees. In the middle of the Island there is an Indian Town, and a fair Spanish Church. The Indians have Plantations of Maiz round the Town, and some Plantains: They have a few Cocks and Hens, but no other sort of tame Fowl; neither have they any sort of Beast, but Cats and Dogs. There is a path from the Town to the sandy Bay, but the Way is steep and rocky. At this sandy Bay there are always 10 or 12 Canoas lie haled up dry, except when they are in use.

Amapalla is a larger Island than Mangera; the Soil much the same. There are two Towns on it, about two Miles asunder; one on the North-side, the other on the East-side: That on the East-side is not above a mile from the Sea; it stands on a Plain on the top of an Hill, the Path to it so steep and rocky, that a few Men might keep down a great number, only with Stones. There is a very fair Church standing in the midst of the Town. The other Town is not so big, yet it has a good handsom Church. One thing I have observed in all the Indian Towns under the Spanish Government, as well in these parts in the Bay of Campeachy, and elsewhere, that the Images of the Virgin Mary and other Saints, (with which all their Churches were filled) are still painted in an Indian Complexion, and partly

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in that Dress; but in those Towns which are inhabited chiefly by Spaniards, the Saints also conform themselves to the Spanish Garb and Complexion. The Houses here are but mean; the Indians of both Plains have good Field Maiz, remote from the Town: They have but few Plantains, but they have abundance of large Hog-plumb Trees, growing about their Houses. The Tree that bears this Fruit is as big as our largest Plumb-tree: The Leaf is of a dark green colour, and as broad as the Leaf of a Plumb-tree; but they are shaped like the Haw-thorn Leaf. The Trees are very brittle Wood; The Fruit is oval, and as big as a small Horse-Plumb. It is at first very green, but when it is ripe, one side is yellow, the other red. It hath a great stone, and but little substance about it: The Fruit is pleasant enough; but I do not remember that ever I saw one thoroughly ripe, that had not a Maggot or two in it. I do not remember that I did ever see any of this Fruit in the South Seas; but at this place. In the Bay of Campeachy they are very plentiful, and in Jamaica they plant them to fence their Ground. These Indians have also some Fowls, as those at Mangera: No Spaniards dwell among them, but only one Padre or Priest, who serves for all three Towns; these two at Amapalla, and that at Mangera. They are under the Governor of the Town of St. Michaels, at the foot of St. Michaels Mount, to whom they pay their Tribute in Maiz; being extreamly poor, yet very contented. They have nothing to make Money of, but their Plantations of Maiz and their Fowls; the Padre or Fryar hath his tenths of it, and knows to a peck how much every Man hath, and how many Fowls, of which they dare not kill one, tho' they are sick, without leave from him. There was (as I said) never another white Man on these Islands, but the Fryar. He could speak the Indian Language, as all Fryars must that live among them. In this vast Country of America there are divers Nations of Indians, different in their Language, therefore those Fryars that are minded to live among any Nation of the Indians, must learn the Language of those People they propose to teach. Although these here are but poor, yet the Indians in many other

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places have great Riches, which the Spaniards draw from them for Trifles: In such Places the Fryars get plentiful Incomes; as particularly in the Bay of Campeachy, where the Indians have large Cacao-walks; or in other places where they plant Cochoneel-Trees, or Silvester-Trees;¹ or where they gather Vinelloes, and in such places where they gather Gold. In such places as these, the Fryars do get a great deal of Wealth. There was but one of all the Indians on both these Islands that could speak Spanish; he could write Spanish also, being bred up purposely, to keep the Registers and Books of Account: He was Secretary to both Islands. They had a Casica² too, (a small sort of Magistrate the Indians have amongst themselves) but he could neither write nor speak Spanish.

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There are a great many more Islands in this Bay, but none inhabited as these. There is one pretty large Island, belonging to a Nunnery, as the Indians told us, this was stocked with Bulls and Cows; there were 3 or 4 Indians lived there to look after the Cattle, for the sake of which we often frequented this Island, while we lay in the Bay; they are all low Islands, except Amapalla and Mangera. There are two Channels to come into this gulf, one between Point Casivina and Mangera, the other between Mangera and Amapalla: The latter is the best. The Riding-place is on the East side of Amapalla, right against a spot of low ground; for all the Island except this one place is high Land. Running in farther, Ships may anchor near the Main, on the N. E. side of the Island Amapalla. This is the place most frequented by Spaniards: It is called the Port of Martin Lopez. This Gulf or Lake runs in some Leagues beyond all the Islands; but it is shole Water, and not capable of Ships.

It was into this Gulf that Capt. Davis was gone with the two Canoas, to endeavour for a Prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in: He came the first Night to Mangera, but for want of a Pilot, did not know where to look for the Town. In the

¹ The silvester tree is the wild cochineel.

² Cacique.

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AN. Morning he found a great many Canoas haled up on the
1624 Bay; and from that Bay found a Path which led him and his Company to the Town. The Indians saw our Ships in the Evening coming towards the Island, and being before informed of Enemies in the Sea, they kept Scouts out all Night for fear: who seeing Capt. Davis coming, run into the Town, and alarmed all the People. When Capt. Davis came thither, they all run into the Woods. The Fryar happened to be there at this time; who being unable to ramble into the Woods, fell into Capt. Davis's Hands: there were two Indian Boys with him, who were likewise taken. Capt. Davis went only to get a Prisoner, therefore was well satisfied with the Fryar, and immediately came down to the Sea-side. He went from thence to the Island Amapalla, carrying the Fryar and the two Indian Boys with him. These were his Pilots to conduct him to the Landing-place, where they arrived about Noon. They made no stay here, but left 3 or 4 Men to look after the Canoas, and Capt. Davis with the rest marched to the Town, taking the Fryar with them. The Town, as is before noted, is about a Mile from the Landing-place, standing in a Plain on the top of a Hill, having a very steep ascent to go to it. All the Indians stood on the top of the Hill waiting Capt. Davis's coming.

The Secretary, mentioned before, had no great kindness for the Spaniards. It was he that perswaded the Indians to wait Capt. Davis his coming; for they were all running into the Woods; but he told them, that if any of the Spaniards enemies came thither, it was not to hurt them, but the Spaniards whose Slaves they were; and that their Poverty would protect them. This Man with the Casica stood more forward than the rest, at the Bank of the Hill, when Capt. Davis with his Company appeared, beneath. They called out therefore in Spanish, demanding of our Men, What they were, and from whence they came? To whom Capt. Davis and his Men replied, They were Biscayers, and that they were sent thither by the King of Spain to clear those Seas from Enemies; that their Ships were coming into the Gulf to careen, and that they came

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thither before the Ships, to seek a convenient place for it, as also to desire the Indians Assistance. The Secretary, who, as I said before, was the only Man that could speak Spanish, told them that they were welcome, for he had a great respect for any old Spain Men, especially for the Biscayers, of whom he had heard a very honourable Report; therefore he desired them to come up to their Town. Captain Davis and his Men immediately ascended the Hill, the Fryar going before; and they were received with a great deal of affection by the Indians. The Casica and Secretary embraced Capt. Davis, and the other Indians received his Men with the like Ceremony. These Salutations being ended, they all marched towards the Church, for that is the place of all publick Meetings, and all Plays and Pastimes are acted there also; therefore in the Churches belonging to Indian Towns they have all sorts of Vizards, and strange antick Dresses both for Men and Women, and abundance of Musical Hautboys and Strumstrums. The Strumstrum is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large Goad¹ cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastned to the sides: this serves for the belly; over which the strings are placed. The nights before any Holidays, or the nights ensuing, are the times when they all meet to make merry. Their Mirth consists in singing, dancing, and sporting in those antick Habits, and using as many antick gestures. If the Moon shine they use but few Torches, if not, the Church is full of light. They meet at these times all sorts of both Sexes. All the Indians that I have been acquainted with who are under the Spaniards, seem to be more melancholy than other Indians that are free; and at these publick Meetings, when they are in the greatest of their Jollity, their Mirth seems to be rather forced than real. Their Songs are very melancholy and doleful; so is their Musick: but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their Slavery, I am not certain: But I have always

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¹ Gourd.

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AN. 1684 been prone to believe, that they are then only condoling their misfortunes, the loss of their Country and Liberties: which altho' these that are now living do not know, nor remember what it was to be free, yet there seems to be a deep impression in their thoughts of the Slavery which the Spaniards have brought them under, increas'd probably by some Traditions of their ancient Freedom.

Capt. Davis intended when they were all in the Church to shut the Doors, and then make a bargain with them, letting them know what he was, and so draw them afterwards by fair means to our assistance: the Fryar being with him, who had also promis'd to engage them to it: but before they were all in the Church, one of Capt. Davis his Men pusht one of the Indians to hasten him into the Church. The Indian immediately ran away, and all the rest taking alarm, sprang out of the Church like Deer; it was hard to say which was first: and Captain Davis, who knew nothing of what hapned, was left in the Church only with the Fryar. When they were all fled, Captain Davis his Men fired and kill'd the Secretary; and thus our hopes perished by the Indiscretion of one foolish Fellow.

In the Afternoon the Ships came into the Gulf between Point Casivina and Mangera, and anchored near the Island Amapalla, on the East-side, in 10 fathom Water, clean hard Sand. In the evening Captain Davis and his Company came aboard, and brought the Fryar with them; who told Captain Davis, that if the Secretary had not been kill'd, he could have sent him a Letter by one of the Indians that was taken at Mangera, and perswaded him to come to us; but now the only way was to send one of those Indians to seek the Casica, and that himself would instruct him what to say, and did not question but the Casica would come in on his word. The next day we sent ashoar one of the Indians, who before night returned with the Casica and 6 other Indians, who remained with us all the time that we staid here. These Indians did us good service; especially in piloting us to an Island where we kill'd Beef whenever

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we wanted; and for this their service we satisfied them to their hearts content. It was at this Island Amapalla, that a party of English-men and French-men¹ came afterwards, and stay'd a great while, and at last landed on the Main, and marched over Land to the Cape River, which dis-embogues into the North Seas near Cape Gratia Dios, and is therefore called the Cape River: Near the Head of this River they made Bark logs (which I shall describe in the next Chapter) and so went into the North Seas. This was the way that Captain Sharp had proposed to go if he had been put to it; for this way was partly known to Privateers by the discovery that was made into the Country about 30 Years since, by a Party of English Men² that went up that River in Canoas, about as far as the place where these French Men made their Bark-logs: there they landed and marched to a Town called Segovia in the Country. They were near a month getting up the River, for there were many Cataracts, where they were often forced to leave the River, and hale their Canoas ashoar over the Land, till they were past the Cataracts, and then launch their Canoas again into the River. I have discoursed several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. But to return to our Voyage in

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¹ The party of French and English buccaneers whom Grognet had commanded. Grognet died of a wound received at the taking of Guayaquil May 2, 1687. The company landed on the 2nd January, 1688. Nine days later they took Segovia. On the 15th January they arrived at the Cape River, where they built "piperies," or rafts, on which they floated down stream. They had horses to help them across country, so that the expedition was less remarkable than that of Sawkins's men in 1680. After they had embarked on their piperies they suffered many hardships, but arrived safely at Cape Gratias a Dios. An English bark carried them to Petit Guayes, where they anchored on the 8th April, after an absence of nearly four years.

² This raid cannot be identified; but it resembles that cited by Exquemeling in his seventh chapter. The leader in Exquemeling's raid was one "John Davis, born at Jamaica," whose "intent was to rob the churches, and rife the houses of the chief citizens of the town of Nicaragua." Eighty buccaneers went up the river in canoes, and attacked the town on the third morning, "and robbed all the money and plate they could find." "Neither," says Exquemeling, "did they spare the churches and most sacred things." The booty seems to have been valued at 50,000 pieces of eight, or £10,000. The raid is not dated, even approximately. Captain Wright also plundered Segovia in 1675, with 150 French and English buccaneers.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. hand ; when both our Ships were clean, and our W
1684 filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off Con
ships. Capt. Eaton took aboard of his Ships 400 P
of Flower, and sailed out of the Gulf the second
of September.

CHAP. VI

They depart from Amapalla. Tornadoes. Cape S. Francisco. They meet Captain Eaton, and part again. Isle of Plata described. Another meeting with Capt. Eaton, and their final parting. Point Sancta Hellena. Algastrane a sort of Tar. A Spanish Wreck. Cruisings. Manta, near Cape St. Lorenzo. Monte Christo. Cruisings. Cape Blanco. Payta. The Buildings in Peru. The Soil of Peru. Colan. Bark-logs described. Piura. The Road of Payta. Lobos de Terra. They come again to Lobos de la Mar. The Bay of Guiaquil. Isle of Sancta Clara. A rich Spanish Wreck there. Cat-fish. Point Arena in the Isle Puna. The Island described. The Palmeto-tree. Town and Harbour of Puna. River of Guiaquil. Guiaquil Town. Its Commodities, Cacao, Sarsaparilla, Quito Cloth. Of the City, and Gold, and Air of Quito. They enter the Bay in order to make an attempt on the Town of Guiaquil. A great advantage slipt that might have been made of a company of Negroes taken in Guiaquil River. They go to Plata again. Isle Plata.

THE third day of September, 1684, we sent the AN.
1684
Friar ashoar, and left the Indians in possession of the Prize which we brought in hither, though she was still half laden with Flower, and we sailed out with the Land Wind, passing between Amapalla and Mangera. When we were a league out, we saw a Canoa coming with Sail and Oars after us; therefore we stopt Sail and staid for her. She was a Canoa sent by the Governor of St. Michaels Town to our Captain, desiring him not to carry away the Friar. The Messenger being told, that the Friar was set ashore again at Amapalla, he returned with joy, and we made Sail again, having the Wind at W.N.W. We steered towards the Coast of Peru; we had Tornadoes every day till we made Cape St.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN Francisco, which from June to November are very common
1684 on these Coasts; and we had with the Tornadoes very much Thunder, Lightning and Rain. When the Tornadoes were over, the Winds, which while they lasted, were most from the South East, came about again to the West, and never failed us till we were in sight of Cape St. Francisco, where we found the Wind at South with fair Weather. This Cape is in lat. 0 1 d. 00 North. It is a high bluff, or full point of Land, cloathed with tall great Trees. Passing by this Point, coming from the North, you will see a small low Point, which you might suppose to be the Cape; but you are then past it, and presently afterwards it appears with three points. The Land in the Country, within this Cape, is very high, and the Mountains commonly appear very black. When we came in with this Cape, we overtook Captain Eaton, plying under the shore: he in his passage from Amapalla, while he was on that Coast, met with such terrible Tornadoes of Thunder and Lightning, that as he and all his Men related, they had never met with the like in any place. They were very much affrighted by them, the Air smelling very much of Sulphur, and they apprehending themselves in great danger of being burnt by the Lightning. He touched at the Island Cocos, and put ashore 200 Packs of Flower there, and loaded his Boat with Coco-Nuts, and took in Fresh Water. In the evening we separated again from Captain Eaton; for he stood off to Sea, and we plied up under the shore, making our best advantage both of Sea and Land Winds. The Sea Winds are here at South, the Land Winds at S. S. E. but sometimes when we came abreast of a River we should have the Wind at S. E.

The 20th day of September we came to the Island Plata, and Anchored in 16 fathom. We had very good weather from the time that we fell in with Cape St. Francisco; and were now fallen in again with the same places from whence I begin the account of this Voyage in the first Chapter, having now compass'd in the whole Continent of the South America.

The Island Plata, as some report, was so named by the Spaniards, after Sir Francis Drake took the *Cacafoga*, a

THE ISLE PLATA

Ship chiefly laden with Plate, which they say he brought
hither,¹ and divided it here with his Men. It is about 4
mile long, and a mile and half broad, and of a good heighth.
It is bounded with high steep Cliffs clear round, only at
one place on the East side. The top of it is flat and even,
the Soil sandy and dry: the Trees it produceth are but
small bodied, low, and grow thin; and there are only 3 or
4 sorts of Trees all unknown to us. I observed they were
much over-grown with long Moss. There is good Grass,
especially in the beginning of the year. There is no Water
on this Island but at one place on the East side, close by
the Sea; there it drills slowly down from the Rocks, where
it may be received into Vessels. There was plenty of
Goats, but they are now all destroyed. There is no other
sort of Land Animal that I did ever see; here are plenty
of Boobies and Men of War Birds. The anchoring place
is on the East side, near the middle of the Island, close by
the shoar, within two Cables lengths of the sandy Bay:
there is about 18 or 20 fathom good fast oazy ground, and
smooth water; for the S. E. point of the Island shelters from
the South Winds which constantly blow here. From the
S. E. point there strikes out a small shole a quarter of a mile
into the Sea, where there is commonly a great ripplin or
working of short waves, during all the Flood. The Tide
runs pretty strong, the Flood to the South, and the Ebb
to the North. There is good landing on the Sandy Bay
against the Anchoring place, from whence you may go up
into the Island, and at no place besides. There are 2 or 3
high, steep, small Rocks, at the S. E. point, not a Cables
length from the Island; and another much bigger at the
N. E. end: it is deep water all round, but at the anchoring
place, and at the shole at the S. E. point. This Island lieth
in lat. 0 1 d. 10 m. South. It is distant from Cape St.
Lorenzo 4 or 5 leagues, bearing from it W. S. W. and half
a point westerly. At this Island are plenty of those small
Sea Turtle spoken of in my last Chapter.

AN.
1684

¹ Drake took the *Cacafuego* somewhere to the west of this island.
According to the narratives of his voyage her cargo was transhipped
well away from the land.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1684

The 21st day Captain Eaton came to an Anchor by us: he was very willing to have consorted with us again; but Captain Davis's Men were so unreasonable, that they would not allow Captain Eaton's Men an equal share with them in what they got: therefore Captain Eaton staid here but one night, and the next day sailed from hence, steering away to the Southward. We staid no longer than the day ensuing, and then we sailed toward Point St Hellena, intending there to land some Men purposely to get Prisoners for Intelligence.

Point Santa Hellena bears South from the Island Plata. It lies in lat. 2d. 15 m. South. The Point is pretty high, flat, and even at top, overgrown with many great Thistles, but no sort of Tree; at a distance it appears like an Island, because the Land within it is very low.

This Point strikes out West into the Sea, making a pretty large Bay on the North side. A mile within the Point, on the Sandy Bay, close by the Sea, there is a poor small Indian Village, called Sancta Hellena; the Land about it is low, sandy and barren, there are no Trees nor Grass growing near it; neither do the Indians produce any Fruit, Grain, or Plant, but Water-Melons only, which are large and very sweet. There is no fresh Water at this place, nor near it; therefore the Inhabitants are obliged to fetch all their Water from the River Colanche, which is in the bottom of the Bay, about 4 leagues from it. Not far from this Town on the Bay, close by the Sea, about 5 paces from high-water mark, there is a sort of bitumenous matter boils out of a little hole in the Earth; it is like thin Tar: the Spaniards call it Algastrane. By much boiling it becomes hard like Pitch. It is frequently used by the Spaniards instead of Pitch; and the Indians that inhabit here save it in Jars. It boils up most at high Water; and then the Indians are ready to receive it. These Indians are Fishermen, and go out to Sea on Bark-logs. Their chief subsistence is Maiz, most of which they get from ships that come hither for Algastrane. There is good anchoring to leeward of the Point, right against the Village: but on the West side of the Point it is deep Water, and no Anchoring.

ST. HELLENA VILLAGE—MANTA

The Spaniards do report, that there was once a very rich Ship driven ashore here in calm, for want of Wind to work her. As soon as ever she struck she heel'd off to Sea, 7 or 8 fathom Water, where she lies to this day; none having attempted to fish for her, because she lies deep, and there falls in here a great high Sea. When we were abreast of this Point, we sent away our Canoas in the night to take the Indian Village. They landed in the morning betimes close by the Town, and took some Prisoners. They took likewise a small Bark which the Indians had set on fire, but our Men quenched it, and took the Indian that did it; who being asked wherefore he set the Bark on fire, said, that there was an Order from the Vice-Roy lately set out, commanding all Seamen to burn their Vessels, if attack'd by us, and betake themselves to their Boats. There was another Bark in a small Cove, a Mile from the Village, thither our Men went, thinking to take her, but the Seamen that were aboard set her in flames and fled: In the Evening our Men came aboard, and brought the small Bark with them, the fire of which they had quenched; and then we returned again towards Plata; where we arrived the 26th day of September.

AN.
1684

In the Evening we sent out some Men in our Bark lately taken, and Canoas, to an Indian Village called Manta, 2 or 3 leagues to the Westward of Cape St. Lorenzo; hoping there to get other Prisoners, for we could not learn from those we took at Point St. Hellena the reason why the Vice-Roy should give such orders to burn the Ships. They had a fresh Sea-breeze till 12 a Clock at Night, and then it proved calm; wherefore they rowed away with their Canoas as near to the Town as they thought convenient, and lay still till day.

Manta is a small Indian Village on the Main, distant from the Island Plata 7 or 8 leagues. It stands so advantageously to be seen, being built on a small Ascent, that it makes a very fair prospect to the Sea; yet but a few poor scattering Indian Houses. There is a very fine Church, adorned with a great deal of carved Work. It was formerly a Habitation of Spaniards, but they are all removed from

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. hence now. The Land about it is dry and sandy, bearing
1684 only a few shrubby Trees. These Indians plant no manner
of Grain or Root, but are supplied from other places; and
commonly keep a stock of Provision to relieve Ships that
want; for this is the first Settlement that Ships can touch
at, which come from Panama, bound to Lima, or any other
Port in Peru. The Land being dry and sandy, is not fit
to produce Crops of Maiz; which is the reason they plant
none. There is a Spring of good Water between the
Village and the Seas.

On the back of the Town, a pretty way up in the
Country, there is a very high Mountain, towering up like
a Sugar-loaf, called Monte-Christo. It is a very good
Sea-mark, for there is none like it on all the Coast. The
Body of this Mountain bears due South from Manta.
About a Mile and half from the shore, right against the
Village, there is a Rock, which is very dangerous, because
it never appears above Water; neither doth the Sea break
on it, because here is seldom any great Sea; yet it is now
so well known, that all Ships bound to this place do easily
avoid it. A Mile within this Rock there is good Anchor-
ing, in 6, 8, or 10 fathom Water, good hard Sand, and
clear Ground: And a Mile from the Road on the West
side, there is a shoal running out a Mile into the Sea.
From Manta to Cape St. Lorenzo the Land is plain and
even, of an indifferent heighth. [See a further Account of
these Coasts in the Appendix.]

As soon as ever the day appear'd our Men landed, and
marched towards the Village, which was about a Mile and
a half from their Landing-place: Some of the Indians who
were stirring, saw them coming, and alarmed their Neigh-
bours; so that all that were able got away. They took
only two old Women, who both said, that it was reported
that a great many Enemies were come over land thro' the
Country of Darien into the South Seas, and that they were
at present in Canoas and Periagoes: and that the Vice-Roy
upon this News had set out the fore-mentioned order for
burning their own Ships. Our Men found no sort of
Provision here; the Vice-Roy having likewise sent orders

CAPTAIN SWAN

to all Sea-ports to keep no Provision, but just to supply themselves. These Women also said, that the Manta Indians were sent over to the Island Plata, to destroy all the Goats there; which they performed about a Month ago: With this News our Men returned again, and arriv'd at Plata the next day. AN.
1684

We lay still at the Island Plata, being not resolved what to do; till the second day of October, and then Captain Swan in the *Cygnat* of London arriv'd there. He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City,¹ on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well sorted for these parts of the World; but meeting with divers Disappointments, and being out of hopes to obtain a Trade in these Seas, his Men forced him to entertain a Company of Privateers which he met with near Nicoya, a Town whither he was going to seek a Trade, and these Privateers were bound thither in Boats to get a Ship. These were the Men that we had heard of at Manta; they came over Land under the command of Captain Peter Harris, nephew to that Captain Harris,² who was kill'd before Panama. Captain Swan was still Commander of his own Ship, and Captain Harris commanded a small Bark, under Captain Swan. There was much joy on all sides when they arriv'd; and immediately hereupon Captain Davis and Captain Swan consorted, wishing for Captain Eaton again. Our little Bark, which was taken at Santa Hellena, was immediately sent out to cruize, while the Ships were fitting; for Captain Swan's Ship being full of Goods, was not fit to entertain his new Guest, till the Goods were disposed of; therefore he by the consent of the Super-cargo's, got up all his Goods on Deck, and sold to any one that would buy upon Trust: the rest was thrown over-board into the Sea, except fine Goods, as Silks, Muslins,

¹ The melancholy history of Captain Swan will be given in the Appendix.

² Captain Peter Harris, "a brave and stout soldier, and a valiant Englishman, born in the county of Kent," who "was shot through both his legs as he boldly adventured" in the boarding of the Spanish flagship at Perico battle. He died of his wounds a day or two later, April 25, 1684, "very much lamented."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Stockings, &c. and except the Iron, whereof he had a good
1684 Quantity, both wrought and in Bars: This was saved for
Ballast.

The third day after our Bark was sent to cruize, she brought in a Prize of 400 Tuns, laden with Timber: They took her in the Bay of Guiaquil; she came from a Town of that Name, and was bound to Lima. The Commander of this Prize said that it was generally reported and believed at Guiaquil, that the Vice-Roy was fitting out 10 sail of Frigots to drive us out of these Seas. This News made our unsettled Crew wish, that they had been perswaded to accept of Captain Eaton's Company on reasonable Terms. Captain Davis and Captain Swan had some discourse concerning Captain Eaton; they at last concluded to send our small Bark towards the Coast of Lima, as far as the Island Lobos, to seek Captain Eaton. This being approved by all hands, she was cleaned the next day, and sent away, mann'd with 20 Men, 10 of Captain Davis's, and 10 of Swan's Men, and Captain Swan writ a Letter directed to Captain Eaton, desiring his Company, and the Isle of Plata was appointed for the general Rendezvous. When this Bark was gone, we turn'd another Bark, which we had, into a Fireship; having 6 or 7 Carpenters, who soon fixt her; and while the Carpenters were at work about the Fire-ship, we scrubbed and clean'd our Men of War, as well as time and place would permit.

The 19th day of October we finished our business, and the 20th day we sailed towards the Island Lobos, where our Bark was ordered to stay for us, or meet us again at Plata. We had but little Wind, therefore it was the 23rd day before we passed by Point St. Hellena. The 25th day we crossed over the Bay of Guiaquil. The 30th day we doubled Cape Blanco. This Cape is in lat. 3 d. 45 m. It is counted the worst Cape in all the South Seas to double, passing to the Southward; for in all other places Ships may stand off to Sea 20 or 30 Leagues off, if they find they cannot get any thing under the shore; but here they dare not do it: for, by relation of the Spaniards, they find a current setting N. W. which will carry a Ship off more in two hours,

PAYTA—THE BUILDINGS IN PERU

than they can run in again in five. Besides, setting to the Northward they lose ground: therefore they always beat up in under the shore, which oft-times they find very difficult, because the wind commonly blows very strong at S. S. W. or S. by W. without altering; for here are never any Land-winds. This Cape is of an indifferent height: it is fenced with white Rocks to the Sea; for which reason, I believe, it hath this name. The Land in the Country seems to be full of high, steep, rugged and barren Rocks.

AN.
1684

The 2d day of November we got as high as Payta: we lay about 6 leagues off shore all the day, that the Spaniards might not see us; and in the evening sent our Canoas ashore to take it, Mann'd with 110 Men.

Payta is a small Spanish Sea-Port Town in the lat. of 5 d. 15 m. It is built on the Sand, close by the Sea, in a nook, elbow, or small Bay, under a pretty high Hill. There are not above 75 or 80 Houses, and two Churches. The Houses are but low and ill built. The building in this Country of Peru is much alike, on all the Sea-Coast. The Walls are built of Brick, made with Earth and Straw kneaded together: They are about three foot long, two foot broad, and a foot and a half thick: They never burn them, but lay them a long time in the Sun to dry before they are used in building. In some places they have no Roofs, only Poles laid across from the side walls and covered with matts; and then those Walls are carry'd up to a considerable height. But where they build Roofs upon their Houses, the Walls are not made so high, as I said before. The Houses in general, all over this Kingdom, are but meanly built, one chief reason, with the common People especially, is the want of materials to build withal; for however it be more within Land, yet here is neither Stone nor Timber to build with, nor any materials but such Brick as I have described; and even the Stone which they have in some places is so brittle, that you may rub it into Sand with your fingers. Another reason why they build so meanly is, because it never rains; therefore they only endeavour to fence themselves from the Sun. Yet their Walls, which are built but with an ordinary sort of Brick, in comparison

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. with what is made in other parts of the World, continue a
1684 long time as firm as when first made, having never any
winds nor rains, to rot, moulder, or shake them. However,
the richer sort have Timber, which they make use of in
building; but it is brought from other places.

This dry Country commences to the Northward, from
about Cape Blanco to Coquimbo, in about 30d S. having
no Rain that I could ever observe or hear of; nor any green
thing growing in the Mountains: neither yet in the Valleys,
except where here and there water'd with a few small Rivers
dispers'd up and down. So that the Northernmost parts of
this Tract of Land are supplied with Timber from Guiaquil,
Galleo, Tornato, and other places that are watered with
Rains; where there are plenty of all sorts of Timber. In
the South parts, as about Guasco and Coquimbo, they fetch
their Timber from the Island Chiloe, or other places there-
abouts. The Walls of Churches and rich Mens Houses,
are whitened with Lime, both within and without; and the
doors and posts are very large, and adorned with carved
work, and the beams also in the Churches: The inside of
the Houses are hung round with rich embroidered, or
painted Cloths. They have likewise abundance of fine
Pictures, which adds no small ornament to their House:
these, I suppose, they have from Old Spain. But the
Houses of Payta are none of them so richly furnished.
The Churches were large and fairly carved: At one end of
the Town there was a small Fort close by the Sea, but no
great Guns in it. This Fort, only with Musquets, will
command all the Bay, so as to hinder any Boats from land-
ing. There is another Fort on the top of the Hill, just
over the Town, which commands both it and the lower
Fort. There is neither Wood nor Water to be had there:
they fetch their Water from an Indian Town called Colan,
about 2 leagues N. N. E. from Payta: for at Colan, there is
a small River of Fresh Water, which runs out into the Sea;
from whence Ships that touch at Payta are supplied with
Water and other refreshments, as Fowls, Hogs, Plantains,
Yams, and Maiz: Payta being destitute of all these things,
only as they fetch them from Colan, as they have occasion.

COLAN—BARK-LOGS

The Indians of Colan are all Fishermen: they go out to Sea and fish in Bark-logs.¹ Bark-logs are made of many round Logs of Wood, in manner of a Raft, and very different according to the use that they are designed for, or the humour of the People that make them, or the matter that they are made of. If they are made for fishing, then they are only 3 or 4 Logs of light Wood, of 7 or 8 foot long, plac'd by the side of each other, pinn'd fast together with wooden pins, and bound hard with Withes. The Logs are so placed, that the middlemost are longer than those by the sides, especially at the head or fore part, which grows narrower gradually into an angle or point, the better to cut through the Water. Others are made to carry Goods: the bottom of these is made of 20 or 30 great Trees of about 20, 30, or 40 foot long, fasten'd like the other, side to side, and so shaped; on the top of these they place another shorter row of Trees across them, pinn'd fast to each other, and then pinn'd to the undermost row: this double row of Planks makes the bottom of the Float, and of a considerable breadth. From this bottom the Raft is raised to about 10 foot higher, with rows of Posts sometimes set upright, and supporting a floor or two: but those I observ'd were rais'd by thick Trees laid a-cross each other, as in Wood Piles; only not close together, as in the bottom of the Float, but at the ends and sides only, so as to leave the middle all hollow like a Chamber; except that here and there a beam goes across it, to keep the Float more compact. In this hollow, at about 4 foot height from the beams at the bottom, they lay small poles along, and close together, to make a floor for another Room, on the top of which also they lay another such floor made of poles; and the entrances into both these Rooms is only by creeping between the great traverse Trees which make the Walls of this Sea-House. The lowest of these stories serves as a Cellar: there they lay great stones for Ballast, and their Jars of fresh Water closed up, and

AN.
1684

¹ Bark-logs of small size are still in use on the west coast of South America. Some excellent drawings of them will be found in Captain Bancey's "History of the Discoveries in the South Sea."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1684

whatever may bear being wet; for by the weight of the Ballast and Cargo, the bottom of this Room, and of the whole Vessel, is sunk so deep, as to lie 2 or 3 feet within the surface of the Water. The second story is for the Seamen, and their necessities. Above this second story the Goods are stowed, to what height they please, usually about 8 or 10 feet, and kept together by poles set upright quite round: only there is a little space abaft for the Steers-man, (for they have a large Rudder) and afore for the Fire-hearth, to dress their Victuals, especially when they make long Voyages, as from Lima to Truxillo, or Guiaquil, or Panama; which last Voyage is 5 or 600 leagues. In the midst of all, among the Goods, rises a Mast, to which is fasten'd a large Sail, as in our West-Country Barges in the Thames. They always go before the Wind, being unable to Ply against it; and therefore are fit only for these Seas, where the Wind is always in a manner the same, not varying above a point or two all the way from Lima, till such time as they come into the Bay of Panama: and even there they meet with no great Sea; but sometimes Northerly winds: and then they lower their Sails, and drive before it, waiting a change. All their care then is only to keep off from shore; for they are so made that they cannot sink at Sea. These Rafts carry 60 or 70 Tuns of Goods and upwards; their Cargo is chiefly Wine, Oil, Flower, Sugar, Quito-Cloth, Soap, Goat-Skins drest, &c. The Float is manag'd usually by 3 or 4 Men, who being unable to return with it against the Trade-wind, when they come to Panama dispose of the Goods and Bottom together; getting a passage back again for themselves in some Ship or Boat bound to the Port they came from; and there they make a new Bark-log for their next Cargo.

The smaller sort of Bark-logs, described before, which lie flat on the Water, and are used for Fishing, or carrying Water to Ships, or the like (half a Tun or a Tun at a time) are more governable than the other, tho' they have Masts and Sails too. With these they go out at Night by the help of the Land-wind (which is seldom wanting on

SINGLE BARK-LOGS—PIURA

this Coast) and return back in the day time with the Sea-wind. AN.
1684

This sort of Floats are used in many places both in the East and West-Indies. On the Coast Coromandel in the East-Indies they call them Catamarans. These are but one Log, or two sometimes, of a sort of light Wood, and are made without Sail or Rudder, and so small, that they carry but one Man, whose Legs and Breech are always in the Water, and he manages his Log with a Paddle, appearing at a distance like a Man sitting on a Fish's back.

The Country about Payta is Mountainous and Barren, like all the rest of the Kingdom of Peru. There is no Towns of consequence nearer it than Piura, which is a large Town in the Country 40 Miles distant. It lieth, by report of our Spanish Prisoners, in a Valley, which is watered with a small River, that disembogues it self into the Bay of Chirapee, in about 7 d. of North latitude. This Bay is nearer to Piura than Payta: yet all Goods imported by Sea for Piura are landed at Payta, for the Bay of Chiropee is full of dangerous sholes, and therefore not frequented by shipping. The Road of Payta is one of the best on the Coast of Peru. It is sheltered from the South-west by a point of Land, which makes a large Bay and smooth Water for Ships to ride in. There is room enough for a good Fleet of Ships, and good anchoring in any depth, from 6 fathom Water to 20 fathom. Right against the Town, the nearer the Town, the shallower the Water, and the smoother the riding, it is clean Sand all over the Bay. Most Ships passing either to the North or the South touch at this place for Water, for tho' here is none at the Town, yet those Indian Fisher-men of Colan will, and do supply all Ships very reasonably; and Good Water is much prized on all this Coast through the scarcity of it.

November the 3d, at 6 a clock in the morning, our Men landed, about 4 Miles to the South of the Town, and took some Prisoners that were sent thither to watch for fear of us; and these Prisoners said, that the Governor of Piura came with 100 armed men to Payta the night before,

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. purposely to oppose our landing there, if we should
1684 attempt it.

Our Men marched directly to the Fort on the hill, and took it without the loss of one Man. Hereupon the Governor of Piura with all his Men, and the Inhabitants of the Town, ran away as fast as they could. Then our Men entered the Town, and found it emptied both of Money and Goods; there was not so much as a Meal of Victuals left for them.

The Prisoners told us a Ship¹ had been here a little before and burnt a great Ship in the Road, but did not land their Men; and that here they put ashore all their Prisoners and Pilots. We knew this must be Captain Eaton's Ship which had done this, and by these circumstances we supposed he was gone to the East-Indies,² it being always design'd by him. The Prisoners told us also, That since Capt. Eaton was here, a small Bark had been off the Harbour, and taken a pair of Bark-logs a Fishing, and made the Fishermen bring aboard 20 or 30 Jars of fresh Water. This we supposed was our Bark that was sent to the Lobos to seek Capt. Eaton.

In the Evening we came in with our Ships, and Anchored before the Town in 10 fathom Water, near a Mile from the shore. Here we staid till the sixth day, in hopes to get a Ransom for the Town. Our Captains demanded 300 Packs of Flower, 3000 Pound of Sugar, 25 Jars of Wine, and 1000 Jars of Water to be brought off to us; but we got nothing of it. Therefore Captain Swan ordered the Town to be fired, which was presently done. Then all our Men came aboard, and Captain Swan ordered the Bark which Captain Harris commanded, to be burnt, because she did not sail well.

¹ This was John Eaton's ship. "We stood into *Paita Bay*," says Cowley (his sailing master), "where we took two Ships at an Anchor; but the Spaniards would not ransom them, nor give us any Thing for Them; which enraged our Captain to that Degree, that he commanded our Men either to sink or burn them; which was our farewell to that Coast." This must have been seven or eight weeks before Dampier's party came there.

² The supposition was correct. Eaton went to the Isle of Plata for wood and water, and then "steer'd away W.N.W.," and went ashore no more till he made the Ladrões.

ISLE OF LOBOS DE TERRA

At Night, when the Land-wind came off, we sailed from hence towards Lobos. The 10th day in the Evening we saw a Sail bearing N. W. by N. as far as we could well discern her on our Deck. We immediately chased, separating our selves, the better to meet her in the Night; but we mist her. Therefore the next Morning we again trimm'd sharp, and made the best of our way to the Lobos de la Mar.

AN.
1684

The 14th day we had sight of the Island Lobos de Terra: It bore East from us; we stood in towards it, and betwixt 7 and 8 a Clock in the Night came to an Anchor at the N. E. end of the Island, in 4 fathom Water. This Island at Sea is of an indifferent height, and appears like Lobos de la Mar. About a quarter of a Mile from the North end there is a great hollow Rock, and a good Channel between, where there is 7 fathom Water. The 15th day we went ashore, and found abundance of Penguins and Boobies, and Seal in great quantities. We sent aboard of all these to be drest, for we had not tasted any Flesh in a great while before; therefore some of us did eat very heartily. Capt. Swan, to encourage his Men to eat this course Flesh, would commend it for extraordinary good Food, comparing the Seal to a roasted Pig, the Boobies to Hens, and the Penguins to Ducks: this he did to train them to live contentedly on course Meat, not knowing but we might be forced to make use of such Food before we departed out of these Seas; for it is generally seen among Privateers, that nothing emboldens them sooner to mutiny than want, which we could not well suffer in a place where there are such quantities of these Animals to be had, if Men could be perswaded to be content with them.

In the Afternoon we sailed from Lobos de Terra; with the Wind at S. by E. and arriv'd at Lobos de la Mar on the 19th day. Here we found a Letter, left by our Bark that was sent to seek Capt. Eaton, by which we understood, that Capt. Eaton had been there, but was gone before they arrived, and had left no Letter to advise us which way he was gone; and that our Bark was again return'd to Plata, in hopes to find us there, or meet us by the way, else

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. resolving to stay for us there. We were sorry to hear that
1684 Capt. Eaton was gone, for now we did not expect to meet with him any more in these Seas.

The 21st day we sent out our Moskito Strikers for Turtle, who brought aboard enough to serve both Ships Companies; and this they did all the time that we abode here. While we lay at this Island, Capt. Swan made new Yards, squarer¹ than those he had before, and made his Sails larger, and our Ships Company in the mean time split Plank for Fire-wood, and put aboard as many Planks as we could conveniently stow, for other uses: Here being Plank enough of all sorts, which we had brought hither in the first Prize that we took, and left here.

The 26th day in the evening, we saw a small Bark about 3 Leagues N. N. W. from the Island, but we supposing her to be our own Bark, did not go after her. The next Morning she was two Leagues South of the Island, standing off to Sea; but we did not now chace her neither, altho' we knew she was not our Bark; for being to Windward of us, she could have made her escape, if we had chaced her. This Bark, as we were afterward informed, was sent out purposely to see if we were at this Island. Her Orders were, not to come too near, only to appear in sight; they supposing that if we were here we should soon be after her; as indeed it was a wonder we had not chaced her: But our not doing so, and lying close under the Island undiscern'd by them, was a great occasion of our coming upon Puna afterwards unexpectedly, they being now without fear of any Enemy so near them.

The 28th day we scrubbed our Ships bottom, intending to sail the next day towards Guiaquil; it being concluded upon to attempt that Town before we returned again to Plata. Accordingly, on the 29th day in the Morning, we loosed from hence, steering directly for the Bay of Guiaquil. This Bay runs in between Cape Blanco on the South side, and Point Chandy² on the North. About 25 Leagues from C. Blanco, near the bottom of

¹ Longer.

² Point St. Helena.

ISLE OF ST. CLARA—CAT-FISH

the Bay, there is a small Island called Santa Clara, which lies East and West: It is of an indifferent length, and it appears like a dead Man stretched out in a Shroud. The East end represents the Head, and the West end the Feet. Ships that are bound into the River of Guaiquil pass on the South-side, to avoid the shoals which lie on the North-side of it; whereon formerly Ships have been lost. It is reported by the Spaniards, that there is a very rich Wreck¹ lies on the North-side of that Island, not far from it; and that some of the Plate hath been taken up by one who came from Old Spain, with a Patent from the King to fish in those Seas for Wrecks; but he dying, the Project ceased, and the Wreck still remains as he left it; only the Indians by stealth do sometimes take up some of it; and they might have taken up much more, if it were not for the Cat-fish² which swarms hereabouts.

AN.
1684

The Cat-fish is much like a Whiting, but the Head is flatter and bigger. It hath a great wide Mouth, and certain small Strings pointing out from each side of it, like Cats Whiskers; and for that reason it is call'd a Cat-fish. It hath three Fins; one growing on the top of his back, and one on either side. Each of these Fins hath a stiff sharp Bone, which is very venomous if it strikes into a Man's Flesh; therefore it is dangerous diving where many of these Fish are. The Indians that adventured to search this Wreck, have to their sorrow experienced it; some having lost their Lives, others the use of their Limbs by it: this we were informed by an Indian, who himself had been fishing on it by stealth. I my self have known some white Men that have lost the use of their Hands, only by a small prick with the Fin of these Fish: Therefore when we catch them with a Hook, we tread on them to take the Hook out of their Mouths, for otherwise, in flurting about (as all Fish will when first taken) they might accidentally strike their sharp Fins into the Hands of those that caught

¹ "With seventy brass guns," and "no less than thirty million dollars, or pieces of eight," aboard her. She seems to have run aground on Cape Flyaway.

² The common cat-fish: *P. catulus*.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

1684. as. them. Some of these Fish are 7 or 8 pound weight; some again, in some particular Places, are none of them bigger than a Man's Thumb, but their Fins are all alike venomous. They use to be at the Mouths of Rivers, or where there is much Mud and Oaze, and they are found all over the American Coast, both in the North and South Sea, at least in the hot Countries, as also in the East-Indies: where sailing with Captain Minchin among certain Islands near the Streights of Malacca, he pointed to an Island, at which he told me he lost the use of his Hand by one of these, only in going to take the Hook out of its mouth. The wound was scarce visible, yet his Hand was much swoln, and the pain lasted about 9 weeks; during most part of which the raging heat of it was almost ready to distract him. However, though the Bony Fins of these Fish are so venomous, yet the Bones in their Bodies are not so; at least we never perceived any such effect in eating the Fish; and their Flesh is very sweet, delicious and wholesome Meat.

From the Island Santa Clara to Punta Arena is 7 leagues E. N. E. This Punta Arena, or Sandy Point, is the Westermost Point of the Island Puna. Here all Ships bound into the River of Guiaquil anchor, and must wait for a Pilot, the entrance being very dangerous for Strangers.

The Island Puna is a pretty large flat low Island, stretching East and West about 12 or 14 leagues long, and about 4 or 5 leagues wide. The Tide runs very strong all about this Island, but so many different ways, by reason of the Branches, Creeks, and Rivers that run into the Sea near it, that it casts up many dangerous sholes on all sides of it. There is in the Island only one Indian Town on the South-side of it, close by the Sea, and 7 leagues from Point Arena, which Town is also called Puna. The Indians of this Town are all Seamen, and are the only Pilots in these Seas, especially for this River. Their chiefest employment, when they are not at Sea, is fishing. These Men are obliged by the Spaniards to keep good watch for Ships that anchor at Point Arena; which, as I said before, is 7 leagues from the Town Puna. The

PUNA—PALMETO-TREE

AN.
1684

place where they keep this watch is at a Point of Land on the Island Puna, that starts out into the Sea; from whence they can see all Ships that anchor at Point Arena. The Indians come thither in the morning, and return at night on Horseback. From this watching Point to Point Arena it is 4 leagues, all drowned Mangrove-land: and in the midway between these two Points is another small Point, where these Indians are oblig'd to keep another Watch, when they fear an Enemy. The Centinel goes thither in a Canoa in the morning, and returns at night; for there is no coming thither by Land, through that Mangrove marshy ground. The middle of the Island Puna is Savannah or Pasture. There are some ridges of good Woodland, which is of a light yellow or sandy Mould, producing large tall Trees, most unknown even to Travellers: But there are plenty of Palmeto-Trees, which, because I am acquainted with, I shall describe. The Palmeto-Tree is about the bigness of an ordinary Ash: It is about 30 foot high; the body straight, without any limb, or branch, or leaf, except at the head only, where it spreads forth into many small Branches, not half so big as a Mans Arm, some no bigger than ones Finger: These branches are about 3 or 4 foot long, clear from any knot: At the end of the branch there groweth one broad leaf, about the bigness of a large Fan. This, when it first shoots forth, grows in folds, like a Fan when it is closed; and still as it grows bigger so it opens, till it becomes like a Fan spread abroad. It is strengthened towards the stalk with many small ribs springing from thence, and growing into the leaf; which as they grow near the end of the leaf, grow thinner and smaller. The leaves that make the brush part of the Flag-brooms which are brought into England, grow just in this manner; and are indeed a small kind of Palmeto; for there are of them of several dimensions. In Bermudas, and elsewhere, they make Hats, Baskets, Brooms, Fans to blow the fire instead of Bellows, with many other House-implements, of Palmeto-leaves. On the Ridges where these Trees grow, the Indians have here and there Plantations of Maiz, Yams, and Potatoes.

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AN.
1684

There are in the Town of Puna about 20 Houses, and a small Church. The Houses stand all on Posts, 10 or 12 foot high, with Ladders on the outside to go up into them. I did never see the like Building any where but among the Malayans in the East-Indies. They are thatched with Palmeto-leaves, and their Chambers well boarded, in which last they exceed the Malayans. The best place for Ships to lie at an Anchor is against the middle of the Town. There is 5 fathom water within a Cables length of the shore, and good soft deep Oaze where ships may careen, or hale ashore ; it flows 15 or 16 foot Water up and down.

From Puna to Guiaquil is reckoned 7 leagues. It is 1 league before you come to the River of Guiaquil's mouth, where it is above two mile wide ; from thence upwards the River lies pretty streight, without any considerable turnings. Both sides of the River are low swampy Land, over-grown with Red Mangroves, so that there is no landing. Four mile before you come to the Town of Guiaquil, there's a low Island standing in the River. This Island divides the River into two parts, making 2 very fair Channels for Ships to pass up and down. The S. W. Channel is the widest, the other is as deep, but narrower and narrower yet, by reason of many Trees and Bushes, which spread over the River, both from the Main and from the Island ; and there are also several great stumps of Trees standing upright in the Water, on either side. The Island is above a mile long. From the upper part of the Island to the Town of Guiaquil, is almost a league, and near as much from one side of the River to the other. In that spacious place Ships of the greatest burthen may ride afloat ; but the best place for ships is nearest to that part of the Land where the Town stands ; and this place is seldom without Ships. Guiaquil stands facing the Island, close by the River, partly on the side, and partly at the Foot of a gentle Hill declining towards the River, by which the lower part of it is often overflown. There are two Forts, one standing on the low Ground, the other on the Hill. This Town makes a very fine prospect, it being beautif'd with several Churches and other good Buildings.

CACAO—SARSAPARILLA

Here lives a Governor, who, as I have been informed, hath his Patent from the King of Spain. Guiaquil may be reckoned one of the chiefest Sea-Ports in the South Seas: the Commodities which are exported from hence are Cacao, Hides, Tallow, Sarsaparilla, and other Drugs, and Woollen-Cloth, commonly called Cloth of Quito. AN.
1684

The Cacao grows on both sides of the River above the Town. It is a small Nut, like the Campeachy Nut: I think, the smallest of the two; they produce as much Cacao here as serves all the Kingdom of Peru; and much of it is sent to Acapulco, and from thence to the Philippine Islands.

Sarsaparilla grows in the Water by the sides of the River, as I have been informed.

The Quito Cloth comes from a rich Town in the Country within Land called Quito. There is a great deal made, both Serges and Broad-Cloth. This Cloth is not very fine, but it is worn by the common sort of People throughout the whole Kingdom of Peru. This, and all other Commodities, which come from Quito, are shipt off at Guiaquil for other Parts; and all imported Goods for the City of Quito pass by Guiaquil: By which it may appear that Guiaquil is a Place of no mean Trade.

Quito, as I have been informed, is a very populous City, seated in the heart of the Country. It is inhabited partly by Spaniards; but the major part of its Inhabitants are Indians, under the Spanish Government.

It is environed with Mountains of a vast heighth, from whose bowels many great Rivers have their rise. These Mountains abound in Gold, which by violent Rains is wash'd with the Sand into the adjacent Brooks, where the Indians resort in Troops, washing away the Sand, and putting up the Gold-dust in their Calabashes or Gourd Shells: But for the manner of gathering the Gold I refer you to Mr. Wafer's Book:¹ only I shall remark here, that

¹ "The manner of their getting gold is as follows: They have little Wooden Dishes, which they dip softly into the Water, and take it up half full of Sand, which they draw gently out of the Water; and at every dipping they take up Gold mix'd with the Sand and Water, more or less. This they shake and the Sand riseth, and goes over the Brims of the Dish with the Water; but the Gold settles to the bottom. This done,

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1684 Quito is the place in all the Kingdom of Peru that abounds most with this rich Metal, as I have been often informed.

The Country is subject to great Rains, and very thick Fogs, especially the Valleys. For that reason it is very unwholesome and sickly. The chiefest Distempers are Fevers, violent Head-ach, Pains in the Bowels, and Fluxes. I know no place where Gold is found but what is very unhealthy: as I shall more particularly relate when I come to speak of Achin in the Isle of Sumatra in the East-Indies. Guiaquil is not so sickly as Quito and other Towns farther within Land; yet in comparison with the Towns that are on the Coast of Mare Pacifico, South of Cape Blanco, it is very sickly.

It was to this Town of Guiaquil that we were bound, therefore we left our Ships off Cape Blanco, and ran into the Bay of Guiaquil with our Bark and Canoas, steering in for the Island Santa Clara, where we arrived the next day after we left our Ships, and from thence we sent away two Canoas the next evening to Point Arena. At this Point there are abundance of Oysters, and other Shell-fish, as Cockles and Muscles; therefore the Indians of Puna often come hither to get these Fish. Our Canoas got over before day, and absconded in a Creek, to wait for the coming of the Puna Indians. The next morning some of them, according to their custom, came thither on Bark-logs, at the latter part of the Ebb, and were all taken by our Men. The next day, by their advice, the two Watchmen of the Indian Town Puna were taken by our Men, and all its Inhabitants, not one escaping. The next Ebb they took a small Bark laden with Quito-cloth. She came from Guiaquil that Tide, and was bound to Lima, they having advice that we were gone off the Coast, by the Bark which I said we saw while we lay at the Island Lobos. The Master of this Cloth-bark informed our Men, that

they bring it out and dry it in the Sun, and then pound it in a Mortar. Then they take it out and spread it on Paper, and having a Loadstone they move that over it, which draws all the Iron, etc., from it, and then leaves the Gold clean from Ore or Filth; and this they bottle up in Gourds or Calabashes. In this manner they work during the dry Season, which is three Months."—*Lionel Wafer*, pp. 31, 32; ed. 1699.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. two Barks were Mann'd with Spanish Soldiers, and sent
1684 to take our Ships, and therefore they fired 3 Guns at them
a league before they came near. The two Spanish Barks
immediately came to an Anchor, and the Masters got into
their Boats, and rowed for the shore; but our Canoa that
was sent from us took them both. The firing of these 3
Guns made a great disorder among our advanced Men,¹ for
most of them did believe they were heard at Guiaquil, and
that therefore it could be no profit to lie still in the Creek;
but either row away to the Town, or back again to our
Ships. It was now quarter ebb, therefore we could not
move upwards, if we had been dispos'd so to do. At
length Captain Davis said, he would immediately land in
the Creek where they lay, and march directly to the Town,
if but 40 men would accompany him: and without saying
more words, he landed among the Mangroves in the
Marshes. Those that were so minded followed him, to the
number of 40 or 50. Captain Swan lay still with the rest
of the Party in the Creek, for they thought it impossible
to do any good that way. Captain Davis and his Men
were absent about 4 hours, and then returned all wet, and
quite tired, and could not find any passage out into the
firm Land. He had been so far, that he almost despair'd
of getting back again: for a Man cannot pass thro' those
red Mangroves but with very much labour. When Captain
Davis was return'd, we concluded to be going towards the
Town the beginning of the next flood; and if we found
that the Town was alarm'd, we purposed to return again
without attempting any thing there. As soon as it was
flood we rowed away, and passed by the Island thro' the
N. E. Channel, which is the narrowest. There are so
many Stumps in the River, that it is very dangerous passing
in the night (and that is the time we always take for such
Attempts) for the River runs very swift, and one of our
Canoas stuck on a Stump, and had certainly overset, if she
had not been immediately rescued by others. When we
were come almost to the end of the Island, there was a

¹ "Davis and Swan being in the Creeke when the Guns fired, were ready to eat their Guns for Madd" (*Original MS.*, f. 140).

TOWN OF GUIAQUIL ATTEMPTED

Musquet fired at us out of the Bushes on the Main. We then had the Town open before us, and presently saw lighted Torches, or Candles, all the Town over; whereas before the Gun was fired there was but one Light: therefore we now concluded we were discovered: Yet many of our Men said, that it was a Holy-day the next day, as it was indeed, and that therefore the Spaniards were making Fire-works, which they often do in the night against such times. We rowed therefore a little farther, and found firm Land, and Captain Davis pitched his Canoa ashore and landed with his Men. Captain Swan, and most of his Men, did not think it convenient to attempt any thing, seeing the Town was alarmed; but at last, being upbraided with Cowardize, Captain Swan and his Men landed also. The place where we landed was about 2 mile from the Town: it was all overgrown with Woods so thick, that we could not march through in the Night; and therefore we sat down, waiting for the light of the Day. We had two Indian Pilots with us; one that had been with us a Month, who having received some Abuses from a Gentleman of Guiaquil, to be revenged offered his Service to us, and we found him very faithful: The other was taken by us not above 2 or 3 days before, and he seemed to be as willing as the other to assist us. This latter was led by one of Captain Davis's Men, who shewed himself very forward to go to the Town, and upbraided others with faint-heartedness: Yet this Man (as he afterwards confessed) notwithstanding his Courage, privately cut the String that the Guide was made fast with, and let him go to the Town by himself, not caring to follow him; but when he thought the Guide was got far enough from us, he cried out that the Pilot was gone, and that some Body had cut the Cord that tied him. This put every Man in a moving Posture to seek the Indian, but all in vain; and our Consternation was great, being in the dark and among Woods; so the design was wholly dashed, for not a Man after that had the heart to speak of going farther. Here we staid till day, and then rowed out into the middle of the River, where we had a fair view of the Town; which,

AN.
1684

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. as I said before, makes a very pleasant prospect. We lay
1684 still about half an Hour, being a mile, or something better,
from the Town. They did not fire one Gun at us, nor we
at them. Thus our design on Guiaquil fail'd: yet Captain
Townley, and Capt. Francois Gronet¹ took it a little while
after this. When we had taken a full view of the Town,
we rowed over the River, where we went ashore to a Beef
Estantion or Farm, and kill'd a Cow, which we drest and
eat. We staid there till the Evening Tide of Ebb, and
then rowed down the River, and the 9th day in the
Morning arrived at Puna. In our way thither we went
aboard the 3 Barks laden with Negroes, that lay at their
Anchor in the River, and carried the Barks away with us.
There were 1000 Negroes in the 3 Barks, all lusty young
Men and Women. When we came to Puna, we sent a
Canoe to Point Arena, to see if the Ships were come
thither. The 12th day she returned again, with tydings
that they were both there at Anchor. Therefore in the
Afternoon we all went aboard of our Ships, and carry'd
the Cloth-bark with us, and about 40 of the stoutest
Negro-men, leaving their 3 Barks with the rest; and out
of these also Capt. Davis and Capt. Swan chose about 14
or 15 apiece, and turn'd the rest ashore.

There was never a greater opportunity put into the
Hands of Men to enrich themselves than we had, to have gone
with these Negroes, and settled our selves at Santa Maria,
on the Isthmus of Darien, and employed them in getting
Gold out of the Mines there. Which might have been
done with ease: For about 6 Months before this, Captain
Harris (who was now with us) coming over Land from the
North Seas, with his Body of Privateers, had routed the
Spaniards away from the Town and Gold-Mines of Santa
Maria,² so that they had never attempted to settle there
again since: Add to this, that the Indian Neighbourhood,
who were mortal Enemies to the Spaniards, and had been
flush'd by their Successes against them, through the assist-

¹ These two captains are mentioned in Chapter VII. Their very imperfect histories will be found in the Appendix.

² See Appendix.

NEGROES TAKEN

ance of the Privateers, for several years, were our fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist us. We had, as I have said 1000 Negroes to work for us, we had 200 Tun of Flower that lay at the Gallapagos, there was the River of Santa Maria, where we could careen and fit our Ships; and might fortifie the mouth so, that if all the strength the Spaniards have in Peru had come against us, we could have kept them out. If they lay with Guard-ships of Strength to keep us in, yet we had a great Country to live in, and a great Nation of Indians that were our Friends: Beside, which was the principal thing, we had the North Seas to befriend us; from whence we could export ourselves, or effects, or import Goods or Men to our assistance; for in a short time we should have had assistance from all parts of the West-Indies; many thousands of Privateers from Jamaica and the French Islands especially would have flockt over to us; and long before this time we might have been Masters not only of those Mines, (the richest Gold-Mines ever yet found in America) but of all the Coast as high as Quito: And much more than I say might then probably have been done.

AN.
1684

But these may seem to the Reader but Golden Dreams: To leave them therefore; The 13th day we sailed from Point Arena towards Plata, to seek our Bark that was sent to the Island Lobos, in search of Captain Eaton. We were 2 Ships in Company, and 2 Barks; and the 16th day we arrived at Plata, but found no Bark there, nor any Letter. The next day we went over to the Main to fill Water, and in our Passage met our Bark: she had been a second time at the Island Lobos, and not finding us, was coming to Plata again. They had been in some want of Provision since they left us, and therefore they had been at Santa Hellena, and taken it; where they got as much Maize as served them 3 or 4 days; and that, with some Fish and Turtle which they struck, lasted them till they came to the Island Lobos de Terra. They got Boobies and Penguins Eggs, of which they laid in a store; and went from thence to Lobos de la Mar, where they replenished their stock of Eggs, and salted up a few young Seal, for fear they should

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. want: And being thus victualled, they returned again
1684 towards Plata. When our Water was fill'd we went over again to the Island Plata. There we parted the Cloths that were taken in the Cloth-Bark into two Lots or Shares; Captain Davis and his Men had one part, and Captain Swan and his Men had the other part. The Bark which the Cloth was in Captain Swan kept for a Tender. At this time there were at Plata a great many large Turtles, which I judge came from the Gallapagos for I had never seen any here before, tho' I had been here several times. This was their Coupling-Time, which is much sooner in the Year here than in the West-Indies, properly so called. Our Strikers brought aboard every day more than we could eat. Captain Swan had no Striker, and therefore had no Turtle but what was sent him from Captain Davis; and all his Flour too he had from Captain Davis: but since our disappointment at Guiaquil, Captain Davis's Men murmured against Captain Swan, and did not willingly give him any Provision, because he was not so forward to go thither as Captain Davis. However, at last, these differences were made up, and we concluded to go into the Bay of Panama, to a Town called La Velia; but because we had not Canoas enough to land our Men, we were resolved to search some Rivers where the Spaniards have no Commerce, there to get Indian Canoas.

CHAP. VII

They leave the Isle of Plata. Cape Passao. The Coast between that and Cape St. Francisco; and from thence on to Panama. The River of St. Jago. The Red and the White Cotton-tree. The Cabbage-tree. The Indians of St. Jago River, and its Neighbourhood. The Isle of Gallo. The River and Village of Tomaco. Isle of Gorgonia, The Pearl-Oysters there and in other parts. The Land on the Main. Cape Corientes. Point Garachina. Island Gallera. The Kings, or Pearl Islands, Pachegue. St. Paul's Island. Lavelia. Nata. The Clam-fish. Oysters. The pleasant Prospects in the Bay of Panama. Old Panama. The New City. The Great Concourse there from Lima and Portobel, &c. upon the Arrival of the Spanish Armada in the West Indies. The Course the Armada takes; with an incidental Account of the first inducements that made the Privateers undertake the passage over the Isthmus of Darien into the South Seas, and of the particular beginning of their correspondence with the Indians that inhabit that Isthmus. Of the Air and Weather at Panama. The Isles of Perico. Tabago, a pleasant Island. The Mammee-tree. The Village Tabago. A Spanish Stratagem or two, of Capt. Bond their Engineer. The Ignorance of the Spaniards of these parts in Sea affairs. A party of French Privateers arrive from over Land. Of the Commissions that are given out by the French Governour of Petit-Guawret. Of the Gulf of St. Michael, and the Rivers of Congo, Sambo, and Sta. Maria: and an Error of the common Map, in the placing Point Garachina and Cape St. Lorenzo, corrected. Of the Town and Gold Mines of Sta. Maria; and the Town of Scuchadero. Capt. Townley's Arrival with some more English Privateers over Land. Jars of Pisco-Wine. A Bark of Capt. Knight's joins them. Point Garachina again. Porto de Pinas. Isle of Otoque. The Pacquet from Lima taken. Other English and French Privateers arrive. Chepelio, one of the sweetest Islands

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

in the World. The Sapadillo, Avogato Pear, Mammee Sappota. Wild Mammee and Star-Apple. Cheapo River and Town. Some Traversings in the Bay of Panama ; and an account of the Strength of the Spanish Fleet, and of the Privateers, and the Engagement between them.

AN.
1684

THE 23d day of December, 1684, we sailed from the Island Plata, towards the Bay of Panama: The Wind at S. S. E. a fine brisk gale, and fine Weather. The next Morning we past by Cape Passao. This Cape is in lat. 00 d. 08 m. South of the Equator. It runs out into the Sea with a high round Point, which seems to be divided in the midst. It is bald against the Sea, but within Land, and on both sides, it is full of short Trees. The Land in the Country is very high and mountainous, and it appears to be very woody. Between Cape Passao and Cape St. Francisco, the Land by the Sea is full of small Points, making as many little sandy Bays between them; and is of an indifferent height, covered with Trees of divers sorts; so that sailing by this Coast you see nothing but a vast Grove or Wood; which is so much the more pleasant, because the Trees are of several Forms, both in respect to their Growth and Colour.

Our design was, as I said in my first Chapter, to search for Canoas in some River where the Spaniards have neither Settlement or Trade with the native Indians. We had Spanish Pilots, and Indians bred under the Spaniards, who were able to carry us into any Harbour or River belonging to the Spaniards, but were wholly unacquainted with those Rivers which were not frequented by the Spaniards. There are many such unfrequented Rivers between Plata and Panama: Indeed all the way from the Line to the Gulf of St. Michaels, or even to Panama it self, the Coast is not inhabited by any Spaniards, nor are the Indians that inhabit there any way under their subjection: except only near the Isle Gallo, where, on the Banks of a Gold River or two, there are some Spaniards who work there to find Gold.

Now our Pilots being at a loss on these less frequented Coasts, we supply'd that defect out of the Spanish Pilot-

RIVER OF ST. JAGO

books, which we took in their Ships: These we found by experience to be very good Guides. Yet nevertheless the Country in many Places by the Sea being low, and full of Openings, Creeks and Rivers, it is somewhat difficult to find any particular River that a Man designs to go to, where he is not well acquainted. AN.
1684

This however could be no discouragement to us; for one River might probably be as well furnished with Indian Canoas as another; and if we found them, it was to us indifferent where, yet we pitcht on the River St. Jago, not because there were not other Rivers as large, and as likely to be inhabited with Indians as it; but because that River was not far from Gallo, an Island where our Ships could anchor safely and ride securely. We past by Cape St. Francisco, meeting with great and continued Rains. The Land by the Sea to the North of the Cape, is low and extraordinary woody; the Trees are very thick, and seem to be of a prodigious height and bigness. From Cape St. Francisco the Land runs more Easterly into the Bay of Panama. I take this Cape to be its Bounds on the South side, and the Isles of Cobaya or Quibo to bound it on the N. side. Between this Cape and the Isle Gallo there are many large and navigable Rivers. We past by them all till we came to the River St. Jago.

This River is near 2 d. North of the Equator. It is large and navigable some leagues up, and 7 leagues from the Sea it divides itself into two parts, making an Island that is 4 leagues wide against the Sea. The widest branch is that on the S. W. side of the Island. Both Branches are very deep, but the mouth of the narrower is so choakt with shoals that at low water, even Canoas can't enter. Above the Island it is a league wide, and the Stream runs pretty straight, and very swift. The Tide flows about 3 leagues up the River, but to what height I know not. Probably the River hath its original from some of the rich Mountains near the City Quibo, and it runs through a Country as rich in Soil, as perhaps any in the World, especially when it draws within 10 or 12 leagues of the Sea. The Land there both on the Island, and on both sides of the River, is of a

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1684 black deep Mold, producing extraordinary great tall Trees of many sorts, such as usually grow in these hot Climates. I shall only give an account of the Cotton and Cabbage-trees, whereof there is great plenty; and they are as large of their kinds as ever I saw.

There are two sorts of Cotton-trees,¹ one is called the Red, the other the White Cotton-tree. The White Cotton-tree grows like an Oak, but generally much bigger and taller than our Oaks: The body is straight and clear from knots or boughs to the very head: there it spreads forth many great limbs just like an Oak. The Bark is smooth and of a grey colour: the Leaves are as big as a large Plumb-Leaf, jagged at the edge; they are oval, smooth, and of a dark green colour. Some of these Trees have their bodies much bigger, 18 or 20 foot high, than nearer the Ground, being big-bellied like Nine-pins. They bear a very fine sort of Cotton, called Silk-Cotton. When this Cotton is ripe, the Trees appear like our Apple-trees in England, when full of Blossoms. If I do not mistake, the Cotton falls down in November, or December: then the Ground is covered white with it. This is not substantial and continuous, like that which grows upon the Cotton-shrubs, in Plantations, but like the Down of Thistles; so that I did never know any use made of it in the West-Indies, because it is not worth the Labour of gathering it: but in the East-Indies the Natives gather and use it for Pillows. It hath a small black Seed among it. The Leaves of this Tree fall off the beginning of April; while the old Leaves are falling off, the young ones spring out, and in a weeks time the Tree casts off her old Robes, and is cloathed in a new pleasant Garb. The red Cotton-tree is like the other, but hardly so big: it bears no Cotton, but its Wood is somewhat harder of the two, yet both sorts are soft spungy Wood, fit for no use that I know, but only for Canoas, which being strait and tall they are very good for; but they will not last long, especially if not drawn ashore often and tarred; otherwise the Worm and the Water soon rot them. They

¹ Cotton trees: *Bombax petandrum* and *B. samauma*.

CABBAGE-TREES

are the biggest Trees, or perhaps Weeds rather, in the West-Indies. They are common in the East and West-Indies in good fat Land. AN.
1684

As the Cotton is the biggest Tree in the Woods, so the Cabbage-tree¹ is the tallest: The Body is not very big, but very high and strait. I have measured one in the Bay of Campeachy 120 feet long as it lay on the Ground, and there are some much higher. It has no Limbs nor Boughs, but at the head there are many Branches bigger than a Man's Arm. These Branches are not covered, but flat, with sharp edges; they are 12 or 14 foot long. About two foot from the Trunk, the Branches shoot forth small long Leaves, about an Inch broad, which grow so regularly on both sides of the Branch, that the whole Branch seems to be but one Leaf, made up of many small ones. The Cabbage Fruit shoots out in the midst of these Branches, from the top of the Tree; it is invested with many young Leaves or Branches which are ready to spread abroad, as the old Branches drop and fall down. The Cabbage it self, when it is taken out of the Leaves which it seems to be folded in, is as big as the small of a Man's Leg, and a foot long; it is as white as Milk, and as sweet as a Nut, if eaten raw, and it is very sweet and wholesom if boiled. Besides, the Cabbage it self, there grow out between the Cabbage and the large Branches, small Twigs, as of a Shrub, about two foot long from their Stump. At the end of those Twigs (which grow very thick together) there hang Berries hard and round, and as big as a Cherry. These the Tree sheds every year, and they are very good for Hogs: for this reason the Spaniards fine any who shall cut down any of these in their Woods. The body of the Tree is full of rings round it, half a foot asunder from the bottom to the top. The Bark is thin and brittle; the Wood is black and very hard, the heart or middle of the Tree is white Pith. They do not climb to get the Cabbage, but cut them down; for should they gather it off the Tree as

¹ The cabbage tree: *Euterpe edulis*.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. it stands, yet its head being gone, it soon dies. These
1684 Trees are much used by Planters in Jamaica, to board the sides of the Houses, for it is but splitting the Trunk into four parts with an Axe, and there are so many Planks. Those Trees appear very pleasant, and they beautifie the whole Wood, spreading their green Branches above all other Trees.

All this Country is subject to very great Rains, so that this part of Peru pays for the dry Weather which they have about Lima and all that Coast. I believe that is one reason why the Spaniards have made such small discoveries, in this and other Rivers on this Coast. Another reason may be, because it lies not so directly in their way; for they do not coast it along in going from Panama to Lima, but first go Westward as far as to the Keys or Isles of Cobaya, for a westerly Wind, and from thence stand over towards Cape St. Francisco, not touching any where usually, till they come to Manta near Cape St. Lorenzo. In their return indeed from Lima to Panama, they may keep along the Coast hereabouts; but then their Ships are always laden, whereas the light Ships that go from Panama, are most at leisure to make discoveries. A third Reason may be, the wildness and enmity of all the Natives on this Coast, who are naturally fortified by their Rivers and vast Woods, from whence with their Arrows they can easily annoy any that shall land there to assault them. At this River particularly there are no Indians live within 6 leagues of the Sea, and all the Country so far is full of impassable Woods; so that to get at the Indians, or the Mines and Mountains, there is no way but by rowing up the River; and if any who are Enemies to the Natives attempt this, (as the Spaniards are always hated by them) they must all the way be exposed to the Arrows of those who would lie purposely in Ambush in the Woods for them. These wild Indians have small Plantations of Maiz, and good Plantain-Gardens; for Plantains are their chiefest food. They have also a few Fowls and Hogs.

It was to this River that we were bound, to seek for Canoas, therefore the 26th supposing our selves to be abreast

ST. JAGO RIVER—HOGS

of it, we went from our Ships with 4 Canoas. The 27th day in the morning we entered at half Flood into the smaller branch of that River, and rowed up 6 leagues before we met any Inhabitants. There we found two small Huts thatched with Palmeto Leaves. The Indians seeing us rowing towards their Houses, got their Wives and little ones, with their Household-stuff, into their Canoas, and paddled away faster then we could row; for we were forced to keep in the middle of the River because of our Oars, but they with their Paddles kept close under the Banks, and so had not the strength of the stream against them, as we had. These Huts were close by the River on the East side of it, just against the end of the Island. We saw a great many other Houses a league from us on the other side of the River; but the main stream into which we were now come, seemed to be so swift, that we were afraid to put over, for fear we should not be able to get back again. We found only a Hog, some Fowls and Plantains in the Huts: We killed the Hog and the Fowls, which were drest presently. Their Hogs they got (as I suppose) from the Spaniards by some accident, or from some Neighbouring Indians who converse with the Spaniards; for this that we took was of their European kind, which the Spaniards have introduced into America very plentifully, especially into the Islands Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Cuba above all, being very largely stored with them; where they feed in the Woods in the day time, and at night come in at the sounding of a Conch-shell, and are put up in their Crauls or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other, which being all marked, whenever they see an unmarked Hog in the Pen they know it is a wild one, and shoot him presently. These Crauls I have not seen on the Continent; where the Spaniards keep them tame at home. Among the Wild Indians, or in their Woods, are no Hogs but Pecary and Warree, a sort I have mentioned before.

After we had refreshed our selves, we returned toward the mouth of the River. It was the evening when we came from thence, and we got to the Rivers mouth the

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. next morning before day: Our Ships when we left them
1684 were order'd to go to Gallo, where they were to stay for us. Gallo is a small uninhabited Island lying in between 2 and 3 Degrees North Lat. It lieth in a wide Bay about 3 leagues from the mouth of the River Tomaco; and 4 leagues and half from a small Indian Village called Tomaco: The Island Gallo is of an indifferent heighth; it is cloathed with very good Timber Trees, and is therefore often visited with Barks from Guiaquil and other places: for most of the Timber carry'd from Guiaquil to Lima, is first fetcht from Gallo. There is a Spring of good Water at the N. E. end: at that place there is a fine small sandy Bay, where there is good landing. The Road for Ships is against this Bay, where there is good secure riding in 6 or 7 fathom water; and here Ships may careen. It is but shoal water all about this Island; yet there is a Channel to come in at, where there is no less than 4 fathom water: You must go in with the Tyde of Flood, and come out with Ebb, sounding all the way.

Tomaco is a large River that takes its name from an Indian Village so called: It is reported to spring from the rich Mountains about Quito. It is thick inhabited with Indians; and there are some Spaniards that live there, who traffick with the Indians for Gold. It is shoal at the mouth of the River, yet Barks may enter.

This Village Tomaco is but small, and is seated not far from the Mouth of the River. It is a place to entertain the Spanish Merchants that come to Gallo to load Timber, or to traffick with the Indians for Gold. At this place one Doleman,¹ with 7 or 8 Men more, once of

¹ About the middle of May 1680. The bark (containing seven men) was blown out of her course, and from her consorts, in a gale of wind. While sailing towards Goat Key, where they hoped to rejoin their comrades, these seven pirates landed on the Isle of Gallo and captured three white women. They stayed at Gallo for some days, making one or two descents upon the mainland to recruit their ladders. One of the Spanish prisoners escaped, and contrived to raise a force of "fifty men with fire-arms." The pirates were ambushed by this squadron the next time they went ashore. Six of them were shot dead at the first volley. The seventh obtained quarter. Basil Ringrose tells the story, in the twelfth chapter of his published Journal.

TOMACO TOWN

Captain Sharp's Crew, were kill'd in the Year 1680. From the Branch of the River St. Jago, where we now lay, to Tomaco, is about 5 Leagues; the Land low, and full of Creeks, so that Canoas may pass within Land through those Creeks, and from thence into Tomaco River.

AN.
1684

The 28th Day we left the River of St. Jago, crossing some Creeks in our way with our Canoas; and came to an Indian House, where we took the Man and all his Family. We staid here till the Afternoon, and then rowed towards Tomaco, with the Man of this House for our Guide. We arrived at Tomaco about 12 a clock at night. Here we took all the Inhabitants of the Village, and a Spanish Knight, called Don Diego de Pinas. This Knight came in a Ship from Lima to lade Timber. The Ship was riding in a Creek about a Mile off, and there were only one Spaniard and 8 Indians aboard. We went in a Canoa with 7 Men, and took her; she had no Goods, but 12 or 13 Jars of good Wine, which we took out, and the next Day let the Ship go. Here an Indian Canoa came aboard with three Men in her. These Men could not speak Spanish, neither could they distinguish us from Spaniards; the wild Indians usually thinking all white Men to be Spaniards. We gave them 3 or 4 Callabashes of Wine, which they freely drank. They were streight-bodied and well-limbed Men, of a mean heighth; their Hair black, long-visaged, small Noses and Eyes; and were thin-fac'd, ill-look'd Men, of a very dark Copper-colour. A little before night Captain Swan and all of us return'd to Tomaco, and left the Vessel to the Seamen. The 31st day two of our Canoas, who had been up the River of Tomaco, returned back again to the Village. They had rowed 7 or 8 leagues up, and found but one Spanish House, which they were told did belong to a Lady who lived at Lima; she had Servants here that traded with the Indians for Gold; but they seeing our Men coming, ran away: yet our Men found there several Ounces of Gold in Calabashes.

The first day of January 1685, we went from Tomaco towards Gallo. We carried the Knight with us and two small Canoas which we took there, and while we were

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1625 rowing over, one of our Canoas took a Pacquet-Boat that was sent from Panama to Lima. The Spaniards threw the Pacquet of Letters overboard with a Line and a Buoy to it, but our Men seeing it took it up, and brought the Letters and all the Prisoners aboard our Ships, that were then at an Anchor at Gallo. Here we staid till the 6th day, reading the Letters, by which we understood that the Armada from Old Spain was come to Portabel: and that the President of Panama had sent this Pacquet on purpose to hasten the Plate Fleet thither from Lima.

We were very joyful of this News, and therefore sent away the Pacquet-Boat with all her Letters; and we altered our former resolutions of going to Lavelia. We now concluded to careen our Ships as speedily as we could, that we might be ready to intercept this Fleet. The properest place that we could think on for doing it was among the Kings Islands or Pearl Keys,¹ because they are near Panama, and all Ships bound to Panama from the Coast of Lima pass by them; so that being there we could not possibly miss the Fleet. According to these resolutions we sailed the next Morning, in order to execute what we designed. We were 2 Ships and 3 Barks in Company, viz. Captain Davis, Captain Swan, a Fire-ship, and 2 small Barks, as Tenders; one on Captain Davis his Ship, the other on Captain Swan's. We weighed before day, and got out all but Captain Swan's Tender, which never budged; for the Men were all asleep when we went out, and the Tide of Flood coming on before they waked, we were forced to stay for them till the next day.

The 8th day in the morning we descried a Sail to the West of us; the Wind was at South, and we chased her, and before noon took her. She was a Ship of about 90 Tun laden with Flower; she came from Truxillo, and was

¹ Now the Pearl Islands. In 1574 when John Oxenham came into the South Seas (in a pinnace he had built on the isthmus), he concealed himself in a snug creek among these islands, and set a watch upon the cliff-tops for ships coming to Panama from Peru. He intercepted two rich ships before he attempted to recross the isthmus. He found some pearls, and pearl fisheries, on the islands, so that the name was not always undeserved as Dampier hints a few pages later.

GORGONIA

bound to Panama. This Ship came very opportunely to us, for Flower began to grow scarce, and Captain Davis his Men grudg'd at what was given to Captain Swan; who, as I said before, had none but what he had from Captain Davis.

We jogged on after this with a gentle gale towards Gorgonia, an Island lying about 25 leagues from the Island Gallo. The 9th day we anchored at Gorgonia, on the West-side of the Island, in 38 fathom clean ground, not 2 Cables length from the shore. Gorgonia is an uninhabited Island, in lat. about 3 degrees North: It is a pretty high Island, and very remarkable, by reason of 2 Saddles,¹ or risings and fallings on the top. It is about 2 leagues long, and a league broad; and it is 4 leagues from the Main: At the West-end is another small Island. The Land against the Anchoring place is low; there is a small sandy Bay and good landing. The Soil or Mould of it is black and deep, in the low ground, but on the side of the high Land it is a kind of a red Clay. This Island is very well clothed with large Trees of several sorts, that are flourishing and green all the year. It's very well watered with small Brooks that issue from the high Land. Here are a great many little black Monkeys, some Indian Conies, and a few Snakes, which are all the Land Animals that I know there. It is reported of this Island that it rains on every day in the Year more or less; but that I can disprove: However, it is a very wet Coast, and it rains abundantly here all the Year long. There are but few fair days; for there is little difference in the Seasons of the Year between the wet and dry; only in that Season which should be the dry time, the Rains are less frequent and more moderate than in the wet Season, for then it pours as out of a Sieve. It is deep Water and no anchoring any where about this Island, only at the West-side: The Tide riseth and falleth 7 or 8 foot up and down. Here are a great many Perewinkles and Muscles to be had at low Water. Then the Monkeys come down by the Sea-side and catch them; digging them out of their Shells with their Claws.

AN.
1685

¹ These are shown in the published version of Ringrose's Journal.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1685

Here are Pearl-Oysters in great plenty: They grow to the loose Rocks, in 4, 5 or 6 fathom Water by Beards, or little small Roots, as a Muscle: These Oysters are commonly flatter and thinner than other Oysters; otherwise much alike in shape. The Fish is not sweet nor very wholsom; it is as slimy as a Shell-Snail: they taste very copperish, if eaten raw, and are best boiled. The Indians who gather them for the Spaniards, hang the Meat of them on strings like Jews-ears,¹ and dry them before they eat them. The Pearl is found at the head of the Oyster, lying between the meat and the Shell. Some will have 20 or 30 small Seed-Pearl, some none at all, and some will have 1 or 2 pretty large ones. The inside of the Shell is more glorious than the Pearl it self. I did never see any in the South Seas but here. It is reported there are some at the South end of Callifornia. In the West-Indies, the Rancho Reys, or Rancheria, spoken of in Chap 3. is the place where they are found most plentifully. 'Tis said there are some at the Island Margarita, near St. Augustin, a Towh in the Gulf of Florida, &c. In the East-Indies, the Island Ainam, near the South end of China, is said to have plenty of these Oysters, more productive of large round Pearl than those in other places. They are found also in other parts of the East-Indies, and on the Persian Coast.

At this Island Gorgona we rummaged our Prize, and found a few Boxes of Marmalade, and 3 or 4 Jars of Brandy, which were equally shared between Captain Davis, Captain Swan, and their Men. Here we fill'd all our Water, and Captain Swan furnished himself with Flower: Afterward we turned ashore a great many Prisoners but kept the chiefest to put them ashore in a better place.

The 13th day we sailed from hence toward the Kings Islands. We were now 6 Sail, 2 Men of War, 2 Tenders, a Fireship and the Prize. We had but little Wind, but what we had was the common Trade at South. The Land we sailed by on the Main, is very low towards the Sea-side, but in the Country there are very high Mountains.

¹ Jews-ears : lichens.

THE KINGS, OR PEARL ISLANDS

The 16th day we passed by Cape Corrientes. This AN.
1685 Cape is in lat. 5 d. 10 m. it is high bluff Land, with 3 or 4 small Hillocks on the top. It appears at a distance like an Island. Here we found a strong current running to the N. but whether it be always so, I know not. The day after we passed by the Cape, we saw a small white Island, which we chaced, supposing it had been a Sail, till coming near we found our Error.

The 21st day we saw Point Garachina.¹ This point is in lat. 7 d. 20 m. North; it is pretty high Land, rocky, and destitute of Trees; yet within Land it is woody. It is fenced with Rocks against the Sea. Within the Point, by the Sea, at low Water, you may find store of Oysters and Muscles.

The Kings Islands, or Pearl Keys, are about 12 leagues distant from this Point. Between Point Garachina and them, there is a small low flat barren Island called Gallera, at which Captain Harris was sharing with his Men the Gold he took in his pillaging Sancta Maria, which I spake of a little before, when on a sudden 5 Spanish Barks fitted out on purpose at Panama, came upon him; but he fought them so stoutly with one Small Bark he had, and some few Canoas, boarding their Admiral particularly, that they were all glad to leave him. By this Island we anchored, and sent our Boats to the Kings Island for a good careening place.

The Kings Islands are a great many low Woody Islands, lying N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. They are about 7 leagues from the Main, and 14 leagues in length, and from Panama about 12 leagues. Why they are called the Kings Islands, I know not; they are sometimes, and mostly in Maps, called the Pearl Islands. I cannot imagine wherefore they are called so, for I did never see one Pearl Oyster about them, nor any Pearl Oyster-shells; but on the other Oysters I have made many a Meal there: The northermost Island of all this range is called Pacheca, or Pachegue.² This is but a small Island distant from Panama 11 or 12

¹ Point Garachina, the Point at the SW. of the entrance to the Gulf of San Miguel.

² Pacheca.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. leagues. The Southermost of them is called St. Pauls.
1685 Besides these two I know no more that are called by any particular Name, though there are many that far exceed either of the two in bigness. Some of these Islands are planted with Plantains and Bonanas; and there are Fields of Rice on others of them. The Gentlemen of Panama, to whom they belong, keep Negroes there to plant, weed, and husband the Plantations. Many of them, especially the largest, are wholly untill'd, yet very good fat Land, full of large Trees. These unplanted Islands shelter many Run-away-Negroes, who abscond in the Woods all day, and in the Night boldly pillage the Plantain Walks. Betwixt these Islands and the Main is a Channel of 7 or 8 leagues wide; there is good depth of Water, and good anchoring all the way. The Islands border thick on each other; yet they make many small narrow deep Channels, fit only for Boats to pass between most of them. At the S. E. end, about a league from St. Paul's Island, there is a good place for Ships to careen, or hale ashore. It is surrounded with the Land, and hath a good deep Channel on the North side to go in at. The Tide riseth here about 10 foot perpendicular.

We brought our ships into this place the 25th day, but were forced to tarry for a Spring-Tide before we could have Water enough to clean them; therefore we first clean'd our Barks, that they might cruise before Panama, while we lay here. The 27th day our Barks being clean we sent them out with 20 Men in each. The 4th day after; they returned with a Prize laden with Maiz, or Indian Corn, Salt Beef and Fowls. She came from Lavelia, and was bound to Panama. Lavelia is a Town we once designed to attempt. It is pretty large, and stands on the Bank of a River on the North side of the Bay of Panama, 6 or 7 leagues from the Sea.

Nata is another such Town, standing in a Plain near another branch of the same River. In these Towns, and some others on the same Coast, they breed Hogs, Fowls, Bulls and Cows, and plant Maiz purposely for the support of Panama, which is supplied with Provision mostly from other Towns and the Neighbouring Islands.

BAY OF PANAMA

The Beef and Fowl our Men took, came to us in a good time, for we had eaten but little Flesh since we left the Island Plata. The Harbour where we careen'd was encompassed by three Islands, and our Ships rode in the middle. That on which we haled our Ships ashore, was a little Island on the North side of the Harbour. There was a fine small sandy Bay, but all the rest of the Island was environed with Rocks, on which at low Water we did use to gather Oysters, Clams, Muscles and Limpits. The Clam is a sort of Oyster which grows so fast to the Rock, that there is no separating it from thence, therefore we did open it where it grows, and take out the Meat, which is very large, fat and sweet. Here are a few common Oysters, such as we have in England, of which sort I have met with none in these Seas, but here, at Point Garachina, at Puna, and on the Mexican Coast, in the lat. of 23 d. North. I have a Manuscript of Mr. Teat, Captain Swan's chief Mate, which gives an account of Oysters plentifully found in Port St. Julian,¹ on the East side and somewhat to the North of the Streights of Magellan; but there is no mention made of what Oysters they are. Here are some Guanoes, but we found no other sort of Land-Animal. Here are also some Pigeons and Turtle-Doves. The rest of the Islands that encompass this Harbour had of all these sorts of Creatures. Our Men therefore did every day go over in Canoas to them to Fish, Fowl or Hunt for Guanoes; but having one Man surprized once by some Spaniards lying there in ambush, and carried off by them to Panama, we were after that more cautious of Straggling.

The 14th day of Feb. 1685, we made an end of cleaning our Ship, fill'd all our Water, and stock'd our selves with Fire-wood. The 15th day we went out from among the Islands, and Anchored in the Channel between them and the Main, in 25 fathom Water, soft Oazy Ground. The Plate-Fleet was not yet arrived; therefore we intended to cruise before the City of Panama, which is from this place about 25 leagues. The next day we sailed towards

¹ Port St. Julian. Captain Wood, who was here in 1670, mentions "store of Mussels" but no oysters.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 Panama, passing in the Channel between the Kings Islands and the Main. It is very pleasant sailing here, having the Main on one side, which appears in divers forms. It is beautified with many small Hills, cloath'd with woods of divers sorts of Trees, which are always green and flourishing. There are some few small high Islands within a league of the Main, scattering here and there one: These are partly Woody, partly bare; and they as well as the Main, appear very pleasant. The Kings Islands are on the other side of this Channel, and make also a lovely prospect as you sail by them. These, as I have already noted, are low and flat, appearing in several Shapes, according as they are naturally formed by many small Creeks and Branches of the Sea. The 16th day we anchored at Pachequé, in 17 fathom Water, about a league from the Island, and sailed from thence the next day, with the Wind at N. N. E. directing our course towards Panama.

When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchored and sent our Canoa ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governour, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had spirited away, as I said; and another Captain Harris left in the River of St. Maria the year before, coming over Land. Don Diego was desirous to go on this Errand in the Name, and with the Consent of the rest of our Spanish Prisoners; but by some accident he was killed before he got ashore,¹ as we heard afterwards.

Old Panama² was formerly a famous place, but it was taken by Sir Henry Morgan about the year 1673, and at that time great part of it was burned to ashes, and it was never re-edified since.

¹ He was ambushed by some Spaniards, who took him to be a buccaneer spy.

² Old Panama, founded by Pedrarias Davila, was the most splendid city in the South Seas. It contained some 7000 houses, many of which were of stone. Most of them were built of the local "aromatic cedar," with lower storeys of stone. There was a stately cathedral, dedicated to St. Anastasius, and a number of lesser churches and handsome Government buildings. It is probable that its burning formed no part of Henry Morgan's design. Its ruins are rather more than four miles from the present city. They are covered with a tangle of plants and creepers; but the cathedral tower is still a landmark for sailors, and a few stone walls and a neat stone bridge were standing a few years ago.

PANAMA—THE SPANISH ARMADA

New Panama is a very fair City, standing close by the Sea, about 4 mile from the Ruines of the Old Town. It gives Name to a large Bay which is famous for a great many navigable Rivers, some whereof are very rich in Gold: it is also very pleasantly sprinkled with Islands, that are not only profitable to their Owners, but very delightful to the Passengers and Seamen that sail by them; some of which I have already described. It is encompassed on the backside with a pleasant Country, which is full of small Hills and Valleys, beautified with many Groves and Spots of Trees, that appear in the Savannahs like so many little Islands. This City is all compassed with a high Stone Wall¹; the Houses are said to be of Brick. Their Roofs² appear higher than the top of the City Wall. It is beautified with a great many fair Churches and Religious Houses, besides the President's House, and other eminent Buildings; which altogether make one of the finest objects that I did ever see, in America especially. There are a great many Guns on her Walls, most of which look toward the Land. They had none at all against the Sea, when I first entered those Seas with Captain Sawkins, Captain Coxon, Captain Sharp, and others; for till then they did not fear any Enemy by Sea: but since then they have planted Guns clear round. This is a flourishing City by reason it is a thorough-fair for all imported or exported Goods and Treasure, to and from all parts of Peru and Chili; whereof their Store-houses are never empty. The Road also is seldom or never without Ships. Besides, once in 3 Years, when the Spanish Armada comes to Portobel, then the Plate-Fleet also from Lima comes hither with the King's Treasure, and abundance of Merchant-Ships full of Goods and Plate; at that time the City is full of Merchants and Gentlemen,³ the Seamen are busie in Landing

AN.
1685

¹ Of such prodigious cost that the King of Spain is said to have asked his ministers whether the building could be seen from his Palace windows.

² Red-tiled roofs, according to Wafer. "The Building appears white; especially the Walls, which are of stone; and the covering of the Houses red."

³ After a week or two of "this heat of business," the Fair was transferred to Porto Bello, where "a middle chamber" could not be hired for less than "a 1000 crowns," so great was the rush for accommodation. In

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. the Treasure and Goods, and the Carriers, or Caravan
1685 Masters, imployed in carrying it over Land on Mules (in vast droves every day) to Portobel, and bringing back European goods from thence: Though the City be then so full, yet during this heat of Business there is no hiring of an ordinary Slave under a Piece of Eight a day; Houses, also Chambers, Beds and Victuals, are then extraordinary dear.

Now I am on this Subject, I think it will not be amiss to give the Reader an account of the Progress of the Armada from Old Spain, which comes thus every three Years into the Indies. Its first arrival is at Carthagena, from whence, as I have been told, an Express is immediately sent over Land to Lima, thro' the Southern Continent, and another by Sea to Portobel, with two Pacquets of Letters, one for the Viceroy of Lima, the other for the Viceroy of Mexico. I know not which way that of Mexico goes after its arrival at Portobel, whether by Land or Sea: But I believe by Sea to La Vera Cruz. That for Lima is sent by Land to Panama, and from thence by Sea to Lima.

Upon mention of these Pacquets I shall digress yet a little further, and acquaint my Reader, that before my first going over into the South Seas with Captain Sharp, and indeed before any Privateers (at least since Drake¹ and Oxenham) had gone that way which we afterwards went, except La Sound,² a French Captain, who by Captain

Porto Bello, the Fair was held at night, by torchlight, in the great city square or Plaza. The merchants' booths were tents, made of the sails of the ships. Porto Bello was very unhealthy. It was reckoned that at least 400 persons died there during the few weeks of every Fair.

¹ Drake in his *Nombre de Dios* raid of 1572-3. Oxenham or Oxnam (who accompanied Drake on this raid) came again on his own account a year later (in 1574). He built a pinnace, sailed into the South Seas, hid among the Pearl Islands, and intercepted two treasure ships. On his way back across the isthmus with the plunder, his men mutinied, so that his passage was delayed. A force of Spaniards fell upon him, and retook the treasure, and soon afterwards the whole crew was betrayed to the Spanish authorities by the Cimмерoons. Oxenham and his pilot were hanged at Lima. His men were shot at Panama. The ship's boys seem to have been spared.

² On a prospecting raid in 1679-80. He was "driven back" by hunger.

A SPANISH PROPHECY

Wright's Instructions had ventured as far as Cheapo Town with a Body of Men, but was driven back again, I being then on Board Captain Coxon, in company with 3 or 4 more Privateers, about 4 leagues to the East of Portobel, we took the Pacquets bound thither from Carthagena. We open'd a great quantity of the Merchants Letters, and found the Contents of many of them to be very surprising, the Merchants of several parts of Old Spain thereby informing their Correspondents of Panama, and elsewhere, of a certain Prophecy that went about Spain that year, the Tenour of which was, That there would be English Privateers that Year in the West-Indies, who would make such great Discoveries, as to open a Door into the South Seas; which they supposed was fastest shut: And the Letters were accordingly full of Cautions to their Friends to be very watchful and careful of their Coasts.

AN.
1685

This Door they spake of we all concluded must be the Passage over Land through the Country of the Indians of Darien, who were a little before this become our Friends, and had lately fallen out with the Spaniards, breaking off the Intercourse which for some time they had with them: and upon calling also to mind the frequent Invitations we had from those Indians a little before this time, to pass through their Country, and fall upon the Spaniards in the South Seas, we from henceforward began to entertain such thoughts in earnest, and soon came to a Resolution to make those Attempts which we afterwards did, with Capt. Sharp, Coxon, &c. So that the taking these Letters gave the first life to those bold undertakings: and we took the advantage of the fears the Spaniards were in from that Prophecy, or probable Conjecture, or whatever it were; for we sealed up most of the Letters again, and sent them ashore to Portobel.

The occasion of this our late Friendship with those Indians was thus. About 15 years before this time, Capt. Wright being cruising near that Coast, and going in among the Samballoes Isles to strike Fish and Turtle, took there a young Indian Lad as he was paddling about in a Canoa. He brought him aboard his Ship, and gave him the name

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. of John Gret, cloathing him, and intending to breed him
1685 among the English. But his Moskito Strikers, taking
a fancy to the Boy, begg'd him of Captain Wright, and
took him with them at their return into their own Country,
where they taught him their Art, and he married a Wife
among them, and learnt their Language, as he had done
some broken English while he was with Captain Wright,
which he improved among the Moskitoes, who correspond-
ing so much with us, do all of them smatter English after
a sort; but his own Language he had almost forgot.
Thus he lived among them for many years; till about 6
or 8 months before our taking these Letters Capt. Wright
being again among the Samballoes, took thence another
Indian Boy about 10 or 12 years old, the Son of a Man
of some account among those Indians; and wanting a
Striker, he went away to the Moskito's Country, where he
took John Gret, who was now very expert at it. John
Gret was much pleased to see a Lad there of his own
Country, and it came into his mind to persuade Capt.
Wright, upon this occasion, to endeavour a Friendship
with those Indians; a thing our Privateers had long
coveted, but never durst attempt, having such dreadful
apprehensions of their numbers and fierceness: But John
Gret offered the Captain that he would go ashore and
negotiate the matter; who accordingly sent him in his
Canoa till he was near the shore, which of a sudden was
covered with Indians, standing ready with their Bows and
Arrows. John Gret, who had only a Clout about his
middle, as the fashion of the Indians is, leapt then out
of the Boat, and swam, the Boat retiring a little way back;
and the Indians ashore seeing him in that habit, and
hearing him call to them in their own Tongue, (which he
had recovered by conversing with the Boy lately taken)
suffered him quietly to land, and gathered all about to
hear how it was with him. He told them particularly,
that he was one of their Countrymen, and how he had been
taken many years ago by the English, who had used him
very kindly; that they were mistaken in being so much
afraid of that Nation, who were not enemies to them, but

AGREEMENT WITH DARIEN INDIANS

AN.
1685

to the Spaniards: to confirm this, he told them how well the English treated another young Lad of theirs, they had lately taken, such an ones Son; for this he had learnt of the Youth, and his Father was one of the company that was got together on the shore. He persuaded them therefore to make a League with these friendly People, by whose help they might be able to quell the Spaniards; assuring also the Father of the Boy, that if he would but go with him to the Ship, which they saw at anchor at an Island there (it was Golden Island, the Eastermost of the Samballoes, a place where there is good striking for Turtle) he should have his Son restored to him, and they might all expect a very kind reception. Upon these assurances 10 or 30 of them went off presently, in 2 or 3 Canoas laden with Plantains, Bonanoes, Fowls, &c. And Captain Wright having treated them on board, went ashore with them, and was entertained by them, and Presents were made on each side. Captain Wright gave the Boy to his Father in a very handsom English Dress, which he had caused to be made purposely for him; and an Agreement was immediately struck up between the English and these Indians, who invited the English through their Country into the South Seas.

Pursuant to this Agreement, the English, when they came upon any such design, or for Traffick with them, were to give a certain Signal which they pitch't upon, whereby they might be known. But it happened that Mr. La Sound, the French Captain spoken of a little before, being then one of Captain Wright's Men, learnt this Signal, and staying ashore at Petit-Guaves, upon Captain Wright's going thither soon after, who had his Commission from thence, he gave the other French there such an account of the Agreement before-mentioned, and the easiness of entring the South Seas thereupon, that he got at the head of about 120 of them, who made that unsuccessful attempt upon Cheapo, as I said, making use of the Signal they had learnt for passing the Indians Country, who at that time could not distinguish so well between the several Nations of the Europeans, as they can since.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 From such small beginnings arose those great stirs that have been since made over the South Seas, viz. from the Letters we took, and from the Friendship contracted with these Indians by means of John Gret. Yet this Friendship had like to have been stifled in its Infancy; for within few months after an English trading Sloop came on this Coast from Jamaica, and John Gret, who by this time had advanced himself to be a Grandee among these Indians, together with 5 or 6 more of that quality, went off to the Sloop in their long Gowns, as the custom is for such to wear among them.¹ Being received aboard, they expected to find every thing friendly, and John Gret talkt to them in English; but these English Men, having no knowledge at all of what had happened, endeavoured to make them Slaves (as is commonly done) for upon carrying them to Jamaica, they could have sold them for 10 or 12 Pound a piece. But John Gret, and the rest, perceiving this, leapt all over board, and were by the others killed every one of them in the Water. The Indians on shore never came to the knowledge of it; if they had, it would have endangered our Correspondence. Several times after, upon our conversing with them, they enquired of us what was become of their Country-men: but we told them we knew not, as indeed it was a great while after that we heard this Story; so they concluded the Spaniards had met with them, and killed, or taken them.

But to return to the account of the progress of the Armada which we left at Cartagena: After an appointed stay there of about 60 days, as I take it, it goes thence to Portobel, where it lies 30 days, and no longer. Therefore the Viceroy of Lima, on notice of the Armada's arrival at Cartagena, immediately sends away the Kings Treasure to Panama, where it is landed, and lies ready to be sent to Portobel upon the first news of the Armada's arrival

¹ "They have a sort of long Cotton Garments of their own, some white, others of a rusty black, shap'd like our Carter's Frocks, hanging down to their Heels, with a fringe of the same of Cotton about a Span long, and short, wide, open sleeves, reaching but to the middle of their Arms. These Garments . . . are worn only on some great Occasions."—*Lionel Wafer*, p. 142.

SPANISH ARMADA AND FLOTA

there. This is the reason partly of their sending Expresses so early to Lima, that upon the Armada's first coming to Portobel, the Treasure and Goods may lie ready at Panama, to be sent away upon the Mules, and it requires some time for the Lima Fleet to unlade, because the Ships ride not at Panama, but at Perica,¹ which are 3 small Islands 2 leagues from thence. The King's Treasure is said to amount commonly to about 24000000 of Pieces of Eight: besides abundance of Merchants Money. All this Treasure is carried on Mules, and there are large Stables at both places to lodge them. Sometimes the Merchants to steal the Custom pack up Money among Goods, and send it to Venta de Cruces² on the River Chagre; from thence down the River, and afterwards by Sea to Portobel: in which passage I have known a whole Fleet of Periago's and Canoas taken. The Merchants who are not ready to sail by the thirtieth day after the Armada's arrival, are in danger to be left behind, for the Ships all weigh the 30th day precisely, and go to the Harbors Mouth; yet sometimes, on great importunity, the Admiral may stay a week longer; for it is impossible that all the Merchants should get ready, for want of Men. When the Armada departs from Portobel, it returns again to Cartagena, by which time all the Kings Revenue which comes out of the Country is got ready there. Here also meets them again a great Ship called the Pattache, one of the Spanish Galeons, which before their first arrival at Cartagena goes from the rest of the Armada on purpose to gather the Tribute of the Coast, touching at the Margarita's and other places in her way thence to Cartagena, as Punta de Guaira³ Maracaybo, Rio de la Hacha, and Sancta Martha; and at all these places takes in Treasure for the King. After the set stay at Cartagena, the Armado goes away to the Havana in the

AN.
1685

¹ Perico.

² The modern Cruces, a village some few miles from Panama. It is on the left bank of the Chagres River, and marks the highest point to which boats from the North Sea may ascend. Drake raided it during his unsuccessful foray in 1572. It was burned by the Spaniards about a century later as a check to Morgan's buccaneers, who expected to find food and shelter there. It is now a miserable village.

³ La Guayra.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 Isle of Cuba, to meet there the Flota, which is a small number of Ships that go to la Vera Cruz,¹ and there takes in the effects of the City and Country of Mexico, and what is brought thither in the Ship which comes thither every year from the Philippine Islands;² and having joined the rest at the Havana, the whole Armada sets sail for Spain through the Gulf of Florida.³ The Ships in the South Seas lie a great deal longer at Panama before they return to Lima. The Merchants and Gentlemen which come from Lima, stay as little time as they can at Portobel, which is at the best but a sickly place, and at this time is very full of Men from all parts. But Panama, as it is not overcharg'd with Men so unreasonably as the other, tho' very full, so it enjoys a good Air, lying open to the Sea-wind; which riseth commonly about 10 or 11 a Clock in the morning, and continues till 8 or 9 a Clock at night: then the Land wind comes, and blows till 8 or 9 in the morning.

There are no Woods nor Marches near Panama, but a brave dry Champain Land, not subject to Fogs nor Mists. The wet Season begins in the latter end of May, and continues till November. At that time the Sea breezes are at S. S. W. and the Land winds at N. At the dry season the Winds are most betwixt the E. N. E. and the North. Yet off in the Bay they are commonly at South; but of this I shall be more particular in my Chapter of Winds in the Appendix. The Rains are not so excessive about Panama it self, as on either side of the Bay; yet in the Months of June, July and August, they are severe enough. Gentlemen that come from Peru to Panama, especially in these months, cut their hair close, to preserve them from Fevers; for the place is sickly to them, because they come out of a Country which never hath any Rains or Fogs, but enjoys a constant serenity; but I am apt to believe this City is healthy enough to any other People. Thus much for Panama.

The 20th day we went and anchored within a league of

¹ In the Gulf of Mexico.

² "The Manila galleon" which discharged on the west coast at Acapulco.

³ The passage between Florida and Cuba.

OUR PRISONERS EXCHANGED

the Islands Perico (which are only 3 little barren rocky Islands) in expectation of the President of Panama's Answer to the Letter, I said, we sent him by Don Diego, treating about exchange of Prisoners; this being the day on which he had given us his Parole to return with an answer. The 21st day we took another Bark laden with Hogs, Fowl, Salt Beef and Molossoes: she came from Lavelia, and was going to Panama. In the afternoon we sent another Letter¹ ashore by a young Mastiso (a mixt brood of Indians and Europeans) directed to the President, and 3 or 4 Copies of it to be dispersed abroad among the common People. This Letter, which was full of Threats, together with the young Man's managing the business, wrought so powerfully among the common People, that the City was in an uproar. The President immediately sent a Gentleman aboard, who demanded the Flower-Prize that we took off of Gallo, and all the Prisoners, for the Ransom of our two Men: but our Captains told him they would exchange Man for Man. The Gentleman said he had not Orders for that, but if we would stay till the next day he would bring the Governors answer. The next day he brought aboard our two Men, and had about 40 Prisoners in exchange.

The 24th day we run over to the Island Tabago.²

AN.
1685

¹ The letter is given in full in the original MS. It is certainly "full of Threats":—

"if you refuse this last demand and thinke that the imprisonment of five or foure Englishmen is more advantageous to you than the lives of we many of your Countrymen as are already and what else shall fall into our hands, then you may keep them and we will send you the heads of these fra beginning; and then doe our Countrymen the least hurt in their lives w bodes and by the helpe of God wee will colour your Land Rivers and sea with Spanish blood of men women and children the whole time that wee remaine in these seas, turning our former Mercy into cruelty, shewing mercy we giving quarter to any."

"wee will bring our Ships near your walls that you may have the pleasure of seeing them (the Spanish prisoners) hanged at our yard armes."

"wee will make you know that wee are the Comanders of the whole South Seas, so consider what to choose for wee waite your sentence of life or death with impatience, if death you shall certainly have the heads by Monday morning, &c."

² From the Comanders of the whole South Seas.

Feb. 22, 1685.

Is wonder it "wrought so powerfully."

² Tabago, or Tavoga.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 Tabago is in the Bay, and about 6 Leagues South of Panama. It is about 3 mile long, and 2 broad, a high mountainous Island. On the North side it declines with a gentle descent to the Sea. The Land by the Sea is of a black Mold and deep; but towards the top of the Mountain it is strong and dry. The North side of this Island makes a very pleasant shew, it seems to be a Garden of Fruit inclosed with many high Trees; the chiefest Fruits are Plantains and Bonano's. They thrive very well from the foot to the middle of it; but those near the top are but small, as wanting moisture. Close by the Sea there are many Coco-Nut-Trees, which make a very pleasant sight. Within the Coco-Nut-Trees there grow many Mammet Trees.¹ The Mammet is a large, tall, and straight-bodied Tree, clean, without knots or limbs, for 60 or 70 foot, or more. The head spreads abroad into many small Limbs, which grow pretty thick, and close together. The Bark is of a dark grey colour, thick and rough, full of large chops. The Fruit is bigger than Quince, it is round, and covered with a thick Rind, of a grey colour: When the Fruit is ripe the Rind is yellow and tough; and it will then peel off like Leather; but before it is ripe it is brittle: the juice is then white and clammy; but when ripe not so. The ripe Fruit under the Rind is yellow as a Carrot, and in the middle are two large rough stones, flat, and each of them much bigger than an Almond. The Fruit smells very well, and the taste is answerable to the smell. The S. W. end of the Island hath never been cleared, but is full of Fire-wood, and Trees of divers sorts. There is a very fine small Brook of fresh Water, that springs out of the side of the Mountain, and gliding through the Grove of Fruit-trees, falls into the Sea on the North side. There was a small Town standing by the Sea, with a Church at one end, but now the biggest part of it is destroyed by the Privateers.² There is good anchoring right against the Town,

¹ The Mammee apple.

² The buccaneers under Sawkins lay here from May 2-15, 1680. "While we were here," says Ringrose, "some of our men being drunk on shore, hapned to set fire unto one of the Houses, the which consumed twelve houses more before any could get ashoar to quench it" (p. 86, ed. 1684).

A SPANISH STRATAGEM

about a mile from the shoar, where you may have 16 or 18 fathom Water, soft oazy ground. There is a small Island close by the N. W. end of this called Tabogilla,¹ with a small Channel to pass between. There is another woody Island about a mile on the N. E. side of Tabago, and a good Channel between them: this Island² hath no Name that ever I heard.

AN.
1685

While we lay at Tabago, we had like to have had a scurvy trick plaid us by a pretended Merchant from Panama, who came, as by stealth, to traffick³ with us privately; a thing common enough with the Spanish Merchants, both in the North and South Seas, notwithstanding the severe Prohibitions of the Governours; who yet sometimes connive at it, and will even trade with the Privateers themselves. Our Merchant was by agreement to bring out his Bark laden with Goods in the night, and we to go and anchor at the South of Perico. Out he came, with a Fire-ship instead of a Bark, and approached very near, haling us with the Watch-word⁴ we had agreed upon. We suspecting the worst, call'd to them to come to an anchor, and upon their not doing so fired at them: when immediately their Men going out into the Canoas, set fire to their Ship, which blew up, and burnt close by us;⁵ so that we were forc'd to cut our Cables in all haste, and scamper away as well as we could.

The Spaniard was not altogether so politick in appointing to meet us at Perico, for there we had Sea-room; whereas had he come thus upon us at Tabago, the Land-wind bearing hard upon us as it did, we must either have been burnt by the Fireship, or upon loosing our Cables have been driven ashore: But I suppose they chose Perico

¹ Tabaguilla.

² It is unnamed.

³ While Sharp and Sawkins lay at Taboga, in 1680, "the Spaniards came to trade with us from the Town, to whom we sold in Wine and Brandy, to the value of Three Thousand Pieces of Eight" (*Captain Bartholomew Sharp*, p. 16; ed. Hack).

⁴ The watchword was "Mallena," "the name of an old Spanish pilote that wee had a board."

⁵ "Swan was warned by an astroliger before he came from the King's hands to beware of fire." He was warned again that "cavning" by the same wizard. (*Orig. MS.*)

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. rather for the Scene of their Enterprize, partly because they
1685 might there best skulk among the Islands, and partly because,
if their Exploit fail'd, they could thence escape best from
our Canoa to Panama, but 2 leagues off.

During this Exploit, Capt. Swan (whose Ship was less than ours, and so not so much aim'd at by the Spaniards) lay about a Mile off, with a Canoa at the Buoy of his Anchor, as fearing some Treachery from our pretended Merchant; and a little before the Bark blew up, he saw a small Float on the Water, and, as it appeared, a Man on it, making towards his Ship; but the Man dived, and disappeared of a sudden, as thinking probably that he was discovered.

This was supposed to be one coming with some Combustible Matter to have stuck about the Rudder. For such a trick¹ Captain Sharp was served at Coquimbo, and his Ship had like to have been burnt by it, if, by meer accident, it had not been discovered: I was then aboard Captain Sharp's Ship. Captain Swan seeing the Blaze by us, cut his Cables as we did, his Bark did the like; so we kept under Sail all the Night, being more scared than hurt. The Bark that was on fire drove burning towards Tabago; but after the first blast she did not burn clear, only made a smother, for she was not well made, though Captain Bond² had the framing and management of it.

This Captain Bond was he of whom I made mention in my 4th Chapter. He, after his being at the Isles of Cape Verd, stood away for the South Seas, at the instigation of one Richard Morton, who had been with Captain Sharp in the South Seas. In his way he met with Captain Eaton, and they two consorted a day or two: At last Morton

¹ "They blew up a horse's hide like unto a bladder, and upon this float a man ventured to swim from shoar, and come under the stern of our ship. Being arrived there, he crammed Okeham and Brimstone, and other combustible matter, between the Rudder and the Sternpost. Having done this, he fired it with a match, so that in a small time our Rudder was on fire, and all the ship in a smoak." This was December 6, 1680. The trick was discovered "before it's going too far" (*Ringrose*, p. 109; ed. 1684). Sharp alludes to it, but gives no details (p. 43, ed. Hack).

² The Captain Bond of Bristol mentioned in Chapter IV. as the kidnapper of the Governor of Mayo.

SPANISH STRATAGEMS

went aboard Captain Eaton, and perswaded him to lose Captain Bond in the Night, which Captain Eaton did, Morton continuing aboard of Captain Eaton, as finding his the better Ship. Captain Bond thus losing both his Consort Eaton, and Morton his Pilot, and his Ship being but an ordinary Sailer, he despaired of getting into the South Seas; and he had plaid such tricks among the Caribbee Isles, as I have been told, that he did not dare to appear at any of the English Islands. Therefore he perswaded his Men to go to the Spaniards, and they consented to do any thing that he should propose: So he presently steered away into the West Indies, and the first place where he came to an Anchor was at Portobel. He presently declared to the Governour, that there were English Ships coming into the South Seas, and that if they questioned it, he offered to be kept a Prisoner, till time should discover the truth of what he said; but they believed him, and sent him away to Panama, where he was in great esteem. This several Prisoners told us.

AN.
1685

The Spaniards of Panama could not have fitted out their Fire-ship without this Captain Bond's assistance; for it is strange to say how grosly ignorant the Spaniards in the West Indies, but especially in the South Seas, are of Sea-affairs. They build indeed good Ships, but this is a small matter: for any Ship of a good bottom will serve for these Seas on the South Coast. They rig their Ships but untowardly, have no Guns, but in 3 or 4 of the Kings Ships, and are meanly furnished with Warlike Provisions, and as much at a loss for the making any Fireships or other less usual Machines. Nay, they have not the sense to have their Guns run within the sides upon their discharge, but have Platforms without for the Men to stand on to charge them; so that when we come near we can fetch them down with small shot out of our Boats. A main reason of this is, that the Native Spaniards are too proud to be Seamen, but use the Indians for all those Offices: One Spaniard, it may be, going in the Ship to command it, and himself of little more knowledge than those poor ignorant Creatures: nor can they gain much

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Experience, seldom going far off to Sea, but coasting along
1685 the shores.

But to proceed : In the Morning when it was light we came again to anchor close by our Buoy, and strove to get our Anchors again ; but our Buoy-Ropes, being rotten, broke. While we were puzzling about our Anchors, we saw a great many Canoas full of Men pass between Tabago, and the other Island. This put us into a new Consternation : We lay still some time, till we saw that they came directly towards us, then we weighed and stood towards them : And when we came within hale, we found that they were English and French Privateers come out of the North Seas through the Isthmus of Darien. They were 280 Men, in 28 Canoas ; 200 of them French, the rest English. They were commanded by Captain Gronet,¹ and Captain Lequie.² We presently came to an Anchor again, and all the Canoas came aboard. These Men told us, that there were 180 English Men more, under the command of Captain Townley,³ in the Country of Darien, making Canoas (as these men had been) to bring them into these Seas. All the English Men that came over in this Party were immediately entertain'd by Captain Davis and Captain Swan in their own Ships, and the French Men were ordered to have our Flower Prize to carry them, and Captain Gronet being the eldest Commander was to command them there ; and thus they were all disposed of to their Hearts content. Captain Gronet, to retalliate this kindness, offered Captain Davis and Captain Swan, each of them a new Commission from the Governor of Petit Guaves. It hath been usual for many Years past, for the Governor of Petit Guaves to send blank Commissions to Sea by many of his Captains, with orders to dispose of them to whom they saw convenient. Those of Petit Guaves by this means making themselves the Sanctuary and Asylum of all People of desperate Fortunes ; and increasing their own Wealth, and the Strength and Reputation of their Party thereby. Captain

¹ Grognet. See Appendix.

² L'Escuyer, or Lescuyer.

³ Townley (De Lussan calls him Touflé). The French accounts give him only 115 men.

GULF OF ST. MICHAEL

Davis accepted of one, having before only an old Commission, which fell to him by Inheritance at the decease of Captain Cook; who took it from Captain Tristian, together with his Bark, as is before mentioned. But Captain Swan refused it, saying, He had an Order from the Duke of York, neither to give offence to the Spaniards, nor to receive any affront from them; and that he had been injur'd by them at Baldivia, where they had kill'd some of his Men, and wounded several more; so that he thought he had a lawful Commission of his own to right himself. I never read any of these French Commissions while I was in these Seas, nor did I then know the import of them; but I have learnt since, that the Tenour of them is, to give a Liberty to Fish, Fowl, and Hunt. The occasion of this is, that the Island Hispaniola, where the Garrison of Petit-Guaves is, belongs partly to the French, and partly to the Spaniards; and in time of Peace these Commissions are given as a Warrant to those of each side to protect them from the adverse Party: But in effect the French do not restrain them to Hispaniola, but make them a pretence for a general ravage in any part of America, by Sea or Land.

AN.
1685

Having thus disposed of our Associates, we intended to sail towards the Gulf of St. Michael, to seek Captain Townley; who by this time we thought might be entring into these Seas. Accordingly the second day of March, 1685, we sailed from hence towards the Gulf of St. Michael. This Gulf lies near 30 leagues from Panama, towards the S. E. The way thither from Panama is, to pass between the Kings Islands and the Main. It is a place where many great Rivers having finished their courses are swallowed up in the Sea. It is bounded on the S. with Point Garachina, which lieth in North lat. 6 d. 40 m. and on the North side with Cape St. Lorenzo. Where, by the way, I must correct a gross error in our common Maps; which giving no name at all to the South Cape, which yet is the most considerable, and is the true Point Garachina; do give that name to the North Cape, which is of small remark, only for those whose business is into the Gulf: and the name St

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Lorenzo, which is the true name of this Northern Point,
1685 is by them wholly omitted; the name of the other Point being substituted into its place. The chief Rivers which run into this Gulf of St. Michael, are Santa Maria, Sambo, and Congos. The River Congos¹ (which is the River I would have persuaded our Men to have gone up, as their nearest way in our Journey over Land, mentioned Chap. 1.) comes directly out of the Country, and swallows up many small Streams that fall into it from both sides; and at last loseth itself on the North-side of the Gulf, a league within Cape St. Lorenzo. It is not very wide, but deep, and navigable some leagues within Land. There are Sands without it; but a Channel for Ships. 'Tis not made use of by the Spaniards, because of the neighbourhood of Santa Maria River; where they have most business on account of the Mines.

The River of Sambo² seems to be a great River, for there is a great tide at its mouth; but I can say nothing more of it, having never been in it. This River falls into the Sea on the South-side of the Gulf, near Point Garachina. Between the mouths of these 2 Rivers on either side, the Gulf runs in towards the Land somewhat narrower; and makes 5 or 6 small Islands, which are cloathed with great Trees, green and flourishing all the year, and good Channels between the Islands. Beyond which, further in still, the shore on each side closes so near, with 2 Points of Low Mangrove Land, as to make a narrow or streight, scarce half a mile wide. This serves as a mouth or entrance to the inner part of the Gulf, which is a deep Bay 2 or 3 leagues over every way, and about the East-end thereof are the mouths of several Rivers, the chief of which is that of Santa Maria. There are many Outlets or Creeks besides this narrow place I have described, but none navigable beside that. For this reason, the Spanish Guard-Ship, mention'd in Chap. 1, chose to lie between these two Points, as the only Passage they could imagine we should attempt; since this is the way

¹ The Congo, emptying into the Bay of San Miguel.

² The Sambre. It is "a great River," emptying into Garachine Bay.

THE GOLD MINES OF SANTA MARIA

that the Privateers have generally taken, as the nearest, AN. 1685
between the North and South Seas. The River of Santa Maria is the largest of all the Rivers of this Gulf: It is navigable 8 or 9 leagues up; for so high the tide flows. Beyond that place the River is divided into many Branches, which are only fit for Canoas. The Tide rises and falls in this River about 18 foot.

About 6 leagues from the Rivers mouth, on the South-side of it, the Spaniards about 20 years ago, upon their first discovery of the Gold Mines here, built the Town Santa Maria,¹ of the same name with the River. This Town was taken by Captain Coxon, Captain Harris, and Captain Sharp, at their entrance into these Seas; it being then but newly built. Since that time it is grown considerable; for when Captain Harris, the Nephew of the former, took it (as is said in Chap. 6.) he found in it all sorts of Tradesmen, with a great deal of Flower, and Wine, and abundance of Iron Crows and Pickaxes. These were Instruments for the Slaves to work in the Gold Mines; for besides what Gold and Sand they take up together, they often find great lumps, wedg'd between the Rocks, as if it naturally grew there. I have seen a lump as big as a Hens Egg, brought by Captain Harris² from thence, (who took 120 pound there) and he told me that there were lumps a great deal bigger: but these they were forc'd to beat in pieces that they might divide them. These lumps are not so solid, but that they have crevices and pores full of Earth and Dust. This Town is not far from the Mines, where the Spaniards keep a great many Slaves to work in the dry time of the year: but in the rainy Season, when the Rivers do overflow, they cannot work so well. Yet the Mines are so nigh the Mountains, that as the Rivers soon rise, so they are soon down again; and presently after the rain is the best searching for Gold in the Sands: for the violent rains do wash down the Gold into the Rivers, where much of it settles to the bottom and remains. Then the Native

¹ Santa Maria. This town was a miserable, newly-built place, "with but one Church," when Sharp and Sawkins took it in April 1680.

² Captain Peter Harris. His adventures are discussed in the Appendix.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 Indians who live hereabouts get most; and of them the Spaniards buy more Gold than their Slaves get by working. I have been told that they get the value of 5 Shillings a day, one with another. The Spaniards withdraw most of them with their Slaves, during the wet Season, to Panama. At this Town of St. Maria, Captain Townley was lying with his Party, making Canoas, when Captain Gronet came into the Seas; for it was then abandoned by the Spaniards.

There is another small new Town at the mouth of the River called the Scuchaderoos: It stands on the North side of the open place, at the mouth of the River of St Maria, where there is more air than at the Mines, or at Santa Maria Town, where they are in a manner stifled with heat for want of air.

All about these Rivers, especially near the Sea, the Land is low, it is deep black Earth, and the Trees it produceth are extraordinary large and high. Thus much concerning the Gulf of St. Michael, whither we were bound.

The second day of March, as is said before, we weighed from Perico, and the same night we anchor'd again at Pacheque. The third day we sailed from thence steering towards the Gulf. Captain Swan undertook to fetch off Captain Townley and his Men: therefore he kept near the Main; but the rest of the Ships stood nearer the Kings Islands. Captain Swan desired this office, because he intended to send Letters over-land by the Indians to Jamaica, which he did; ordering the Indians to deliver his Letters to any English Vessel in the other Seas. At 2 a clock we were again near the Place where we clean'd our Ships. There we saw 2 Ships coming out, who proved to be Captain Townley and his Men. They were coming out of the River in the night, and took 2 Barks bound for Panama: the one was laden with Flower, the other with Wine, Brandy, Sugar, and Oyl. The Prisoners that he took declared that the Lima Fleet was ready to sail. We went and anchored among the Kings Islands, and the next day Captain Swan returned out of the River of

NEWS OF MORE PRIVATEERS COMING

Santa Maria, being informed by the Indians, that Captain Townley was come over to the Kings Islands. At this place Captain Townley put out a great deal of his Goods to make room for his Men. He distributed his Wine and Brandy some to every Ship, that it might be drunk out, because he wanted the Jars to carry water in. The Spaniards in these Seas carry all their Wine, Brandy and Oyl, in Jars that hold 7 or 8 Gallons. When they lade at Pisco¹ (a place about 40 leagues to the Southward of Lima, and famous for Wine) they bring nothing else but Jars of Wine, and they stow one Tier at the top of another so artificially, that we could hardly do the like without breaking them: yet they often carry in this manner 1500 or 2000, or more, in a Ship, and seldom break one. The 10th day we took a small Bark that came from Guiaquil: she had nothing in her but Ballast. The 12th day there came an Indian Canoa out of the River of Santa Maria, and told us, that there were 300 English and French-men more coming over Land from the North Seas.² The 15th day we met a Bark, with 5 or 6 English-men in her, that belonged to Captain Knight³ who had been in the South Seas 5 or 6 months, and was now on the Mexican Coast. There he had espied this Bark; but not being able to come up with her in his Ship, he detach'd these 5 or 6 Men in a Canoa, who took her, but when they had done could not recover their own Ship again, losing company with her in the night, and therefore they came into the Bay of Panama, intending to go over-land back into the North Seas, but that they luckily met with us: for the Isthmus of Darien was now become a common Road for Privateers to pass between the North and South Seas at their pleasure. This Bark of Captain Knight's had in her 40 or 50 Jars of Brandy: she was now commanded by Mr. Henry More;⁴ but Captain Swan intending to pro-

AN.
1685

¹ A drink called Pisco, a very strong white brandy, is still made at Pisco.

² The party under Captains Rose, Picard, and Desmarais. There were about forty Indians with them.

³ Captain William Knight.

⁴ "Sonn to a goldsmith living neer or on London Bridge."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 mote Captain Harris, caused Mr. More to be turned out, alledging that it was very likely these Men were run away from their Commander. Mr. More willingly resigned her, and went aboard of Captain Swan, and became one of his Men.

It was now the latter end of the dry Season here ; and the Water at the Kings, or Pearl Islands, of which there was plenty when we first came hither, was now dried away. Therefore we were forced to go to Point Garachina, thinking to Water our Ships there. Captain Harris being now Commander of the new Bark, was sent into the River of Santa Maria, to see for those Men that the Indians told us of, whilst the rest of the Ships sailed towards Point Garachina ; where we arrived the 21st day, and anchored 2 mile from the Point, and found a strong Tide running out of the River Sambo. The next day we run within the Point, and anchored in 4 fathom at low Water. The Tide riseth here 8 or 9 foot : the Flood sets N. N. E. the Ebb S. S. W. The Indians that inhabit in the River Sambo came to us in Canoas, and brought Plantains and Bonanoea. They could not speak nor understand Spanish ; therefore I believe they have no Commerce with the Spaniards. We found no fresh Water here neither ; so we went from hence to Port Pinas, which is 7 leagues S. by W. from hence.

Porto Pinas¹ lieth in lat. 7 d. North. It is so called, because there are many Pine-trees growing there. The Land is pretty high, rising gently as it runs into the Country. This Country near the Sea is all covered with pretty high Woods : the Land that bounds the Harbor is low in the middle, but high and rocky on both sides. At the mouth of the Harbor there are 2 small high Islands, or rather barren Rocks. The Spaniards in their Pilot-Books commend this for a good Harbor ; but it lieth all open to the S. W. Winds, which frequently blow here in the wet Season : beside, the Harbor within the Islands is a place of but small extent, and hath a very narrow going in ; what depth of Water² there is in the Harbor I know not.

¹ In 7° 34' N. lat. It is charted in Admiralty plan 2267.

² From nineteen to seven fathoms.

PORTO PINAS

The 25th day we arrived at this Harbor of Pines, but did not go in with our Ship, finding it but an ordinary place to lie at. We sent in our Boats to search it, and they found a stream of good Water running into the Sea; but there were such great swelling Surges came into the Harbor, that we could not conveniently fill our Water there. The 26th day we returned to Point Garachina again. In our way we took a small Vessel laden with Cacao: she came from Guiaquil. The 29th day we arrived at Point Garachina: There we found Captain Harris, who had been in the River of Santa Maria; but he did not meet the Men that he went for. Yet he was informed again by the Indians, that they were making Canoas in one of the branches of the River of Santa Maria. Here we shared our Cacao lately taken.

AN.
1685

Because we could not fill our water here, we designed to go to Tabago again, where we were sure to be supplied. Accordingly on the 30th day we set sail, being now 9 Ships in company; and had a small wind at S. S. E. The first day of April, being in the Channel between the Kings Islands and the Main, we had much Thunder, Lightning, and some Rain: This evening we anchored at the Island Pacheque, and immediately sent 4 Canoas before us to the Island Tabago to take some Prisoners for information, and we followed the next day. The 3rd day in the evening we anchored by Perica, and the next morning went to Tabago:¹ where we found our 4 Canoas. They arrived there in the night, and took a Canoa that came (as is usual) from Panama for Plantains. There were in the Canoa 4 Indians and a Mulata. The Mulata, because he said he was in the Fireship that came to burn us in the night, was immediately hanged.² These Prisoners confirmed, that one Captain Bond, an English Man, did command her.

Here we filled our Water, and cut Firewood; and from

¹ "While wee lay there some of Davis his men (fellows without sense or reason) conspired to turne him out and chuse and putt another Comander of a rougher temper, for the greatest fault that they could finde with him was that he was too Milde" (*Sloane MSS.*, 3236).

² The MS. gives a marginal note, "'tis hard falling into the hands of orwell men."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 hence we sent 4 Canoas over to the Main, with one of the Indians lately taken, to guide them to a Sugar-work : for now we had Cacao, we wanted Sugar to make Chocolate. But the chiefest of their business was to get Coppers, for each Ship having now so many Men, our Pots would not boil Victuals fast enough, though we kept them boiling all the day. About 2 or 3 days after they returned aboard with 3 Coppers.

While we lay here, Captain Davis his Bark went to the Island Otoque.¹ This is another inhabited Island in the Bay of Panama ; not so big as Tabago, yet there are good Plantain-walks on it, and some Negroes to look after them. These Negroes rear Fowls and Hogs for their Masters, who live at Panama ; as at the Kings Islands. It was for some Fowls or Hogs that our Men went thither ; but by accident they met also with an Express that was sent to Panama with an account, that the Lima Fleet was at Sea. Most of the Letters were thrown overboard and lost ; yet we found some that said positively, that the Fleet was coming with all the strength that they could make in the Kingdom of Peru ; yet were ordered not to fight us, except they were forced to it : (though afterwards they chose to fight us, having first landed their Treasure at Lavelia) and that the Pilots of Lima had been in consultation what course to steer to miss us.

For the satisfaction of those who may be curious to know, I have here inserted the Resolutions taken by the Committee of Pilots, as one of our company translated them, out of the Spanish of two of the Letters we took. The first Letter is as follows.

“SIR,—Having been with his Excellency, and heard the Letter of Captain Michael Sanches de Tena read ; wherein he says, there should be a meeting of the Pilots of Panama in the said City, they say 'tis not time, putting for objection the Gallapagoes ; to which I answered, That it was fear of

¹ Otoque. In 8° 35' N. lat., 79° 35' W. long. It lies to the SSW. of the Taboga and Taboguilla islands.

SPANISH FLEET'S SAILING ORDERS

the Enemy, and that they might well go that way. I told this to his Excellency, who was pleased to command me to write this Course, which is as follows. AN.
1685

"The day for sailing being come, go forth to the West South West; from that to the West till you are forty leagues off at Sea; then keep at the same distance to the N. W. till you come under the Line: from whence the Pilot must shape his Course for Moro de Porco,¹ and for the Coast of Lavelia² and Natta:³ where you may speak with the People, and according to the Information they give, you may keep the same Course for Otoque, from thence to Tabago, and so to Panama: This is what offers as to the Course."

The Letter is obscure: But the Reader must make what he can of it. The Directions in the other Letter were to this Effect.

"The surest Course to be observed going forth from Malabrigo, is thus: You must sail W. by S. that you may avoid the sight of the Islands of Lobos; and if you should chance to see them, by reason of the Breezes, and should fall to Leeward of the Lat. of Malabrigo, keep on a Wind as near as you can, and if necessary, go about, and stand in for the shoar; then tack and stand off, and be sure keep your Latitude; and when you are 40 leagues to the Westward of the Island Lobos, keep that distance, till you come under the Line; and then, if the general Wind follows you farther, you must sail N. N. E. till you come into 3 degrees North. And if in this Lat. you should find the breezes, make it your business to keep the Coast, and so sail for Panama. If in your course you should come in sight of the Land before you are abreast of Cape St. Francisco, be sure to

¹ *Morro Puercos*. In lat. $7^{\circ} 14' N.$, long. $80^{\circ} 25' W.$

² *Villa*, or *Lavelia*, lies to the SE. of Liso Point, on the western shore of the Gulf of Panama.

³ A small town on a river of the same name. It fronts upon Parita Bay, a little to the N. of Liso Point.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. stretch off again out of sight of Land, that you may not be
1685 discovered by the Enemy."

The last Letter supposes the Fleet's setting out from Malabrigo, in about 8 deg. South Lat. (as the other doth its going immediately from Lima, 4 deg. further South) and from hence is that Caution given of avoiding Lobos, as near Malabrigo, in their usual way to Panama, and hardly to be kept out of sight, as the Winds are thereabouts; yet to be avoided by the Spanish Fleet at this time, because as they had twice before heard of the Privateers lying at Lobos de la Mar, they knew not but at that time we might be there in expectation of them.

The 10th day we sailed from Tabago towards the Kings Island again, because our Pilots told us, that the King's Ships did always come this way. The 11th day we anchored at the place where we careen'd. Here we found Captain Harris, who had gone a second time into the River of Santa Maria, and fetched the body of Men that last came over Land, as the Indians had informed us: but they fell short of the number they told us of. The 29th day we sent 250 Men in 15 Canoas to the River Cheapo,¹ to take the Town of Cheapo. The 21st day all our Ships, but Captain Harris, who staid to clean his Ships, followed after. The 22d day we arrived at the Island Chepelio.

Chepelio is the pleasantest Island in the Bay of Panama: It is but 7 leagues from the City of Panama, and a league from the Main. This Island is about a mile long, and almost so broad; it is low on the North-side, and riseth by a small ascent towards the South-side. The Soil is yellow, a kind of Clay. The high side is stony; the low Land is planted with all sorts of delicate Fruits, viz. Sapadilloes,² Avogato-pears,³ Mammeees,⁴ Mammee-Sappota's, Star-apples,⁵

¹ The Cheapo, now the Chepo River, empties into the gulf some twenty-five miles to the east of Panama. The island of Chepillo lies at its mouth. A sandy spit of shore curves towards the northern point of the island, which is, as Dampier says, low lying.

² Sapadilloes, the sapodilla plum, or nase berry, one of the sapota family.

³ "Alligator Pears": *Persea gratissima*.

⁴ The San Domingo apricot.

⁵ The star-apple is also of the sapota family.

SAPADILLO-TREE—AVOGATO PEAR

&c. The middle of the Island is planted with Plantain-Trees, which are not very large, but the Fruit extraordinary sweet. AN.
1685

The Sapadillo-Tree is as big as a large Pear-tree, the Fruit much like a Bergamot-pear, both in colour, shape and size; but on some Trees the Fruit is a little longer. When it is green or first gathered, the Juice is white and clammy, and it will stick like glew; then the Fruit is hard, but after it hath been gathered 2 or 3 days, it grows soft and juicy, and then the juice is clear as Spring-Water, and very sweet; in the midst of the Fruit are 2 or 3 black Stones or Seeds, about the bigness of a Pumpkin-seed: This is an excellent Fruit.

The Avogato Pear-tree is as big as most Pear-trees, and is commonly pretty high; the skin or bark black, and pretty smooth; the leaves large, of an oval shape, and the Fruit as big as a large Lemon. It is of a green colour, till it is ripe, and then it is a little yellowish. They are seldom fit to eat till they have been gathered 2 or 3 days; then they become soft, and the Skin or Rind will peel off. The substance in the inside is green, or a little yellowish, and as soft as Butter. Within the substance there is a stone as big as a Horse-Plumb. This Fruit hath no taste of it self, and therefore 'tis usually mixt with Sugar and Lime-juice, and beaten together in a Plate; and this is an excellent dish. The ordinary way is to eat it with a little Salt and a roasted Plantain; and thus a Man that's hungry, may make a good meal of it. It is very wholesome eaten any way. It is reported that this Fruit provokes to Lust, and therefore is said to be much esteemed by the Spaniards: and I do believe they are much esteemed by them, for I have met with plenty of them in many places in the North Seas, where the Spaniards are settled, as in the Bay of Campeachy, on the Coast of Cartagena, and the Coast of Caraccos; and there are some in Jamaica, which were planted by the Spaniards when they possessed that Island.

The Mammee-Sappota Tree is different from the Mammee described at the Island Tabago in this Chapter. It is not so big or so tall, neither is the Fruit so big or so

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. round. The Rind of the Fruit is thin and brittle; the
1685 inside is a deep red, and it has a rough flat long stone. This is accounted the principal Fruit of the West-Indies. It is very pleasant and wholesome. I have not seen any of these on Jamaica; but in many places in the West-Indies among the Spaniards. There is another sort of Mammee-tree, which is called the Wild Mammee: This bears a Fruit which is of no value, but the Tree is straight, tall, and very tough, and therefore principally used for making Masts.

The Star Apple-tree grows much like the Quince Tree, but much bigger. It is full of leaves, and the leaf is broad, of an oval shape, and of a very dark green colour. The Fruit is as big as a large Apple, which is commonly so covered with leaves, that a Man can hardly see it. They say this is a good Fruit; I did never taste any, but have seen both of the Trees and Fruit in many places on the Main, on the North side of the Continent, and in Jamaica. When the Spaniards possess'd that Island, they planted this and other sorts of Fruit, as the Sapadillo, Avogato-Pear, and the like; and of these Fruits there is still in Jamaica in those Plantations that were first settled by the Spaniards as at the Angels,¹ at 7 Mile Walk, and 16 Mile Walk. There I have seen these Trees which were planted by the Spaniards, but I did never see any improvement made by the English, who seem in that little curious. The Road for Ships is on the North side, where there is good anchoring half a Mile from the shore. There is a Well close by the Sea on the North side, and formerly there were 3 or 4 Houses close by it, but now they are destroyed. This Island stands right against the mouth of the River Cheapo.

The River Cheapo springs out of the Mountains near the North side of the Country, and it being penn'd up on the South side by other Mountains bends its course to the Westward between both, till finding a passage on the S. W.

¹ "The Angels, 7 mile Walk and 16 mile Walk." *The Angels* is on the right bank of the Cobra river, in the parish of St. Katharine's. *Seven-mile Walk* seems to have been in the parish of St. Dorothy's. *Sixteen-mile Walk* is in the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale. Here Mr. Hellier had his plantation.

CHEAPO RIVER—CHEAPO TOWN

it makes a kind of a half circle; and being swell'd to a considerable bigness, it runs with a slow motion into the Sea, 7 leagues from Panama. This River is very deep and about a quarter of a mile broad: but the mouth of it is choak'd up with Sands, so that no Ships can enter, but Barks may. There is a small Spanish Town of the same name within 6 leagues of the Sea: it stands on the left hand going from the Sea. This is it which I said Captain La Sound attempted. The Land about it is champion, with many small Hills cloathed with Woods; but the biggest part of the Country is Savannah. On the South side of the River it is all Wood-land for many leagues together. It was to this Town that our 250 Men were sent. The 24th day they returned out of the River, having taken the Town without any opposition: but they found nothing in it. By the way going thither they took a Canoa, but most of the Men escaped ashore upon one of the Kings Islands: She was sent out well appointed with armed Men to watch our motion. The 25th day Captain Harris came to us, having cleaned his Ship. The 26th day we went again toward Tabago; our Fleet now, upon Captain Harris joining us again, consisted of 10 Sail. We arrived at Tabago the 28th day: there our Prisoners were examined concerning the strength of Panama; for now we thought our selves strong enough for such an Enterprize, being near 1000 Men. Out of these, on occasion, we could have landed 900: but our Prisoners gave us small Encouragement to it, for they assured us, that all the strength of the Country was there, and that many Men were come from Portobel, besides its own Inhabitants, who of themselves were more in number than we. These reasons, together with the strength of the place (which hath a high Wall) deterr'd us from attempting it. While we lay here at Tabago, some of our Men burnt the Town on the Island.

AN.
1685

The 4th of May we sailed hence again bound for the Kings Islands; and there we continued cruising from one end of these Islands to the other: till on the 22d day, Captain Davis, and Captain Gronet, went to Pacheque, leaving the rest of the Fleet at anchor at St. Pauls Island.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 From Pacheque we sent 2 Canoas to the Island Chepelio, in hopes to get a Prisoner there. The 25th day our Canoas return'd from Chepelio, with three Prisoners which they took there: They were Sea-men belonging to Panama, who said that Provision was so scarce and dear there, that the poor were almost starved; being hindred by us from those common and daily supplies of Plantains, which they did formerly enjoy from the Islands; especially from those two of Chepelio and Tabago: That the President of Panama had strictly ordered, that none should adventure to any of the Islands for Plantains: but necessity had obliged them to trespass against the President's Order. They farther reported, that the Fleet from Lima was expected every day; for it was generally talked that they were come from Lima: and that the report at Panama was, that King Charles II. of England was dead,¹ and that the Duke of York was crowned King. The 27th day Captain Swan, and Captain Townly, also came to Pacheque, where we lay, but Captain Swan's Bark was gone in among the Kings Islands for Plantains. The Island Pacheque, as I have before related, is the Northermost of the Kings-Islands. It is a small low Island about a league round. On the South side of it there are 2 or 3 small Islands, neither of them half a mile round. Between Pacheque and these Islands is a small Channel² not above 6 or 7 paces wide, and about a mile long. Through this Captain Townly made a bold run, being prest hard by the Spaniards in the fight I am going to speak of, though he was ignorant whether there was a sufficient depth of Water or not. On the East side of this Channel all our Fleet lay waiting for the Lima Fleet, which we were in hopes would come this way.

The 28th day we had a very wet morning, for the Rains were come in, as they do usually in May, or June, sooner or later; so that May is here a very uncertain month.

¹ Charles II. died on the 6th February, 1685.

² The latest charts show no such channel. Several of the small islands to the south of Pacheca are separated by narrow guts of sea "not above 6 or 7 paces wide." Townley probably made his escape between two islands, a mile to the north-east of Saboga, two or three miles from Pacheca. The channel here would be about three-quarters of a mile.

SPANISH FLEET FROM LIMA

Hitherto, till within a few days, we had had good fair weather, and the Wind at N. N. E. but now the Weather was altered, and the Wind at S. S. W. AN.
1685

However about eleven a Clock it cleared up, and we saw the Spanish Fleet about 3 leagues W. N. W. from the Island Pachegue, standing close on a Wind to the Eastward; but they could not fetch the Island by a league. We were riding a league S. E. from the Island between it and the Main; only Captain Gronet was about a mile to the Northward of us near the Island: he weighed so soon as they came in sight, and stood over for the Main; and we lay still, expecting when he would tack¹ and come to us: but he took care to keep himself out of harms way.

Captain Swan and Townly came aboard of Captain Davis to order how to engage the Enemy, who we saw came purposely to fight us, they being in all 14 Sail, besides Periagoes, rowing with 12 and 14 Oars apiece. Six Sail of them were Ships of good force: first the Admiral 48 Guns, 450 Men; the Vice-Admiral 40 Guns, 400 Men; the Rear-Admiral 36 Guns, 360 Men; a Ship of 24 Guns, 300 Men; one of 18 Guns, 250 Men; and one of eight Guns, 100 Men; 2 great Fireships, 6 Ships only with small Arms, having 800 Men on board them all; besides 2 or 3 hundred Men in Periagoes. This account of their Strength we had afterwards from Captain Knight, who being to the Windward on the Coast of Peru, took Prisoners, of whom he had this Information, being what they brought from Lima. Besides these Men, they had also some hundreds of Old Spain Men that came from Portobel, and met them at Lavelia, from whence they now came: and their strength of Men from Lima was 3000 Men, being all the strength they could make in that Kingdom; and for greater security, they had first landed their Treasure at Lavelia.

Our Fleet consisted of 10 Sail: first Captain Davis 36 Guns, 156 Men, most English; Captain Swan 16 Guns,

¹ It is fair to add that Gronet twice tried to tack, but could not get his ship about. He may have felt that wearing would have brought him too close to the Spaniards. There can be little doubt that Davis, in his place, would have worn ship and borne down to engage.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 140 Men, all English : These were the only Ships of force
1685 that we had ; the rest having none but small Arms. Captain Townley had 110 Men, all English. Captain Gronet 308 Men, all French. Captain Harris 100 Men, most English. Captain Branly 36 Men, some English, some French. Davis his Tender 8 Men ; Swan's Tender 8 Men ; Townley's Bark 80 Men ; and a small Bark of thirty Tuns made a Fireship, with a Canoas Crew in her. We had in all 960 Men. But Captain Gronet came not to us till all was over, yet we were not discouraged at it, but resolved to fight them ;¹ for being to Windward of the Enemy, we had it at our choice, whether we would fight or not. It was 3 a Clock in the afternoon when we weighed, and being all under sail, we bore down right afore the wind on our Enemies, who kept close on a wind to come to us ; but night came on without any thing, beside the exchanging of a few shot on each side. When it grew dark, the Spanish Admiral put out a light, as a signal for his Fleet to come to an Anchor. We saw the light in the Admirals top, which continued about half an hour, and then it was taken down. In a short time after we saw the light again, and being to Windward we kept under sail, supposing the light had been in the Admirals top ; but as it proved, this was only a stratagem of theirs ; for this light was put out the second time at one of their Barks Topmast-head, and then she was sent to Leeward ; which deceived us : for we thought still the Light was in the Admirals Top, and by that means thought our selves to windward of them.

In the Morning therefore, contrary to our expectation, we found they had got the Weather-gage of us, and were coming upon us with full Sail ; so we ran for it, and after

¹ Dampier's manuscript gives a more detailed account of the engagement. "The Spanish Admiral and the rest of his squadron began to play at us, and we at them, as fast as we could. They might have laid us aboard if they would ; but they came not within small arm shot intending to moulé us in pieces with their great guns." The MS. gives particulars of the buccaneers' fighting orders. A note in the State Papers says that : "The President of Panama sent out five ships against them, which were beaten back with loss of the commanding officer . . . the President agreed upon a truce" (*Calendar of State Papers, W. Ind. and Col. Series*, p. 34 : Colonel H. Molesworth to Earl of Sunderland).

A SEA FIGHT, ETC.

a running Fight all day, and having taken a turn almost round the Bay of Panama, we came to an Anchor again at the Isle of Pachique, in the very same place from whence we set out in the Morning.

AN.
1685

Thus ended this days Work, and with it all that we had been projecting for 5 or 6 Months; when instead of making our selves Masters of the Spanish Fleet and Treasure, we were glad to escape them; and owed that too, in a great measure, to their want of Courage to pursue their Advantage.

The 20th day in the Morning when we looked out we saw the Spanish Fleet all together 3 leagues to Leeward of us at an Anchor. It was but little Wind till 10 a Clock, and then sprung up a small Breeze at South, and the Spanish Fleet went away to Panama. What loss they had, I know not; we lost but one Man:¹ And having held a Consult, we resolved to go to the Keys of Quibo or Cobaya,² to seek Capt. Harris, who was forced away from us in the Fight; that being the place appointed for our Rendezvous upon any such accident. As for Gronet, he said his Men would not suffer him to joyn us in the Fight: But we were not satisfied with that excuse; so we suffered him to go with us to the Isles of Quiboa, and there cashiered our cowardly Companion. Some were for taking from him the Ship which we had given him: But at length he was suffered to keep it with his Men, and we sent them away in it to some other place.

¹ "We were all more scared than hurt" (*MS. note*).

² Coiba, to the westward of the Gulf of Panama. Walter, who was here with Anson, nearly sixty years later, describes it thus: "This island of Quibo is extremely convenient for wooding and watering, since the trees grow close to the high water mark, and a large rapid stream of fresh water runs over the sandy beach into the sea. The whole island is of a very moderate height, excepting one part. It consists of a continued wood . . . which preserves its verdure the year round. Amongst the other wood we found there abundance of cassia, and a few lime trees. It appeared singular to us, that, considering the climate and the shelter, we should see no other birds than parrots, parroquets and macaws. . . . Next to these birds, the animals we found in most plenty were monkeys and guanoes. . . . There were many herds of deer."

CHAP. VIII

They set out from Tabago. Isle of Chuche. The Mountain called Moro de Porcos. The Coast to the Westward of the Bay of Panama. Isles of Quibo, Quicaro, Rancheria. The Palma-Maria-tree. The Isles Canales and Cantarras. They build Canoas for a new Expedition ; and take Puebla Nova. Captain Knight joyns them. Canoas how made. The Coast and Winds between Quibo and Nicoya. Volcan Vejo again. Tornadoes, and the Sea rough. Rea Lejo Harbour. The City of Leon taken and burnt. Rea Lejo Creek ; the Town and Commodities ; the Guava-Fruit, and Prickle-Pear : A Ransom paid honourably upon Parole : The Town burnt. Captain Davis and others go off for the South Coast. A contagious Sickness at Rea Lejo. Terrible Tornadoes. The Volcan of Guatimala ; the rich Commodities of that Country, Indico, Otta or Anatta, Cochineel, Silvester. Drift Wood, and Pumice-Stones. The Coast further on the North-west. Captain Townley's fruitless Expedition towards Tecoauntepeque. The Island Tangola, and Neighbouring Continent. Guatulco Port. The Buffadore, or Water Spout. Ruins of Guatulco Village. The Coast adjoining. Capt. Townley marches to the River Capalita. Turtle at Guatulco. An Indian Settlement. The Vinello Plant and Fruit.

AN.
1685

ACCORDING to the Resolutions we had taken, we set out June the 1st, 1685, passing between Point Garachina and the Kings Islands. The Wind was at S. S. W. rainy Weather, with Tornadoes of Thunder and Lightning. The 3rd day we passed by the Island Chuche,¹ the last remainder of the Isles in the Bay of Panama. This is a small, low, round, woody Island, uninhabited ; lying 4 leagues S. S. W. from Pacheca.

¹ Probably Senova.

MORO DE PORCOS

In our passage to Quibo, Captain Branly lost his Main-Mast; therefore he and all his Men left his Bark, and came aboard Captain Davis his Ship. Captain Swan also sprung his Main-top Mast, and got up another; but while he was doing it, and we were making the best of our way, we lost sight of him, and were now on the North side of the Bay; for this way all Ships must pass from Panama, whether bound towards the Coast of Mexico or Peru. The 10th day we passed by Moro de Porcos, or the Mountain of Hogs. Why so called, I know not: it is a high round Hill on the Coast of Lavelia.

AN.
1685

This side of the Bay of Panama runs out Westerly to the Islands of Quibo; there are on this Coast many Rivers and Creeks, but none so large as those on the South side of the Bay. It is a Coast that is partly mountainous, partly low Land, and very thick of Woods bordering on the Sea; but a few leagues within Land it consists mostly of Savannahs, which are stock'd with Bulls and Cows. The Rivers on this side are not wholly destitute of Gold, though not so rich as the Rivers on the other side of the Bay. The Coast is but thinly inhabited, for except the Rivers that lead up to the Towns of Nata and Lavelia, I know of no other Settlement between Panama and Puebla Nova. The Spaniards may travel by Land from Panama through all the Kingdom of Mexico, as being full of Savannahs; but towards the Coast of Peru they cannot pass further than the River Cheapo; the Land there being so full of thick Woods, and watered with so many great Rivers, besides less Rivers and Creeks, that the Indians themselves, who inhabit there, cannot travel far without much trouble.

We met with very wet weather in our Voyage to Quibo; and with S. S. W. and sometimes S. W. Winds, which retarded our course. It was the 15th day of June when we arrived at Quibo,¹ and found there Captain Harris, whom

¹ Lown states that two buccaneers died from snake bite while ashore at Quibo. Walter was told by the Spaniards "that there was frequently found in the woods a most mischievous serpent, called the flying snake, which they said darted itself from the boughs of trees on either man or beast that came within its reach, and whose sting they believed to be a terrible death."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. we sought. The Island Quibo or Cabaya, is in lat. 7 d.
1685 14 m. North of the Equator. It is about 6 or 7 leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. The Land is low, except only near the N. E. end. It is all over plentifully stored with great tall flourishing Trees of many sorts; and there is good Water on the East and North East sides of the Island. Here are some Deer, and plenty of pretty large black Monkeys, whose Flesh is sweet and wholesome: besides a few Guanoes, and some Snakes. I know no other sort of Land Animal on the Island. There is a shole runs out from the S. E. point of the Island, half a mile into the Sea; and a league to the North of this shole point, on the East side, there is a Rock about a mile from the shore, which at the last quarter ebb appears above Water. Besides these two places, there is no danger on this side, but Ships may run within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and Anchor in 6, 8, 10, or 12 fathom, good clean Sand and Oaze.

There are many other Islands, lying some on the S. W. side, others on the N. and N. E. sides of this Island; as the Island Quicaro, which is a pretty large Island S. W. of Quibo, and on the North of it is a small Island called the Rancheria; on which Island are plenty of Palma-Maria Trees. The Palma-Maria is a tall straight bodied Tree, with a small Head, but very unlike the Palm-tree, notwithstanding the Name. It is greatly esteemed for making Masts, being very tough, as well as of a good length; for the grain of the Wood runs not straight along it, but twisting gradually about it. These Trees grow in many places of the West-Indies, and are frequently used both by the English and Spaniards there for that use. The Islands Canales and Cantarras, are small Islands lying on the N. E. of Rancheria. These have all Channels to pass between, and good Anchoring about them; and they are as well stored with Trees and Water as Quibo. Sailing without them all, they appear to be part of the Main. The Island Quibo is the largest and most noted; for although the rest have Names, yet they are seldom used only for distinction sake: these, and the rest of this knot,

PUEBLA NOVA TAKEN

passing all under the common name of the Keys of Quibo. Captain Swan gave to several of these Islands, the Names of those English Merchants and Gentlemen who were Owners of his Ship. AN.
1685

June 16th. Captain Swan came to an Anchor by us: and then our Captains consulted about new methods to advance their Fortunes: and because they were now out of hopes to get any thing at Sea, they resolved to try what the Land would afford. They demanded of our Pilots, what Towns on the Coast of Mexico they could carry us to. The City of Leon¹ being the chiefest in the Country (any thing near us) though a pretty way within Land, was pitch'd on. But now we wanted Canoas to Land our Men, and we had no other way but to cut down Trees, and make as many as we had occasion for, these Islands affording plenty of large Trees fit for our purpose. While this was doing, we sent 150 Men to take Puebla Nova² (a Town upon the Main near the innermost of these Islands) to get Provision: It was in going to take this Town that Captain Sawkins was killed in the year 1680, who was succeeded by Sharp. Our Men took the Town with much ease, although there was more strength of Men than when Captain Sawkins was kill'd. They returned again the 24th day, but got no Provision there. They took an empty Bark in their way, and brought her to us.

The 5th day of July Captain Knight, mentioned in my last Chapter, came to us. He had been cruising a great way to the Westward, but got nothing beside a good Ship. At last, he went to the Southward, as high as the Bay of Guiaquil, where he took a Bark-log, or pair of Bark-logs as we call it, laden chiefly with Flower. She had other Goods, as Wine, Oyl, Brandy, Sugar, Soap, and Leather of Goats-skins; and he took out as much of each as he had occasion for, and then turned her away again. The Master

¹ In Nicaragua. It is some miles inland, between the NW. end of Lake Nicaragua and the town of Rea Lejo.

² Puebla Nueva. A small town on the banks of a river, some eight leagues to the N. of Quibo. Sawkins was shot while hacking at the pales of a stockade, "being a man of undaunted courage," and one "whom nothing on earth could terrifie." This was May 22, 1680.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. of the Float told him, that the Kings Ships were gone from
1685 Lima towards Panama : that they carried but half the Kings
Treasure with them, for fear of us, although they had all
the strength that the Kingdom could afford : that all the
Merchant Ships which should have gone with them were
laden and lying at Payta, where they were to wait for
further Orders. Captain Knight having but few Men, did
not dare to go to Payta, where, if he had been better pro-
vided, he might have taken them all ; but he made the
best of his way into the Bay of Panama, in hopes to find
us there enriched with the Spoils of the Lima Fleet ; but
coming to the Kings Islands, he had advice by a Prisoner,
that we had engaged with their Fleet, but were worsted, and
since that made our way to the Westward ; and therefore he
came hither to seek us. He presently consorted with us, and
set his Men to work to make Canoa's. Every Ships com-
pany made for themselves, but we all helped each other
to launch them, for some were made a mile from the Sea.

The manner of making a Canoa is, after cutting down
a large long Tree, and squaring the uppermost side, and
then turning it upon the flat side, to shape the opposite
side for the bottom. Then again they turn her, and dig
the inside ; boring also three holes in the bottom, one
before, one in the middle, and one abaft, thereby to gage
the thickest of the bottom ; for otherwise we might cut
the bottom thinner than is convenient. We left the bottoms
commonly about 3 Inches thick, and the sides 2 Inches
thick below, and one and an half at the top. One or both
of the ends we sharpen to a point.

Captain Davis made two very large Canoa's ; one was
36 foot long, and 5 or 6 feet wide ; the other 32 foot long,
and near as wide as the other. In a Months time we
finished our Business and were ready to sail. Here Captain
Harris went to lay his Ship a ground to clean her, but she
being old and rotten fell in pieces : And therefore he and
all his Men went aboard of Captain Davis and Captain
Swan. While we lay here we struck Turtle every day, for
they were now very plentiful : But from August to March
here are not many. The 18th day of July, John Rose, a

THEY SAIL FROM QUIBO

Frenchman, and 14 Men more, belonging to Captain Gronet, having made a new Canoa, came in her to Captain Davis, and desired to serve under him; and Captain Davis accepted of them, because they had a Canoa of their own. AN.
1685

The 20th day of July we sailed from Quibo, bending our course for Rea Lejo, which is the Port for Leon, the City that we now designed to attempt. We were now 640 Men in 8 Sail of Ships, commanded by Captain Davis, Captain Swan, Captain Townley and Captain Knight, with a Fireship and three Tenders, which last had not a constant Crew. We past out between the River Quibo and the Rancheria, leaving Quibo and Quicaro on our Larboard side, and the Rancheria, with the rest of the Islands, and the Main, on our Starboard side. The Wind at first was at South South West: We coasted along shore, passing by the Gulf of Nicoya, the Gulf of Dulce, and by the Island Canco. All this Coast is low Land overgrown with thick Woods, and there are but few Inhabitants near the shore. As we sailed to the Westward we had variable Winds, sometimes S. W. and at W. S. W. and sometimes at E. N. E. but we had them most commonly at S. W. we had a Tornado or two every day, and in the Evening or in the Night, we had Land winds at N. N. E.

The 8th day of August, being in the lat. of 11 d. 20 m. by observation, we saw a high Hill in the Country, towering up like a Sugar-loaf, which bore N. E. by N. We supposed it to be Volcan Vejo, by the smoak which ascended from its top; therefore we steered in North, and made it plainer, and then knew it to be that Volcan, which is the Seamark for the Harbour for Rea Lejo;¹ for, as I said before in Chapter the 5th, it is a very remarkable Mountain. When we had brought this Mountain to bear N. E. we got out all our Canoas, and provided to embark into them the next day.

The 9th day in the Morning, being about 8 leagues from the shore, we left our Ships under the charge of a

¹ Realejo, in Gage's time (*circa* 1637) was "a Haven very weak and unfortified." It is significant that Gage travelled through Mexico on mule-back. The badness of the western havens made it impossible for the Mexicans to use the sea so extensively as it was used along the Terra Firme, on the north coast, and along the coasts of Chile and Peru.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. few Men, and 520 of us went away in 31 Canoa's, rowing
1685 towards the Harbour of Rea Lejo. We had fair Weather
and little Wind till 2 a Clock in the Afternoon, then we
had a Tornado from the Shore, with much Thunder,
Lightning and Rain, and such a gust of Wind, that we
were all like to be foundred. In this extremity we put
right afore the Wind, every Canoa's crew making what
shift they could to avoid the Threatning Danger. The
small Canoa's being most light and buoyant, mounted
nimble over the Surges, but the great heavy Canoa's lay
like Logs in the Sea, ready to be swallowed by every
foaming Billow. Some of our Canoa's were half full of
Water, yet kept two Men constantly heaving it out. The
fierceness of the Wind continued about half an hour, and
abated by degrees; and as the Wind died away, so the fury
of the Sea abated: For in all hot Countries as I have
observed, the Sea is soon raised by the Wind, and as soon
down again when the Wind is gone, and therefore it is a
Proverb among the Seamen, Up Wind, up Sea, Down
Wind, down Sea. A 7 a Clock in the Evening it was quite
calm, and the Sea as smooth as a Mill-pond. Then we
tugg'd to get into the shore, but finding we could not do
it before day, we rowed off again to keep our selves out
of sight. By that time it was day, we were 5 leagues from
the Land, which we thought was far enough off shore.
Here we intended to lye till the Evening, but at 3 a Clock
in the Afternoon we had another Tornado, more fierce than
that which we had the day before. This put us in greater
peril of our Lives, but did not last so long. As soon as
the violence of the Tornado was over, we rowed in for the
shore, and entered the Harbour in the Night: The Creek
which leads towards Leon, lieth on the S.E. side of the
Harbour. Our Pilot being very well acquainted here,
carried us into the Mouth of it, but could carry us no
farther till day, because it is but a small Creek, and there
are other Creeks like it. The next Morning as soon as it
was light, we rowed into the Creek, which is very narrow;
the Land on both sides lying so low, that every Tide it is
overflown with the Sea. This sort of Land produceth red

CITY OF LEON

Mangrove-Trees, which are here so plentiful and thick, that there is no passing thro' them. Beyond these Mangroves, on the firm Land, close by the side of the River, the Spaniards have built a Breast-work, purposely to hinder an Enemy from Landing. When we came in sight of the Breast-work, we rowed as fast as we could to get ashore: The noise of our Oars alarmed the Indians who were set to watch, and presently they ran away towards the City of Leon, to give notice of our approach. We landed as soon as we could, and marched after them: 470 Men were drawn out to march to the Town, and I was left with 59 Men more to stay and guard the Canoas till their return.

AN.
1685

The City of Leon is 20 Mile up in the Country: The way to it plain and even, through a Champion Country, of long grassy Savannahs, and spots of high Woods. About 5 Mile from the Landing-place there is a Sugar-work, 3 Mile farther there is another, and 2 Mile beyond that, there is a fine River to ford, which is not very deep, besides which, there is no Water in all the way, till you come to an Indian Town, which is 2 Mile before you come to the City, and from thence it is a pleasant straight sandy way to Leon. This City stands in a Plain not far from a high peaked Mountain, which often times casts forth fire and smoak from its top. It may be seen at Sea, and it is called the Volcan of Leon.¹ The Houses of Leon are not high built, but strong and large, with Gardens about them. The Walls are Stone, and the Covering of Pan-tile: There are 3 Churches and a Cathedral, which is the head Church in these parts. Our Countryman Mr. Gage,² who

¹ Mount Ausuco, "which formerly burst out at the top."

² Thomas Gage, a Dominican priest, who lived in Mexico from 1625 till 1637. He tells us a good deal about Nicaragua. About Leon he says, that it "is very curiously built, for the chief delight of the Inhabitants consisteth in their houses, and in the pleasure of the Countrey adjoining, and in the abundance of all things for the life of man, more than in any extraordinary riches, which there are not so much enjoyed, as in other parts of America. They are contented with fine gardens, with variety of singing birds and parrots, with plenty of fish and flesh, which is cheap, and with gay houses, and so lead a delicious, lazie and idle life. . . . And especially from the pleasure of this City is all that Province of *Nicaragua*, called by the Spaniards *Mahomets Paradise* . . . the *Paradise of America*," Dampier's MS. says that it was "not soe pleasant as Gage makes it."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 travelled in these parts, recommends it to the World as the pleasantest place in all America, and calls it the Paradise of the Indies. Indeed if we consider the Advantage of its Situation, we may find it surpassing most Places for Health and pleasure in America, for the Country about it is of a sandy Soil, which soon drinks up all the Rain that falls, to which these parts are much subject. It is encompassed with Savannahs; so that they have the benefit of the Breezes coming from any quarter; all which makes it a very healthy Place. It is a place of no great Trade, and therefore not rich in Money. Their Wealth lies in their Pastures, and Cattle, and Plantations of Sugar. It is said that they make Cordage here of Hemp, but if they have any such Manufactory, it is at some distance from the Town, for here is no sign of any such thing.

Thither our Men were now marching; they went from the Canoas about 8 a clock. Captain Townley, with 80 of the briskest Men, marched before, Captain Swan with 100 Men marched next, and Captain Davis with 170 Men marched next, and Captain Knight brought up the Rear. Captain Townley, who was near 2 mile a head of the rest, met about 70 Horsemen 4 mile before he came to the City, but they never stood him. About 3 a clock Captain Townley, only with his 80 men, entered the Town, and was briskly charged in a broad Street, with 170 or 200 Spanish Horsemen, but 2 or 3 of their Leaders being knock'd down, the rest fled. Their Foot consisted of about 500 men, which were drawn up in the Parade; for the Spaniards in these parts make a large square in every Town, tho' the Town itself be small. This Square is called the Parade: commonly the Church makes one side of it, and the Gentlemens Houses, with their Galleries about them, the other. But the Foot also seeing their Horse retire, left an empty City to Captain Townley; beginning to save themselves by flight. Captain Swan came in about 4 a clock, Captain Davis with his Men about 5, and Captain Knight with as many Men as he could incourage to march, came in about 6, but he left many Men tired on the Road; these, as is usual, came

CITY OF LEON TAKEN AND BURNT

dropping in one or two at a time, as they were able. The next morning the Spaniards kill'd one of our tired Men; he was a stout old Grey-headed Man, aged about 84, who had served under Oliver¹ in the time of the Irish Rebellion; after which he was at Jamaica, and had followed Privateering ever since. He would not accept of the offer our Men made him to tarry ashore, but said he would venture as far as the best of them: and when surrounded by the Spaniards, he refused to take Quarter, but discharged his Gun amongst them, keeping a Pistol still charged, so they shot him dead at a distance. His name was Swan;² he was a very merry hearty old Man, and always used to declare he would never take Quarter: But they took Mr. Smith who was tired also; he was a Merchant belonging to Captain Swan, and being carried before the Governour of Leon, was known by a Mulatta Woman that waited on him. Mr. Smith had lived many years in the Canaries, and could speak and write very good Spanish, and it was there this Mulatta Woman remembred him. He being examined how many Men we were, said 1000 at the City, and 500 at the Canoas, which made well for us at the Canoas, who straggling about every day, might easily have been destroyed. But this so daunted the Governour, that he did never offer to molest our Men, although he had with him above 1000 Men, as Mr. Smith guessed. He sent in a Flag of Truce about Noon, pretending to Ransom the Town, rather than let it be burnt, but our Captains demanded 300000 Pieces of Eight for its Ransom, and as much Provision as would victual 1000 Men 4 months, and Mr. Smith to be Ransomed for some of their Prisoners; but the Spaniards did not intend to Ransom the Town, but only capitulated day after day to prolong time, till they had got more Men. Our Captains therefore, considering the distance that they were from the Canoas, resolved to be marching down. The 14th day in the Morning, they ordered the City to be set on fire, which was presently done, and then they came away: but they took more time

AN.
1685

¹ Oliver Cromwell.

² John Swan.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. in coming down than in going up. The 15th day in the
1685 morning, the Spaniards sent in Mr. Smith, and had a Gentlewoman in exchange. Then our Captains sent a Letter to the Governour, to acquaint him, that they intended next to visit Rea Lejo, and desired to meet him there: they also released a Gentleman, on his promise of paying 150 Beefs for his Ransom, and to deliver them to us at Rea Lejo; and the same day our Men came to their Canoas: where having staid all night, the next morning we all entered our Canoas, and came to the Harbour of Rea Lejo, and in the afternoon our Ships came thither to an Anchor.

The Creek that leads to Rea Lejo, lyeth from the N. W. part. of the Harbour, and it runs in Northerly. It is about 2 Leagues from the Island in the Harbours mouth to the Town; two thirds of the way it is broad, then you enter a narrow deep Creek, bordered on both sides with Red Mangrove Trees, whose limbs reach almost from one side to the other. A mile from the mouth of the Creek it turns away West. There the Spaniards have made a very strong Breast-work, fronting towards the mouth of the Creek, in which were placed 100 Soldiers to hinder us from landing: and 20 yards below that Breast-work there was a Chain of great Trees placed cross the Creek, so that 10 Men could have kept off 500 or 1000.

When we came in sight of the Breast-work we fired but two Guns, and they all ran away: and we were afterwards near half an hour cutting the Boom or Chain. Here we landed, and marched to the Town of Ria Lexa, or Rea Lejo, which is about a mile from hence. This Town stands on a Plain by a small River. It is a pretty large Town with 3 Churches, and an Hospital that hath a fine Garden belonging to it: besides many large fair Houses, they all stand at a good distance one from another, with yards about them. This is a very sickly place, and I believe hath need enough of an Hospital; for it is seated so nigh the Creeks and Swamps, that is never free from a noisom smell. The Land about it is a strong yellow Clay: yet where the Town stands it seems to be Sand. Here are several sorts

THE GUAVA—PRICKLE-PEAR

of Fruits, as Guavo's, Pine-apples, Melons, and Prickle-Pears. The Pine-apple and Melon are well known. MS.
1685

The Guava Fruit grows on a hard scrubbed Shrub, whose Bark is smooth and whitish, the branches pretty long and small, the leaf somewhat like the leaf of a Hazel, the Fruit much like a Pear, with a thin rind; it is full of small hard Seeds, and it may be eaten while it is green, which is a thing very rare in the Indies: for most fruit, both in the East or West-Indies, is full of clammy, white, unsavory juice, before it is ripe, though pleasant enough afterwards. When this fruit is ripe it is yellow, soft, and very pleasant. It bakes as well as a Pear, and it may be coddled, and it makes good Pies. There are of divers sorts, different in shape, taste, and colour. The inside of some is yellow, of others red. When this Fruit is eaten green, it is binding, when ripe, it is loosening.

The Prickle-Pear, Bush, or Shrub, of about 4 or 5 foot high, grows in many places of the West-Indies, as at Jamaica, and most other Islands there; and on the Main in several places. This prickly Shrub delights most in barren sandy grounds; and they thrive best in places that are near the Sea: especially where the Sand is saltish. The Tree, or Shrub, is 3 or 4 foot high, spreading forth several branches; and on each branch 2 or 3 leaves. These leaves (if I may call them so) are round, as broad every way as the palm of a Man's hand, and as thick; their substance like House-leek; these leaves are fenced round with strong prickles above an inch long. The Fruit grows at the farther edge of the leaf: it is as big as a large Plumb, growing small near the leaf, and big towards the top, where it opens like a Medlar. This Fruit at first is green like the leaf, from whence it springs with small Prickles about it; but when ripe it is of a deep red colour. The inside is full of small black Seeds, mixt with a certain red Pulp, like thick Syrup. It is very pleasant in taste, cooling, and refreshing; but if a Man eats 15 or 20 of them they will colour his Water, making it look like Blood. This I have often experienced, yet found no harm by it.

There are many Sugar-works in the Country, and

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 Estantions or Beef Farms: There is also a great deal of Pitch, Tar and Cordage, made in the Country, which is the chief of their Trade. This Town we approached without any opposition, and found nothing but empty Houses; besides such things as they could not, or would not carry away, which were chiefly about 500 Packs of Flower, brought hither in the great Ship that we left at Amapalla, and some Pitch, Tar and Cordage. These things we wanted, and therefore we sent them all aboard. Here we received 150 Beefs, promised by the Gentleman that was released coming from Leon; besides, we visited the Beef-Farms every day, and the Sugar-Works, going in small Companies of 20 or 30 Men, and brought away every Man his Load; for we found no Horses, which if we had, yet the ways were so wet and dirty, that they would not have been serviceable to us. We stayed here from the 17th till the 24th day, and then some of our destructive Crew set fire to the Houses: I know not by whose order, but we marched away and left them burning; at the Brest-work we embarked into our Canoas and returned aboard our Ships.

The 25th day Captain Davis and Captain Swan broke off Consortship;¹ for Captain Davis was minded to return again on the Coast of Peru, but Captain Swan desired to go farther to the Westward. I had till this time been with Captain Davis, but now left him, and went aboard of Captain Swan. It was not from any dislike to my old Captain, but to get some knowledge of the Northern Parts of this Continent of Mexico.² And I knew that Captain Swan determined to coast it as far North, as he thought convenient, and then pass over for the East-Indies; which was a way very agreeable to my Inclination. Captain Townley, with his two Barks, was resolved to keep us Company; but Captain Knight and Captain Harris followed Captain Davis.

¹ "The two Companyes had never agreed since wee missed Guiaquill" (*Original MS.*).

² "I came into these seas this second time more to endulge my cureosity than to gett wealth, though I must confess at that time I did think the trade lawfull" (*Original MS.*).

MALIGNANT FEVERS

The 27th day in the Morning Captain Davis with his Ships AN.
1685 went out of the Harbour, having a fresh Land Wind. They were in Company, Captain Davis's Ship with Captain Harris in her; Captain Davis's Bark and Fireship, and Captain Knight in his own Ship, in all 4 Sail. Captain Swan took his last farewell of him by firing 15 Guns, and he fired 11 in return of the Civility.

We stayed here some time afterwards to fill our Water and cut Fire-wood; but our Men, who had been very healthy till now, began to fall down apace in Fevers. Whether it was the badness of the Water, or the unhealthiness of the Town was the cause of it we did not know; but of the two, I rather believe it was a Distemper we got at Rea Lejo; for it was reported that they had been visited with a Malignant Fever¹ in that Town, which had occasioned many People to abandon it; and although this Visitation was over with them, yet their Houses and Goods might still retain somewhat of the Infection, and communicate the same to us.

I the rather believe this, because it afterwards raged very much, not only among us, but also among Captain Davis and his Men, as he told me himself since, when I met him in England: Himself had like to have died, as did several of his and our Men. The 3d day of September we turned ashore all our Prisoners and Pilots, they being unacquainted further to the West, which was the Coast that we designed to visit; for the Spaniards have very little Trade by Sea beyond the River Lempa, a little to the North West of this place.

About 10 a clock in the morning, the same day, we went from hence, steering Westward, being in company 4 Sail, as well as they who left us, viz. Captain Swan and

¹ Lionel Wafer, the chirurgion, remained with Davis when Captain Swan parted company. He tells us that the disease was the spotted fever (Petechial fever, one of the varieties of Typhus fever) and that it raged so shrewdly among Davis's men that they were forced to put ashore in the Gulf of Amapalla. They landed their sick on one of the islands in the Gulf, where they built a few huts for their convenience. "In our 4 small Ships, we had then above 130 sick . . . many of whom died." Wafer, who attended them, was not infected.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. his Bark, and Captain Townley and his Bark, and about 340
1685 Men.

We met with very bad weather as we sailed along this Coast: seldom a day past but we had one or two violent Tornadoes, and with them very frightful Flashes of Lightning and Claps of Thunder; I did never meet with the like before nor since. These Tornadoes commonly came out of the N. E. the Wind did not last long, but blew very fierce for the time. When the Tornadoes were over we had the Wind at W. sometimes at W. S. W. and S. W. and sometimes to the North of the West, as far as the N. W.

We kept at a good distance off shoar, and saw no Land till the 14th day; but then, being in lat. 12 d. 50 m. the Volcan of Guatemala appeared in sight. This is a very high Mountain with two peaks or heads, appearing like two Sugar-loaves. It often belches forth Flames of Fire and Smoak from between the two heads; and this, as the Spaniards do report, happens chiefly in tempestuous weather. It is called so from the City Guatemala, which stands near the foot of it, about 8 leagues from the South Sea, and by report, 40 or 50 leagues from the Gulf of Matique in the Bay of Honduras, in the North Seas. This City is famous for many rich Commodities that are produced thereabouts¹ (some almost peculiar to this Country) and yearly sent into Europe, especially 4 rich Dyes, Indico, Otta or Anatta,² Silvester,³ and Cochineel.

Indico is made of an Herb which grows a foot and half or two foot high, full of small branches; and the branches full of leaves, resembling the leaves which grow on Flax, but more thick and substantial. They cut this Herb or Shrub and cast it into a large Cistern made in the ground for that purpose, which is half full of Water. The Indico Stalk or Herb remains in the Water till all the leaves, and I think, the skin, rind, or bark rot off, and in a manner dissolve: but if any of the leaves should stick fast, they

¹ This city of Guatemala was destroyed by an earthquake some ninety years later. The Sierra Madre, a line of mountains which runs along the coast of Guatemala, contains many active volcanoes.

² Otta or Anatta: an orange-red dye.

³ Silvester is wild cochineel.

INDICO—OTTA OR ANATTA

force them off by much labour, tossing and tumbling the mass in the Water till all the pulpy substance is dissolved. AN.
1685 Then the Shrub, or woody part, is taken out, and the Water, which is like Ink, being disturbed no more, settles, and the Indico falls to the bottom of the Cistern like Mud. When it is thus settled, they draw off the Water, and take the Mud and lay it in the Sun to dry: which there becomes hard, as you see it brought home.

Otta, or Anatta, is a red sort of Dye. It is made of a red Flower that grows on Shrubs 7 or 8 foot high. It is thrown into a Cistern of Water as the Indico is, but with this difference, that there is no stalk, nor so much as the head of the Flower, but only the Flower it self pull'd off from the head, as you peel Rose-leaves from the bud. This remains in the Water till it rots, and by much jumbling it dissolves to a liquid substance, like the Indico; and being settled, and the Water drawn off, the red Mud is made up into Rolls or Cakes, and laid in the Sun to dry. I did never see any made but at a place called the Angels in Jamaica, at Sir Tho. Muddiford's¹ Plantations, about 20 years since; but was grubb'd up while I was there, and the Ground otherwise employed. I do believe there is none any where else on Jamaica: and even this probably was owing to the Spaniards, when they had that Island. Indico is common enough in Jamaica. I observed they planted it most in sandy Ground: they sow great Fields of it, and I think they sow it every year; but I did never see the Seeds it bears. Indico is produced all over the West-Indies, on most of the Caribbee Islands, as well as the Main; yet no part of the Main yields such great quantities both of Indico and Otta as this Country about Guatimala. I believe that Otta is made now only by the Spaniards; for since the destroying that at the Angels Plantation in Jamaica, I have not heard of any Improvement made of this Commodity by our Countrymen any where; and as to Jamaica, I have

¹ Sir Thomas Modyford (1620 ?-1679) was the Governor of Jamaica from 1664-1671. He was a good friend to the buccaneers, who gave him a fifteenth of the spoil they brought to Port Royal. He died in Jamaica, and is buried at Spanish Town in that island.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. since been informed, that 'tis wholly left off there. I know
 1685 not what quantities either of Indico or Otta are made at Cuba or Hispaniola: but the place most used by our Jamaica Sloops for these things is the Island Porto Rico, where our Jamaica Traders did use to buy Indico for 3 Rials, and Otta for 4 Rials the Pound, which is but 2s. 3d. of our Money: and yet at the same time Otta was worth in Jamaica 5s. the Pound, and Indico 3s. 6d. the Pound; and even this also paid in Goods; by which means alone they got 50 or 60 per Cent. Our Traders had not then found the way of trading with the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras; but Captain Coxon¹ went thither (as I take it) at the beginning of the Year 1679, under pretence to cut Logwood, and went into the Gulf of Matique, which is in the bottom of that Bay. There he landed with his Canoas and took a whole Storehouse full of Indico and Otta in Chests, piled up in several parcels, and marked with different marks ready to be shipt off aboard two Ships that then lay in the road purposely to take it in; but these Ships could not come at him, it being shole-water. He opened some of the Chests of Indico, and supposing the other Chests to be all of the same species, ordered his Men to carry them away. They immediately set to work, and took the nearest at hand; and having carried out one heap of Chests, they seized on another great pile of a different mark from the rest, intending to carry them away next. But a Spanish Gentleman, their Prisoner, knowing that there was a great deal more than they could carry away, desired them to take only such as belonged to the Merchants, (whose marks he undertook to shew them) and to spare such as had the same mark with those in that great Pile

¹ This adventure is mentioned in the *Calendar of State Papers, W. Ind. and Col. Series*, October 18, 1679, p. 428-9: "There has been lately taken from the Spaniards by Coxon, Batharpe, Bothing and Hawkins, with their crew, 500 chests of indigo, a great quantity of cacao, cochineal, tortoise-shell, money and plate." (Signed) Don Pedro. On September 21, 1680, reference is made to a similar exploit: "It is true that I heard, as news, of the taking of several chests of indigo in the Bay of Honduras. . . . There were some chests of foreign indigo brought into the remote parts of these islands, and these I caused to be searched for, and captured" (*Lord Carlisle to the Lords of Trade and Plantations*).

COCHINEEL

they were then entring upon; because, he said, those Chests belonged to the Ship-Captains, who following the Seas, as themselves did, he hoped they would, for that reason, rather spare their Goods than the Merchants. They consented to his Request; but upon their opening their Chests (which was not before they came to Jamaica, where by connivance they were permitted to sell them) they found that the Don had been too sharp for them; the few Chests which they had taken of the same mark with the great Pile proving to be Otta, of greater value by far than the other; whereas they might as well have loaded the whole Ship with Otta, as with Indico.

AN.
1685

The Cochineel is an insect, bred in a sort of Fruit much like the Prickle-Pear. The Tree or Shrub that bears it is like the Prickle-Pear-Tree, about 5 foot high, and so prickly; only the Leaves are not quite so big, but the Fruit is bigger. On the top of the Fruit there grows a red Flower: This Flower, when the Fruit is ripe, falls down on the top of the Fruit, which then begins to open, and covers it so, that no Rain nor Dew can wet the inside. The next day, or two days after its falling down, the Flower being then scorched away by the heat of the Sun, the Fruit opens as broad as the mouth of a Pint Pot, and the inside of the Fruit is by this time full of small red Insects, with curious thin Wings. As they were bred here, so here they would die for want of food, and rot in their husks, (having by this time eaten up their mother Fruit) did not the Indians, who plant large fields of these Trees, when once they perceive the Fruit open, take care to drive them out: for they spread under the branches of the Tree a large Linnen Cloth, and then with sticks they shake the branches, and so disturb the poor Insects, that they take wing to be gone, yet hovering still over the head of their native Tree, but the heat of the Sun so disorders them, that they presently fall down dead on the Cloth spread for that purpose, where the Indians let them remain 2 or 3 days longer, till they are thoroughly dry. When they fly up they are red, when they fall down they are black; and when first they are quite dry they are white as the sheet wherein they lie,

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

though the Colour change a little after. These yield the
; much esteemed Scarlet. The Cochineel-trees are called by
the Spaniards Toona's: They are planted in the Country
about Guatemala, and about Cheape and Guaxaca, all 3 in
the Kingdom of Mexico. The Silvester is a red Grain
growing in a Fruit much resembling the Cochineel-fruit;
as doth also the Tree that bears it. There first shoots
forth a yellow Flower, then comes the Fruit, which is longer
than the Cochineel-fruit. The Fruit being ripe opens also
very wide. The inside being full of these small Seeds or
Grains, they fall out with the least touch or shake. The
Indians that gather them hold a Dish under to receive the
Seed, and then shake it down. These Trees grow wild;
and 8 or 10 of these Fruits will yield an ounce of Seed:
but of the Cochineel-fruits, 3 or 4 will yield an ounce of
Insects. The Silvester gives a colour almost as fair as the
Cochineel; and so like it as to be often mistaken for it,
but it is not near so valuable. I often made enquiry how
the Silvester grows, and of the Cochineel; but was never
fully satisfied, till I met a Spanish Gentleman that had lived
30 years in the West-Indies, and some years where these
grow; and from him I had these relations. He was a very
intelligent Person, and pretended to be well acquainted in
the Bay of Campeachy; therefore I examined him in many
particulars concerning that Bay, where I was well acquainted
my self, living there 3 years. He gave very true and
pertinent answers to all my demands, so that I could have
no distrust of what he related.

When we first saw the Mountain of Guatamala, we
were by judgment 25 leagues distance from it. As we came
nearer the Land it appeared higher and plainer, yet we saw
no Fire, but a little Smoak proceeding from it. The Land
by the Sea was of a good height, yet but low in comparison
with that in the Country. The Sea for about 8 or 10
leagues from the shore, was full of floating Trees, or Drift-
Wood, as it is called, (of which I have seen a great deal,
but no where so much as here,) and Pumice-stones floating,
which probably are thrown out of the burning Mountains,
and washed down to the shore by the Rains, which are very

THE SEA COAST

violent and frequent in this Country; and on the side of Honduras it is excessively wet. AN.
1685

The 24th day we were in lat. 14 d. 30 m. North, and the Weather more settled. Then Captain Townley took with him 106 Men in 9 Canoas, and went away to the Westward, where he intended to Land, and romage in the Country for some refreshment for our sick Men, we having at this time near half our Men sick, and many were dead, since we left Rea Lejo. We in the Ships lay still with our Topsails furled, and our Corses or lower Sails hal'd up this day and the next, that Captain Townley might get the start of us.

The 26th day we made sail again, coasting to the Westward, having the Wind at North and fair weather. We ran along by a tract of very high Land, which came from the Eastward, more within Land than we could see, after we fell in with it, it bare us company for about 10 leagues, and ended with a pretty gentle descent towards the West.

There we had a perfect view of a pleasant low Country, which seemed to be rich in Pasturage for Cattle. It was plentifully furnished with Groves of green Trees, mixt among the grassy Savannahs: Here the Land was fenced from the Sea with high sandy Hills, for the Waves all along this Coast run high, and beat against the shore very boisterously, making the Land wholly unapproachable in Boats or Canoas: So we coasted still along by this low Land, 8 or 9 leagues farther, keeping close to the shore for fear of missing Capt. Townley. We lay by in the Night, and in the Day made an easie sail.

The 2d day of October Captain Townley came aboard; he had coasted along shore in his Canoas, seeking for an entrance, but found none. At last, being out of hopes to find any Bay, Creek, or River, into which he might safely enter; he put ashore on a sandy Bay, but upset all his Canoas; he had one Man drowned, and several lost their Arms, and some of them that had not waxt up their Carriage¹ or Catouche Boxes, wet all their Powder. Captain

¹ Cartridge.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

Townley with much ado got ashore, and dragged the
5 Canoas up dry on the Bay; then every Man searched his
Catouche-box, and drew the wet powder out of his Gun,
and provided to march into the Country, but finding it
full of great Creeks which they could not ford, they were
forced to return again to their Canoas. In the night they
made good fires to keep themselves warm; the next morning
200 Spaniards and Indians fell on them, but were immedi-
ately repulsed, and made greater speed back than they had
done forward. Captain Townley followed them, but not
far for fear of his Canoas. These Men came from Tegu-
antapeque,¹ a Town that Captain Townley went chiefly to
seek, because the Spanish Books make mention of a large
River there; but whether it was run away at this time, or
rather Captain Townley and his Men were short-sighted, I
know not; but they could not find it.

Upon his return we presently made sail, coasting still
Westward, having the Wind at E. N. E. fair weather and a
fresh gale. We kept within 2 mile of the shore, sounding
all the way; and found at 6 miles distance from Land 19
fathom; at 8 miles distance 21 fathom, gross Sand. We
saw no opening, nor sign of any place to land at, so we
sailed about 20 leagues farther, and came to a small high
Island called Tangola, where there is good anchoring. The
Island is indifferently well furnished with Wood and Water,
and lieth about a league from the shore. The Main against
the Island is pretty high champion Savannah Land by the
Sea; but 2 or 3 leagues within land it is higher, and very
woody.

We coasted a league farther and came to Guatulco.
This Port is in lat. 15 d. 30 m. it is one of the best in all
this Kingdom of Mexico. Near a mile from the mouth of
the Harbour, on the East-side, there is a little Island close
by the shore; and on the West-side of the mouth of the
Harbour there is a great hollow Rock, which by the con-
tinual working of the Sea in and out makes a great noise,
which may be heard a great way. Every Surge that comes

¹ Tehuantepec, on the river of that name.

GUATULCO—CAPALITA RIVER

in forceth the Water out of a little hole on its top, as out of a Pipe, from whence it flies out just like the blowing of a Whale; to which the Spaniards also liken it. They call this Rock and Spout the Buffadore: upon what account I know not. Even in the calmest Seasons the Sea beats in there, making the Water spout out at the hole: so that this is always a good mark to find the Harbour by. The Harbour is about 3 mile deep, and one mile broad; it runs in N. W. But the West-side of the Harbour is best to ride in for small Ships; for there you may ride land-locked: whereas any where else you are open to the S. W. Winds, which often blow here. There is good clean ground any where, and good gradual soundings from 16 to 6 fathom; it is bounded with a smooth sandy shore, very good to land at; and at the bottom of the Harbour there is a fine Brook of fresh Water running into the Sea. Here formerly stood a small Spanish Town, or Village, which was taken by Sir Francis Drake:¹ but now there is nothing remaining of it, beside a little Chappel standing among the Trees, about 200 paces from the Sea. The Land appears in small short ridges parallel to the shore, and to each other; the innermost still gradually higher than that nearer the shore; and they are all cloathed with very high flourishing Trees, that it is extraordinary pleasant and delightful to behold at a distance: I have no where seen any thing like it.

AN.
1685

At this place Captain Swan, who had been very sick, came ashore, and all the sick Men with him, and the Surgeon to tend them. Captain Townley again took a company of Men with him, and went into the Country to seek for Houses or Inhabitants. He marched away to the Eastward, and came to the River Capalita: which is a swift River, yet deep near the mouth, and is about a league from Guatulco. There 2 of his Men swam over the River, and took 3 Indians that were placed there, as Centinels, to watch for our coming. These could none of them speak

¹ On the 15th April, 1579. Drake entered the town quietly, while the authorities were trying some negroes on a charge of conspiring to burn the place. Drake reprovisioned from the larders of the citizens, and took a little silver, a gold chain, and a few jewels. It was here that he left his pilot Nuño da Silva.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Spanish ; yet our Men by signs made them understand, that
1685 they desired to know if there was any Town or Village near ; who by the signs which they made gave our Men to understand, that they could guide them to a Settlement : but there was no understanding by them, whether it was a Spanish or Indian Settlement, nor how far it was thither. They brought these Indians aboard with them, and the next day, which was the 6th day of October, Captain Townley with 140 Men (of whom I was one) went ashore again, taking one of these Indians with us for a Guide to conduct us to this Settlement. Our Men that stay'd aboard fill'd our Water, and cut Wood, and mended our Sails : and our Moskito Men struck 3 or 4 Turtle every day. They were a small sort of Turtle, and not very sweet, yet very well esteemed by us all, because we had eaten no Flesh a great while. The 8th day we returned out of the Country, having been about 14 miles directly within land before we came to any Settlement. There we found a small Indian Village, and in it a great quantity of Vinello's¹ drying in the Sun.

The Vinello is a little Cod full of small black Seeds ; it is 4 or 5 Inches long, about the bigness of the stem of a Tobacco leaf, and when dried much resembling it : so that our Privateers at first have often thrown them away when they took any, wondering why the Spaniards should lay up Tobacco stems. This Cod grows on a small Vine, which climbs about and supports it self by the neighbouring Trees : it first bears a yellow Flower, from whence the Cod afterwards proceeds. It is first green, but when ripe it turns yellow ; then the Indians (whose Manufacture it is, and who sell it cheap to the Spaniards) gather it, and lay it in the Sun, which makes it soft ; then it changes to a Chestnut-colour. Then they frequently press it between their fingers, which makes it flat. If the Indians do any thing to them beside, I know not ; but I have seen the Spaniards sleek them with Oil.

These Vines grow plentifully at Bocca-toro, where I have gathered and tried to cure them, but could not : which

¹ Vanilla.

VINELLO'S, WHERE FOUND

makes me think that the Indians have some Secret that I know not of to cure them. I have often askt the Spaniards how they were cured, but I never could meet with any could tell me. One Mr Cree also, a very curious Person, who spoke Spanish well, and had been a Privateer all his Life, and 7 years a Prisoner among the Spaniards at Portobel and Cartagena, yet upon all his enquiry could not find any of them that understood it. Could we have learnt the Art of it, several of us would have gone to Bocca-toro yearly, at the dry season and cured them, and freighted our Vessel. We there might have had Turtle enough for food, and store of Vinello's. Mr Cree first shewed me those at Bocca-toro. At, or near a Town also, called Caihooa,¹ in the Bay of Campeachy, these Cods are found. They are commonly sold for 3 pence a Cod among the Spaniards in the West-Indies, and are sold by the Druggist, for they are much used among Chocolate to perfume it. Some will use them among Tobacco, for it gives a delicate scent. I never heard of any Vinello's but here in this Country, about Caihooa, and at Bocca-toro.

AN.
1685

The Indians of this Village could speak but little Spanish. They seemed to be a poor innocent People: and by them we understood, that here are very few Spaniards in these parts; yet all the Indians hereabout are under them. The Land from the Sea to their Houses is black Earth, mixt with some stones and Rocks; all the way full of very high Trees.

The 10th day we sent 4 Canoas to the Westward, who were ordered to lie for us at Port Angels;² where we were in hopes that by some means or other they might get Prisoners, that might give us a better account of the Country than at present we could have; and we followed them with our Ships, all our Men being now pretty well recovered of the Fever, which had raged amongst us ever since we departed from Rea Lejo.

¹ Caihoochie.

² Port Angels: Port de Angeles, in long 96° 25' W.

CHAP. IX

They set out from Guatulco. The Isle Sacrificio. Port Angels. Jaccals. A narrow Escape. The rock Algatross, and the neighbouring Coast. Snooks, a sort of Fish. The Town of Acapulco. Of the Trade it drives with the Philippine Islands. The Haven of Acapulco. A Tornado. Port Marquis. Captain Townley makes a fruitless Attempt. A long sandy Bay, but very rough Seas. The Palm-trees, great and small. The Hill of Petaplan. A poor Indian Village. Jew-fish. Chequetan, a good Harbour. Estapa ; Muscles there. A Caravan of Mules taken. A Hill near Thelupan. The Coast hereabouts. The Volcan, Town, Valley, and Bay of Colima. Sallagua Port. Oarrha. Ragged Hills. Coronada, or the Crown-Land. Cape Corrientes. Isles of Chametly. The City Purification. Valderas ; or the Valley of Flags. They miss their design on this Coast. Captain Townley leaves them with the Darien Indians. The Point and Isles of Pontique. Other Isles of Chametley. The Penguin-fruit, the yellow and the red. Seals here. Of the River of Cullacan, and the Trade of a Town there with California. Massaflan. River and Town of Rosario. Caput Cavalli, and another Hill. The difficulty of Intelligence on this Coast. The River of Oleta. River of St. Jago. Maxentelba Rock, and Zelisco Hill. Sancta Pecaque Town in the River of St. Jago. Of Compostella. Many of them cut off at Sancta Pecaque. Of California ; whether an Island or not : and of the North West and North East Passage. A Method proposed for Discovery of the North West and North East Passages. Isle of Santa Maria. A prickly Plant. Capt. Swan proposes a Voyage to the East-Indies. Valley of Balderas again, and Cape Corrientes. The Reason of their ill-success on the Mexican Coast, and Departure thence for the East-Indies.

AN.
1685

IT was the 12th of October, 1685, when we set out of the Harbour of Guatulco with our Ships. The Land here lies along West, and a little Southerly for about 20 or 30 leagues, and the Sea winds are commonly at W. S. W. sometimes at S. W. the Land winds at N. We

THE ISLE SACRIFICIO

had now fair weather, and but little wind. We coasted along to the Westward, keeping as near the shore as we could for the benefit of the Land winds, for the Sea winds were right against us; and we found a current setting to the Eastward which kept us back, and obliged us to anchor at the Island Sacrificio, which is a small green Island about half a mile long. It lieth about a league to the West of Guatulco, and about half a mile from the Main. There seems to be a fine Bay to the West of the Island; but it is full of Rocks. The best riding is between the Island and the Main: there you will have 5 or 6 fathom Water. Here runs a pretty strong tide; the Sea riseth and falleth 5 or 6 foot up and down.

AN.
1685

The 18th day we sailed from hence, coasting to the Westward after our Canoas. We kept near the shore, which was all sandy Bays; the Country pretty high and woody, and a great Sea tumbling in upon the shore. The 22nd day 2 of our Canoas came aboard, and told us they had been a great way to the Westward, but could not find Port Angels. They had attempted to land the day before, at a place where they saw a great many Bulls and Cows feeding, in hopes to get some of them; but the Sea run so high, that they over-set both Canoas, and wet all their Arms, and lost 4 Guns, and had one Man drowned,¹ and with much ado got off again. They could give no account of the other 2 Canoas, for they lost company the first night that they went from Guatulco, and had not seen them since.

We were now abreast of Port Angels, though our Men in the Canoas did not know it; therefore we went in and anchored there. This is a broad open Bay, with 2 or 3 Rocks at the West-side. Here is good anchoring all over the Bay, in 30 or 20 or 12 fathom Water; but you must ride open to all Winds, except the Land Winds, till you come into 12 or 13 fathom Water; then you are sheltered from the W. S. W. which are the common Trade Winds. The Tide riseth here about 5 foot; the Flood sets to the

¹ "Townly's quartermaster named Abraham Harris" (*Original MS.*).

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 N. E. and the Ebb to the S. W. The landing in this Bay is bad ; the place of landing is close by the West-side, behind a few Rocks ; here always goes a great swell. The Spaniards compare this Harbour for goodness to Guatulco, but there is a great difference between them. For Guatulco is almost Landlocked, and this an open road, and no one would easily know it by their Character of it, but by its marks and its latitude, which is 15 d. North. For this reason our Canoas, which were sent from Guatulco and ordered to tarry here for us, did not know it, (not thinking this to be that fine Harbour) and therefore went farther ; 2 of them, as I said before, returned again, but the other 2 were not yet come to us. The Land that bounds this Harbour is pretty high, the Earth sandy and yellow, in some places red ; it is partly Woodland, partly Savannahs. The Trees in the Woods are large and tall, and the Savannahs are plentifully stored with very kindly Grass. Two leagues to the East of this place is a Beef Farm, belonging to Don Diego de la Rosa.

The 23d day we landed about 100 men and marched thither, where we found plenty of fat Bulls and Cows feeding in the Savannahs, and in the House good store of Salt and Maiz ; and some Hogs, and Cocks and Hens : but the Owners or Overseers were gone. We lay here 2 or 3 days feasting on fresh Provision, but could not contrive to carry any quantity aboard, because the Way was so long, and our Men but weak, and a great wide River to ford. Therefore we return'd again from thence the 26th day, and brought every one a little Beef or Pork for the Men that stay'd aboard. The two nights that we stay'd ashore at this place we heard great droves of Jaccals, as we suppos'd them to be, barking all night long, not far from us. None of us saw these ; but I do verily believe they were Jaccals ;¹ tho' I did never see those Creatures in America, nor hear any but at this time. We could not think that there were less than 30 or 40 in a company. We got aboard in the evening ; but did not yet hear any news of our two Canoas.

¹ Probably coyotes.

A NARROW ESCAPE

The 27th day in the morning we sailed from hence, with the Land Wind at N. by W. The Sea-Wind came about noon at W. S. W. and in the evening we anchored in 16 fathom Water, by a small rocky Island, which lieth about half a mile from the Main, and 6 leagues Westward from Port Angels. The Spaniards give no account of this Island in their Pilot-book. The 28th day we sailed again with the Land Wind: in the afternoon the Sea breeze blew hard, and we sprung our Main Top-mast. This coast is full of small Hills and Valleys, and a great Sea falls in upon the shore. In the night we met with the other 2 of our Canoas that went from us at Guatulco. They had been as far as Acapulco to seek Port Angels. Coming back from thence they went into a River¹ to get Water, and were encountered by 150 Spaniards, yet they filled their Water in spite of them, but had one Man shot thro' the Thigh. Afterward they went into a Lagune,² or Lake of Salt-water, where they found much dried Fish, and brought some aboard. We being now abreast of that place, sent in a Canoa mann'd with 12 Men for more Fish. The Mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol shot wide, and on both sides are pretty high Rocks, so conveniently placed by Nature, that many Men may abscond behind; and within the Rock and Lagune opens wide on both sides. The Spaniards being alarmed by our 2 Canoas that had been there 2 or three days before, came armed to this Place to secure their Fish; and seeing our Canoa coming, they lay snug behind the Rocks, and suffered the Canoa to pass in, then they fired their Volley, and wounded 5 of our Men. Our people were a little surprised at this sudden Adventure, yet fired their Guns, and rowed farther into the Lagune, for they durst not adventure to come out again through the narrow Entrance, which was near a quarter of a Mile in length. Therefore they rowed into the middle of the Lagune, where they lay

AN.
1685

¹ Not now to be identified. Perhaps the Rio de la Galera mentioned by Cook, p. 380.

² Not now to be identified. The description fits the Laguna Nexpa, some sixty miles from Acapulco (to the ESE.). Dampier's MS. gives the lat. as 15° 40' N.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

out of Gun-shot, and looked about to see if there was not
5 another Passage to get out at, broader than that by which
they entred, but could see none. So they lay still two
days and three Nights, in hopes that we should come to
seek them; but we lay off at Sea, about 3 leagues distant,
waiting for their return, supposing by their long absence,
that they had made some greater Discovery, and were gone
farther than the Fish-Range; because it is usual with
Privateers when they enter upon such designs, to search-
farther than they proposed, if they meet any Encourag-
ment. But Capt. Townley and his Bark being nearer the
shore, heard some Guns fired in the Lagune. So he mann'd
his Canoæ, and went towards the shore, and beating the
Spaniards away from the Rocks, made a free passage for
our Men to come out of their pound, where else they
must have been starved or knocked on the head by the
Spaniards. They came aboard their Ships again the 31st
of October. This Lagune is about the lat. of 16 d. 40 m.
North.

From hence we made sail again, coasting to the West-
ward, having fair Weather and a Current setting to the
West. The second day of November we past by a Rock,
called by the Spaniards the Algatross. The Land hereabout
is of an indifferent height, and woody, and more within the
Country Mountainous. Here are 7 or 8 white Cliffs by
the Sea, which are very remarkable, because there are none
so white and so thick together on all the Coast. They are
5 or 6 Mile to the West of the Algatross Rock. There is
a dangerous shoal lieth S. by W. from these Cliffs, 4 or 5
Mile off at Sea. Two leagues to the West of these Cliffs
there is a pretty large River, which forms a small Island at
its Mouth. The Channel on the East side is but shoal
and sandy, but the West Channel is deep enough for Canoas
to enter. On the Banks of this Channel the Spaniards
have made a Brestwork, to hinder an Enemy from landing,
or filling Water.

The 3d day we Anchored abreast of this River, in 14
fathom Water, about a Mile and half off shore. The next
Morning we mann'd our Canoas, and went ashore to the

SNOOKS, A SORT OF FISH

Brest-work with little resistance, although there were about 200 Men to keep us off. They fired about 20 or 30 Guns at us, but seeing we were resolved to land, they quitted the place; one chief reason why the Spaniards are so frequently routed by us, although many times much our superiors in numbers, and in many places fortified with Brestworks, is their want of small Fire-arms, for they have but few on all the Sea Coasts, unless near their larger Garrisons. Here we found a great deal of Salt, brought hither, as I judge, for to salt Fish, which they take in the Lagues. The Fish I observed here mostly, were what we call Snooks,¹ neither a Sea fish nor Fresh Water fish, but very numerous in these salt Lakes. This Fish is about a foot long, and round, and as thick as the small of a Mans Leg, with a pretty long head: It hath Scales of a whitish colour, and is good meat. How the Spaniards take them I know not, for we never found any Nets, Hooks, or Lines; neither yet any Bark, Boat, or Canoa, among them, on all this Coast, except the Ship I shall mention at Acapulco.

We marched two or three Leagues into the Country, and met with but one House, where we took a Mexican Prisoner, who informed us of a Ship that was lately arrived at Acapulco; she came from Lima. Captain Townley wanting a good Ship, thought now he had an opportunity of getting one, if he could persuade his Men to venture with him into the Harbour of Acapulco, and fetch this Lima Ship out. Therefore he immediately proposed it, and found not only all his own Men willing to assist him, but many of Captain Swan's Men also.² Captain Swan opposed it, because Provision being scarce with us, he thought our time might be much better employed in first providing our selves with food, and here was plenty of Maiz in the River where we now were, as we were informed by the same Prisoner, who offered to conduct us to the place where it was. But neither the present necessity, nor Captain Swan's

¹ Snooks, a greedy and very ugly fish: *Eleute Canada*.

² It appears from the MS. that Townley aimed at getting this large trader so as to allure Swan's men to him, and so "have the pre-existence, which was what he wanted."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. perswasion availed any thing, no nor yet their own interest ;
1685 for the great design we had then in hand, was to lie and wait for a rich Ship¹ which comes to Acapulco every year richly laden from the Philippine Islands. But it was necessary we should be well stored with Provisions, to enable us to cruise about, and wait the time of her coming. However, Townley's Party prevailing, we only filled our Water here, and made ready to be gone. So the 5th day in the Afternoon we sailed again, coasting to the Westward, towards Acapulco. The 7th day in the Afternoon, being about twelve Leagues from the shore, we saw the high Land of Acapulco, which is very remarkable: for there is a round Hill standing between 2 other Hills; the Westernmost of which is the biggest and highest, and hath two hillocks like two Paps on its top: the Eastermost Hill is higher and sharper than the middlemost. From the middle Hill the Land declines toward the Sea, ending in a high round point. There is no Land shaped like this on all the coast. In the evening Captain Townley went away from the Ships with 140 Men in 12 Canoes, to try to get the Lima Ship out of Acapulco Harbour.

Acapulco² is a pretty large Town, 17 deg. North of the Equator. It is the Sea-Port for the City of Mexico, on the West side of the Continent; as La Vera Cruz, or St. John d'Ulloa in the Bay of Nova Hispania, is on the North side. This Town is the only place of Trade on all this Coast; for there is little or no Traffick by Sea on all the N. W. part of this vast Kingdom, here being, as I have said, neither Boats, Barks nor Ships, (that I could ever see) unless only what come hither from other parts, and

¹ The Manila galleon. She sailed from Manila, in Luzon, in the July of each year, and generally arrived at Acapulco before the February following. She was always a ship of great tonnage, and often she carried as many as five hundred passengers and seamen. Her lading usually consisted of spices, China silks, Indian textiles, "which are much worn in America," and a quantity of goldsmith's work.

² Acapulco. "This, tho' call'd a City scarce deserves the name of a Village, the Houses being all of Mud Walls, and thatch'd. The Place is dirty and inconvenient. The only good Thing belonging to it, is the natural Security."—*Cooke* (in 1712). The harbour is one of the best in the world.

SHIPS THAT TRADE WITH MANILA

some Boats near the S. E. end of California; as I guess, ^{AN.}
by the intercourse between that and the Main, for Pearl- ¹⁶⁸⁵
fishing.

The Ships that Trade hither are only 3, two that constantly go once a year between this and Manila in Luconia,¹ one of the Philippine Islands, and one Ship more every year to and from Lima. This from Lima commonly arrives a little before Christmas; she brings them Quick-silver, Cacao, and Pieces of Eight. Here she stays till the Manila Ships arrive, and then takes in a Cargo of Spices, Silks, Callicoes, and Muslins, and other East-India Commodities, for the use of Peru, and then returns to Lima. This is but a small Vessel of 20 Guns, but the two Manila Ships are each said to be above 1000 Tun. These make their Voyages alternately, so that one or other of them is always at the Manila's. When either of them sets out from Acapulco, it is at the latter end of March, or the beginning of April; she always touches to refresh at Guam,² one of the Ladrone Islands, in about 60 days space after she sets out. There she stays but 2 or 3 days, and then prosecutes her Voyage to Manila, where she commonly arrives some time in June. By that time the other is ready to sail from thence, laden with East-India Commodities. She stretcheth away to the North as far as 36, or sometimes into 40 degrees of North lat. before she gets a Wind to stand over to the American shore. She falls in first with the coast of California, and then coasts along the shore to the South again, and never misses a Wind to bring her away from thence quite to Acapulco. When she gets the length of Cape St Lucas,³ which is the Southermost point of California, she stretcheth over to Cape Corrientes, which is in about the 20th degree of North lat. from thence she coasts along till she comes to Sallagua,⁴ and there she sets ashore Passengers that are bound to the City of Mexico: From thence she makes her best way, Coasting still along shore, till she arrives at Acapulco, which is commonly

¹ Luzon.

² Guahan.

³ Cape San Lucas, in lat. 23° N., long 110° W.

⁴ Probably Manzanillo Bay. (See *Walter*, p. 216.)

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

IN. about Christmas, never more than 8 or 10 days before or
685 after.¹ Upon the return of this Ship to the Manila, the other which stayeth there till her arrival, takes her turn back to Acapulco. Sir John Narborough therefore was imposed on by the Spaniards, who told him that there were 8 sail, or more, that used this Trade.

The Port of Acapulco is very commodious for the reception of Ships, and so large, that some hundreds may safely Ride there without damnifying each other. There is a small low Island crossing the mouth of the Harbour; it is about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, stretching East and West. It leaves a good wide deep Channel at each end, where Ships may safely go in or come out, taking the advantage of the Winds; they must enter with the Sea-Wind, and go out with the Land-Wind, for these Winds seldom or never fail to succeed each other alternately in their proper season of the day or night. The Westernmost Channel is the narrowest, but so deep, there is no Anchoring, and the Manila Ships pass in that way, but the Ships from Lima enter on the S. W. Channel. This Harbour runs in North about 3 Miles, then growing very narrow, it turns short about to the West, and runs about a mile farther, where it ends. The Town stands on the N. W. side; at the mouth of this narrow passage, close by the Sea, and at the end of the Town, there is a Platform with a great many Guns. Opposite to the Town, on the East-side, stands a high strong Castle, said to have 40 Guns of a very great bore. Ships commonly Ride near the bottom of the Harbour, under the Command both of the Castle and the Platform.

Captain Townley, who, as I said before, with 140 Men, left our Ships on a design to fetch the Lima Ship out of the Harbour, had not Rowed above 3 or 4 Leagues before the Voyage was like to end with all their Lives; for on a sudden they were encountred with a violent Tornado from the shore, which had like to have foundered all the Canoas: but they escaped that danger, and the second night got

¹ Walter, "examining our prisoners about it" (in 1742), was assured that "she was sometimes known to come in after the middle of *February*."

PORT MARQUIS

safe into Port Marquis.¹ Port Marquis is a very good Harbour, a league to the East of Acapulco Harbour. Here they staid all the next day to dry themselves, their Cloaths, their Arms, and Ammunition, and the next night they rowed softly into Acapulco Harbour; and because they would not be heard, they hal'd in their Oars, and paddled as softly as if they had been seeking Manatee. They paddled close to the Castle; then struck over to the Town, and found the Ship riding between the Brest-work and the Fort, within about 100 Yards of each. When they had well viewed her, and considered the danger of the design, they thought it not possible to accomplish it; therefore they paddled softly back again, till they were out of command of the Forts, and then they went to Land, and fell in among a Company of Spanish Soldiers (for the Spaniards having seen them the day before, had set Guards along the Coast) who immediately fired at them, but did them no damage, only made them retire farther from the shore. They lay afterwards at the mouth of the Harbour till it was day, to take a view of the Town and Castle, and then returned aboard again, being tired, hungry, and sorry for their Disappointment.

AN.
1685

The 11th day we made sail again further on to the Westward, with the Land-wind, which is commonly at N. E. but the Sea winds are at S. W. We passed by a long sandy Bay of above 20 leagues.² All the way along it the Sea falls with such force on the shore, that it is impossible to come near it with Boat or Canoa; yet it is good clean ground, and good anchoring a mile or two from the shore. The Land by the Sea is low and indifferent Fertile, producing many sorts of Trees, especially the spreading Palm, which grows in spots from one end of the Bay to the other.

The Palm-tree is as big as an ordinary Ash, growing

¹ Port Marquis : San Marcos, on the Lagoon of Papagayo.

² "There is a beach of sand, which extends eighteen leagues from the harbour of Acapulco to the westward, against which the sea breaks so violently, that with boats it would be impossible to land on any part of it" (Walter).

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. about 20 or 30 foot high. The Body is clear from Boughs
1685 or Branches, till just at the head; there it spreads forth many large green Branches, not much unlike the Cabbage-tree before described. These Branches also grow in many places, (as in Jamaica, Darien, the Bay of Campeachy, &c.) from a stump not above a foot or two high; which is not the Remains of a Tree cut down; for none of these sort of Trees will ever grow again when they have once lost their head; but these are a sort of Dwarf-palm, and the Branches which grow from the stump, are not so large as those that grow on the great Tree. These smaller Branches are used both in the East and West-Indies for thatching Houses: They are very lasting and serviceable, much surpassing the Palmeto. For this Thatch, if well laid on, will endure 5 or 6 Years; and this is called by the Spaniards the Palmeto-Royal. The English at Jamaica give it the same Name. Whether this be the same which they in Guinea get the Palm-wine from, I know not; but I know that it is like this.

The Land in the Country is full of small peaked barren Hills, making as many little Valleys, which appear flourishing and green. At the West-end of this Bay is the Hill of Petaplan,¹ in lat. 17 d. 30 m. N. This is a round Point stretching out into the Sea: At a distance it seems to be an Island. A little to the West of this Hill are several round Rocks, which we left without us, steering in between them and the round Point, where we had 11 fathom Water. We came to an Anchor on the N. W. side of the Hill, and went ashore, about 170 Men of us, and marched into the Country 12 or 14 miles. There we came to a poor Indian Village that did not afford us a Meal of Victuals. The people all fled, only a Mulatta Woman, and 3 or 4 small Children, who were taken and brought aboard. She told us that a Carrier (one who drives a Caravan of Mules) was going to Acapulco, laden with Flower and other Goods, but stopt in the Road for fear of us, a little to the West of this Village, (for he had heard of our being on this coast)

¹ Morro de Petatlan.

JEW-FISH—CHEQUETAN

and she thought he still remained there: And therefore it was we kept the Woman to be our Guide to carry us to that place. At this place where we now lay, our Moskitomen struck some small Turtle, and many small Jew-fish.¹

AN.
1685

The Jew-fish is a very good Fish, and I judge so called by the English, because it hath Scales and Fins, therefore a clean Fish, according to the Levitical Law, and the Jews at Jamaica buy them, and eat them very freely. It is a very large Fish, shaped much like a Cod, but a great deal bigger; one will weigh 3, or 4, or 5 hundred weight. It hath a large head, with great Fins and Scales, as big as an Half-Crown, answerable to the bigness of his Body. It is very sweet Meat, and commonly fat. This Fish lives among the Rocks; there are plenty of them in the West-Indies, about Jamaica, and the coast of Caraccos; but chiefly in these Seas, especially more Westward.

We went from hence with our Ships the 18th day, and steered West about 2 leagues farther, to a place called Chequetan. A Mile and half from the shore there is a small Key, and within it is a very good Harbour where Ships may careen; there is also a small River of fresh Water, and Wood enough.

The 14th day in the morning we went with 95 Men in 6 Canoas to seek for the Carrier, taking the Mulatto-Woman for our Guide; but Captain Townley would not go with us. Before day we landed at a place called Estapa,² a league to the West of Chequeton. The Woman was well acquainted here, having been often at this place for Muscles, as she told us; for here are great plenty of them. They seem in all respects like our English Muscles. She carry'd us³ through the pathless Wood by the side of a River, for about a league: Then we came into a Savannah

¹ The Jew-fish is *Megalops atlanticus*. As Dampier says, it "is a very good Fish."

² Estapa. Istapa, a village on a narrow headland between two rivers, to the NW. of Chequetan.

³ "We had an astroliger," says the MS., "by whose means we exited the unwilling people to hearken to the woman, for such tricks a man may sometimes use to lead the Ignorant." Some of the buccaneers were for paying no heed to the woman's stories.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. full of Bulls and Cows; and here the Carrier before-
1685 mentioned was lying at the Estantion-house with his Mules,
not having dared to advance all this while, as not knowing
where we lay; so his own fear made him, his Mules, and
all his Goods, become a Prey to us. He had 40 Packs of
Flower, some Chocolate, a great many small Cheeses, and
abundance of Earthen Ware. The Eatables we brought
away, but the Earthen Vessels we had no occasion for, and
therefore left them. The Mules were about 60: We
brought our Prize with them to the Shore, and so turned
them away. Here we also killed some Cows, and brought
with us to our Canoas. In the Afternoon our Ships came
to an Anchor half a Mile from the place where we landed;
and then we went aboard. Captain Townley seeing our
good success, went ashore with his Men to kill some Cows;
for here were no Inhabitants near to oppose us. The Land
is very woody, of a good fertile Soil, watered with many
small Rivers; yet it hath but few Inhabitants near the Sea.
Capt. Townley kill'd 18 Beefs, and after he came aboard,
our Men, contrary to Captain Swan's inclination, gave
Capt. Townley part of the Flower which we took ashore.
Afterwards we gave the Woman some Cloaths for her, and
her Children, and put her and two of them ashore; but
one of them, a very pretty Boy, about 7 or 8 Years old,
Capt. Swan kept. The Woman cried, and begg'd hard to
have him; but Capt. Swan would not, but promised to make
much of him, and was as good as his word. He proved
afterwards a very fine Boy for Wit, Courage, and Dexterity;
I have often wonder'd at his Expressions and Actions.

The 21st day in the evening, we sailed hence with
the Land-Wind. The Land-Winds on this part of the
Coast are at N. and the Sea-Winds at W. S. W. We had
fair Weather, and Coasted along to the Westward. The
Land is high, and full of ragged Hills; and West from
these ragged Hills the Land makes many pleasant and
fruitful Valleys among the Mountains. The 25th day we
were abreast of a very remarkable Hill,¹ which towering

¹ Probably Taneitaitoro Peak.

THE COASTING ALONG

above the rest of its fellows, is divided in the top, and makes two small parts. It is in lat. 18 d. 8 m. North. The Spaniards make mention of a Town called Thelupan near this Hill, which we would have visited if we could have found the way to it. The 26th day Captain Swan and Captain Townley, with 200 Men, of whom I was one, went in our Canoas to seek for the City of Colima, a rich place by report, but how far within Land I could never learn: for, as I said before, here is no Trade by Sea, and therefore we could never get Guides to inform us, or conduct us to any Town, but one or two, on this Coast: and there is never a Town that lieth open to the Sea but Acapulco; and therefore our search was commonly fruitless, as now; for we rowed above 20 Leagues along shore, and found it a very bad Coast to Land. We saw no House, nor sign of Inhabitants, although we past by a fine Valley, called the Valley of Maguella; only at two places, the one at our first setting out on this Expedition, and the other at the end of it, we saw a Horseman set, as we supposed, as a Centinel, to watch us. At both places we landed with difficulty, and at each place we followed the track of the Horse on the sandy Bay; but where they entered the Woods we lost the track, and although we diligently searcht for it, yet we could find it no more; so we were perfectly at a loss to find out the Houses or Town they came from. The 28th day, being tired and hopeless to find any Town, we went aboard our Ships, that were now come abreast of the place where we were; for always when we leave our Ships, we either order a certain place of meeting, or else leave them a sign to know where we are, by making one or more great Smokes: yet we had all like to have been ruin'd by such a signal as this, in a former Voyage under Captain Sharp, when we made that unfortunate Attempt upon Arica, which is mentioned in the "History of the Buccaneers." For upon the routing our Men, and taking several of them,¹ some of those so taken

AN.
1685

¹ The wounded men had been left in a church with the doctors. When the buccaneers began their retreat, they called to the doctors to leave their Patients and to follow the main body to the boats. The doctors "had been

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. told the Spaniards, that it was agreed between them and
1685 their Companions on board, to make two great Smokes at
a distance from each other, as soon as the Town should be
taken, as a signal to the Ship, that it might safely enter the
Harbour. The Spaniards made these Smokes presently:
I was then among those who staid on board; and whether
the signal was not so exactly made, or some other dis-
couragement happen'd, I remember not, but we forbore
going in, till we saw our scatter'd Crew coming off in their
Canoas. Had we enter'd the Port upon the false signal,
we must have been taken or sunk; for we must have past
close by the Fort, and could have had no Wind to bring
us out, till the Land-Wind should rise in the night.

But to our present Voyage: After we came aboard we
saw the Volcan of Colima.¹ This is a very high Mountain,
in about 18 d. 36 m. North, standing 5 or 6 Leagues from
the Sea, in the midst of a pleasant Valley. It appears with
2 sharp peaks, from each of which there do always issue
flames of fire or smoke. The Valley in which this Volcan
stands, is called the Valley of Colima, from the Town it
self which stands there not far from the Volcan. The
Town is said to be great and rich, the chief of all its
Neighbourhood: and the Valley in which it is seated, by
the relation which the Spaniards give of it, is the most
pleasant and fruitful Valley in all the Kingdom of Mexico.
This Valley is about ten or twelve leagues wide by the Sea,
where it makes a small Bay: but how far the Vale runs
into the Country I know not. It is said to be full of
Cacao-gardens, Fields of Corn, Wheat, and Plantain-Walks.
The neighbouring Sea is bounded with a sandy shore; but
there is no going ashore for the violence of the Waves.
The Land within it is low all along, and Woody for about
2 leagues from the East side; at the end of the Woods
there is a deep River runs out into the Sea, but it hath
such a great Bar, or sandy Shoal, that when we were here,

drinking," and paid no attention to the call. They were taken by the
Spaniards, who bullied, or tortured, them into revealing the private signal.
Ringrose says that the signal of the "smokes" was to call the boats into
the harbour, but no doubt the signal applied also to the ship.

¹ Mount Colima. It is about 11,700 ft. in height.

PORT OF SALLAGUA

no Boat or Canoa could possibly enter, the Sea running so high upon the Bar; otherwise, I judge, we should have made some farther discovery into this pleasant Valley. On the West side of the River the Savannah-land begins, and runs to the other side of the Valley. We had but little Wind when we came aboard, therefore we lay off this Bay that Afternoon and the Night ensuing.¹

AN.
1685

The 29th day our Captains went away from our Ships with 100 Men, intending at the first convenient place to land and search about for a path: for the Spanish Books make mention of 2 or 3 other Towns hereabouts, especially one called Sallagua, to the West of this Bay. Our Canoas rowed along as near the shore as they could, but the Sea went so high that they could not land. About 10 or 11 a Clock, 2 Horsemen came near the shore, and one of them took a Bottle out of his Pocket, and drank to our Men. While he was drinking, one of our Men snatch'd up his Gun, and let drive at him, and kill'd his Horse: so his Consort immediately set spurs to his Horse and rode away, leaving the other to come after a foot. But he being Booted, made but slow haste; therefore two of our Men stript themselves, and swam ashore to take him. But he had a Macheat, or long Knife, wherewith he kept them both from seizing him, they having nothing in their hands wherewith to defend themselves, or offend him. The 30th day our Men came all aboard again, for they could not find any place to land in.

The first day of December we passed by the Port of Sallagua.² This Port is in lat 18 d. 52 m. It is only a pretty deep Bay, divided in the middle with a rocky point, which makes, as it were, two Harbours. Ships may ride securely in either, but the West Harbour is the best: there is good Anchoring any where in 10 or 12 fathom, and a Brook of fresh Water runs into the Sea. Here we saw a great new thatched House, and a great many Spaniards both

¹ "That night I got an ague," says the MS., "which afterwards turned to the dropsy and brought me in great danger of my life."

² Probably Manzanillo Bay, but perhaps Porto Navidad, a few miles farther to the west. The "Caligua" in the old Spanish charts might well be either place.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1685 Horse and Foot, with Drums beating, and Colours flying in defiance of us, as we thought. We took no notice of them till the next morning, and then we landed about 200 Men to try their Courage; but they presently withdrew. The Foot never stay'd to exchange one shot, but the Horsemen stay'd till 2 or 3 were knock'd down, and then they drew off, our Men pursuing them. At last, 2 of our Men¹ took two Horses that had lost their Riders, and mounting them, rode after the Spaniards full drive till they came among them, thinking to have taken a Prisoner for Intelligence, but had like to have been taken themselves: for 4 Spaniards surrounded them, after they had discharged their Pistols, and unhorsed them; and if some of our best Footmen had not come to their rescue, they must have yielded, or have been killed. They were both cut in 2 or 3 places, but their wounds were not mortal. The 4 Spaniards got away before our Men could hurt them, and mounting their Horses, speeded after their Consorts, who were marched away into the Country. Our Men finding a broad Road leading into the Country, followed it about 4 leagues in a dry stony Country full of short Wood; but finding no sign of Inhabitants, they returned again. In their way back they took two Mulatto's, who were not able to march as fast as their Consorts; therefore they had skulked in the Woods, and by that means thought to have escaped our Men. These Prisoners informed us, that this great Road did lead to a great City called Oarrha, from whence many of those Horsemen before spoken of came: That this City was distant from hence as far as a Horse will go in 4 days; and that there is no place of consequence nearer: That the Country is very poor, and thinly inhabited. They said also, that these Men came to assist the Phillipine Ship, that was every day expected here, to put ashore Passengers for Mexico. The Spanish Pilot-Books² mention a Town also called Sallagua hereabouts; but we could not find it, nor hear any thing of it by our Prisoners.

¹ "The name of one of them was Thomas Crawford" (*Original MS.*).

² The Spanish Western Pilot-Books of this date are generally little more than rough guides to the coast.

THE AUTHOR TAKEN SICK

We now intended to cruise off Cape Corrientes, to wait for the Phillippine Ship. So the 6th day of December we set sail, coasting to the Westward, towards Cape Corrientes. We had fair Weather, and but little Wind; the Sea-Breezes at N. W. and the Land-Wind at N. The Land is of an indifferent heighth, full of ragged Points, which at a distance appear like Islands: The Country is very woody, but the Trees are not high, nor very big.

AN.
1685

Here I was taken sick of a Fever and Ague that afterwards turned to a Dropsie, which I laboured under a long time after; and many of our Men died of this Distemper, though our Surgeons used their greatest skill to preserve their Lives. The Dropsie is a general distemper on this Coast, and the Natives say, that the best remedy they can find for it, is the Stone or Cod of an Allegator (of which they have 4, one near each Leg, within the Flesh) pulverized and drunk in Water: This Receipt we also found mentioned in an Almanack made at Mexico: I would have tried it, but we found no Allegators here, though there are several.

There are many good Harbours between Sallagua and Cape Corrientes: but we passed by them all. As we drew near the Cape, the Land by the Sea appeared of an indifferent heighth, full of white Cliffs; but in the Country the Land is high and barren, and full of sharp peaked Hills, unpleasant to the sight. To the West of this ragged Land is a Chain of Mountains running parallel with the Shore; They end on the West with a gentle descent; but on the East side they keep their heighth, ending with a high steep Mountain, which hath three small sharp peaked tops, somewhat resembling a Crown; and therefore called by the Spaniards, Coronada, the Crown Land.

The 11th day¹ we were fair in sight of Cape Corrientes, it bore N. by W. and the Crown Land bore North. The

¹ On the 8th day, according to the MS., the buccaneers killed "the Molatro which was taken at Sallagua," for no apparent reason. "How bloody minded some men are," says Dampier; "yet these bloody mad warring flashy fellows are comonly but ordinary fellows in the face of their comys." On the 9th day "wee had some difference with Townly and his people."

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Cape is of an indifferent heighth, with steep Rocks to the
1685 Sea. It is flat and even on the top, cloathed with Woods :
The Land in the Country is high and doubled. This Cape
lieth in 20 d. 28 m. North. I find its longitude from
Tenariff to be 230 d. 56 m. but I keep my longitude West-
ward, according to our Course; and according to this
reckoning, I find it is from the Lizard in England 121 d.
41 m. so that the difference of time is 8 hours, and almost
6 minutes.

Here we had resolved to cruize for the Philippine Ship,
because she always makes this Cape in her Voyage home-
ward. We were (as I have said) four Ships in Company;
Captain Swan, and his Tender; Captain Townley, and his
Tender. It was so ordered, that Captain Swan should lye
8 or 10 leagues off shore, and the rest about a league distant
each from other, between him and the Cape, that so we
might not miss the Philippine Ship; but we wanted Pro-
vision, and therefore we sent Capt. Townley's Bark, with
50 or 60 Men to the West of the Cape, to search about
for some Town or Plantations, where we might get Pro-
vision of any sort. The rest of us in the mean time cruiz-
ing in our Stations. The 17th day the Bark came to us
again, but had got nothing, for they could not get about
the Cape, because the Wind on this Coast is commonly
between the N. W. and the S. W. which makes it very
difficult getting to the Westward; but they left 4 Canoas
with 46 Men at the Cape, who resolved to row to the
Westward. The 18th day we sailed to the Keys of
Chametly to fill our Water. The Keys or Islands of
Chametly are about 16 or 18 leagues to the Eastward of
Cape Corrientes. They are small, low, and woody, in-
vironed with Rocks, there are 5 of them lying in the form
of a half Moon, not a mile from the shore, and between
them and the Main is very good Riding, secure from any
wind. The Spaniards do report, that here live Fishermen,
to fish for the Inhabitants of the City of Purification.
This is said to be a large Town, the best hereabouts; but
is 14 leagues up in the Country.

The 20th instant we entered within these Islands, pass-

VALDERAS, A PLEASANT VALLEY

ing in on the S. E. side, and Anchored between the Islands and the Main, in 5 fathom clean Sand. Here we found good fresh Water and Wood, and caught plenty of Rock-fish with Hook and Line, a sort of Fish I described at the Isle of John Fernando, but we saw no sign of Inhabitants, besides 3 or 4 old Hutts; therefore I do believe that the Spanish or Indian Fishermen come hither only at Lent, or some other such season, but that they do not live here constantly. The 21st day Captain Townley went away, with about 60 Men, to take an Indian Village, 7 or 8 leagues from hence to the Westward more towards the Cape, and the next day we went to cruise off the Cape, where Captain Townley was to meet us. The 24th day, as we were cruising off the Cape, the four Canoes before-mentioned, which Captain Townley's Bark left at the Cape, came off to us. They, after the Bark left them, past to the West of the Cape, and rowed into the Valley Valderas,¹ or perhaps Val d'Iris; for it signifies the Valley of Flags.

AN.
2685

This Valley lies in the bottom of a pretty deep Bay, that runs in between Cape Corrientes on the S. E. and the point of Pontique on the N. W. which two places are about 10 leagues asunder. The Valley is about 3 leagues wide; there is a level sandy Bay against the Sea, and good smooth landing. In the midst of the Bay is a fine River, where-into Boats may enter; but it is brackish at the latter end of the dry Season, which is in February, March, and part of April. I shall speak more of the Seasons in my Chapter of Winds, in the Appendix. This Valley is bounded within Land, with a small green Hill, that makes a very gentle descent into the Valley, and affords a very pleasant prospect to Sea-ward. It is enriched with fruitful Savannahs, mixt with Groves of Trees fit for any uses, beside Fruit-Trees in abundance, as Guava's, Oranges and Limes, which here grow wild in such plenty, as if Nature had designed it only for a Garden. The Savannahs are full of fat Bulls and Cows, and some Horses, but no House in sight.

¹ Valderas, now Banderas. The bay between Cape Corrientes and Mina Point.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1685

When our Canoas came to this pleasant Valley, they landed 37 Men, and marched into the Country seeking for some Houses. They had not gone past 3 mile before they were attackt by 150 Spaniards, Horse and Foot: There was a small thin Wood close by them, into which our Men retreated, to secure themselves from the fury of the Horse: Yet the Spaniards rode in among them, and attackt them very furiously, till the Spanish Captain, and 17 more, tumbled dead off their Horses: then the rest retreated, being many of them wounded. We lost four Men,¹ and had two desperately wounded. In this action, the Foot, who were armed with Lances and Swords, and were the greatest number, never made any attack; the Horsemen had each a brace of Pistols, and some short Guns. If the Foot had come in, they had certainly destroy'd all our Men. When the Skirmish was over, our Men placed the two wounded Men on Horses, and came to their Canoas. There they kill'd one of the Horses, and dress'd it, being afraid to venture into the Savannah to kill a Bullock, of which there was store. When they had eaten, and satisfied themselves, they returned aboard. The 25th day, being Christmas, we cruised in pretty near the Cape, and sent in 3 Canoas with the Strikers to get Fish, being desirous to have a Christmas Dinner. In the Afternoon they returned aboard with 3 great Jew-fish, which feasted us all; and the next day we sent ashore our Canoas again, and got 3 or 4 more.

Captain Townley, who went from us at Chametly, came aboard the 28th day, and brought about 40 bushels of Maiz. He had landed to the Eastward of Cape Corrientes, and march'd to an Indian Village that is 4 or 5 leagues in the Country. The Indians seeing him coming, set two Houses on fire that were full of Maiz, and run away; yet he and his Men got in other Houses as much as they could bring down on their backs, which he brought aboard.

We cruised off the Cape till the first day of January

¹ One of them the Doctor's Mate.

THEIR DESIGNS ON THIS COAST

1686, and then made towards the Valley Valderas, to hunt for Beef, and before Night we Anchored in the bottom of the Bay, in 60 fathom Water a mile from the shore. Here we stay'd hunting till the 7th day, and Captain Swan and Captain Townley went ashore every morning with about 240 Men, and marched to a small Hill; where they remained with 50 or 60 Men to watch the Spaniards, who appeared in great companies on other Hills not far distant, but did never attempt any thing against our Men. Here we kill'd and salted above 2 months Meat, besides what we spent fresh; and might have kill'd as much more, if we had been better stor'd with Salt. Our hopes of meeting the Philippine ship were now over; for we did all conclude, that while we were necessitated to hunt here for Provisions, she was past by to the Eastward, as indeed she was, as we did understand afterwards by Prisoners. So this design fail'd, through Captain Townley's eagerness after the Lima Ship, which he attempted in Acapulco Harbour, as I have related. For though we took a little Flower hard by, yet the same Guide which told us of that Ship, would have conducted us where we might have had store of Beef and Maiz: but instead thereof, we lost both our time, and the opportunity of providing our selves; and so we were forced to be victualling, when we should have been cruising off Cape Corrientes, in expectation of the Manila Ship.

Hitherto we had coasted along here with 2 different designs; the one was to get the Manila Ship, which would have enriched us beyond measure; and this Captain Townley was most for. Sir Tho. Cavendish formerly took the Manila Ship¹ off Cape St. Lucas in California, (where we also would have waited for her, had we been early enough stored with Provisions, to have met her there) and threw much rich Goods over-board. The other design, which Captain Swan and our Crew were most for, was to search

¹ On the 14th of November 1587. Her name was the *Great St. Anna*. She had aboard her some 600 tons of "the richest merchandise" and "12,000 pesos of gold." More than 500 tons of the galleon's freight was thrown overboard in the harbour of Aguada Segura, where the prize was overhauled. Sir Thomas afterwards burned the *Great St. Anna*, and sailed for Guahan, on his voyage home round the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1686

along the Coast for rich Towns, and Mines chiefly of Gold and Silver, which we were assured were in this Country, and we hoped near the shore: not knowing (as we afterwards found) that it was in effect an Inland Country, its Wealth remote from the South Sea Coast, and having little or no commerce with it, its Trade being driven Eastward with Europe by La Vera Cruz. Yet we had still some expectation of Mines, and so resolved to steer on farther Northward; but Captain Townley, who had no other design in coming on this Coast, but to meet this Ship, resolved to return again towards the Coast of Peru.

In all this Voyage on the Mexican Coast, we had with us a Captain,¹ and 2 or 3 of his Men, of our friendly Indians of the Isthmus of Darien; who having conducted over some parties of our Privateers, and expressing a desire to go along with us, were received, and kindly entertained aboard our Ships; and we were pleas'd in having, by this means, Guides ready provided, should we be for returning over Land, as several of us thought to do, rather than sail round about. But at this time, we of Captain Swan's Ship designing farther to the North West; and Captain Townley going back, we committed these our Indian Friends to his care, to carry them home. So here we parted; he to the Eastward, and we to the Westward, intending to search as far to the Westward as the Spaniards were settled.

It was the 7th day of January in the morning when we sailed from this pleasant Valley. The Wind was at N. E. and the weather fair. At 11 a Clock the Sea-Wind came at N. W. Before night we passed by Point Pontique²; this is the West point of the Bay of the Valley of Valderas, and is distant from Cape Corrientes 10 leagues. This point is in lat. 20 d. 50 m. North; it is high, round, rocky and

¹ Three Indian chiefs are mentioned by name as the allies of the Buccaneers. *King Golden Cap*, who was probably too old and too great a king to come upon so long a cruise; *Don Andreas*, and *Don Antonio*. All three kings crossed the Isthmus with Sawkins in 1680. There were also the son and the nephew of King Golden Cap, who stayed with the colours, "to harry the Spaniards," after King Golden Cap had returned home with Coxon. The Indian captain mentioned here was a Captain Lewis.

² "Point Pontique," apparently Mita Point. A village "Pontoque" is mentioned hereabouts in old Spanish maps.

OTHER ISLES OF CHAMETLY

barren. At a distance it appears like an Island. A league to the West of this point are two small barren Islands,¹ called the Islands of Pontique. There are several high, sharp, white Rocks, that lie scattering about them: We pass'd between these rocky Islands on the left, and the Main on the right, for there is no danger. The Sea-Coast beyond this point runs Northward for about 18 leagues, making many ragged points, with small sandy Bays between them. The Land by the Sea-side is low and pretty woody; but in the Country, full of high, sharp, barren, rugged, unpleasant Hills.

AN.
1686

The 14th day we had sight of a small white Rock,² which appears very much like a ship under sail. This Rock is in lat. 21 d. 15 m. it is 3 leagues from the Main. There is a good Channel between it and the Main, where you will have 12 or 14 fathom Water near the Island; but running nearer the Main, you will have gradual soundings, till you come in with the shore. At night we Anchored in 6 fathom Water, near a league from the Main, in good oazy ground. We caught a great many Cat-fish here, and at several places on this Coast, both before and after this.

From this Island the Land runs more Northerly, making a fair sandy Bay; but the Sea falls in with such violence on the shore, that there is no landing, but very good Anchoring on all the Coast, and gradual Soundings. About a League off shore, you will have 6 fathom, and 4 mile off shore you will have 7 fathom Water. We came to an Anchor every evening; and in the mornings we sailed off with the Land-wind, which we found at N. E. and the Sea-breezes at N. W.

The 20th day we Anchored about 3 miles on the East side of the Islands Chametly,³ different from those of that name before-mentioned; for these are 6 small Islands, in lat. 23 d. 11 m. a little to the South of the Tropick of Cancer, and about 3 leagues from the Main, where a Salt Lake hath its out-let into the Sea. These Isles are of an indifferent heighth: Some of them have a few shrubby

¹ The Marieta Islands.

² Off Chametla River mouth.

³ Perhaps Isabel Island.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 bushes; the rest are bare of any sort of Wood. They are rocky round by the Sea; only one or two of them have sandy Bays on the North side. There is a sort of Fruit growing on these Islands called Penguins;¹ and 'tis all the fruit they have.

The Penguin Fruit is of two sorts, the yellow and the red. The yellow Penguin grows on a green stem, as big as a Mans Arm, above a foot high from the ground: The leaves of this stalk are half a foot long, and an inch broad; the edges full of sharp prickles. The Fruit grows at the head of the stalk, in 2 or 3 great clusters, 16 or 20 in a cluster. The Fruit is as big as a Pullets Egg, of a round form, and in colour yellow. It has a thick skin or rind, and the inside is full of small black seeds, mixt among the Fruit. It is a sharp pleasant Fruit. The red Penguin is of the bigness and colour of a small dry Onion, and is in shape much like a Nine-pin; for it grows not on a stalk, or stem, as the other, but one end on the ground, the other standing upright. Sixty or seventy grow thus together as close as they can stand one by another, and all from the same Root, or cluster of Roots. These Penguins are compass'd or fenced with long leaves, about a foot and a half, or two foot long, and prickly like the former; and the Fruit too is much alike. They are both wholesome, and never offend the stomach; but those that eat many, will find a heat or tickling in their Fundament. They grow so plentifully in the Bay of Campeachy, that there is no passing for their high prickly leaves.

There are some Guanoes on these Islands, but no other sort of Land Animal. The Bays about the Islands are sometimes visited with Seal; and this was the first place where I had seen any of these Animals, on the North side of the Equator, in these Seas. For the Fish on this sandy Coast lie most in the Lagunes or Salt-lakes, and Mouths of Rivers; but the Seals come not so much there, as I judge: For this being no rocky Coast, where Fish resort most, there seems to be but little Food for the Seals, unless they will venture upon Cat-fish.

¹ Or pinguin, the wild Anana.

PEARL-FISHERY AT CALIFORNIA

Captain Swan went away from hence with 100 Men in
our Canoas, to the Northward, to seek for the River
Zoolecan,¹ possibly the same with the River of Pastia,
which some Maps lay down in the Province or Region of
Cullacan. This River lieth in about 24 d. N. lat. We
were informed, that there is a fair rich Spanish Town seated
on the East side of it, with Savannahs about it, full of Bulls
and Cows; and that the Inhabitants of this Town pass over
in Boats to the Island California, where they fish for Pearl.
I have been told since by a Spaniard that said he had been
on the Island California, that there are great plenty of Pearl
Oysters there, and that the Native Indians of California,
near the Pearl-fishery, are mortal Enemies to the Spaniards.
Our Canoas were absent 3 or 4 days, and said they had
been above 30 leagues but found no River; that the Land
by the Sea was low, and all sandy Bay; but such a great Sea,
that there was no landing. They met us in their return
in the lat. 23 d. 30 m. coasting along shore after them
towards Cullacan; so we returned again to the Eastward.
This was the farthest that I was to the N. on this Coast.

Six or 7 leagues N. N. W. from the Isles of Chamerly, there is a small narrow entrance into a Lake, which runs about 12 Leagues Easterly, parallel with the shore, making many small low Mangrove Islands. The Mouth of this Lake is in lat. about 23 d. 30 m. It is called by the Spaniards Rio de Sal:^d for it is a Salt Lake. There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in. On the west side of it, there is a House, and an Estantion, or Farm of large Cattle. Our Men went into the Lake and landed, and coming to the House, found 7 or 8 Bushels of Maiz: but the Cattle were driven away by the Spaniards, yet there our Men took the Owner of the Estantion, and brought him aboard. He said, that the Beefs were driven a great way into the

¹ Now Coliacan. The Rio Coliacan runs into Alamos Bay, is lat. 24° 30' N., long. 107° 31' W. The "River of Paula," or Pinalta, lies to the S.E. some seventy miles away. The maps to which Dampier refers are the old inaccurate Spanish coast guides. The "Island California" is, of course, Lower California. Coliacan is well within the Californian Gulf.

² The Rio Marathon.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1686

Country, for fear we should kill them. While we lay here, Captain Swan went into this Lake again, and landed 150 Men on the N. E. side, and marched into the Country: About a mile from the landing-place, as they were entering a dry Salina, or Salt-pond, they fired at two Indians that cross'd the way before them; one of them being wounded in the Thigh, fell down, and being examined, he told our Men, that there was an Indian Town 4 or 5 leagues off, and that the way which they were going would bring them thither. While they were in Discourse with the Indian they were attack'd by 100 Spanish Horsemen, who came with a design to scare them back, but wanted both Arms and Hearts to do it.

Our Men past on from hence, and in their way marched through a Savannah of long dry Grass. This the Spaniards set on fire, thinking to burn them, but that did not hinder our Men from marching forward, though it did trouble them a little. They rambled for want of Guides all that day, and part of the next, before they came to the Town the Indian spoke of. There they found a company of Spaniards and Indians, who made head against them, but were driven out of the Town after a short Dispute. Here our Surgeon and one man more were wounded with Arrows, but none of the rest were hurt. When they came into the Town they found two or three Indians wounded, who told them that the Name of the Town was Massacian; that there were a few Spaniards living in it, and the rest were Indians; that 5 leagues from this Town there were two rich Gold mines, where the Spaniards of Compostalla,¹ which is the chiefest Town in these parts, kept many Slaves and Indians at Work for Gold. Here our Men lay that night, and the next morning packt up all the Maiz that they could find, and brought it on their backs to the Canoes and came aboard.

We lay here till the 2d of February, and then Captain Swan went away with about 80 Men to the River Rosario;²

¹ Compostela, in the province of Tepic, some 180 miles to the SSE of Mazatlan.

² At Chametla, Rosario stands in a fair valley some miles from the sea.

RIVER AND TOWN OF ROSARIO

where they landed, and marched to an Indian Town of the same Name. They found it about 9 mile from the Sea; the way to it fair and even. This was a fine little Town, of about 60 or 70 Houses, with a fair Church; and it was chiefly inhabited with Indians, they took Prisoners there, which told them, That the River Rosario is rich in Gold, and that the Mines are not above 2 leagues from the Town. Captain Swan did not think it convenient to go to the Mines, but made haste aboard with the Maiz which he took there, to the quantity of about 80 or 90 Bushels; and which to us, in the scarcity we were in of Provisions, was at that time more valuable than all the Gold in the World; and had he gone to the Mines, the Spaniards would probably have destroyed the Corn before his return. The 3d of February, we went with our Ships also towards the River Rosario, and Anchored the next day against the Rivers mouth, 7 fathom, good oazy ground, a league from the shore. This River is in lat. 22 d. 51 m. N. When you are at an Anchor against this River, you will see a round Hill, like a Sugar-loaf, a little way within Land, right over the River, and bearing N. E. by N. To the Westward of that Hill there is another pretty long Hill, called by the Spaniards Caput Cavalli, or the Horse's head.

The 7th day Captain Swan came aboard with the Maiz which he got. This was but a small quantity for so many Men as we were, especially considering the place we were in, being strangers, and having no Pilots to direct or guide us into any River; and we being without all sort of Provision, but what we were forced to get in this manner from the shore. And though our Pilot-Book directed us well enough to find the Rivers, yet for want of Guides to carry us to the Settlements, we were forced to search 2 or 3 days before we could find a place to land: for, as I said before, besides the Seas being too rough for landing in many places, they have neither Boat, Bark, nor Canoa, that we could ever see or hear of: and therefore as there are no such landing places in these Rivers, as there are in the North Seas; so when we were landed, we did not know which way to go to any Town, except we accidentally met with a

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. path. Indeed, the Spaniards and Indians, whom we had
1686 aboard, knew the Names of several Rivers and Towns near them, and knew the Towns when they saw them; but they knew not the way to go to them from the Sea.

The 8th day, Captain Swan sent about 40 Men to seek for the River Oleta, which is to the Eastward of the River Rosario. The next day we followed after with the Ships, having the Wind at W. N. W. and fair weather. In the Afternoon our Canoas came again to us, for they could not find the River Oleta;¹ therefore we designed next for the River St. Jago² to the Eastward still. The 11th day in the evening, we Anchored against the mouth of the River, in 7 fathom Water, good soft oazy ground, and about two mile from the shore. There was a high white Rock without us, called Maxentelbo. This Rock at a distance, appears like a Ship under sail; it bore from us W. N. W. distant about 3 leagues. The Hill Zelisco bore S. E. which is a very high Hill in the Country, with a Saddle or bending on the top. The River St. Jago is in lat. 22 d. 15 m. It is one of the principal Rivers on this Coast; there is 10 foot Water on the Bar at low Water, but how much it flows here I know not. The mouth of this River is near half a mile broad, and very smooth entring. Within the mouth it is broader, for there are three or four Rivers more meet there, and issue all out together, is fresh Water, is brackish a great way up; yet there, the Water to be had, by digging or making Wells in the sandy Bay, two or three foot deep, just at the mouth of the River.

The 11th day Captain Swan sent 70 Men in four Canoas into this River, to seek a Town; for although we had no intelligence of any, yet the Country appearing very promising, we did not question but they would find Inhabitants before they returned. They spent two days in rowing up and down the Creeks and Rivers; at last they came to a large Field of Maiz, which was almost ripe: they immediately fell to gathering as fast as they could, and intended to lade the Canoas; but seeing an Indian that was set to

¹ Rio Canas, or Rio San Pedro (?).

² The Rio Grande de Santiago.

SANTA PECAQUE

watch the Corn, they quitted that troublesome and tedious work, and seiz'd him, and brought him aboard, in hopes by his information, to have some more easie and expedite way of a supply, by finding Corn ready cut and dried. He being examined, said, that there was a Town called Santa Pecaque, four leagues from the place where he was taken; and that if we designed to go thither, he would undertake to be our Guide. Captain Swan immediately ordered his Men to make ready, and the same evening went away with 8 Canoas and 140 Men, taking the Indian for their Guide.

AN.
1686

He rowed about five leagues up the River, and landed the next morning. The River at this place was not above Pistol-shot wide, and the Banks pretty high on each side, and the Land plain and even. He left 23 Men to guard the Canoas, and marcht with the rest to the Town. He set out from the Canoas at 6 a clock in the morning, and reach'd the Town by 10. The way through which he passed was very plain, part of it Wood-land, part Savannahs. The Savannahs were full of Horses, Bulls and Cows. The Spaniards seeing him coming run all away; so he entered the Town without the least opposition.

This Town of Santa Pecaque stands on a Plain, in a Savannah, by the side of a Wood, with many Fruit Trees about it. It is but a small Town, but very regular, after the Spanish mode, with a Parade in the midst. The Houses fronting the Parade had all Balconies: there were 2 Churches; one against the Parade, the other at the end of the Town. It is inhabited most with Spaniards. Their chiefest occupation is Husbandry. There are also some Carriers, who are employed by the Merchants of Compostella, to Trade for them to and from the Mines.

Compostella is a rich Town, about 21 leagues from hence. It is the chiefest in all this part of the Kingdom, and is reported to have 70 white Families; which is a great matter in these parts; for it may be, that such a Town hath not less than 500 Families of copper-coloured People, besides the white. The Silver Mines are about 5 or 6 leagues from Santa Pecaque; where, as we were told, the Inhabitants of Compostella had some hundreds of Slaves

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. at Work. The Silver here, and all over the Kingdom of
1686 Mexico, is said to be finer and richer in proportion than
that of Potosi or Peru, tho' the Oar be not so abundant;
and the Carriers of this Town of Santa Pecaque, carry the
Oar to Compostella, where it is refined. These Carriers,
or Sutlers, also furnish the Slaves at the Mines with Maiz,
whereof here was great plenty now in the Town designed
for that use: Here was also Sugar, Salt, and Salt-fish.

Captain Swan's only business at Santa Pecaque was to
get Provision; therefore he ordered his Men to divide
themselves into two parts, and by turns carry down the
Provision to the Canoas; one half remaining in the Town
to secure what they had taken, while the other half were
going and coming. In the Afternoon they caught some
Horses, and the next morning, being the 17th day, 57
Men, and some Horses, went laden with Maiz to the
Canoas. They found them, and the Men left to guard
them, in good order; though the Spaniards had given them
a small diversion, and wounded one Man: but our Men of
the Canoas landed, and drove them away. These that came
loaded to the Canoas left 7 Men more there, so that now
they were 30 Men to guard the Canoas. At night the
other returned; and the 18th day in the morning, that
half which staid the day before at the Town, took their
turn of going with every Man his burthen, and 24 Horses
laden. Before they returned, Captain Swan, and his other
Men at the Town, caught a Prisoner, who said, that there
were near a thousand Men of all colours, Spaniards and
Indians, Negroes and Mulatto's, in arms, at a place called
St. Jago,¹ but 3 leagues off, the chief Town on this River;
that the Spaniards were armed with Guns and Pistols, and
the copper-coloured with Swords and Lances. Captain
Swan, fearing the ill consequence² of separating his small
company, was resolved the next day to march away with

¹ Santiago, a little further up the river.

² Original MS. "Captain Swan had been warned by his Astrologer of
the great danger they were in, whose advice Captain Swan allway took. . . .
Besides . . . many foreboded their misfortune and . . . heard as they lay
downe in the Church in the night, grievous grownings which hindered them
from sleeping."

FIFTY OF THEIR MEN KILLED

the whole Party; and therefore he ordered his Men to catch as many Horses as they could, that they might carry the more Provision with them. Accordingly, the next day, being the 19th day of February 1686, Captain Swan called out his Men betimes to be gone; but they refused to go, and said, that they would not leave the Town till all the Provision was in the Canoas: Therefore he was forced to yield to them, and suffered half the company to go as before: They had now 54 Horses laden, which Captain Swan ordered to be tied one to another, and the Men to go in two bodies, 25 before, and as many behind; but the Men would go at their own rate, every Man leading his Horse. The Spaniards observed their manner of marching, and laid an Ambush about a mile from the Town, which they managed with such success, that falling on our body of Men, who were guarding the Corn to the Canoas, they killed them every one. Captain Swan hearing the report of their Guns, ordered his Men, who were then in the Town with him, to march out to their assistance; but some opposed him, despising their Enemies; till two of the Spaniards Horses that had lost their Riders, came galloping into the Town in a great fright, both bridled and saddled, with each a pair of Holsters by their sides, and one had a Carabine newly discharged; which was an apparent token that our Men had been engaged, and that by Men better armed than they imagined they should meet with. Therefore Captain Swan immediately march'd out of the Town, and his Men all followed him; and when he came to the place where the Engagement had been, he saw all his Men that went out in the morning lying dead. They were stript, and so cut and mangl'd, that he scarce knew one Man. Captain Swan had not more Men then with him, than those were who lay dead before him, yet the Spaniards never came to oppose him, but kept at a great distance; for 'tis probable, the Spaniards had not cut off so many Men of ours, but with the loss of a great many of their own. So he marched down to the Canoas, and came aboard the Ship with the Maiz that was already in the Canoas. We had about 50 Men killed, and among

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AN.
1686

the rest, my Ingenious Friend Mr. Ringrose was one, who wrote that Part of the "History of the Buccaneers," which relates to Captain Sharp. He was at this time Cape-Merchant, or Super-Cargo of Captain Swan's Ship. He had no mind to this Voyage; but was necessitated to engage in it or starve.¹

This loss discouraged us from attempting any thing more hereabouts. Therefore Captain Swan proposed to go to Cape St. Lucas on California to careen. He had two reasons for this: First, that he thought he could lie there secure from the Spaniards, and next, that if he could get a Commerce with the Indians there, he might make a discovery in the Lake² of California, and by their Assistance try for some of the Plate of New Mexico.

This Lake of California (for so the Sea, Channel or Streight, between that and the Continent, is called) is but little known to the Spaniards, by what I could ever learn; for their Drafts do not agree about it. Some of them do make California an Island, but give no manner of account of the Tides flowing in the Lake, or what depth of Water there is, or of the Harbours, Rivers, or Creeks, that border on it: Whereas on the West side of the Island, towards the Asiatick Coast, their Pilot-Book gives an account of the Coast from Cape St. Lucas to 40 d. North. Some of their Drafts newly made do make California to join to the Main. I do believe that the Spaniards do not care to have this Lake discovered, for fear lest other European Nations should get knowledge of it, and by that means visit the Mines of New Mexico. We heard that not long before our arrival here, the Indians in the Province of New Mexico made an Insurrection, and destroyed most of the Spaniards there, but that some of them flying towards the Gulf or Lake of California, made Canoas in that Lake, and got safe away; though the Indians of the Lake of California, seem to be at perfect Enmity with the Spaniards. We had an

¹ He engaged himself in London after his return to England in March, 1682. Some account of his life will be found in the appendix. It would seem that he was one of those who urged the merchants to equip the *Cygnet*.

² The Gulf.

KINGDOM OF NEW MEXICO

old intelligent Spaniard now aboard, who said that he spoke with a Frier that made his Escape among them. AN.
1686

New Mexico, by report of several English Prisoners there, and Spaniards I have met with, lieth N. W. from Old Mexico between 4 and 500 leagues, and the biggest part of the Treasure which is found in this Kingdom, is in that Province; but without doubt there are plenty of Mines in other parts, as well in this part of the Kingdom where we now were, as in other places; and probably, on the Main, bordering on the Lake of California; although not yet discovered by the Spaniards, who have Mines enough, and therefore, as yet, have no reason to discover more.

In my opinion, here might be very advantageous Discoveries made by any that would attempt it: for the Spaniards have more than they can well manage. I know yet, they would lie like the Dog in the Manger; altho' not able to eat themselves, yet they would endeavour to hinder others. But the Voyage thither being so far, I take that to be one reason that hath hindered the Discoveries of these parts: yet it is possible, that a Man may find a nearer way hither than we came; I mean by the North West.

I know there have been divers attempts made about a North West Passage, and all unsuccessful: yet I am of opinion, that such a Passage may be found. All our Countrymen that have gone to discover the N. W. Passage, have endeavoured to pass to the Westward, beginning their search along Davis's or Hudson's Bay. But if I was to go on this Discovery, I would go first into the South Seas, bend my course from thence along by California, and that way seek a Passage back into the West Seas. For as others have spent the Summer, in first searching on this more known side nearer home, and so before they got through, the time of the year obliged them to give over their search, and provide for a long Course back again, for fear of being left in the Winter; on the contrary, I would search first on the less known Coast of the South Sea-side, and then as the Year past away, I should need no retreat, for I should come farther into my knowledge, if I succeeded in

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. my attempt, and should be without that dread and fear
1686 which the others must have in passing from the known to the unknown: who, for ought I know, gave over their search just as they were on the point of accomplishing their desires.

I would take the same method if I was to go to discover the North East Passage. I would winter about Japan, Corea, or the North East part of China; and taking the Spring and Summer before me, I would make my first trial on the Coast of Tartary, wherein, if I succeeded, I should come into some known Parts, and have a great deal of time before me to reach Archangel or some other Port. Captain Wood, indeed, says, this N. East Passage is not to be found for Ice: but how often do we see that sometimes designs have been given over as impossible, and at another time, and by other ways, those very things have been accomplished. But enough of this.

The next day after that fatal Skirmish near Santa Pecaque, Capt. Swan ordered all our Water to be filled, and to get ready to sail. The 21st day we sailed from hence, directing our Course towards California: we had the wind at N. W. and W. N. W. a small gale, with a great Sea out of the West. We past by 3 Islands called the Maria's.¹ After we past these Islands we had much wind at N. N. W. and N. W. and at N. with thick rainy weather. We beat till the 6th day of February, but it was against a brisk wind, and proved labour in vain. For we were now within reach of the Land Trade-wind, which was opposite to us: but would we go to California upon the discovery or otherwise, we should bear 60 or 70 leagues off from the shore; where we should avoid the Land-winds, and have the benefit of the true Easterly Trade-wind.

Finding therefore that we got nothing, but rather lost ground, being then 21 d. 5 m. N. we steered away more to the Eastward again for the Islands Maria's, and the 7th day we came to an anchor at the East-end of the middle Island,² in 8 fathom Water, good clean Sand.

¹ Las Tres Marias Islands.

² Maria Madre.

THE MARIA'S ISLANDS

The Maria's are three uninhabited Islands in lat. 21 d. 40 m. they are distant from Cape St. Lucas on California 40 leagues, bearing East South East, and they are distant from Cape Corrientes 20 leagues, bearing upon the same points of the Compass with Cape St. Lucas.¹ They stretch N. W. and S. E. about 14 leagues. There are 2 or 3 small high Rocks near them: The westernmost of them is the biggest Island of the three; and they are all three of an indifferent height. The Soil is stony and dry, the Land in most places is covered with a shrubby sort of Wood, very thick and troublesome to pass through. In some places there is plenty of straight large Cedars, though speaking of the places where I have found Cedars, Chap. 3. I forgot to mention this place. The Spaniards make mention of them in other places: but I speak of those which I have seen. All round by the Sea-side it is sandy; and there is produced a green prickly Plant, whose leaves are much like the Penguin-leaf, and the root like the root of a Sempervive, but much larger. This root being bak'd in an Oven is good to eat: and the Indians on California, as I have been informed, have great part of their subsistence from these Roots. We made an Oven in a sandy Bank, and baked of these Roots, and I eat of them: but none of us greatly cared for them. They taste exactly like the Roots of our English Burdock boil'd, of which I have eaten. Here are plenty of Guanoes and Raccoons (a large sort of Rat) and Indian Conies, and abundance of large Pigeons and Turtle-Doves. The Sea is also pretty well stored with Fish, and Turtle or Tortoise, and Seal. This is the second place on this Coast where I did see any Seal: and this place helps to confirm what I have observed, that they are seldom seen but where there is plenty of Fish. Captain Swan gave the middle Island the Name of Prince George's Island.

The 8th day we run nearer the Island, and anchored in 5 fathom, and moored Head and Stern, and unrigg'd both Ship and Bark, in order to careen. Here Capt. Swan

¹ They are rather to the NE. of the straight line from point to point.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 proposed¹ to go into the East-Indies. Many were well pleased with the Voyage; but some thought, such was their Ignorance, that he would carry them out of the World; for about 2 thirds of our Men did not think there was any such way to be found; but at last he gained their Consents.

At our first coming hither we did eat nothing but Seal; but after the first 2 or 3 days our Strikers brought aboard Turtle every day; on which we fed all the time that we lay here, and saved our Maiz for our Voyage. Here also we measured all our Maiz, and found we had about 80 Bushels. This we divided into 3 parts; one for the Bark, and two for the Ship; our Men were divided also, 100 Men aboard the Ship, and 50 aboard the Bark, besides 3 or 4 Slaves in each.

I had been a long time sick of a Dropsie, a Distemper, whereof, as I said before, many of our Men died; so here I was laid and covered all but my head in the hot Sand: I indured it near half an hour, and then was taken out and laid to sweat in a Tent. I did sweat exceedingly while I was in the Sand, and I do believe it did me much good, for I grew well soon after.

We staid here till the 26th day, and then both Vessels being clean, we sailed to the Valley of Balderas² to water, for we could not do it here now. In the wet season indeed here is Water enough, for the Brooks then run down plentifully; but now, though there was Water, yet it was bad filling, it being a great way to fetch it from the holes where it lodged. The 28th day we anchored in the bottom of the Bay in the Valley of Balderas, right against the River, where we watered before; but this River was brackish now in the dry season; and therefore we went 2 or 3 leagues nearer Cape Corrientes, and anchored by a small round Island, not half a mile from the shore. The Island

¹ Original MS. "I had still a mind to make further discoveries and my advice and Counsell was ever accepted by the Comp^y as much as any one Mans, and indeed it was ever a designe betweene Captain Swan and myselfe to promote it."

² Now Banderas. There are several islands in the bay; the Marieta group, and a rather larger single island known as Corvetena.

OF THE COMMERCE OF MEXICO

is about 4 leagues to the Northward of the Cape ; and the Brook where we filled our Water is just within the Island, upon the Main. Here our Strikers struck 9 or 10 Jew fish ; some we did eat, and the rest we salted : and the 29th day we fill'd 32 Tuns of very good Water.

AN.
1686

Having thus provided our selves, we had nothing more to do, but to put in execution our intended Expedition to the East-Indies, in hopes of some better success there, than we had met with on this little frequented Coast. We came on it full of expectations ; for besides the richness of the Country, and the probability of finding some Sea-Ports worth visiting, we perswaded our selves that there must needs be Shipping and Trade here, and that Acapulco and La Vera Cruz¹ were to the Kingdom of Mexico, what Panama and Portobel are to that of Peru, viz. Marts for carrying on a constant Commerce between the South and North Seas, as indeed they are. But whereas we expected that this Commerce should be managed by Sea, we found our selves mistaken ; that of Mexico being almost wholly a Land-trade, and managed more by Mules than by Ships : So that instead of profit we met with little on this Coast, besides fatigues, hardships and losses, and so were the more easily induced to try what better fortune we might have in the East-Indies. But to do right to Captain Swan, he had no intention to be as a Privateer in the East-Indies ; but, as he hath often assured me with his own mouth, he resolved to take the first opportunity of returning to England : So that he feigned a compliance with some of his Men, who were bent upon going to cruize at Manila, that he might have leisure to take some favourable opportunity of quitting the Privateer Trade.

¹ The port of the galleons on Campeachy Bay.

CHAP. X

Their Departure from Cape Corrientes for the Ladrone Islands, and the East-Indies. Their Course thither, and Accidents by the way : with a Table of each days Run, &c. Of the different accounts of the breadth of these Seas. Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands. The Coco-Nut Tree, Fruit, &c. The Toddi, or Arack that distils from it ; with other Uses that are made of it. Coire Cables. The Lime, or Crab Limon. The Bread-fruit. The Native Indians of Guam. Their Proe's, a remarkable sort of Boats : and of those used in the East-Indies. The State of Guam : and the Provisions with which they were furnish'd there.

AN.
1686

I HAVE given an Account in the last Chapter of the Resolutions we took of going over to the East-Indies. But having more calmly considered on the length of our Voyage, from hence to Guam,¹ one of the Ladrone Islands, which is the first place that we could touch at, and there also being not certain to find Provisions, most of our Men were almost daunted at the thoughts of it ; for we had not 60 days Provision, at a little more than half a pint of Maiz a day for each Man, and no other Provision, except 3 Meals of salted Jew-fish ; and we had a great many Rats aboard, which we could not hinder from eating part of our Maiz. Beside, the great distance between Cape Corrientes and Guam : which is variously set down. The Spaniards, who have the greatest reason to know best, make it to be between 2300 and 2400 Leagues ; our Books also reckon it differently, between 90 and 100 degrees, which all comes short indeed of 2000 Leagues,² but even that was a Voyage enough to frighten us, considering our scanty Provisions. Captain Swan, to encourage his Men

¹ Guahan, or Guam, in the Ladrone Islands.

² The Spanish estimate is fairly accurate.

THE TEDIOUSNESS OF THIS VOYAGE

to go with him, perswaded them that the English Books did give the best account of the distance; his Reasons were many, although but weak. He urged among the rest, that Sir Thomas Candish¹ and Sir Francis Drake, did run it in less than 50 Days, and that he did not question but that our Ships were better sailers, than those which were built in that Age, and that he did not doubt to get there in little more than 40 Days: This being the best time in the Year for breezes, which undoubtedly is the reason that the Spaniards set out from Acapulco about this time; and that although they are 60 Days in their Voyage, it is because they are great Ships, deep laden, and very heavy sailers; besides, they wanting nothing, are in no great haste in their way, but sail with a great deal of their usual caution.² And when they come near the Island Guam, they lie by in the Night for a Week,³ before they make Land. In prudence we also should have contrived to lie by in the Night when we came near Land, for otherwise we might have run ashore, or have outsailed the Islands, and lost sight of them before Morning. But our bold Adventurers seldom proceed with such wariness when in any straits.

But of all Captain Swan's Arguments, that which prevailed most with them was, his promising them, as I have said, to cruise off the Manila's.⁴ So he and his Men being now agreed, and they encouraged with the hope of gain, which works its way thro' all Difficulties, we set out from Cape Corrientes March the 31st, 1686. We were 2 Ships in Company, Captain Swan's Ship, and a Bark commanded under Captain Swan, by Captain Teat, and we were 150 Men, 100 aboard of the Ship, and 50 aboard the Bark, besides Slaves, as I said.

¹ Sir Thomas Cavendish made the passage in forty-four days (from November 19, 1588, to January 3, 1589). Sir Francis Drake was out of sight of land for a "full sixty-eight days" (from July 24 to September 2, 1580).

² Always furling their courses at sunset, and often heaving-to for the night.

³ To watch for fire signals from the shore. One large blaze suddenly smothered, followed by four other blazes, was the signal that enemies were cruising near Guam. The Governor of Guam sometimes communicated with the galleon by boat.

⁴ The Philippine Islands.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1686

We had a small Land-wind at E. N. E. which carried us 3 or 4 Leagues, then the Sea-wind came at W. N. W. a fresh gale, so we steered away S. W. By 6 a Clock in the Evening we were about 9 leagues S. W. from the Cape, then we met a Land-wind which blew fresh all Night, and the next Morning about 10 a Clock we had the Sea-breeze, at N. N. E. so that at Noon we were 30 leagues from the Cape. It blew a fresh gale of Wind, which carried us off into the true Trade-wind, (of the difference of which Trade-winds I shall speak in the Chapter of Winds, in the Appendix) for although the constant Sea-breeze near the Shore is at W. N. W. yet the true Trade off at Sea, when you are clear of the Land-winds, is at E. N. E. At first we had it at N. N. E. so it came about Northerly, and then to the East as we run off. At 250 leagues distance from the Shore we had it at E. N. E. and there it stood till we came within 40 leagues of Guam. When we had eaten up our 3 Meals of salted Jew-fish, in so many Days time, we had nothing but our small allowance of Maiz.

After the 31st Day of March we made great runs every Day, having very fair clear Weather, and a fresh Trade-wind, which we made use of with all our Sails, and we made many good Observations of the Sun. At our first setting out, we steer'd into the lat. of 13 degrees,¹ which is near the lat. of Guam; then we steer'd West, keeping in that lat. By that time we had sailed 20 Days, our Men seeing we made such great runs, and the Wind like to continue, repined because they were kept at such short allowance.² Captain Swan endeavoured to perswade them to have a little Patience; yet nothing but an augmentation of their daily allowance would appease them. Captain Swan, though with much reluctance, gave way to

¹ Guam is in lat. 13° 30' N., long. 144° 45' W.

² "There was not any occasion to call men to victuals for the kettle was boyled but once a day, which being made ready at noone all hands were aloft to see the quarter master share it, wherein he had need to be exact haveing soe many eyes to observe him; wee had two doggs and two catts aboard, they likewise lived on what was given them, and waited with as much eagerness to see it sheared as wee did" (*Original MS.*).

OCCURRENCES DURING THE VOYAGE

a small enlargement of our Commons, for now we had not above 10 spoonfuls of boil'd Maiz a Man, once a day, whereas before we had 8: I do believe that this short allowance did me a great deal of good, though others were weakened by it; for I found that my Strength encreased, and my Dropsie wore off. Yet I drank 3 times every 24 Hours; but many of our Men did not drink in 9 or 10 days time, and some not in 12 days; one of our Men did not drink in 17 days time, and said he was not adry when he did drink; yet he made water every day more or less. One of our Men in the midst of these hardships was found guilty of theft, and condemned for the same, to have 3 blows from each Man in the Ship, with a 2 inch and a half rope¹ on his bare back. Captain Swan began first, and struck with a good will; whose example was followed by all of us.

AN.
1686

It was very strange, that in all this Voyage we did not see one Fish, not so much as a Flying-Fish, nor any sort of Fowl; but at one time, when we were by my account 4975 miles West from Cape Corrientes, then we saw a great number of Boobies, which we supposed came from some Rocks² not far from us, which were mentioned in some of our Sea-Cards, but we did not see them.

After we had run the 1900 Leagues by our reckoning, which made the English account to Guam, the Men began to murmur against Captain Swan, for perswading them to come this Voyage; but he gave them fair words, and told them that the Spanish account might probably be the truest, and seeing the Gale was likely to continue, a short time longer would end our troubles.

As we drew nigh the Island, we met with some small Rain, and the Clouds settling in the West, were an apparent token that we were not far from Land; for in these Climates, between or near the Tropicks, where the Trade-wind blows constantly, the Clouds which fly swift over head, yet seem near the Limb of the Horizon to hang

¹ Two and a half inches in circumference.

² The Gaspar Rico, or Dawson, groups, seem the most probable.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGE

AN. without much motion or alteration, where the
1686 near. I have often taken notice of it, especially
high Land, for you shall then have the Clouds
it without any visible motion.

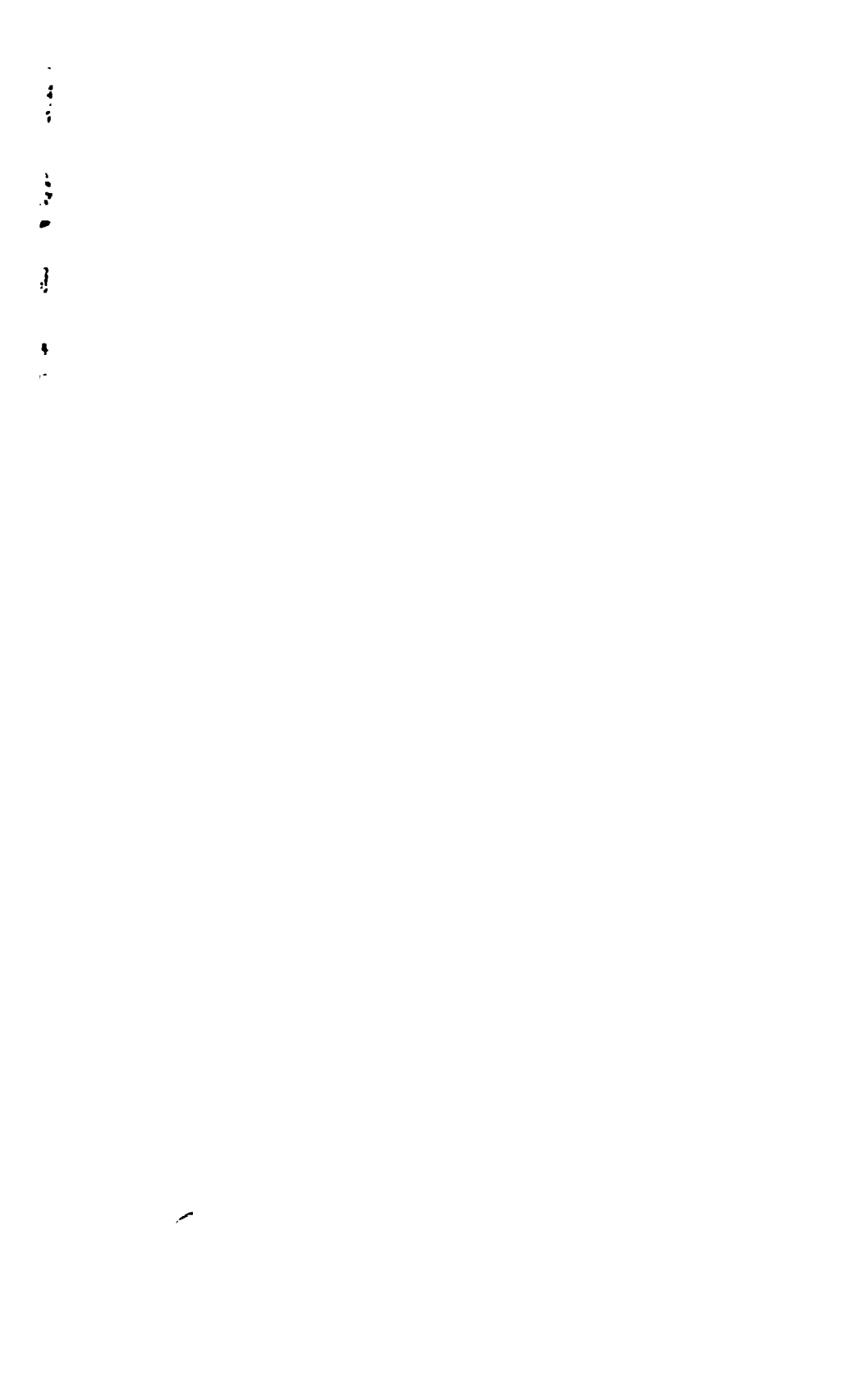
The 20th day of May, our Bark being about
a head of our Ship, sailed over a rocky shoal,
there was but 4 fathom water, and abundance
swimming about the Rocks. They imagin'd but
the Land was not far off; so they clapt on a
the Barks head to the North, and being past
lay by for us. When we came up with them, C
came aboard us, and related what he had seen.
then in lat. 12 d. 55 m. steering West. The Is
is laid down in Lat. 13 d. N. by the Spaniard
Masters of it, keeping it as a baiting place as the
Philippine Islands. Therefore we clapt on a
stood to Northward, being somewhat troubled an
whether we were right, because there is no
down, in the Spanish Drafts, about the Island C
4 a Clock, to our great Joy, we saw the Island
about 8 leagues distance.

It was well for Captain Swan that we got
before our Provision was spent, of which we
enough for 3 days more; for, as I was afterwards
the Men had contrived, first to kill Captain Sw
him when the Victuals was gone, and after him
who were accessary in promoting the undert
Voyage. This made Captain Swan say to me
arrival at Guam, Ah! Dampier, *you would have
but a poor Meal*; for I was as lean as the C
lusty and fleshy. The Wind was at E. N. E.
Land bore at N. N. E. therefore we stood to
ward, till we brought the Island to bear East, an
turned to get in to an anchor.

The account I have given hitherto of our Co
Cape Corrientes, in the Kingdom of Mexico, (C
mentioned another Cape of that name in Peru, sc

¹ This shoal was probably some portion of the Douglas





A TABLE OF EACH DAYS RUN

Bay of Panama) to Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands, hath been in the gross. But for the satisfaction of those who may think it serviceable to the fixing the Longitudes of these Parts, or to any other Use in Geography or Navigation, I have here subjoyned a particular Table of every days run, which was as follows.

AN.
1686

March

	Day	Course.	Dist.	S.	W.	Lat.	Winds.
A.	31	SW 5d W.	27	17	20	20: 11	W N W
	1	SW 5 W	106	68	81	R. 19: 2	NW: N N W
	2	SW 1 W	142	98	101	R. 17: 25	N b W
	3	W by S	102	19	100	Ob. 17: 6	N
	4	W 12 S	140	29	136	Ob. 16: 37	N: N N E
	5	W 20 S	160	54	150	Ob. 15: 43	N
	6	W 10 S	108	18	106	Ob. 15: 25	N E
	7	W 15 S	89	23	86	Ob. 15: 2	N E: E N E
	8	W 2 S	64	5	63	R. 14: 57	E N E
	9	W 4 S	94	6	93	Ob. 14: 51	E N E
	10	W 5 S	138	12	137	Ob. 14: 39	E N E
	11	W 5 S	124	10	123	Ob. 14: 29	E N E
	12	W 5 S	170	14	169	R. 14: 15	E N E
	13	W 5 S	170	14	169	R. 14: 1	E N E
	14	W 5 S	180	15	177	R. 13: 46	E N E
	15	W 6 S	174	18	172	R. 13: 28	E N E cloudy
	16	W 6 S	182	19	180	R. 13: 9	E N E misty
	17	W 6 S	216	22	214	R. 12: 47	E N E Rain

The Summ of the Westings hitherto is . . . 2283

Which make Deg. of Longitude . . . 39 d. 5. m.

From hence my Course is most West, sometimes Southerly, sometimes Northerly.

Day	Course.	Dist.	N. or S.	W.	Lat.	Winds
18	W	192	0	192	R. 12: 47	E by N
19	W	180	0	180	R. 12: 47	E cloudy
20	W	177	0	170	R. 12: 47	E N E
21	W	171	0	171	R. 12: 47	E N E
22	W	180	0	180	R. 12: 47	E by N
23	R. W. Ob. W 4 N	170	11 N	168	R. 12: 47 Ob. 12: 58	E by N
24	R. W.	146	0	146	R. 12: 58	E by N

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

April

A.N.
1686

	Day	Course.	Dist.	N.or.S	W.	Lat.	Winds.
	25	W	146	o	146	R. 12 : 58	E by N
	26	W 3 N	185	9 N	184	Ob. 13 : 7	E by N
	27	W	140	o	140	Ob. 13 : 7	E by N
	28	W	167	o	167	R. 13 : 7	E by N
	29	W 2 N	172	5	171	Ob. 13 : 12	E
	30	W	172	o	173	Ob. 13 : 12	E N E
M.	1	W	196	o	196	R. 13 : 12	E by N
	2	W	160	o	160	Ob. 13 : 12	E by N
	3	W	154	o	154	R. 13 : 12	E N E
	4	R. W. Ob. W. 2 S	153	5 S	152	R. 13 : 12 Ob. 13 : 7	E N E
	5	W 2 N	180	7 N	179	Ob. 13 : 14	E N E
	6	W 2 N	172	9 N	171	Ob. 13 : 22	E N E
	7	W	160	o	160	Ob. 13 : 22	E N E
	8	W 3 S	149	7 S	148	Ob. 13 : 15	E by N
	9	W 4 S	134	9 S	133	Ob. 13 : 6	E N E
	10	W	128	o	128	R. 13 : 6	E N E
	11	W 5 S	112	9	111	Ob. 12 : 57	E N E
	12	W	128	o	128	R. 12 : 57	E N E
	13	W	129	o	129	R. 12 : 57	E N E
	14	W	128	o	128	R. 12 : 57	E N E
	15	W 4 N	118	8 N	117	Ob. 13 : 5	E N E
	16	W 6 S	114	11 S	113	Ob. 12 : 54	E N E
	17	W 3 S	109	5 S	108	Ob. 12 : 49	E N E
	18	W	120	o	120	R. 12 : 49	E N E
	19	W	137	o	137	R. 12 : 49	E N E
	20	W	134	o	130	R. 12 : 50	E
	21	N W 7 W	13	8 N	10	R. 12 : 59	E N E

Summ of all the Westings 7323
 Making Deg. of Longitude in all 125 d. 11 m.

Now the Island Guam bore N. N. E. 8 leagues dist. this gives 22 m. to my Lat. and takes 9 from my Meridian dist. so that the Island is in Lat. 13 : 21 ; and the Merid. dist. from Corrientes 7302 miles ; which, reduced into degrees, makes 125 d. 11 m.

The Table consists of 7 Columns. The first is of the days of the month. The 2d Column contains each days course, or the point of the Compass we ran upon. The

THE TABLE EXPLAINED

3d gives the distance or length of such course in Italian or Geometrical miles, (at the rate of 60 to a degree) or the progress the Ship makes every day; and is reckoned always from noon to noon. But because the Course is not always made upon the same Rhumb in a direct line, therefore the 4th and 5th Columns show how many miles we ran to the South every day, and how many to the West; which last was our main run in this Voyage. By the 17th of April we were got pretty near into the latitude of Guam, and our Course then lying along that parallel, our Northing and Southing consequently were but little, according as the Ship deviated from its direct course; and such deviation is thenceforward express by N. or S. in the 5th Column, and the Ships keeping straight on the West Rhumb, by 0, that is to say, by no Northing or Southing. The 6th Column shews the lat. we were in every day, where R. signifies the dead Reckoning, by the running of the Logs, and Ob. shews the lat. by observation.¹ The 7th Column shews the Wind and Weather.

To these I would have added an 8th Column, to shew the Variation of the Needle; but as it was very small in this course, so neither did we make any observation of it, above once, after we were set out from the Mexican Coast. At our departure from Cape Corrientes, we found it to be 4 d. 28 m. Easterly: and the observation we made of it afterwards, when we had gone about a third of the Voyage, shewed it to be so near the same, to be decreasing: Neither did we observe it at Guam, for Captain Swan who had the Instruments in his Cabin, did not seem much to regard it: Yet I am inclined to think that at Guam, the Variation might be either none at all, or even increasing to the Westward.

To conclude, May 20th at noon (when we begin to call it 21st) we were in lat. 12 d. 50 m. N. by R. having run since the noon before 134 miles directly West. We continued the same Course till two that afternoon, for which I allow 10 miles more West still, and then, finding

¹ Of the sun at noon, of the moon, or of a fixed star.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 the parallel we ran upon to be too much Southerly, we clapt on a Wind and sailed directly North, till 5 in the afternoon, having in that time run 8 mile, and increased our latitude so many minutes, making it 12 d. 58 m. We then saw the Island Guam bearing N. N. E. distant from us about 8 leagues, which gives the latitude of the Island 13 d. 20 m. And according to the account foregoing, its longitude is 125 d. 11 m. West from the Cape Corrientes on the Coast of Mexico, allowing 58 and 59 Italian miles to a degree in these latitudes, at the common rate of 60 miles to a degree of the Equator, as before computed.

As a Corollary from hence it will follow, that upon a supposal of the truth of the general allowance, Seamen make of 60 Italian miles to an Equinoctial degree, that the South Sea must be of a greater breadth by 25 degrees, than it's commonly reckoned by Hydrographers, who make it only about 100, more or less. For since we found (as I shall have occasion to say) the distance from Guam to the Eastern parts of Asia, to be much the same with the common reckoning; it follows by way of necessary consequence from hence, that the 25 degrees of longitude, or thereabouts, which are under-reckoned in the distance between America and the East-Indies Westward, are over-reckoned in the breadth of Asia and Africk, the Atlantick Sea, or the American Continent, or all together; and so that Tract of the Terraqueous Globe, must be so much shortned. And for a further confirmation of the fact, I shall add, that as to the Æthiopick or Indian Sea, its breadth must be considerably less than 'tis generally calculated to be; if it be true what I have heard over and over, from several able Seamen, whom I have conversed with in these parts, that Ships sailing from the Cape of Good Hope to New Holland, (as many Ships bound to Java, or thereabouts, keep that latitude) find themselves there, (and sometimes to their cost) running aground when they have thought themselves to be a great way off; and 'tis from hence possibly, that the Dutch call that part of this Coast the Land of Indraght, (as if it magnetically drew Ships too fast to it) and give cautions to avoid it: But I rather

OF THE MILES IN A DEGREE

think, 'tis the nearness of the Land, than any Whirlpool, or the like, that surprizes them. As to the breadth of the Atlantick Sea, I am from good hands assured, that it is over-reckoned by six, seven, eight, or ten degrees; for besides the concurrent Accounts of several experienced Men, who have confirmed the same to me: Mr. Canby particularly, who hath sailed as a Mate in a great many Voyages, from Cape Lopez, on the Coast of Guinea, to Barbadoes, and is much esteem'd as a very sensible Man, hath often told me, that he constantly found the distance to be between 60 and 62 degrees; whereas 'tis laid down in 68, 69, 70, and 72 degrees, in the common draughts.

AN.
1686

As to the supposition it self, which our Seamen make, in the allowing but 60 miles to a degree, I am not ignorant how much this hath been canvased of late years especially, and that the prevailing opinion hath been that about 70, or upwards, should be allowed. But till I can see some better grounds for the exactness of those trials, that have been made on Land by Mr. Norwood¹ and others, considering the inequality of the Earths surface, as well as the obliquity of the way; in their allowing for which, I am somewhat doubtful of their measures. Upon the whole matter, I cannot but adhere to the general Sea-calculation, confirmed as to the main by daily experience, till some more certain estimate shall be made, than those hitherto attempted. For we find our selves, when we sail North or South, to be brought to our intended place, in a time agreeable enough with what we expect upon the usual supposition, making all reasonable allowance, for the little unavoidable deviations East or West: and there seems no reason why the same estimate should not serve us in crossing the Meridians, which we find so true in Sailing under them. As to this course of ours to Guam particularly, we should rather increase than shorten our estimate of the length of it, considering that the Easterly Wind and

¹ Mr. Norwood. Richard Norwood (1590-1675), a surveyor and mathematician of some celebrity. His "trials" were remarkable, but not very exact.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 Current being so strong, and bearing therefore our Log¹ after us, as is usual in such cases; should we therefore, in casting up the run of the Log, make allowance for so much space as the Log it self drove after us (which is commonly 3 or 4 miles in 100, in so brisk a gale as this was) we must have reckoned more than 125 degrees; but in this Voyage we made no such allowance: (though it be usual to do it) so that how much soever this computation of mine exceeds the common Draughts, yet is it of the shortest, according to our experiment and calculation.

But to proceed with our Voyage: The Island Guam or Guabon, (as the Native Indians pronounce it) is one of the Ladrone Islands, belongs to the Spaniards,² who have a small Fort with fix Guns in it, with a Governour, and 20 or 30 Soldiers. They keep it for the relief and refreshment of their Philippine Ships, that touch here in their way from Acapulco to Manila, but the Winds will not so easily let them take this way back again. The Spaniards of late have named Guam, the Island Maria; it is about 12 leagues long, and 4 broad, lying N. and S. It is pretty high Champion Land.

The 21st day of May, 1686, at 11 a Clock in the Evening, we anchored near the middle of the Island Guam, on the West side; a Mile from the shore. At a distance it appears flat and even, but coming near it you will find it stands shelving, and the East side, which is much the highest, is fenced with steep Rocks, that oppose the Violence of the Sea, which continually rage against it, being driven with the constant Trade-wind, and on that side there is no Anchoring. The West side is pretty low, and full of small sandy Bays, divided with as many rocky Points. The Soil of the Island is reddish, dry and indifferent fruitful. The Fruits are chiefly Rice, Pine-Apples, Water-melons, Musk-melons, Oranges and Limes, Coco-nuts, and a sort of Fruit called by us Bread-fruit.³

¹ The wooden logship by which seamen estimate the speed of their vessels. It has been superseded, to some extent, by the patent log, which registers the total run. The wooden logship provides only an approximate estimate of the speed of the ship at the moment the log is hove.

² It is now American.

³ *Artocarpus incisa*.

THE COCO-NUT

The Coco-nut Trees grow by the Sea, on the Western side in great Groves, 3 or 4 Miles in length, and a Mile or two broad. This Tree is in shape like the Cabbage-tree, and at a distance they are not to be known each from other, only the Coco-nut Tree is fuller of Branches; but the Cabbage-tree generally is much higher, tho' the Coco-nut Trees in some places are very high.

AN.
1686

The Nut or Fruit grows at the head of the Tree, among the Branches and in Clusters, 10 or 12 in a Cluster. The Branch to which they grow is about the bigness of a Man's Arm, and as long, running small towards the end. It is of a yellow Colour, full of Knots, and very tough. The Nut is generally bigger than a Man's Head. The outer Rind is near two Inches thick, before you come to the Shell; the Shell it self is black, thick, and very hard. The Kernel in some Nuts is near an Inch thick, sticking to the inside of the Shell clear round, leaving a hollow in the middle of it, which contains about a Pint, more or less, according to the bigness of the Nut, for some are much bigger than others.

This Cavity is full of sweet, delicate, wholesom and refreshing Water. While the Nut is growing, all the inside is full of this Water, without any Kernel at all; but as the Nut grows towards its Maturity, the Kernel begins to gather and settle round on the inside of the Shell, and is soft like Cream; and as the Nut ripens, it increaseth in substance and becomes hard. The ripe Kernel is sweet enough, but very hard to digest, therefore seldom eaten, unless by Strangers, who know not the effects of it; but while it is young and soft like Pap, some Men will eat it, scraping it out with a Spoon, after they have drunk the Water that was within it. I like the Water best when the Nut is almost ripe, for it is then sweetest and briskest.

When these Nuts are ripe and gathered, the outside Rind becomes of a brown rusty colour; so that one would think that they were dead and dry; yet they will sprout out like Onions, after they have been hanging in the Sun 3 or 4 Months, or thrown about in a House or Ship, and if planted afterward in the Earth, they will grow up to a Tree. Before they thus sprout out, there is a small spongy

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. round knob grows in the inside, which we call an Apple.
1686 This at first is no bigger than the top of ones finger, but increaseth daily, sucking up the Water till it is grown so big as to fill up the Cavity of the Coco-nut, and then it begins to sprout forth. By this time the Nut that was hard, begins to grow oily and soft, thereby giving passage to the Sprout that springs from the Apple, which Nature hath so contrived, that it points to the hole in the Shell, (of which there are three, till it grows ripe, just where it's fastened by its stalk to the Tree; but one of these holes remains open, even when it is ripe) through which it creeps and spreads forth its Branches. You may let these teeming Nuts sprout out a foot and half, or two foot high before you plant them, for they will grow a great while like an Onion out of their own Substance.

Beside the Liquor or Water in the Fruit, there is also a sort of Wine drawn from the Tree called Toddy, which looks like Whey. It is sweet and very pleasant, but it is to be drunk within 24 hours after it is drawn, for afterwards it grows sowre. Those that have a great many Trees, draw a Spirit from the sowre Wine, called Arack. Arack is distill'd also from Rice, and other things in the East-Indies; but none is so much esteemed for making Punch as this sort, made of Toddy, or the sap of the Coco-nut Tree, for it makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it, because this Arack is not strong enough to make good Punch of it self. This sort of Liquor is chiefly used about Goa; and therefore it has the Name of Goa Arack. The way of drawing the Toddy from the Tree, is by cutting the top of a Branch that would bear Nuts; but before it has any Fruit; and from thence the Liquor which was to feed its Fruit, distils into the Hole of a Callabash that is hung upon it.

This Branch continues running almost as long as the Fruit would have been growing, and then it dries away. The Tree hath usually 3 fruitful Branches, which if they be all tapp'd thus, then the Tree bears no Fruit that year; but if one or two only be tapp'd, the other will bear Fruit all the while. The Liquor which is thus drawn is emptied

THE USES OF THE COCO-NUT

out of the Callabash, duly Morning and Evening, so long as it continues running, and is sold every Morning and Evening in most Towns in the East-Indies, and great gains is produced from it even this way; but those that distil it and make Arack, reap the greatest profit. There is also great profit made of the Fruit, both of the Nut and of the Shell. AN.
1686

The Kernel is much used in making Broath. When the Nut is dry, they take off the Husk, and giving two good Blows on the middle of the Nut, it breaks in two equal parts, letting the Water fall on the Ground; then with a small Iron Rasp made for the purpose, the Kernel or Nut is rasped out clean, which being put into a little fresh Water, makes it become white as Milk. In this milky Water they boil a Fowl, or any other sort of Flesh, and it makes very savory Broath. English Seamen put this water into boiled Rice, which they eat instead of Rice-milk, carrying Nuts purposely to Sea with them. This they learn from the Natives.

But the greatest use of the Kernel is to make Oyl, both for burning and for frying. The way to make the Oyl is to grate or rasp the Kernel, and steep it in fresh Water; then boil it, and scum off the Oyl at top as it rises: But the Nuts that make the Oyl ought to be a long time gathered, so as that the Kernel may be turning soft and oily.

The Shell of this Nut is used in the East-Indies for Cups, Dishes, Ladles, Spoons, and in a manner for all eating and drinking Vessels. Well shaped Nuts are often brought home to Europe, and much esteemed. The Husk of the Shell is of great use to make Cables; for the dry Husk is full of small Strings and Threads, which being beaten, become soft, and the other Substance which was mixt among it falls away like Saw-dust, leaving only the Strings. These are afterwards spun into long Yarns, and twisted up into Balls for Convenience: and many of these Rope-Yarns joined together make good Cables.¹ This

¹ Coir cables. Cables are no longer made of rope, but coir is still the yarn employed in the making of hawsers.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 Manufactory is chiefly used at the Maldive-Islands, and the threads sent in Balls into all places that trade thither, purposely for to make Cables. I made a Cable at Achin with some of it. These are called Coire Cables; they will last very well. But there is another sort of Coire Cables (as they are called) that are black, and more strong and lasting; and are made of strings that grow, like Horse-hair, at the heads of certain Trees, almost like the Coconut Tree. This sort comes most from the Island Timor. In the South Seas the Spaniards do make Oakum to caulk their Ships, with the husk of the Coconut, which is more serviceable than that made of hemp, and they say it will never rot. I have been told by Captain Knox,¹ who wrote the Relation of Ceylon, that in some places of India they make a sort of course Cloth of the husk of the Coconut, which is used for Sails. I myself have seen a sort of course Sail-cloth made of such a kind of substance; but whether the same or no I know not.

I have been the longer on this subject, to give the Reader a particular Account of the use and profit of a Vegetable, which is possibly of all others the most generally serviceable to the conveniencies, as well as the necessities of humane Life. Yet this Tree, that is of such great use, and esteemed so much in the East-Indies, is scarce regarded in the West-Indies, for want of the knowledge of the benefit which it may produce. And 'tis partly for the sake of my Country-men, in our American Plantations, that I have spoken so largely of it. For the hot Climates there are a very proper soil for it: and indeed it is so hardy, both in the raising it, and when grown, that it will thrive as well in dry sandy ground as in rich land. I have found them growing very well in low sandy Islands (on the West of Sumatra) that are over-flowed with the Sea every Spring-tide; and though the Nuts there are not very big, yet this is no loss,

¹ This was Robert Knox, a sea-captain, who spent nearly twenty years in Ceylon (1659-1679) as a prisoner among the natives of the interior. His book is called "An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon in the East Indies." It is a folio volume, first published in 1681. Knox seems to have left the sea-service about 1694. He died at the age of eighty in July 1720.

THE LIME TREE AND FRUIT

for the Kernel is thick and sweet; and the Milk, or Water in the inside, is more pleasant and sweet than of the Nuts that grow in rich ground, which are commonly large indeed, but not very sweet. These at Guam grow in dry ground, are of a middle size, and I think the sweetest that I did ever taste. Thus much for the Coco-nut. AN.
1686

The Lime is a sort of bastard or Crab-limon. The Tree, or Bush that bears it, is prickly, like a Thorn, growing full of small boughs. In Jamaica, and other places, they make of the Lime-Bush Fences about Gardens, or any other Inclosure, by planting the seeds close together, which growing up thick, spread abroad, and make a very good Hedge. The Fruit is like a Lemon, but smaller; the rind thin, and the inclosed substance full of juice. The juice is very tart, yet of a pleasant taste if sweetned with Sugar. It is chiefly used for making Punch, both in the East and West-Indies, as well ashore as at Sea, and much of it is for that purpose yearly brought home to England, from our West-India Plantations. It is also used for a particular kind of Sauce, which is called Pepper-Sauce, and is made of Cod-pepper, commonly called Guinea-pepper, boiled in Water, and then pickled with Salt, and mix'd with Lime-juice to preserve it. Limes grow plentiful in the East and West-Indies, within the Tropicks.

The Bread-fruit (as we call it) grows on a large Tree, as big and high as our largest Apple-Trees. It hath a spreading head full of branches, and dark leaves. The Fruit grows on the boughs like Apples: it is as big as a Penny-loaf,¹ when Wheat is at five Shillings the Bushel. It is of a round shape, and hath a thick tough rind. When the Fruit is ripe, it is yellow and soft; and the taste is sweet² and pleasant. The Natives of this Island use it for Bread: they gather it when full grown, while it is green and hard; then they bake it in an Oven, which scorseth the rind and makes it black: but they scrape off the outside black crust, and there remains a tender thin crust, and the inside is soft, tender and white, like the crumb of a Penny

¹ It is rather larger than a large melon.

² Like apple sauce.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Loaf. There is neither seed nor stone in the inside, but
:666 all is of a pure substance like Bread : it must be eaten new,
for if it is kept above 24 hours, it becomes dry, and eats
harsh and choaky ; but 'tis very pleasant before it is too
stale. This Fruit lasts in season 8 months in the year ;
during which time the Natives eat no other sort of food of
Bread kind. I did never see of this Fruit any where but
here. The Natives told us, that there is plenty of this
Fruit growing on the rest of the Ladrone Islands ; and I
did never hear of any of it any where else.

They have here some Rice also : but the Island being of
a dry Soil, and therefore not very proper for it, they do not
sow very much. Fish is scarce about this Island ; yet on
the shole that our Bark came over there was great plenty,
and the Natives commonly go thither to fish.

The Natives of this Island are strong-bodied, large-
limb'd, and well-shap'd. They are Copper-coloured, like
other Indians : their hair is black and long, their eyes
meanly proportioned ; they have pretty high Noses ; their
Lips are pretty full, and their Teeth indifferent white.
They are long visaged, and stern of countenance ; yet we
found them to be affable and courteous. They are many
of them troubled with a kind of Leprosie. This distemper
is very common at Mindanao : therefore I shall speak more
of it in my next Chapter. They of Guam are otherwise
very healthy, especially in the dry season : but in the wet
season, which comes in in June, and holds till October, the
air is more thick and unwholsome ; which occasions Fevers :
but the Rains are not violent nor lasting. For the Island
lies so far Westerly from the Philippine Islands, or any
other Land, that the Westerly Winds do seldom blow so
far ; and when they do, they do not last long : but the
Easterly Winds do constantly blow here, which are dry and
healthy ; and this Island is found to be very healthful, as
we were informed while we lay by it. The Natives are
very ingenious beyond any People, in making Boats, or
Proes, as they are called in the East-Indies, and therein they
take great delight. These are built sharp at both ends ;
the bottom is of one piece, made like the bottom of a

PROES, OR INDIAN BOATS

little Canoa, very neatly dug, and left of a good substance. AN.
1686
This bottom part is instead of a Keel. It is about 26 or 28 foot long; the under part of this Keel is made round, but inclining to a wedge, and smooth; and the upper part is almost flat, having a very gentle hollow, and is about a foot broad: From hence both sides of the Boat are carried up to about 5 foot high with narrow Plank, not above 4 or 5 inches broad, and each end of the Boat turns up round, very prettily. But what is very singular, one side of the Boat is made perpendicular, like a Wall, while the other side is rounding, made as other Vessels are, with a pretty full belly. Just in the middle it is about 4 or 5 foot broad aloft, or more, according to the length of the Boat. The Mast stands exactly in the middle, with a long Yard that peeks up and down like a Mizen-yard.¹ One end of it reacheth down to the end or head of the Boat, where it is placed in a notch,² that is made there purposely to receive it, and keep it fast. The other end hangs over the Stern: To this Yard the Sail is fastened. At the foot of the Sail there is another small Yard,³ to keep the Sail out square, and to roll up the Sail on when it blows hard; for it serves instead of a Reef to take up the sail to what degree they please, according to the strength of the Wind. Along the Belly-side of the Boat, parallel with it, at about 6 or 7 foot distance, lies another small Boat, or Canoa, being a Log of very light Wood, almost as long as the great Boat, but not so wide, being not above a foot and an half wide at the upper part, and very sharp like a Wedge at each end. And there are two Bamboes of about 8 or 10 foot long, and as big as ones Leg, placed over the great Boats side, one near each end of it, and reaching about 6 or 7 foot from the side of the Boat: By the help of which, the little Boat is made firm and contiguous to the other. These are generally called by the Dutch, and by the English from them, Out-

¹ The mizen yard was a lateen yard, setting fore and aft, until the end of the eighteenth century, when the "spanker" was adopted. The ancient mizen was a lateen sail.

² As in many lateen-rigged boats in the Mediterranean.

³ This contrivance is still in use among the prahu men of the Philippine Islands and the Malay Archipelago.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. layers.¹ The use of them is to keep the great Boat upright
1686 from over-setting; because the Wind here being in a manner constantly East, (or if it were at West it would be the same thing) and the Range of these Islands, where their business lies too and fro, being mostly North and South, they turn the flat side of the Boat against the Wind, upon which they sail, and the Belly-side, consequently with its little Boat, is upon the Lee: And the Vessel having a Head at each end, so as to sail with either of them foremost (indifferently) they need not tack, or go about, as all our Vessels do, but each end of the Boat serves either for Head or Stern as they please. When they ply to Windward, and are minded to go about, he that steers bears away a little from the Wind, by which means the stern comes to the Wind; which is now become the Head, only by shifting the end of the Yard. This Boat is steered with a broad Paddle, instead of a Rudder. I have been the more particular in describing these Boats, because I do believe, they sail the best of any Boats in the World. I did here for my own satisfaction, try the swiftness of one of them; sailing by our Log,² we had 12 Knots on our Reel, and she run it all out before the half Minute-Glass was half out; which, if it had been no more, is after the rate of 12 Mile an hour; but I do believe she would have run 24 Mile an hour. It was very pleasant to see the little Boat running along so swift by the others side.

¹ Outriggers.

² The logship, reel, line, and glass require a brief description. The logship is a quadrant of wood, weighted on the curved side. It is attached to the line by two strands, one of which is pegged into the logship so lightly that a smart jerk will release it. The line is generally some eighty fathoms long. It is of white, tough cord "rather thicker than whip-cord." It is rolled round a large wooden reel. When "hove" the two strands of the line are so fixed as to keep the logship upright in the sea, presenting a flat surface to the water. The logship then offers so much resistance to the water that, as the ship advances, the line is drawn off the reel quickly or slowly according to the speed of the vessel. The log is hove at the instant that a seaman turns a half-minute sand-glass. The line is divided into spaces "which bear the same relation to a nautical mile that half a minute does to an hour." Each space is marked with a knot in the line; so that, at the end of the half minute's running, the seaman can calculate the speed of his ship by noting the number of knots which have run out.

THE SPANIARDS AT GUAM

The Native Indians are no less dexterous in managing, than in building these Boats. By report, they will go from hence to another of the Ladrone Islands about 30 leagues off, and there do their Business, and return again in less than 12 hours. I was told that one of these Boats was sent Express to Manila, which is above 400 leagues, and performed the Voyage in 4 days time. There are of these Proes or Boats used in many places of the East-Indies, but with a Belly and a little Boat on each side.¹ Only at Mindanao I saw one like these, with the Belly and a little Boat only on one side, and the other flat, but not so neatly built.

AN.
1686

The Indians of Guam have neat little Houses, very handsomely thatch'd with Palmeto-thatch. They inhabit together in Villages built by the Sea, on the west side, and have Spanish Priests to instruct them in the Christian Religion.

The Spaniards have a small Fort on the west side, near the south end, with 6 Guns in it. There is a Governor, and 20 or 30 Spanish Soldiers. There are no more Spaniards on this Island, beside 2 or 3 Priests. Not long before we arrived here, the Natives rose on the Spaniards to destroy them, and did kill many: But the Governor with his Soldiers at length prevailed, and drove them out of the Fort: So when they found themselves disappointed of their intent, they destroyed the Plantations and Stock, and then went away to other Islands: There were then 3 or 400 Indians on this Island; but now there are not above 100; for all that were in this Conspiracy went away. As for these who yet remain, if they were not actually concerned in that broil, yet their hearts also are bent against the Spaniards: for they offered to carry us to the Fort, and assist us in the Conquest of the Island; but Captain Swan was not for molesting the Spaniards here.

¹ As in the Siamese and Bengalese dug-outs. Many primitive East Indian boatbuilders use the double outrigger to give their long, narrow craft stability. The Zanzibari use a small boat fitted with an outrigger on each side. The buccaneers, who cruised so often in "canoes," or long, narrow dug-outs, must have needed a similar device. Perhaps they lashed straight wooden poles along the sides of the canoes.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1686

Before we came to an anchor here, one of the Priests came aboard in the Night with 3 Indians. They first haled us to know from whence we came, and what we were: to whom answer was made in Spanish, that we were Spaniards, and that we came from Acapulco. It being dark they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well discern what we were: Therefore they came aboard; but perceiving the mistake they were in, in taking us for a Spanish Ship, they endeavoured to get from us again, but we held their Boat fast, and made them come in. Captain Swan received the Priest with much Civility, and conducting him into the Great Cabbin, declared, That the reason of our coming to this Island was want of Provision, and that he came not in any hostile manner, but as a Friend to purchase with his Money what he wanted: And therefore desired the Priest to write a Letter to the Governor, to inform him what we were, and on what account we came. For having him now aboard, the Captain was willing to detain him as an Hostage, till we had Provision. The Padre told Captain Swan, that Provision was now scarce on the Island; but he would engage, that the Governor would do his utmost to furnish us.

In the Morning the Indians, in whose Boat or Proe the Friar came aboard, were sent to the Governor with two Letters; one from the Friar, and another very obliging one from Captain Swan, and a Present of 4 Yards of Scarlet-cloath, and a piece of broad Silver and Gold Lace. The Governor lives near the South end of the Island on the West side; which was about 5 leagues from the place where we were; therefore we did not expect an answer till the Evening, not knowing then how nimble they were. Therefore when the Indian Canoa was dispatched away to the Governor, we hoisted out 2 of our Canoas, and sent one a fishing, and the other ashore for Coco-nuts. Our fishing Canoa got nothing; but the Men¹ that went ashore for Coco-nuts came off laden.

About 11 a Clock, that same Morning, the Governor

¹ Dampier was one of them. His mates "felled a coco-nut tree whose fruite gave us all our bellyes full both of the milke and kernell."

PRESENTS TO CAPTAIN SWAN

of the Island sent a Letter to Captain Swan, complimenting him for his Present, and promising to support us with as much Provision, as he could possibly spare; and as a Token of his Gratitude, he sent a present of 6 Hogs, of a small sort, most excellent Meat, the best I think, that ever I eat: They are fed with Coco-nuts, and their flesh is hard as Brisket Beef. They were doubtless of that breed in America which came originally from Spain: He sent also 12 Muskmelons, larger than ours in England, and as many Water-melons, both sorts here being a very excellent Fruit; and sent an order to the Indians that lived in a Village not far from our Ship, to bake every day as much of the Bread-fruit as we did desire, and to assist us in getting as many dry Coco-nuts as we would have; which they accordingly did, and brought off the Bread-Fruit every day hot, as much as we could eat. After this the Governor sent every day a Canoa or two with Hogs and Fruit, and desired for the same Powder, Shot and Arms; which was sent according to his Request. We had a delicate large English Dog; which the Governor did desire, and had it given him very freely by the Captain though much against the grain of many of his Men, who had a great value for that Dog. Captain Swan endeavoured to get this Governors Letter of Recommendation to some Merchants at Manila, for he had then a design to go to Fort St. George,¹ and from thence intended to trade to Manila: but this his design was concealed from the company. While we lay here, the Acapulco Ship arrived in sight of the Island, but did not come in sight of us; for the Governor sent an Indian Proe, with advice of our being here. Therefore she stood off to the Southward of the Island, and coming foul of the same shole that our Bark had run over before, was in great danger of being lost there, for she struck off her Rudder, and with much ado got clear; but not till after three days labour. For tho' the shole be so near the Island, and the Indians go off and fish there every day, yet the Master of the Acapulco Ship,

AN.
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¹ Madras.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. who should (one would think) know these Parts, was
1686 utterly ignorant of it. This their striking on the shole
we heard afterward, when we were on the Coast of Manila ;
but these Indians of Guam did speak of her being in sight
of the Island while we lay there, which put our Men in
a great heat to go out after her, but Captain Swan per-
suaded them out of that humour, for he was now wholly
averse to any Hostile action.

The 30th day of May, the Governor sent his last
Present, which was some Hogs, a Jar of pickled Mangoes,
a Jar of excellent pickled Fish, and a Jar of fine Rusk,
or Bread of fine Wheat Flower, baked like Bisket, but not
so hard. He sent besides, 6 or 7 packs of Rice, desiring
to be excused from sending any more Provision to us,
saying he had no more on the Island that he could spare.
He sent word also, that the West Monsoon was at hand,
that therefore it behoved us to be jogging from hence, unless
we were resolved to return back to America again. Captain
Swan returned him thanks for his kindness and advice, and
took his leave ; and the same day sent the Friar ashore,
that was seized on at our first arrival, and gave him a large
Brass Clock, an Astrolabe, and a large Telescope ; for
which Present the Friar sent us aboard six Hogs, and a
roasting Pig, 3 or 4 Bushels of Potatoes, and 50 pound
of Manila Tobacco. Then we prepared to be gone,
being pretty well furnished with Provision to carry us
to Mindanao, where we designed next to touch. We took
aboard us as many Coco-nuts as we could well stow, and
we had a good stock of Rice, and about 50 Hogs in salt.

CHAP. XI

They resolve to go to Mindanao. Their departure from Guam. Of the Philippine Islands. The Isle Luconia, and its chief Town and Port, Manila, Manila, or Manilho. Of the rich Trade we might establish with these Islands. St. John's Island. They arrive at Mindanao. The Island described. Its Fertility. The Libby Trees, and the Sago made of them. The Plantain Tree, Fruit, Liquor, and Cloath. A smaller Plantain at Mindanao. The Bonano. Of the Clove-bark, Cloves and Nutmegs, and the Methods taken by the Dutch to Monopolize the Spices. The Betel-Nut, and Arek-Tree. The Durian, and the Jaca-Tree and Fruit. The Beasts of Mindanao. Centapees or Forty Legs, a venomous Insect, and others. Their Fowls, Fish, &c. The Temperature of the Climate, with the Course of the Winds, Tornadoes, Rain, and Temper of the Air throughout the Year.

WHILE we lay at Guam, we took up a Resolution of going to Mindanao,¹ one of the Philippine Islands, being told by the Frier and others, that it was exceedingly well stored with Provisions; that the Natives were Mahometans, and that they had formerly a Commerce with the Spaniards, but that now they were at Wars with them. This Island was therefore thought to be a convenient place for us to go to; for besides that, it was in our way to the East-Indies, which we had resolved to visit; and that the Westerly Monsoon was at hand, which would oblige us to shelter somewhere in a short time, and that we could not expect good Harbours in a better place than in so large an Island as Mindanao: besides all this, I say, the Inhabitants of Mindanao being then, as we were told, (tho' falsely) at

AN.
1686

¹ Mindanao. In lat. 8° N., long. 124° 30'. It is one of the largest of the Philippine Islands.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Wars with the Spaniards, our Men, who it should seem
1686 were very squeamish of plundering without Licence, derived hopes from thence of getting a Commission there from the Prince of the Island, to plunder the Spanish Ships about Manila, and so to make Mindanao their common Rendezvous. And if Captain Swan was minded to go to an English Port, yet his Men, who thought he intended to leave them, hoped to get Vessels and Pilots at Mindanao fit for their turn, to cruize on the Coast of Manila. As for Captain Swan, he was willing enough to go thither, as best suiting his own design; and therefore this Voyage was concluded on by general consent.

Accordingly June 2d, 1686, we left Guam, bound for Mindanao. We had fair Weather, and a pretty smart gale of Wind at East, for 3 or 4 Days, and then it shifted to the S. W. being Rainy, but it soon came about again to the East, and blew a gentle gale; yet it often shuffled about to the S. E. For though in the East Indies the Winds shift in April, yet we found this to be the shifting season for the Winds here; the other shifting season being in October, sooner or later, all over India. As to our course from Guam to the Philippine Islands, we found it (as I intimated before) agreeable enough with the account of our common Draughts.

The 21st Day of June we arrived at the Island St. John, which is one of the Philippine Islands. The Philippines are a great company of large Islands, taking up about 13 deg. of Lat. in length, reaching near upon, from 5 d. of North Lat. to the 19th degree, and in breadth about 6 deg. of Longitude. They derive this Name from Philip II. King of Spain; and even now do they most of them belong to that Crown.

The chiefest Island in this range is Luconia, which lies on the North of them all. At this Island Magellan¹ died on the Voyage that he was making round the World. For after he had past those Streights between the South-end of America and Terra del Fuego, which now bear his Name,

¹ Fernando Magelhaens was mortally wounded at Mactan, or Matan, on the 27th April 1521. Mactan is a small island near Cebu.

LUCONIA—MANILO

and had ranged down in the South Seas on the back of America; from thence stretching over to the East-Indies, he fell in with the Ladrone Islands, and from thence steering East still, he fell in with these Philippine Islands, and anchored at Luconia; where he warr'd with the Native Indians, to bring them in Obedience to his Master the King of Spain, and was by them kill'd with a Poysoned Arrow. It is now wholly under the Spaniards, who have several Towns there. The chief is Manilo, which is a large Sea-port Town near the S. E. end, opposite to the Island Mindora. It is a place of great Strength and Trade: The two great Acapulco Ships before mentioned fetching from hence all sorts of East-India Commodities; which are brought hither by Foreigners, especially by the Chinese, and the Portuguese. Sometimes the English Merchants of Fort St. George send their Ships hither as it were by stealth, under the charge of Portuguese Pilots and Mariners: For as yet we cannot get the Spaniards there to a Commerce with us or the Dutch, although they have but few Ships of their own. This seems to arise from a Jealousie or Fear of discovering the Riches of these Islands, for most, if not all the Philippine Islands, are rich in Gold: And the Spaniards have no place of much strength in all these Islands that I could ever hear of, besides Manilo it self. Yet they have Villages and Towns on several of the Islands, and Padres or Priests to instruct the Native Indians, from whom they get their Gold.

The Spanish Inhabitants of the smaller Islands especially, would willingly trade with us if the Government was not so severe against it: for they have no Goods but what are brought from Manilo at an extraordinary dear rate. I am of the Opinion, That if any of our Nations will seek a Trade with them, they would not lose their labour; for the Spaniards can and will Smuggle (as our seamen call Trading by stealth) as well as any Nation that I know; and our Jamaicans are to their profit sensible enough of it. And I have been informed that Captain Goodlud of London, in a Voyage which he made from Mindanao to China, touch'd at some of these Islands, and was civilly

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. treated by the Spaniards, who bought some of his Com-
1686 modities, giving him a very good Price for the same.

There are about 12 or 14 more large Islands lying to the Southward of Luconia; most of which, as I said before, are inhabited by the Spaniards. Besides these, there are an infinite number of small Islands of no account, and even the great Islands, many of them, are without Names; or at least so variously set down, that I find the same Islands named by divers Names.

The Island St. John and Mindanao are the Southermost of all these Islands, and are the only Islands in all this Range that are not subject to the Spaniards.

St. John's Island is on the East-side of the Mindanao, and distant from it 3 or 4 Leagues. It is in lat. about 7 or 8 North. This Island is in length about 38 Leagues, stretching N. N. W. and S. S. E. and it is in breadth about 24 Leagues, in the middle of the Island. The Northermost end is broader, and the Southermost is narrower: This Island is of a good heighth, and is full of many small Hills. The Land at the South-east-end (where I was ashore) is of a black fat Mould: and the whole Island seems to partake of the same fatness, by the vast number of large Trees that it produceth; for it looks all over like one great Grove.

As we were passing by the S. E. end we saw a Canoa of the Natives under the shore; therefore one of our Canoas went after to have spoken with her; but she run away from us, seeing themselves chaced, put their Canoa ashore, leaving her, fled into the Woods; nor would be allured to come to us, altho' we did what we could to entice them; besides these Men, we saw no more here, nor sign of any Inhabitants at this end.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away for the Island Mindanao, which was now fair in sight of us: it being about 10 leagues distant from this part of St. John's. The 22d day we came within a league of the East-side of the Island Mindanao, and having the Wind at S. E. we steered toward the North end, keeping on the East-side, till we came into the lat. of 7 d. 40 m. and there

THEIR ARRIVAL AT MINDANAO

we anchored in a small Bay,¹ about a Mile from the Shore, in 10 Fathom Water, Rocky foul ground. AN.
1686

Some of our Books gave us an account, That Mindanao City and Isle lies in 7 d. 40 m. we guest that the middle of the Island might lie in this lat. but we were at a great loss where to find the City, whether on the East or West-side. Indeed, had it been a small Island, lying open to the Eastern Wind, we might probably have searched first on the West-side; for commonly the Islands within the Tropicks, or within the bounds of the Trade-Winds, have their Harbours on the West-side, as best sheltered; but the Island Mindanao being guarded on the East-side by St. John's Island, we might as reasonably expect to find the Harbour and City on this side, as any where else: but coming into the Lat. in which we judg'd the City might be, found no canoas, or People, that might give us any umbrage of a City, or place of Trade near at hand, tho' we coasted within a League of the Shore.

The Island Mindanao is the biggest of all the Philippine Islands except Luconia. It is about 60 Leagues long, and 40 or 50 broad. The South-end is in about 5 d. N. and the N. W. end reacheth almost to 8 d. N. It is a very mountainous Island, full of Hills and Valleys. The Mould in general is deep and black and extraordinary fat and fruitful. The sides of the Hills are stony, yet productive enough of very large tall Trees. In the heart of the Country there are some Mountains that yield good Gold. The Valleys are well moistned with pleasant Brooks, and small Rivers of delicate Water; and have Trees of divers sorts flourishing and green all the Year. The Trees in general are very large, and most of them are of kinds unknown to us.

There is one sort which deserves particular notice; called by the Natives Libby-Trees.² These grow wild in great Groves of 5 or 6 Miles long, by the sides of the Rivers. Of these Trees Sago is made, which the poor Country People eat instead of Bread 3 or 4 Months in the

¹ Perhaps the Bay of San Juan.

² *Sagus laevis*. Dampier's account, as always, is exact.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 Year. This Tree for its body and shape is much like the Palmeto-Tree, or the Cabbage-Tree, but not so tall as the latter. The Bark and Wood is hard and thin like a Shell, and full of white Pith, like the Pith of an Elder. This Tree they cut down, and split it in the middle, and scrape out all the Pith; which they beat lustily with a Wooden Pestle in a great Mortar or Trough, and then put it into a Cloth or Strainer held over a Trough; and pouring Water in among the Pith, they stir it about in the Cloth: So the Water carries all the substance of the Pith through the Cloth down into the Trough, leaving nothing in the Cloth but a light sort of Husk, which they throw away; but that which falls into the Trough settles in a short time to the bottom like Mud; and then they draw off the Water, and take up the muddy substance, wherewith they make Cakes; which being baked proves very good Bread.

The Mindanao People live 3 or 4 Months of the Year on this Food for their Bread-kind. The Native Indians of Teranate,¹ and Tidore, and all the Spice Islands, have plenty of these Trees, and use them for Food in the same manner; as I have been inform'd by Mr. Caril Rofy,² who is now Commander of one of the King's Ships. He was one of our Company at this time; and being left with Captain Swan at Mindanao, went afterwards to Teranate, and lived there among the Dutch a Year or two. The Sago which is transported into other parts of the East Indies, is dried in small pieces like little Seeds or Comfits, and commonly eaten with Milk of Almonds, by those that are troubled with the Flux; for it is a great binder, and very good in that Distemper.

In some places of Mindanao there is plenty of Rice;

¹ Ternate.

² "Mr. Caril Rofy." Mr. Kerrill Roffey (sometimes called Mr. Kerill, or Caryl, Rossey) was a lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Vanguard* in 1691-2. He afterwards commanded the *Griffon* fireship, aboard which was Lieutenant George Fisher, the man who caused Dampier's downfall in 1702. Roffey went on service to the West Indies in 1705. He rose to be captain of the *Burford*, 70-gun ship, and died in 1716. Charnock gives a short life of him, and he is mentioned repeatedly in the logs and muster-books of the ships in which he served. He took part in the attack on Gibraltar in 1704.

THE PLANTAIN TREE OR SHRUB

but in the hilly Land they plant Yams, Potatoes, and Pumpkins; all which thrive very well. The other Fruits of this Island are Water-Melons, Musk-Melons, Plantains, Bonanoes, Guavas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Betel-Nuts, Durians, Jacks, or Jacas, Coco-Nuts, Oranges, &c.

AN.
1686

The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit, not except the Coco it self. The Tree that bears this Fruit is about 3 Foot, or 3 Foot and an half round, and about 10 or 12 Foot high. These Trees are not raised from Seed, (for they seem not to have any) but from the Roots of other old Trees. If these young Suckers are taken out of the Ground, and planted in another place, it will be 15 Months before they bear, but if let stand in their own native Soil they will bear in 12 Months. As soon as the Fruit is ripe the Tree decays, but then there are many young ones growing up to supply its place. When this Tree first springs out of the Ground, it comes up with two Leaves; and by that time it is a Foot high, two more springs up in the inside of them; and in a short time after two more within them; and so on. By that time the Tree is a Month old, you may perceive a small body almost as big as ones Arm, and then there are eight or ten Leaves, some of them four or five Foot high. The first Leaves that it shoots forth are not above a Foot long, and half a Foot broad; and the Stem that bears them no bigger than ones Finger; but as the Tree grows higher the Leaves are larger. As the young Leaves spring up in the inside, so the old Leaves spread off, and their tops droop downward, being of a greater length and breadth, by how much they are nearer the Root, and at last decay and rot off: but still there are young Leaves spring up out of the top, which makes the Tree look always green and flourishing. When the Tree is full grown, the Leaves are 7 or 8 Foot long, and a Foot and half broad; towards the end they are smaller, and end with a round point. The Stem of the Leaf is as big as a Man's Arm, almost round, and about a Foot in length, between the Leaf and the Body of the Tree. That part of the Stem which comes from the Tree, if it be the outside Leaf, seems to inclose half the Body as it were with a thick

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 Hide; and right against it, on the other side of the Tree, is another such answering to it. The next two Leaves, in the inside of these, grow opposite to each other in the same manner, but so that if the two outward grow North and South, these grow East and West, and those still within them keep the same order. Thus the Body of this Tree seems to be made up of many thick Skins, growing one over another, and when it is full grown, there springs out of the top a strong Stem, harder in substance than any other part of the Body. This Stem shoots forth at the Heart of the Tree, is as big as a Man's Arm, and as long; and the Fruit grows in clusters round it, first blossoming and then shooting forth the Fruit. It is so excellent, that the Spaniards give it the preheminance of all other Fruit, as most conducing to Life. It grows in a Cod about 6 or 7 Inches long, and as big as a Man's Arm. The Shell, Rind or Cod, is soft, and of a yellow colour when ripe. It resembles in shape a Hogs-gut Pudding. The inclosed Fruit is no harder than Butter in Winter, and is much of the colour of the purest yellow Butter. It is of a delicate taste, and melts in ones Mouth like Marmalet. It is all pure Pulp, without any Seed, Kernel or Stone. This Fruit is so much esteemed by all Europeans that settle in America, that when they make a new Plantation, they commonly begin with a good Plantain-walk, as they call it, or a Field of Plantains; and as their Family increaseth, so they augment the Plantain-walk, keeping one Man purposely to prune the Trees, and gather the Fruit as he sees convenient. For the Trees continue bearing, some or other, most part of the Year; and this is many times the whole Food on which a whole Family subsists. They thrive only in rich fat ground, for poor sandy will not bear them. The Spaniards in their Towns in America, as at Havana, Cartagena, Portobel, &c. have their Markets full of Plantains, it being the common Food for poor People: Their common price is half a Rial, or 3 d. a Dozen. When this Fruit is only used for Bread, it is roasted or boiled when it's just full grown, but not yet ripe, or turn'd yellow. Poor People, or Negroes, that have neither Fish nor Flesh

THE PLANTAIN FRUIT

to eat with it, make Sauce with Cod-pepper, Salt and Lime-juice, which makes it eat very savory; much better than a crust of Bread alone. Sometimes for a change they eat a roasted Plantain, and a ripe raw Plantain together, which is instead of Bread and Butter. They eat very pleasant so, and I have made many a good meal in this manner. Sometimes our English take 5 or 7 ripe Plantains, and mashing them together, make them into a lump, and boil them instead of a Bag-pudding; which they call a Buff-Jacket: and this is a very good way for a change. This Fruit makes also very good Tarts; and the green Plantains slic'd thin, and dried in the Sun, and grated, will make a sort of Flour which is very good to make Puddings. A ripe Plantain slic'd and dried in the Sun may be preserved a great while; and then eat like Figs, very sweet and pleasant. The Darien Indians preserve them a long time, by drying them gently over the Fire; mashing them first, and moulding them into lumps. The Moskito Indians will take a ripe Plantain and roast it; then take a pint and half of Water in a Calabash, and squeeze the Plantain in pieces with their Hands, mixing it with the Water; then they drink it all off together: This they call Mishlaw, and it's pleasant and sweet, and nourishing; somewhat like Lambs-wool (as 'tis call'd) made with Apples and Ale: and of this Fruit alone many thousands of Indian Families in the West-Indies have their whole subsistence. When they make Drink with them, they take 10 or 12 ripe Plantains and mash them well in a Trough: then they put 2 Gallons of Water among them; and this in 2 Hours time will ferment and froth like Wort. In 4 Hours it is fit to Drink, and then they bottle it, and drink it as they have occasion: but this will not keep above 24 or 30 Hours. Those therefore that use this Drink, Brew it in this manner every Morning. When I went first to Jamaica I could relish no other drink they had there. It drinks brisk and cool, and is very pleasant. This Drink is windy, and so is the Fruit eaten raw; but boil'd or roasted it is not so. If this Drink is kept above 30 Hours it grows sharp: but if then it be put out in the Sun, it will become very

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CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 good Vinegar. This Fruit grows all over the West-Indies (in the proper Climates) at Guinea, and in the East-Indies.

As the Fruit of this Tree is of great use for Food, so is the Body no less serviceable to make Cloaths; but this I never knew till I came to this Island. The ordinary People of Mindanao do wear no other Cloth. The Tree never bearing but once, and so being fell'd when the Fruit is ripe, they cut it down close by the Ground if they intend to make Cloth¹ with it. One blow with a Hatchet, or long Knife, will strike it asunder; then they cut off the top, leaving the trunk 8 or 10 foot long, stripping off the outer Rind, which is thickest towards the lower end, having stript 2 or 3 of these Rinds, the Trunk becomes in a manner all of one bigness, and of a whitish colour: Then they split the Trunk in the middle; which being done, they split the two halves again, as near the middle as they can. This they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 Days, in which time part of the juicy substance of the Tree dries away, and then the ends will appear full of small Threads. The Women, whose employment it is to make the Cloth, take hold of those Threads one by one, which rend away easily from one end of the Trunk to the other, in bigness like whited brown thread; for the threads are naturally of a determinate bigness, as I observed their Cloth to be all of one substance and equal fineness; but 'tis stubborn when new, wears out soon, and when wet, feels a little slimy. They make their pieces 7 or 8 Yards long, their Warp and Woof all one thickness and substance.

There is another sort of Plantains² in that Island, which are shorter and less than the others, which I never saw any where but here. These are full of black Seeds mixt quite through the Fruit. They are binding, and are much eaten by those that have Fluxes. The Country People gave them us for that use, and with good success.

¹ This plantain-fibre cloth appears to have become obsolete in Mindanao. The poorer natives now wear cotton. The rich wear a material woven from the leaf of the pine-apple. Many natives have adopted the European habit. Plantain-fibre cloth is still woven, and worn, in some of the South Pacific islands.

² Apparently the wild tamarind.

BONANOS—CLOVES—NUTMEGS

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The Bonano Tree is exactly like the Plantain for shape and bigness, not easily distinguishable from it but by its Fruit, which is a great deal smaller, and not above half so long as a Plantain, being also more mellow and soft, less luscious, yet of a more delicate taste. They use this for the making Drink oftner than Plantains, and it is best when used for Drink; or eaten as Fruit; but it is not so good for Bread, nor doth it eat well at all when roasted or boil'd; so 'tis only necessity that makes any use it this way. They grow generally where Plantains do, being set intermixt with them purposely in their Plantain-walks. They have plenty of Clovebark, of which I saw a Ship load; and as for Cloves, Raja Laut, whom I shall have occasion to mention, told me, that if the English would settle there, they could order Matters so in a little time, as to send a ship-load of Cloves from thence every Year. I have been informed that they grow on the Boughs of a Tree about as big as a Plumb-tree, but I never happened to see any of them.

I have not seen the Nutmeg-trees anywhere; but the Nutmegs this Island produceth are fair and large, yet they have no great store of them, being unwilling to propagate them or the Cloves, for fear that should invite the Dutch to visit them, and bring them into subjection, as they have done the rest of the neighbouring Islands where they grow. For the Dutch being seated among the Spice-Islands, have monopolized all the Trade into their own Hands, and will not suffer any of the Natives to dispose of it, but to themselves alone. Nay, they are so careful to preserve it in their own Hands, that they will not suffer the Spice to grow in the uninhabited Islands, but send Soldiers to cut the Trees down. Captain Rofy told me, that while he lived with the Dutch, he was sent with other Men to cut down the Spice-Trees; and that he himself did at several times cut down 7 or 800 Trees. Yet although the Dutch take such care to destroy them, there are many uninhabited Islands that have great plenty of Spice-Trees, as I have been informed by Dutch Men that have been there, particularly by a Captain of a Dutch Ship that I met with at Achin, who told me, that near the Island Banda there is an Island where the

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Cloves falling from the Trees do lie and rot on the ground,
1686 and they are at the time when the Fruit falls, 3 or 4 Inches thick under the Trees. He and some others told me, that it would not be a hard matter for an English Vessel to purchase a Ship's Cargo of Spice, of the Natives of some of these Spice-Islands.

He was a free Merchant that told me this. For by that name the Dutch and English in the East-Indies, distinguish those Merchants who are not Servants to the Company. The free Merchants are not suffered to Trade to the Spice-Islands, nor to many other places where the Dutch have Factories; but on the other Hand, they are suffered to Trade to some places where the Dutch Company themselves may not Trade, as to Achin particularly, for there are some Princes in the Indies, who will not Trade with the Company for fear of them. The Seamen that go to the Spice Islands are obliged to bring no Spice from thence for themselves, except a small matter for their own use, about a pound or two. Yet the Masters of those Ships do commonly so order their business, that they often secure a good quantity, and send it ashore to some place near Batavia, before they come into that Harbour, (for it is always brought thither first before it's sent to Europe,) and if they meet any Vessel at Sea that will buy their Cloves, they will sell 10 or 15 Tuns out of 100, and yet seemingly carry their Complement to Batavia; for they will pour Water among the remaining part of their Cargo, which will swell them to that degree, that the Ships Hold will be as full again, as it was before any were sold. This Trick they use when ever they dispose of any clandestinely, for the Cloves when they first take them in are extraordinary dry; and so will imbibe a great deal of Moisture. This is but one Instance, of many hundreds, of little deceitful Arts the Dutch Sea-men have in these Parts among them, of which I have both seen and heard several. I believe there are no where greater Thieves;¹ and nothing will persuade them to dis-

¹ It was commonly said of the Dutch in the East Indies at this time, that "they would do no right, and take no wrong." In a letter from Sir Thomas Lynch to the Lords of Trade and Plantations (Calendar of State

THE BETEL-TREE AND NUT

cover one another; for should any do it, the rest would certainly knock him on the Head. But to return to the Products of Mindanao. AN.
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The Betel-nut¹ is much esteemed here, as it is in most places of the East-Indies. The Betel-Tree grows like the Cabbage-Tree, but it is not so big, nor so high. The Body grows strait, about 12 or 14 foot high without Leaf or Branch, except at the Head. There it spreads forth long Branches, like other Trees of the like nature, as the Cabbage-Tree, the Coco-Nut Tree, and the Palm. These Branches are about 10 or 12 foot long, and their stems near the head of the Tree, as big as a Man's Arm. On the top of the Tree among the Branches the Betel-Nut grows on a tough stem as big as a Man's Finger, in clusters much as the Coco-Nuts do, and they grow 40 or 50 in a cluster. This Fruit is bigger than a Nutmeg, and is much like it, but rounder. It is much used all over the East-Indies. Their way is to cut it in four pieces, and wrap one of them up in an Arek leaf, which they spread with a soft Paste made of Lime or Plaster, and then chew it altogether. Every man in these parts carries his Lime-Box by his side, and dipping his Finger into it, spreads his Betel and Arek leaf with it. The Arek is a small Tree or Shrub, of a green Bark, and the Leaf is long and broader than a Willow. They are packt up to sell into Parts that have them not, to chew with the Betel. The Betel-Nut is most esteemed when it is young, and before it grows hard, and then they cut it

Papers, West Indian and Colonial Series, September 12, 1683) mention is made of some Dutch pirates who had been at work near Curaçoa. "I wonder not," says Sir Thomas, "that they do this in the West as they have done so much more in the East Indies, and that there is in Holland this proverb, 'Jesus Christ is good, but trade is better.'"

¹ The betel-nut proper is the nut of the Areca palm (*Areca catechu*), known to the natives as the bunga. The nut is gathered and cut as Dampier describes. The betel-chewer then takes an "Arek-leaf," the bright green leaf of the "buyo," or piper betel plant, and smears it thickly with a paste of lime (made from pounded oyster-shells). The leaf is then wrapped round the broken piece of nut, and the whole is placed in the mouth of the chewer. The nut stimulates salivation, and tinges the spittle with a scarlet colour. The mouth of a betel-chewer appears to be bloody. The betel-nut is wholesome, if used in moderation. Dampier here confounds the two plants, but he points out his error in Chapter III. of his second volume.

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AN. only in two pieces with the green Husk or Shell on it. It
1686 is then exceeding juicy, and therefore makes them spit much. It tastes rough in the Mouth, and dies the Lips red, and makes the Teeth black, but it preserves them, and cleanseth the Gums. It is also accounted very wholsom for the Stomach; but sometimes it will cause great giddiness in the head of those that are not us'd to chew it. But this is the Effect only of the old Nut, for the young Nuts will not do it. I speak of my own Experience.

This Island produceth also Durians and Jacks. The Trees that bear the Durians, are as big as Apple-Trees, full of Boughs. The Rind is thick and rough; the Fruit is so large that they grow only about the Bodies, or on the Limbs near the Body, like the Cacao. The Fruit is about the bigness of a large Pumpkin, covered with a thick green rough Rind. When it is ripe, the Rind begins to turn yellow, but it is not fit to eat till it opens at the top. Then the Fruit in the inside is ripe, and sends forth an excellent Scent.¹ When the Rind is opened, the Fruit may be split into four quarters; each quarter hath several small Cells, that inclose a certain quantity of the Fruit, according to the bigness of the Cell, for some are larger than others. The largest of the Fruit may be as big as a Pullets Egg. 'Tis as white as Milk, and as soft as Cream, and the Taste very delicious to those that are accustomed to them; but those who have not been used to eat them, will dislike them at first, because they smell like roasted Onions. This Fruit must be eaten in its prime, (for there is no eating of it before it is ripe) and even then 'twill not keep above a day or two before it putrifies, and turns black, or of a dark colour, and then it is not good. Within the Fruit there is a Stone as big as a small Bean, which hath a thin Shell over it. Those that are minded to eat the Stones or Nuts, roast them, and then a thin Shell comes off, which incloses the Nut; and it eats like a Chesnut.

The Jack or Jaca² is much like the Durian, both in big-

¹ The smell is disgusting.

² The Jack Fruit is a variety of Durian.

THE ANIMALS HERE

ness and shape. The Trees that bear them also are much a like, and so is their manner of the Fruits growing. But the inside is different; for the Fruit of the Durian is white, that of the Jack is yellow, and fuller of Stones. The Durian is most esteemed; yet the Jack is a very pleasant Fruit, and the Stones or Kernels are good roasted. AN.
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There are many other sorts of Grain, Roots and Fruits in this Island, which to give a particular description of would fill up a large Volume.

In this Island are also many sorts of Beasts, both wild and tame; as Horses, Bulls, and Cows, Buffaloes, Goats, Wild Hogs, Deer, Monkies, Guano's, Lizards, Snakes, &c. I never saw or heard of any Beasts of Prey here, as in many other places. The Hogs are ugly Creatures; they have all great Knobs growing over their Eyes, and there are multitudes of them in the Woods. They are commonly very poor, yet sweet. Deer are here very plentiful in some places, where they are not disturbed.

Of the venomous kind of Creatures here are Scorpions, whose sting is in their Tail; and Centapees, call'd by the English 40 Legs, both which are also common in the West-Indies, in Jamaica, and elsewhere. These Centapees are 4 or 5 Inches long, as big as a Goose-Quill, but flattish; of a Dun or reddish colour on the Back, but Belly whitish, and full of Legs on each side the Belly. Their Sting or Bite is more raging than the Scorpion.¹ They lie in old Houses, and dry Timber. There are several sorts of Snakes, some very Poisonous. There is another sort of Creature² like a Guano both in colour and shape, but four times as big, whose Tongue is like a small Harpoon, having two beards like the beards of a Fish-hook. They are said to be very venomous, but I know not their Names. I have seen them in other places also, as at Pulo Condore, or the Island Condore, and at Achin, and have been told that they are in the Bay of Bengal.

The Fowls of this Country are Ducks and Hens:

¹ For the "centipede bite" Mr. Foreman prescribes a plaster of crumbed garlic. The sting is extremely painful.

² There are iguanas and large lizards on most of the islands.

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AN. 1686 Other tame Fowl I have not seen nor heard of any. The wild Fowl, are Pidgeons, Parrots, Parakits, Turtle Doves, and abundance of small Fowls. There are Bats as big as a Kite.¹

There are a great many Harbours, Creeks, and good Bays for Ships to ride in; and Rivers navigable for Canoas, Proes or Barks, which are all plentifully stored with Fish of divers sorts, so is also the adjacent Sea. The chiefest Fish are Bonetas, Snooks, Cavally's, Bremes, Mulletts, 10 Pounders, &c. Here are also plenty of Sea Turtle, and small Manatee, which are not near so big as those in the West-Indies. The biggest that I saw would not weigh above 600 Pound; but the flesh both of the Turtle and Manatee are very sweet.

The Weather at Mindanao is temperate enough as to heat, for all it lies so near the Equator; and especially on the borders near the Sea. There they commonly enjoy the breezes by day, and cooling Land Winds at Night. The Winds are Easterly one part of the Year, and Westerly the other. The Easterly Winds begin to blow in October, and it is the middle of November before they are settled. These Winds bring fair Weather. The Westerly Winds² begin to blow in May, but are not settled till a Month afterwards. The West Winds always bring Rain, Tornadoes, and very Tempestuous Weather. At the first coming in of these Winds they blow but faintly; but then the Tornadoes rise one in a Day, sometimes two. These are Thunder-showers which commonly come against the Wind, bringing with them a contrary Wind to what did blow before. After the Tornadoes are over, the Wind shifts about again, and the Sky becomes clear, yet then in the Valleys and the sides of the Mountains, there riseth a thick Fog, which covers the Land. The Tornadoes continue thus for a Week or more; then they come thicker,

¹ Large fruit bats abound in many of the East Indian Islands. The natives kill them for their fur and for their meat. They are gregarious, and the caves in which they sleep are sometimes visited for guano.

² The SW. monsoon generally sets in at the end of April. It must be borne in mind that the seasons are reversed on all "those coasts directly facing the Pacific."

THE WIND AND WEATHER

two or three in a Day, bringing violent gusts of Wind, and terrible claps of Thunder. At last they come so fast, that the Wind remains in the quarter from whence these Tornadoes do rise, which is out of the West, and there it settles till October or November. When these Westward Winds are thus settled, the Sky is all in mourning, being covered with black Clouds, pouring down excessive Rains sometimes mixt with Thunder and Lightning, that nothing can be more dismal. The Winds raging to that degree, that the biggest Trees are torn up by the Roots, and the Rivers swell and overflow their Banks, and drown the low Land, carrying great Trees into the Sea. Thus it continues sometimes a week together, before the Sun or Stars appear. The fiercest of this Weather is in the latter end of July and in August, for then the Towns seem to stand in a great Pond, and they go from one House to another in Canoes. At this time the Water carries away all the filth and nastiness from under their Houses. Whilst this tempestuous season lasts, the Weather is Cold and Chilly. In September the Weather is more moderate, and the Winds are not so fierce, nor the Rain so violent. The Air thenceforward begins to be more clear and delightful; but then in the morning there are thick Fogs, continuing till 10 or 11 a Clock before the Sun shines out, especially when it has rained in the Night. In October the Easterly Winds begin to blow again, and bring fair Weather till April. Thus much concerning the natural state of Mindanao.

AN.
1686

CHAP. XII

Of the Inhabitants, and Civil State of the Isle of Mindanao. The Mindanayans, Hilanoones, Sologues, and Alfoores. Of the Mindanayans, properly so called; Their Manners and Habits. The Habits and Manners of their Women. A Comical Custom at Mindanao. Their Houses, their Diet, and Washings. The Languages spoken there, and Transactions with the Spaniards. Their fear of the Dutch, and seeming desire of the English. Their Handy-crafts, and peculiar sort of Smiths Bellows. Their Shipping, Commodities, and Trade. The Mindanao and Manila Tobacco. A sort of Leprosie there, and other Distempers. Their Marriages. The Sultan of Mindanao, his Poverty, Power, Family, &c. The Proes or Boats here. Raja Laut the General, Brother to the Sultan, and his Family. Their way of Fighting. Their Religion. Raja Laut's Devotion. A Clock or Drum in their Mosques. Of their Circumcision, and the Solemnity then used. Of other their Religious Observations and Superstitions. Their abhorrence of Swines Flesh, &c.

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THIS Island is not subject to one Prince, neither is the Language one and the same; but the People are much alike, in colour, strength, and stature. They are all or most of them of one Religion, which is Mahometanism, and their customs and manner of living are alike. The Mindanao People, more particularly so called, are the greatest Nation in the Island, and trading by Sea with other Nations, they are therefore the more civil. I shall say but little of the rest, being less known to me, but so much as hath come to my knowledge, take as follows. There are besides¹ the

¹ The priests of the Jesuit Missions reckon that the island contains twenty-four distinct tribes. The "Sologues" may be the "Moros," a warrior tribe from Borneo, which settled in northern Mindanao at the end of the sixteenth century.

OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ISLAND

Mindanayans, the Hilanoones, (as they call them) or the Mountaneers, the Sologues and Alfoores. AN.
1686

The Hilanoones live in the heart of the Country: They have little or no commerce by Sea, yet they have Proes that row with 12 or 14 Oars apiece. They enjoy the benefit of the Gold Mines; and with their Gold buy foreign Commodities of the Mindanao People. They have also plenty of Bees-Wax, which they exchange for other Commodities.

The Sologues inhabit the N. W. end of the Island. They are the least Nation of all; they trade to Manila in Proes, and to some of the Neighbouring Islands, but have no Commerce with the Mindanao People.

The Alfoores are the same with the Mindanayans, and were formerly under the subjection of the Sultan of Mindanao, but were divided between the Sultan's Children, and have of late had a Sultan of their own; but having by Marriage contracted an alliance with the Sultan of Mindanao, this has occasioned that Prince to claim them again as his Subjects; and he made War with them a little after we went away, as I afterwards understood.

The Mindanayans properly so called, are Men of mean statures; small Limbs, straight Bodies, and little Heads. Their Faces are oval, their Foreheads flat, with black small Eyes, short low Noses, pretty large Mouths; their Lips thin and red, their Teeth black, yet very sound, their Hair black and straight, the colour of their Skin tawney, but inclining to a brighter yellow than some other Indians, especially the Women. They have a Custom to wear their Thumb-nails very long, especially that on their left Thumb, for they do never cut it but scrape it often. They are indued with good natural Wits, are ingenious, nimble, and active, when they are minded; but generally very lazy and thievish, and will not work except forced by Hunger. This laziness is natural to most Indians; but these People's laziness seems rather to proceed not so much from their natural Inclinations, as from the severity of their Prince of whom they stand in awe: For he dealing with them very arbitrarily, and taking from them what they get, this

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damps their Industry, so they never strive to have any thing but from Hand to Mouth. They are generally proud, and walk very stately. They are civil enough to Strangers, and will easily be acquainted with them, and entertain them with great freedom; but they are implacable to their Enemies, and very revengeful if they are injured, frequently poisoning secretly those that have affronted them.

They wear but few Cloaths; their Heads are circled with a short Turbat, fringed or laced at both ends; it goes once about the Head, and is tied in a knot, the laced ends hanging down. They wear Frocks and Breeches, but no Stockings nor Shooes.

The Women are fairer than the Men; and their Hair is black and long; which they tie in a knot, that hangs back in their Poles. They are more round visaged than the Men, and generally well featured; only their Noses are very small, and so low between their Eyes, that in some of the Female Children the rising that should be between the Eyes is scarce discernable; neither is there any sensible rising in their Foreheads. At a distance they appear very well; but being nigh: these Impediments are very obvious. They have very small Limbs. They wear but two Garments; a Frock, and a sort of Petticoat; the Petticoat is only a piece of Cloth, sewed both ends together: but it is made two Foot too big for their Wastes, so that they may wear either end uppermost: that part that comes up to their Wastes, because it is so much too big, they gather it in their Hands, and twist it till it fits close to their Wastes, tucking in the twisted part between their Waste and the edge of the Petticoat, which keeps it close. The Frock fits loose about them, and reaches down a little below the Waste. The Sleeves are a great deal longer than their Arms, and so small at the end, that their Hands will scarce go through. Being on, the Sleeve sits in folds about the wrist, wherein they take great Pride.

The better sort of People have their Garments made of long Cloth; but the ordinary sort wear Cloth made of

THEIR HABITS

Plantain-Tree, which they call Saggen, by which Name they call the Plantain, they have neither Stocking or Shooe, and the Women have very small Feet. AN.
1686

The Women are very desirous of the company of Strangers, especially of White Men; and doubtless would be very familiar, if the custom of the Country did not debar them from that freedom, which seems coveted by them. Yet from the highest to the lowest they are allowed liberty to converse with, or treat Strangers in the sight of their Husbands.

There is a kind of begging Custom at Mindanao, that I have not met elsewhere with in all my Travels; and which I believe is owing to the little Trade they have; which is thus: When Strangers arrive here, the Mindanao Men will come aboard, and invite them to their Houses, and inquire who has a Comrade, (which word I believe they have from the Spaniards) or a Pagally, and who has not. A Comrade is a familiar Male-friend; a Pagally is an Innocent Platonick Friend of the other Sex. All Strangers are in a manner oblig'd to accept of this Acquaintance and Familiarity, which must be first purchased with a small Present, and afterwards confirmed with some Gift or other to continue the Acquaintance: and as often as the Stranger goes ashore, he is welcome to his Comrade or Pagally's House, where he may be entertained for his Money, to Eat, Drink, or Sleep; and complimented, as often as he comes ashore, with Tobacco and Betel-Nut, which is all the Entertainment he must expect gratis. The richest Mens Wives, are allow'd the freedom to converse with her Pagally in publick, and may give or receive presents from him. Even the Sultans and the Generals Wives, who are always coopt up, will yet look out of their Cages when a Stranger passeth by, and demand of him if he wants a Pagally: and to invite him to their Friendship, will send a Present of Tobacco and Betel-nut to him by their Servants.

The chiefest City on this Island is called by the same name of Mindanao. It is seated on the South side of the Island, in lat. 7 d. 20 m. N. on the banks of a small River, about two Mile from the Sea. The manner of building is some-

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 what strange: yet generally used in this part of the East-Indies. Their Houses are all built on Posts, about 14, 16, 18, or 20 Foot high. These Posts are bigger or less, according to the intended magnificence of the Super-structure. They have but one Floor, but many Partitions or Rooms, and a Ladder or Stairs to go up out of the Streets. The Roof is large, and covered with Palmeto or Palm-leaves. So there is a clear passage like a Piazza (but a filthy one) under the House. Some of the poorer People that keep Ducks or Hens, have a fence made round the Posts of their Houses, with a Door to go in and out; and this Under-room serves for no other use. Some use this place for the common draught of their Houses, but building mostly close by the River in all parts of the Indies, they make the River receive all the filth of their House; and at the Time of the Land-floods, all is washed very clean.

The Sultan's House is much bigger than any of the rest. It stands on about 180 great Posts or Trees, a great deal higher than the common Building, with great broad Stairs made to go up. In the first Room he hath about 20 Iron Guns,¹ all Saker and Minion, placed on Field-Carriages. The General, and other great Men have some Guns also in their Houses. About 20 paces from the Sultan's House there is a small low House, built purposely for the Reception of Ambassadors or Merchant Strangers. This also stands on Posts, but the Floor is not raised above three or four Foot above the Ground, and is neatly Matted purposely for the Sultan and his Council to sit on; for they use no Chairs, but sit cross-legg'd like Taylors on the Floor.

The common Food at Mindanao is Rice, or Sago, and a small Fish or two. The better sort eat Buffalo, or Fowls ill drest, and abundance of Rice with it. They use no Spoons to eat their Rice, but every Man takes a handful

¹ The saker was a gun of $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bore, throwing a ball of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight for a distance of about 1100 yards. The gun was muzzle-loading, and needed a charge of about 5 lbs. of powder. It was 9 or 10 feet in length, and weighed rather less than 12 cwt. The minion was a lighter, shorter gun of about the same range. It threw a 4-lb. ball.

OF THE HOUSES, ETC.

out of the Platter, and by wetting his Hand in Water, AN.
1686 that it may not stick to his Hand, squeezes it into a lump, as hard as possibly he can make it, and then crams it into his Mouth. They all strive to make these lumps as big as their Mouth can receive them; and seem to vie with each other, and glory in taking in the biggest lump; so that sometimes they almost choak themselves. They always wash after Meals, or if they touch any thing that is unclean; for which reason they spend abundance of Water in their Houses. This Water, with the washing of their Dishes, and what other filth they make, they pour down near their Fire-place: for their Chambers are not boarded, but floored with split Bamboes, like Laths, so that the Water presently falls underneath their dwelling Rooms, where it breeds Maggots, and makes a prodigious stink. Besides this filthiness, the sick People ease themselves, and make Water in their Chambers; there being a small hole made purposely in the floor, to let it drop through. But healthy sound People commonly ease themselves, and make Water in the River. For that reason you shall always see abundance of People, of both Sexes in the River, from Morning till Night; some easing themselves, others washing their bodies or Cloaths. If they come into the River purposely to wash their Cloaths, they strip and stand naked till they have done; then put them on, and march out again: both Men and Women take great delight in swimming, and washing themselves, being bred to it from their Infancy. I do believe it is very wholsom to wash Mornings and Evenings in these hot Countries, at least three or four days in the Week: For I did use my self to it when I lived afterwards at Ben-cooly, and found it very refreshing and comfortable. It is very good for those that have Fluxes to wash and stand in the River Mornings and Evenings. I speak it experimentally; for I was brought very low with that distemper at Achin; but by washing constantly Mornings and Evenings I found great benefit, and was quickly cured by it.

In the City of Mindanao they speak two Languages

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AN. 1686 indifferently; their own Mindanao Language, and the Malaya: but in other parts of the Island they speak only their proper Language, having little Commerce abroad. They have Schools, and instruct the Children to Read and Write, and bring them up in the Mahometan Religion. Therefore many of the words, especially their Prayers, are in Arabick; and many of the words of civility the same as in Turkey; and especially when they meet in the Morning, or take leave of each other, they express themselves in that Language.

Many of the old People, both Men and Women, can speak Spanish, for the Spaniards were formerly settled among them, and had several Forts on this Island; and then they sent two Friars to the City, to convert the Sultan of Mindanao and his People. At that time these People began to learn Spanish, and the Spaniards incroached on them and endeavoured to bring them into subjection; and probably before this time had brought them all under their yolk, if they themselves had not been drawn off from this Island to Manila, to resist the Chinese,¹ who threatened to invade them there. When the Spaniards were gone, the old Sultan of Mindanao, Father to the present, in whose time it was, razed and demolished their Forts, brought away their Guns, and sent away the Friars; and since that time will not suffer the Spaniards to settle on the Islands.

They are now most afraid of the Dutch, being sensible how they have enslaved many of the Neighbouring Islands. For that Reason they have a long time desired the English

¹ In the years 1603, 1639, and 1660. The first dread of a Chinese invasion appears to have been without more solid foundation than the visit of two gorgeously dressed Ambassadors from the Emperor of China to the Spanish Governor-General at Manila. After the Ambassadors had returned to China, the Spanish authorities prepared for a Chinese invasion. The many Chinese merchants at Manila were so cruelly harassed during the panic that they were at last driven to take arms in self-defence. They attacked Manila "on the eve of St. Francis' Day," and set fire to several houses. On St. Francis' Day they destroyed a Spanish garrison, and invested Manila. The Spaniards soon rallied, and contrived to beat them from the walls. After this, the Chinese were massacred wherever they were found. It is said that 24,000 were put to death or imprisoned. Dampier probably alludes to the bloody struggle with the Chinese in 1660, when nearly every Chinese person on Luzon was barbarously massacred.

THEIR TRADES

to settle among them, and have offered them any convenient Place to build a Fort in, as the General himself told us; giving this Reason, that they do not find the English so inroaching as the Dutch or Spanish. The Dutch are no less jealous of their admitting the English, for they are sensible what detriment it would be to them if the English should settle here. AN.
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There are but few Tradesmen at the City of Mindanao. The chiefest Trades are Goldsmiths, Blacksmiths, and Carpenters. There are but two or three Goldsmiths; these will work in Gold or Silver, and make any thing that you desire: but they have no Shop furnished with Ware ready made for Sale. Here are several Blacksmiths who work very well, considering the Tools that they work with. Their Bellows are much different from ours. They are made of a wooden Cylinder, the trunk of a Tree, about three Foot long, bored hollow like a Pump, and set upright on the ground, on which the Fire it self is made. Near the lower end there is a small hole, in the side of the Trunk next the Fire, made to receive a Pipe, through which the wind is driven to the Fire by a great bunch of fine Feathers fastned to one end of the Stick, which closing up the inside of the Cylinder, drives the Air out of the Cylinder through the Pipe: Two of these Trunks or Cylinders are placed so nigh together, that a Man standing between them may work them both at once alternately, one with each Hand. They have neither Vice nor Anvil, but a great hard Stone or a piece of an old Gun, to hammer upon: yet they will perform their work, making both common Utensils and Iron works about Ships to admiration. They work altogether with Charcoal. Every Man almost is a Carpenter, for they can work with the Ax and Adds. Their Ax is but small, and so made that they can take it out of the Helve, and by turning it make an Adds of it. They have no Saws; but when they make Plank, they split the Tree in two, and make a Plank of each part, plaining it with the Ax and Adds. This requires much pains, and takes up a great deal of time; but they work cheap, and the goodness of the Plank thus

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AN. hewed, which hath its grain preserv'd entire, makes amends
1686 for their cost and pains.

They build good and serviceable Ships or Barks for the Sea, some for Trade, others for Pleasure; and some Ships of War. Their trading Vessels they send chiefly to Manila. Thither they transport Bees-wax, which, I think, is the only Commodity, besides Gold that they vend there. The Inhabitants of the City of Mindanao get a great deal of Bees-wax themselves: but the greatest quantity they purchase is of the Mountaneers, from whom they also get the Gold which they send to Manila; and with these they buy their Calicoes, Muslins, and China Silk. They send sometimes their Barks to Borneo and other Islands; but what they transport thither, or import from thence, I know not. The Dutch come hither in Sloops from Ternate and Tidore, and buy Rice, Bees-wax,¹ and Tobacco:² for there is a great deal of Tobacco grows on this Island, more than in any Island or Country in the East-Indies, that I know of, Manila only excepted. It is an excellent sort of Tobacco; but these People have not the Art of managing this Trade to their best advantage, as the Spaniards have at Manila. I do believe the Seeds were first brought hither from Manila by the Spaniards, and even thither, in all probability, from America: the difference between the Mindanao and Manila Tobacco is, that the Mindanao Tobacco is of a darker colour; and the Leaf larger and grosser than the Manila Tobacco, being propagated or planted in a fatter Soil. The Manila Tobacco is of a bright yellow colour, of an indifferent size, not strong, but pleasant to Smoak. The Spaniards at Manila are very curious about this Tobacco, having a peculiar way of making it up neatly in the Leaf. For they take two little Sticks, each about a Foot long, and flat, and placing the Stalks of the Tobacco Leaves in a row, 40 or 50 of them between the two Sticks, they bind them hard together, so that the Leaves hang dangling down.

¹ Bees-wax is still exported from Mindanao.

² Tobacco is said to have been introduced by Spanish missionaries from Mexico about the year 1590. The Mindanao tobacco crop is now very small, and of the worst possible quality.

THE LEPROSIE

One of these bundles is sold for a Rial at Fort St. George : AN.
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but you may have 10 or 12 pound of Tobacco at Mindanao for a Rial ; and the Tobacco is as good, or rather better than the Manila Tobacco, but they have not that vent for it as the Spaniards have.

The Mindanao People are much troubled with a sort of Leprosie,¹ the same as we observed at Guam. This Distemper runs with a dry Scurf all over their Bodies, and causeth great itching in those that have it, making them frequently scratch and scrub themselves, which raiseth the outer skin in small whitish flakes, like the scales of little Fish, when they are raised on end with a Knife. This makes their skin extraordinary rough, and in some you shall see broad white spots in several parts of their Body. I judge such have had it, but are cured ; for their skins were smooth, and I did not perceive them to scrub themselves : yet I have learnt from their own mouths that these spots were from this Distemper. Whether they use any means to cure themselves, or whether it goes away of it self, I know not : but I did not perceive that they made any great matter of it, for they did never refrain any company for it ; none of our People caught it of them, for we were afraid of it, and kept off. They are sometimes troubled with the Small Pox, but their ordinary Distempers are Fevers, Agues, Fluxes, with great pains, and gripings in their Guts.² The Country affords a great many Drugs and Medicinal Herbs, whose Virtues are not unknown to some of them that pretend to cure the Sick.

The Mindanao Men have many Wives : but what Ceremonies are used when they Marry I know not. There is commonly a great Feast made by the Bridegroom to entertain his Friends, and the most part of the Night is spent in Mirth.

The Sultan is absolute in his Power over all his Subjects.

¹ This is not the true leprosy, but a pernicious skin disease due to the excessive eating of certain kinds of shell-fish. It is a form of Herpes. Native names for it are Garit, Casina, and Sarnas. It sometimes attacks white people.

² Probably *Cholera morbus*.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. He is but a poor Prince ; for as I mentioned before, they
1686 have but little Trade, and therefore cannot be rich. If the Sultan understands that any Man has Money, if it be but 20 Dollars, which is a great matter among them, he will send to borrow so much Money, pretending urgent occasions for it ; and they dare not deny him. Sometimes he will send to sell one thing or another that he hath to dispose of, to such whom he knows to have Money, and they must buy it, and give him his price ; and if afterwards he hath occasion for the same thing, he must have it if he sends for it. He is but a little Man, between 50 or 60 Years old, and by relation very good natured, but overruled by those about him. He has a Queen, and keeps about 29 Women, or Wives more, in whose company he spends most of his time. He has one Daughter by his Sultanness or Queen, and a great many Sons and Daughters by the rest. These walk about the Streets, and would be always begging things of us ; but it is reported, that the young Princess is kept in a Room, and never stirs out, and that she did never see any Man but her Father and Raja Laut her Uncle, being then about Fourteen Years Old.

When the Sultan visits his Friends he is carried in a small Couch on four Mens shoulders, with eight or ten armed Men to guard him ; but he never goes far this way ; for the Country is very Woody, and they have but little Paths, which renders it the less commodious. When he takes his pleasure by Water, he carries some of his Wives along with him. The Proes that are built for this purpose, are large enough to entertain 50 or 60 Persons or more. The Hull is neatly built, with a round Head and Stern, and over the Hull there is a small slight House built with Bamboes ; the sides are made up with Split Bamboes, about four Foot high, with little Windows in them of the same, to open and shut at their pleasure. The roof is almost flat, neatly thatched with Palmeto Leaves. This House is divided into two or three small Partitions or Chambers, one particularly for himself. This is neatly Matted underneath, and round the sides ; and there is a Carpit and Pillows for him to sleep on. The second Room is for his

THEIR PROES

Women, much like the former. The third is for the AN.
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Servants, who tend them with Tobacco and Betel-Nut; for they are always chewing or smoaking. The fore and after-parts of the Vessel are for the Mariners to sit and Row. Besides this, they have Outlayers, such as those I described at Guam; only the Boats and Outlayers here are larger. These Boats are more round, like the Half-Moon almost; and the Bamboes or Outlayers that reach from the Boat are also crooked. Besides, the Boat is not flat on one side here, as at Guam; but hath a Belly and Outlayers on each side: and whereas at Guam there is a little Boat fasten'd to the Outlayers, that lies in the Water; the Beams or Bamboes here are fasten'd traverse-wise to the Outlayers on each side, and touch not the Water like Boats, but 1, 3 or 4 Foot above the Water, and serve for the Barge Men to sit and Row and paddle on; the inside of the Vessel, except only just afore and abaft, being taken up with the apartments for the Passengers. There run a-cross the Outlayers two tire of Beams for the Padlers to sit on, on each side the Vessel. The lower tire of these Beams is not above a Foot from the Water: so that upon any the least reeling of the Vessel, the Beams are dipt in the Water, and the Men that sit are wet up to their Waste: their Feet seldom escaping the Water. And thus as all our Vessels are Rowed from within, these are Paddled from without.

The Sultan hath a Brother called Raja Laut, a brave Man. He is the second Man in the Kingdom. All Strangers that come hither to Trade must make their Address to him, for all Sea Affairs belong to him. He Licenseth Strangers to Import or Export any Commodity, and 'tis by his Permission that the Natives themselves are suffered to Trade: Nay the very Fishermen must take a Permit from him: So that there is no Man can come into the River or go out but by his leave. He is two or three Years younger than the Sultan, and a little Man like him. He has eight Women, by some of whom he hath Issue. He hath only one Son, about twelve or fourteen Years old, who was Circumcised while we were there. His Eldest

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Son died a little before we came hither, for whom he was still in great heaviness. If he had lived a little longer he should have Married the Young Princess, but whether this second Son must have her I know not, for I did never hear any Discourse about it. Raja Laut is a very sharp Man; he speaks and writes Spanish, which he learned in his Youth. He has by often conversing with Strangers, got a great sight into the Customs of other Nations, and by Spanish Books has some knowledge of Europe. He is General of the Mindanayans, and is accounted an expert Soldier and a very stout Man; and the Women in their Dances, sing many Songs in his praise.

The Sultan of Mindanao sometimes makes War with his Neighbours the Mountaneers or Alfoores. Their Weapons are Swords, Lances and some Hand-Cressets. The Cresset¹ is a small thing like a Baggonet, which they always wear in War or Peace, at Work or Play, from the greatest of them to the poorest, or the meanest Persons. They do never meet each other so as to have a pitch Battle, but they build small Works or Forts of Timber, wherein they plant little Guns,² and lie in sight of each other 2 or 3 Months, skirmishing every Day in small Parties, and sometimes surprizing a Breast-work; and whatever side is like to be worsted, if they have no probability to escape by flight, they sell their lives as dear as they can; for there is seldom any quarter given, but the Conqueror cuts and hacks his Enemies to pieces.

The Religion of these People is Mahometanism, Friday is their Sabbath; but I did never see any difference that they make between this Day and any other Day, only the Sultan himself goes then to the Mosque twice. Raja Laut never goes to the Mosque, but prays at certain Hours, Eight or Ten times in a Day; where-ever he is, he is very punctual to his Canonical Hours, and if he be aboard will

¹ There are about half-a-dozen varieties of this "small thing like a baggonet." The most popular form is short, with a wavy blade. For war a heavier kind is used, with a weighted back and a cutting edge. This makes a terrible weapon at close quarters.

² Very small brass guns suspended by withes from wooden crutches.

A GONG—CIRCUMCISION

go ashore, on purpose to pray. For no Business nor Company hinders him from this Duty. Whether he is at home or abroad, in a House or in the Field, he leaves all his Company, and goes about 100 Yards off, and there kneels down to his Devotion. He first kisses the Ground, then prays aloud, and divers times in his Prayers he kisses the Ground, and does the same when he leaves off. His Servants, and his Wives and Children talk and sing, or play how they please all the time, but himself is very serious. The meaner sort of People have little Devotion: I did never see any of them at their Prayers, or go into a Mosque.

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In the Sultan's Mosque there is a great Drum with but one Head called a Gong; which is instead of a Clock. This Gong is beaten at 12 a Clock, at 3, 6, and 9; a Man being appointed for that Service. He has a Stick as big as a Man's Arm, with a great knob at the end, bigger than a Man's Fist, made with Cotton, bound fast with small Cords: with this he strikes the Gong as hard as he can, about 20 strokes; beginning to strike leisurely the first 5 or 6 strokes; then he strikes faster, and at last strikes as fast as he can; and then he strikes again slower and slower so many more strokes: thus he rises and falls three times, and then leaves off till three Hours after. This is done Night and Day.

They circumcise the Males at 11 or 12 Years of Age, or older; and many are circumcised at once. This Ceremony is performed with a great deal of Solemnity. There had been no Circumcision for some Years before our being here; and then there was one for Raja Laut's Son. They choose to have a general Circumcision when the Sultan, or General, or some other great Person hath a Son fit to be Circumcised; for with him a great many more are Circumcised. There is notice given about 8 or 10 Days before for all Men to appear in Arms, and great preparation is made against the solemn Day. In the morning before the Boys are Circumcised, Presents are sent to the Father of the Child, that keeps the Feast; which as I said before, is either the Sultan, or some great Person: and about 10 or

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11 a Clock the Mahometan Priest does his Office. He takes hold of the fore-skin with two Sticks, and with a pair of Scissars snips it off. After this most of the Men, both in City and Country being in Arms before the House, begin to act as if they were engaged with an Enemy, having such Arms as I described. Only one acts at a time, the rest make a great Ring of 2 or 300 Yards round about him. He that is to exercise comes into the Ring with a great shriek or two, and a horrid look; then he fetches two or three large stately strides, and falls to work. He holds his broad Sword in one Hand, and his Lance in the other, and traverses his Ground, leaping from one side of the Ring to the other; and in a menacing posture and look, bids defiance to the Enemy, whom his fancy frames to him; for there is nothing but Air to oppose him. Then he stamps and shakes his Head, and grinning with his Teeth makes many ruful Faces. Then he throws his Lance, and nimbly snatches out his Cresset, with which he hacks and hews the Air like a Mad man, often shrieking. At last, being almost tired with motion, he flies to the middle of the Ring, where he seems to have his Enemy at his Mercy, and with two or three blows cuts on the Ground as if he was cutting off his Enemy's Head. By this time he is all of a Sweat, and withdraws triumphantly out of the Ring, and presently another enters with the like shrieks and gestures. Thus they continue combating their imaginary Enemy all the rest of the Day; towards the conclusion of which the richest Men act, and at last the General, and then the Sultan concludes this Ceremony: He and the General with some other great Men, are in Armor, but the rest have none. After this the Sultan returns home, accompanied with abundance of People, who wait on him there till they are dismiss. But at the time when we were there, there was an after-game to be played; for the General's Son being then Circumcised, the Sultan intended to give him a second visit in the Night, so they all waited to attend him thither. The General also provided to meet him in the best manner, and therefore desired Captain Swan with his Men to attend him. Accordingly Captain Swan ordered

A PROCESSION

us to get our Guns, and wait at the General's House till further Orders. So about 40 of us waited till Eight a Clock in the Evening: When the General with Captain Swan, and about 1000 Men, went to meet the Sultan, with abundance of Torches that made it as light as Day. The manner of the march was thus: First of all there was a Pageant, and upon it two dancing Women gorgeously apparelled with Coronets on their Heads, full of glittering Spangles, and Pendants of the same, hanging down over their Breast and Shoulders. These are Women bred up purposely for dancing: Their Feet and Legs are but little employed, except sometimes to turn round very gently; but their Hands, Arms, Head and Body, are in continual motion, especially their Arms, which they turn and twist so strangely, that you would think them to be made without Bones. Besides the two dancing Women, there were two old Women in the Pageant, holding each a lighted Torch in their Hands, close by the two dancing Women, by which light the glittering Spangles appeared very gloriously. This Pageant was carried by six lusty Men: Then came six or seven Torches, lighting the General and Captain Swan, who marched side by side next, and we that attended Captain Swan followed close after, marching in order six and six abreast, with each Man his Gun on his Shoulder, and Torches on each side. After us came twelve of the General's Men with old Spanish Match-locks, marching four in a row. After them about forty Lances, and behind them as many with great Swords, marching all in order. After them came abundance only with Cressets by their sides, who marched up close without any order. When we came near the Sultan's House, the Sultan and his Men met us, and we wheel'd off to let them pass. The Sultan had three Pageants went before him: In the first Pageant were four of his Sons, who were about 10 or 11 Years old. They had gotten abundance of small Stones, which they roguishly threw about on the Peoples Heads. In the next were four young Maidens, Nieces to the Sultan, being his Sisters Daughters; and in the 3d, there was three of the Sultan's Children, not above six Years old. The Sultan

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AN.
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himself followed next, being carried in his Couch, which was not like your Indian Palankins, but open, and very little and ordinary. A multitude of People came after, without any order: but as soon as he was past by, the General, and Captain Swan, and all our Men closed in just behind the Sultan, and so all marched together to the General's House. We came thither between 10 and 11 a Clock, where the biggest part of the Company were immediately dismiss; but the Sultan and his Children, and his Nieces, and some other Persons of Quality, entered the General's House. They were met at the head of the Stairs by the General's Women, who with a great deal of Respect conducted them into the House. Captain Swan, and we that were with him, followed after. It was not long before the General caused his dancing Women to enter the Room, and divert the Company with that pastime. I had forgot to tell you that they have none but vocal Musick here, by what I could learn, except only a row of a kind of Bells without Clappers, 16 in number, and their weight increasing gradually from about three to ten pound weight. These were set in a row on a Table in the General's House, where for seven or eight Days together before the Circumcision Day, they were struck each with a little Stick, for the biggest part of the Day making a great noise, and they ceased that Morning. So these dancing Women sung themselves, and danced to their own Musick. After this the General's Women, and the Sultan's Sons, and his Nieces danced. Two of the Sultan's Nieces were about 18 or 19 Years Old, the other two were three or four Years Younger. These Young Ladies were very richly drest, with loose Garments of Silk, and small Coronets on their Heads. They were much fairer than any Women that I did ever see there, and very well featured; and their Noses, tho' but small, yet higher than the other Womens, and very well proportioned. When the Ladies had very well — diverted themselves and the Company with dancing, the General caused us to fire some Sky-rockets, that were made by his and Captain Swan's Order, purposely for this Nights Solemnity; and after that the Sultan and his Retinue went

THE RAMDAM

away with a few Attendants, and we all broke up, and thus ended this Days Solemnity: but the Boys being sore with their Amputation, went straddling for a fortnight after.

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They are not, as I said before, very curious, or strict in observing any Days, or Times of particular Devotions, except it be Ramdam time, as we call it. The Ramdam time was then in August, as I take it, for it was shortly after our arrival here. In this time they fast all Day, and about seven a Clock in the Evening they spend near an Hour in Prayer. Towards the latter end of their Prayer, they loudly invoke their Prophet, for about a quarter of an Hour, both old and young bawling out very strangely, as if they intended to fright him out of his sleepiness or neglect of them. After their Prayer is ended, they spend some time in Feasting before they take their repose. Thus they do every Day for a whole Month at least; for sometimes 'tis two or three Days longer before the Ramdam ends: For it begins at the New Moon, and lasts till they see the next New Moon, which sometimes in thick hazy Weather is not till three or four Days after the Change, as it happen'd while I was at Achin, where they continued the Ramdam till the New Moon's appearance. The next Day after they have seen the New Moon, the Guns are all discharged about Noon, and then the time ends.

A main part of their Religion consists in washing often, to keep themselves from being defiled; or after they are defiled to cleanse themselves again. They also take great care to keep themselves from being polluted, by tasting or touching any thing that is accounted Unclean; therefore Swines Flesh is very abominable to them; nay, any one that hath either tasted of Swines flesh, or touched those Creatures, is not permitted to come into their Houses in many Days after, and there is nothing will scare them more than a Swine. Yet there are wild Hogs in the Islands, and those so plentiful, that they will come in Troops out of the Woods in the Night into the very City, and come under their Houses, to romage up and down the Filth that they find there. The Natives therefore would even desire us to lie in wait for the Hogs, to destroy them, which we did

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AN. frequently, by shooting them and carrying them presently
1686 on board, but were prohibited their Houses afterwards.

And now I am on this Subject, I cannot omit a Story concerning the General. . He once desired to have a pair of Shoes made after the English Fashion, tho' he did very seldom wear any: So one of our Men made him a Pair, which the General liked very well. Afterwards some Body told him, That the Thread wherewith the Shoes were sowed, were pointed with Hogs-bristles. This put him into a great Passion; so he sent the Shoes to the Man that made them, and sent him withal more Leather to make another Pair, with Threads pointed with some other Hair, which was immediately done, and then he was well pleased.

CHAP. XIII

Their coasting along the Isle of Mindanao, from a Bay on the East-side to another at the S. E. end. Tornadoes and boisterous Weather. The S. E. Coast, and its Savannah and plenty of Deer. They Coast along the South-side to the River of Mindanao City, and anchor there. The Sultan's Brother and Son come aboard them, and invite them to settle there. Of the Feasibleness and probable Advantage of such a Settlement, from the Neighbouring Gold and Spice Islands. Of the best way to Mindanao by the South Sea and Terra Australis; and of an accidental Discovery there by Captain Davis, and a probability of a greater. The Capacity they were in to settle here. The Mindanayans measure their Ship. Captain Swan's Present to the Sultan: his Reception of it, and Audience given to Captain Swan, with Raja Laut, the Sultan's Brother's Entertainment of him. The Contents of two English Letters shewn them by the Sultan of Mindanao. Of the Commodities, and the Punishments there. The General's Caution how to demean themselves, at his Persuasion they lay up their Ships in the River. The Mindanaians Caresses. The great Rains and Floods at the City. The Mindanaians have Chinese Accomptants. How their Women dance. A story of one John Thacker. Their Bark eaten up, and their Ship endanger'd by the Worm. Of the Worms here and elsewhere. Of Captain Swan. Raja Laut, the General's Deceitfulness. Hunting wild Kine. The Prodigality of some of the English. Captain Swan treats with a Young Indian of a Spice-Island. A Hunting Voyage with the General. His punishing a Servant of his. Of his Wives and Women. A sort of strong Rice-drink. The General's foul Dealing and Exactions. Captain Swan's Uneasiness and indiscreet Management. His Men Mutiny. Of a Snake

THE BAY OF DEER

to have been our selves. We anchored on the South West side of the Bay, in fifteen fathom Water, about a Cables length from the shore. Here we were forced to shelter our selves from the violence of the Weather, which was so boisterous with Rains, and Tornadoes, and a strong Westerly Wind, that we were very glad to find this place to Anchor in, being the only shelter on this side from the West Winds.

This Bay is not above two Mile wide at the Mouth, but farther in it is three Leagues wide, and seven fathom deep, running in N. N. W. There is a good depth of Water about four or five Leagues in, but Rocky foul Ground for about two Leagues in, from the mouth on both sides of the Bay, except only in that place where we lay. About three Leagues in from the mouth, on the Eastern side, there are fair sandy Bays, and very good anchoring in four, five, and six fathom. The Land on the East side is high, Mountainous, and Woody, yet very well watered with small Brooks, and there is one River large enough for Canoes to enter. On the West side of the Bay, the Land is of a mean height with a large Savannah, bordering on the Sea, and stretching from the mouth of the Bay, a great way to the Westward.

This Savannah abounds with long Grass, and it is plentifully stock'd with Deer. The adjacent Woods are a Covert for them in the heat of the Day: but Mornings and Evenings they feed in the open Plains, as thick as in our Parks in England. I never saw any where such plenty of wild Deer, tho' I have met with them in several parts of America, both in the North and South Seas.

The Deer live here pretty peaceably and unmolested; for there are no Inhabitants on that side of the Bay. We visited this Savannah every Morning, and killed as many Deer as we pleased, sometimes 16 or 18 in a Day; and we did eat nothing but Venison all the time we stayed here.

We saw a great many Plantations by the sides of the Mountains, on the East side of the Bay, and we went to one of them, in hopes to learn of the Inhabitants whereabouts the City was, that we might not over-sail it in the Night: but they fled from us.

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We lay here till the 12th Day before the Winds abated of their fury, and then we sailed from hence, directing our course to the Westward. In the Morning we had a Land Wind at North. At 11 a Clock the Sea-breeze came at West, just in our Teeth, but it being fair Weather, we kept on our way, turning and taking the advantage of the Land-breezes by Night, and the Sea-breezes by Day.

Being now past the S. E. part of the Island, we coasted down on the South side, and we saw abundance of Canoes a fishing, and now and then a small Village. Neither were these Inhabitants afraid of us (as the former) but came aboard; yet we could not understand them, nor they us, but by signs: and when we mentioned the word Mindanao, they would point towards it.

The 18th Day of July we arrived before the River of Mindanao,¹ the mouth of which lies in lat 6 d. 22 m. N. and is laid in 231 d. 12 m. Longitude West, from the Lizard in England. We anchored right against the River in 15 fathom Water, clear hard Sand; about two Miles from the shore, and 3 or 4 Miles from a small Island,² that lay without us to the Southward. We fired 7 or 9 Guns, I remember not well which, and were answered again with 3 from the shore; for which we gave one again. Immediately after our coming to an Anchor Raja Laut, and one of the Sultan's Sons came off in a Canoe, being rowed with 10 Oars, and demanded in Spanish what we were? and from whence we came? Mr. Smith (he who was taken Prisoner at Leon in Mexico) answered in the same Language, that we were English, and that we had been a great while out of England. They told us that we were welcome, and asked us a great many questions about England; especially concerning our East India Merchants; and whether we were sent by them to settle a Factory here? Mr. Smith told them that we came hither only to buy Provision. They seemed a little discontented when they

¹ It has three mouths, between lat. 7° 11' and 7° 16' N. Dampier's 6° is probably a slip. He is generally fairly accurate in his latitudes. 15' is his average error.

² A small rock.

THEIR RECEPTION

understood that we were not come to settle among them: for they had heard of our arrival on the East-side of the Island a great while before, and entertained hopes that we were sent purposely out of England hither to settle a Trade with them; which it should seem they are very desirous of. For Captain Goodlud had been here not long before to treat with them about it; and when he went away told them (as they said) that in a short time they might expect an Ambassador from England to make a full bargain with them.

Indeed upon mature thoughts, I should think we could not have done better, than to have complied with the desire they seemed to have of our settling here; and to have taken up our quarters among them. For as thereby we might better have consulted our own profit and satisfaction, than by the other loose roving way of life; so it might probably have proved of publick benefit to our Nation, and been a means of introducing an English Settlement and Trade, not only here, but through several of the Spice Islands, which lie in its Neighbourhood.

For the Islands Meangis, which I mentioned in the beginning of this Chapter, lye within twenty Leagues of Mindanao. These are three small Islands that abound with Gold and Cloves, If I may credit my Author Prince Jeoly, who was born on one of them, and was at that time a Slave in the City of Mindanao. He might have been purchased by us of his Master for a small matter, as he was afterwards by Mr. Moody, (who came hither to trade, and laded a Ship with Clove-Bark) and by transporting him home to his own Country, we might have gotten a Trade there. But of Prince Jeoly I shall speak more hereafter. These Islands are as yet probably unknown to the Dutch, who as I said before, endeavour to ingross all the Spice into their own Hands.

There was another opportunity offered us here of settling on another Spice-Island that was very well inhabited: for the Inhabitants fearing the Dutch, and understanding that the English were settling at Mindanao, their Sultan sent his Nephew to Mindanao while we were there to invite us thither: Captain Swan conferr'd with him

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. about it divers times, and I do believe he had some In-
1686 clination to accept the offer; and I am sure most of the
Men were for it: but this never came to a head, for want
of a true understanding between Captain Swan and his
Men, as may be declared hereafter.

Beside the benefit which might accrue from this Trade with Meangis, and the other Spice Islands, the Philippine Islands themselves, by a little care and industry, might have afforded us a very beneficial Trade, and all these Trades might have been managed from Mindanao, by settling there first. For that Island lyeth very convenient for Trading either to the Spice-Islands, or to the rest of the Philippine Islands: since as its Soil is much of the same nature with either of them, so it lies as it were in the Center of the Gold and Spice Trade in these parts; the Islands North of Mindanao abounding most in Gold, and those South of Meangis in Spice.

As the Island Mindanao lies very convenient for Trade, so considering its distance, the way thither may not be over-long and tiresome. The Course that I would choose should be to set out of England about the latter end of August, and to pass round Terra del Fuego, and so stretching over towards New Holland, coast it along that Shore till I came near to Mindanao; or first I would coast down near the American Shore, as far as I found convenient, and then direct my Course accordingly for the Island. By this I should avoid coming near any of the Dutch Settlements, and be sure to meet always with a constant brisk Easterly Trade Wind, after I was once past Terra del Fuego. Whereas in passing about the Cape of Good Hope, after you are shot over the East-Indian Ocean, and are come to the Islands, you must pass through the Streights of Malacca or Sandy,¹ or else some other Streights East from Java, where you will be sure to meet with Counter-winds, go on which side of the Equator you please; and this would require ordinarily 7 or 8 months for the Voyage, but the other I should hope to perform in 6 or 7 at most. In

¹ Sunda.

BEST WAY TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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your return from thence also you must observe the same Rule as the Spaniards do in going from Manila to Acapulco; only as they run towards the North-Pole for variable Winds, so you must run to the Southward, till you meet with a Wind that will carry you over to Terra del Fuego. There are places enough to touch at for Refreshment, either going or coming. You may touch going thither on either side of Terra Patagonia, or, if you please, at the Gallapagoes Islands, where there is Refreshment enough; and returning you may probably touch somewhere on New Holland, and so make some profitable discovery in these Places without going out of your way. And to speak my Thoughts freely, I believe 'tis owing to the neglect of this easie way that all that vast tract of Terra Australis which bounds the South Sea is yet undiscovered: those that cross that Sea seeming to design some Business on the Peruvian or Mexican Coast, and so leaving that at a distance. To confirm which, I shall add what Captain Davis told me lately, That after his Departure from us at the Haven of Rea Lejo (as is mentioned in the 8th Chap.) he went after several Traverses, to the Gallapagoes, and that standing thence Southward for Wind, to bring him about Terra del Fuego, in the Lat. of 27 South, about 500 leagues from Copayapo, on the Coast of Chili, he saw a small sandy Island just by him; and that they saw to the Westward of it a long Tract of pretty high Land,¹ tending away toward the North West out of sight. This might probably be the Coast of Terra Australis Incognita.

But to return to Mindanao; as to the Capacity we were then in, of settling our selves at Mindanao, although we were not sent out of any such design of settling, yet we were as well provided, or better, considering all circumstances, than if we had. For there was scarce any useful Trade, but some or other of us understood it. We had Sawyers, Carpenters, Joyners, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Shoemakers, Taylors, &c., we only wanted a good Smith for great Work; which we might have had at Min-

¹ This was probably Easter Island.

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danao. We were very well provided with Iron, Lead, and all sorts of Tools, as Saws, Axes, Hammers, &c. We had Powder and Shot enough, and very good small Arms. If we had designed to build a Fort, we could have spared 8 or 10 Guns out of our Ship, and Men enough to have managed it, and any Affair of Trade beside. We had also a great Advantage above raw Men that are sent out of England into these places, who proceed usually too cautiously, coldly and formally, to compass any considerable Design, which Experience better teaches than any Rules whatsoever; besides the danger of their Lives in so great and sudden a change of Air: whereas we were all inured to hot Climates, hardened by many Fatigues, and in general, daring Men, and such as would not be easily baffled. To add one thing more, our Men were almost tired, and began to desire a *quietus est*; and therefore they would gladly have seated themselves any where. We had a good Ship too, and enough of us (beside what might have been spared to manage our new Settlement) to bring the News with the Effects to the Owners in England: for Captain Swan had already 5000 *l.* in Gold, which he and his Merchants received for Goods sold mostly to Captain Harris and his Men: which if he had laid but part of it out in Spice, as probably he might have done, would have satisfy'd the Merchants to their Hearts content. So much by way of digression.

To proceed therefore with our first Reception at Mindanao, Raja Laut and his Nephew sat still in their Canoa, and would not come aboard us; because, as they said, they had no Orders for it from the Sultan. After about half an Hour's Discourse, they took their leaves; first inviting Captain Swan ashore, and promising to assist him in getting Provision; which they said at present was scarce, but in three or four Month's time the Rice would be gathered in, and then he might have as much as he pleased: and that in the mean time he might secure his Ship in some convenient place, for fear of the westerly Winds, which they said would be very violent at the latter end of this Month, and all the next, as we found them.

AUDIENCE OF THE SULTAN

We did not know the Quality of these two Persons till after they were gone; else we should have fir'd some Guns at their departure: When they were gone, a certain Officer under the Sultan came aboard, and measured our Ship. A Custom derived from the Chinese, who always measure the length and breadth, and the depth of the Hold of all Ships that come to load there; by which means they know how much each Ship will carry. But for what reason this Custom is used either by the Chinese, or Mindanao Men, I could never learn; unless the Mindanayans design by this means to improve their Skill in Shipping, against they have a Trade.

Captain Swan, considering that the Season of the Year would oblige us to spend some time at this Island, thought it convenient to make what Interest he could with the Sultan; who might afterwards either obstruct, or advance his Designs. He therefore immediately provided a Present to send ashore to the Sultan, viz. Three Yards of Scarlet Cloath, Three Yards of broad Gold Lace, a Turkish Scimiter and a Pair of Pistols: And to Raja Laut he sent Three Yards of Scarlet Cloth, and Three Yards of Silver Lace. This Present was carried by Mr. Henry More¹ in the Evening. He was first conducted to Raja Laut's House; where he remained till report thereof was made to the Sultan, who immediately gave order for all things to be made ready to receive him.

About nine a Clock at Night, a Messenger came from the Sultan to bring the Present away. Then Mr. More was conducted all the way with Torches and armed Men, till he came to the House where the Sultan was. The Sultan with eight or ten Men of his Council were seated on Carpets, waiting his coming. The Present that Mr. More brought was laid down before them, and was very kindly accepted by the Sultan, who caused Mr. More to sit down by them, and asked a great many questions of him. The discourse was in Spanish by a Interpreter. This conference lasted about an hour, and then he was dismiss,

¹ The quarter-master (the son of the London goldsmith aforementioned).

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AN. 1686 and returned again to Raja Laut's House. There was a Supper provided for him, and the Boats crew ; after which he returned aboard.

The next day the Sultan sent for Capt. Swan: He immediately went ashore with a Flag flying in the Boats head, and two Trumpets sounding all the way. When he came ashore, he was met at his Landing by two principal Officers, guarded along with Soldiers and abundance of People gazing to see him. The Sultan waited for him in his Chamber of Audience, where Captain Swan was treated with Tobacco and Betel, which was all his Entertainment.

The Sultan sent for two English Letters for Captain Swan to read, purposely to let him know, that our East-India Merchants did design to settle here, and that they had already sent a Ship hither. One of these Letters was sent to the Sultan from England, by the East-India Merchants. The chiefest things contained in it, as I remember, for I saw it afterwards in the Secretaries hand, who was very proud to show it to us, was to desire some priviledges, in order to the building of a Fort there. This Letter was written in a very fair Hand; and between each Line, there was a Gold Line drawn. The other Letter was left by Captain Goodlud, directed to any English-men who should happen to come thither. This related wholly to Trade, giving an account, at what rate he had agreed with them for Goods of the Island, and how European Goods should be sold to them; with an account of their Weight and Measures, and their difference from ours.

The Rate agreed on for Mindanao Gold, was 14 Spanish Dollars, (which is a current Coin all over India) the English Ounce, and 18 Dollars the Mindanao Ounce. But for Bees-wax and Clove-bark, I do not remember the Rate, neither do I well remember the Rates of Europe Commodities; but I think the Rate of Iron was not above 4 Dollars a Hundred. Captain Goodlud's Letter concluded thus. *Trust none of them, for they are all Thieves, but Tace is Latin for a Candle.* We understood afterwards that Captain Goodlud was robb'd of some Goods by one of the General's Men, and that he

A MINDANAIAIAN PUNISHMENT

that robb'd him was fled into the Mountains, and could not be found while Captain Goodlud was here. But the Fellow returning back to the City some time after our arrival here, Raja Laut brought him bound to Captain Swan, and told him what he had done, desiring him to punish him for it as he pleased; but Captain Swan excused himself, and said it did not belong to him, therefore he would have nothing to do with it. However, the General Raja Laut, would not pardon him, but punished him according to their own Custom, which I did never see but at this time. AN.
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He was stript stark naked in the Morning at Sun-rising, and bound to a Post, so that he could not stir Hand nor Foot, but as he was mov'd; and was placed with his Face Eastward against the Sun. In the Afternoon they turn'd his Face towards the West, that the Sun might still be in his Face; and thus he stood all Day, parcht in the Sun (which shines here excessively hot) and tormented with the Moskito's or Knats: After this the General would have killed him, if Captain Swan had consented to it. I did never see any put to Death; but I believe they are barbarous enough in it. The General told us himself that he put two Men to Death in a Town where some of us were with him; but I heard not the manner of it. Their common way of punishing is to strip them in this manner, and place them in the Sun; but sometimes they lay them flat on their Backs on the Sand, which is very hot; where they remain a whole Day in the scorching Sun, with the Moskito's biting them all the time.

This Action of the General in offering Captain Swan the Punishment of the Thief, caus'd Captain Swan afterwards to make him the same offer of his Men, when any had offended the Mindanao Men: but the General left such Offenders to be punished by Captain Swan, as he thought convenient. So that for the least Offence Captain Swan punished his Men, and that in the sight of the Mindanaians; and I think sometimes only for revenge; as he did once punish his chief Mate Mr. Teat, he that came Captain of the Bark to Mindanao. Indeed at that

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. time Captain Swan had his Men as much under command
1686 as if he had been in a King's Ship: and had he known how to use his Authority, he might have led them to any Settlement, and have brought them to assist him in any design he had pleased.

Captain Swan being dismiss'd from the Sultan, with abundance of Civility, after about two Hours Discourse with him, went thence to Raja Laut's House. Raja Laut had then some Difference with the Sultan, and therefore he was not present at the Sultan's Reception of our Captain; but waited his return, and treated him and all his Men with boyled Rice and Fowls. He then told Captain Swan again, and urged it to him, that it would be best to get his Ship into the River as soon as he could, because of the usual tempestuous Weather at this time of the Year; and that he should want no assistance to further him in any thing. He told him also, that as we must of necessity stay here some time, so our Men would often come ashore; and he therefore desired him to warn his Men to be careful to give no affront to the Natives; who, he said, were very revengeful. That their Customs being different from ours, he feared that Captain Swan's Men might some time or other offend them, though ignorantly; that therefore he gave him this friendly warning, to prevent it; That his House should always be open to receive him or any of his Men, and that he knowing our Customs, would never be offended at any thing. After a great deal of such Discourse he dismiss'd the Captain and his Company, who took their leave and came aboard.

Captain Swan having seen the two Letters, did not doubt but that the English did design to settle a Factory here: therefore he did not much scruple the honesty of these People, but immediately ordered us to get the Ship into the River. The River upon which the City of Mindanao stands is but small, and hath not above 10 or 11 foot Water on the Bar at a Spring-tide: Therefore we lightened our Ship, and the Spring coming on, we with much ado got her into the River, being assisted by 50 or 60 Mindanaian Fishermen, who liv'd at the mouth of

THE NATIVES CARESS THEM

AN.
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the River; Raja Laut himself being aboard our Ship to direct them. We carried her about a quarter of a mile up, within the mouth of the River, and there moored her, head and stern in a hole, where we always rode afloat. After this the Citizens of Mindanao came frequently aboard, to invite our Men to their Houses, and to offer us Pagallies. 'Twas a long time since any of us had received such Friendship, and therefore we were the more easily drawn to accept of their kindnesses; and in a very short time most of our Men got a Comrade or two, and as many Pagallies; especially such of us as had good Clothes, and store of Gold, as many had, who were of the number of those that accompanied Captain Harris over the Isthmus of Darien, the rest of us being poor enough. Nay, the very poorest and meanest of us could hardly pass the Streets, but we were even half'd by Force into their Houses, to be treated by them: altho' their Treats were but mean, viz. Tobacco, or Betel-nut, or a little sweet spiced Water. Yet their seeming Sincerity, Simplicity, and the manner of bestowing these Gifts, made them very acceptable. When we came to their Houses, they would always be praising the English, as declaring that the English and Mindanaians were all one. Thus they exprest by putting their two fore-fingers close together, and saying, that the English and Mindanaians were *Samo, samo*, that is, all one. Then they would draw their fore-fingers half a foot asunder, and say the Dutch and they were *Bugets*, which signifies so, that they were at such distance in point of Friendship: And for the Spaniards, they would make a greater Representation of distance than for the Dutch: Fearing these, but having felt, and smarted from the Spaniards, who had once almost brought them under.

Captain Swan did seldom go into any House at first, but into Raja Laut's. There he dined commonly every day; and as many of his Men as were ashore, and had no Money to entertain themselves, resorted thither about 12 a Clock, where they had Rice enough boiled and well drest, and some scraps of Fowls, or bits of Buffalo, deer

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. very nastily. Captain Swan was served a little better, and
1686 his two Trumpeters sounded all the time that he was at dinner. After dinner Raja Laut would sit and discourse with him most part of the Afternoon. It was now the Ramdam time, therefore the General excused himself, that he could not entertain our Captain with Dances, and other Pastimes, as he intended to do when this solemn Time was past; besides, it was the very height of the wet Season, and therefore not so proper for Pastimes.

We had now very tempestuous Weather, and excessive Rains, which so swell'd the River, that it overflowed its Banks; so that we had much ado to keep our Ship safe: For every now and then we should have a great Tree come floating down the River, and sometimes lodge against our Bows, to the endangering the breaking our Cables, and either the driving us in, over the Banks, or carrying us out to Sea; both which would have been very dangerous to us, especially being without Ballast.

The City is about a Mile long (of no great breadth) winding with the Banks of the River on the right Hand going up, tho' it hath many Houses on the other Side too. But at this time it seemed to stand as in a Pond, and there was no passing from one House to another but in Canoas. This tempestuous rainy Weather happened the latter end of July, and lasted most part of August.

When the bad Weather was a little asswaged, Captain Swan hired a House to put our Sails and Goods in, while we careen'd our Ship. We had a great deal of Iron and Lead, which was brought ashore into this House. Of these Commodities Captain Swan sold to the Sultan or General, 8 or 10 Tuns, at the Rates agreed on by Captain Goodlud, to be paid in Rice. The Mindanaians are no good Accomptants; therefore the Chinese that live here, do cast up their Accompts for them. After this, Captain Swan bought Timber-trees of the General, and set some of our Men to saw them into Planks, to sheath the Ship's bottom. He had two Whip-Saws on Board, which he brought out of England, and four or five Men that knew the use of them, for they had been Sawyers in Jamaica.

A STORY OF JOHN THACKER

When the Ramdam time was over, and the dry time xx.
1786
set in a little, the General, to oblige Captain Swan, entertained him every Night with Dances. The dancing Women that are purposely bred up to it, and make it their Trade, I have already described. But beside them all the Women in general are much addicted to Dancing. They dance 40 or 50 at once; and that standing all round in a Ring, joined Hand in Hand, and Singing and keeping time. But they never budge out of their places, nor make any motion till the Chorus is Sung; then all at once they throw out one Leg, and bawl out aloud; and sometimes they only clap their Hands when the Chorus is Sung. Captain Swan, to retaliate the General's Favours, sent for his Violins, and some that could dance English Dances; wherewith the General was very well pleased. They commonly spent the biggest part of the Night in these sort of Pastimes.

Among the rest of our Men that did use to dance thus before the General, there was one John Thacker, who was a Seaman bred, and could neither Write nor Read; but had formerly learnt to Dance in the Musick-houses about Wapping: This Man came into the South Seas with Captain Harris, and getting with him a good Quantity of Gold, and being a pretty good Husband of his Share, had still some left, besides what he laid out in a very good suit of Cloaths. The General supposed by his Garb and his Dancing, that he had been of noble Extraction; and to be satisfy'd of his Quality, asked of one of our Men, if he did not guess aright of him? The Man of whom the General asked this Question told him, he was much in the right; and that most of our Ship's Company were of the like Extraction; especially all those that had fine Cloaths; and that they came aboard only to see the World, having Money enough to bear their Expences where-ever they came; but that for the rest, those that had but mean Clothes, they were only common Seamen. After this, the General shew'd a great deal of Respect to all that had good Clothes, but especially to John Thacker, till Captain Swan came to know the Business, and marr'd all; undeceiving

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AN. the General, and drubbing the Nobleman: For he was
1686 so much incensed against John Thacker, that he could never endure him afterwards; tho' the poor Fellow knew nothing of the Matter.

About the middle of November we began to work on our Ship's Bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: For this is a horrid place for Worms. We did not know this till after we had been in the River a Month; and then we found our Canoas Bottoms eaten like Honey-combs; our Bark, which was a single Bottom, was eaten thro'; so that she could not swim. But our Ship was sheathed,¹ and the Worm came no further than the Hair between the sheathing Plank, and the main Plank. We did not mistrust the General's Knavery 'till now: for when he came down to our Ship, and found us ripping off the sheathing Plank, and saw the firm Bottom underneath, he shook his Head, and seemed to be discontented; saying, he did never see a Ship with two Bottoms before. We were told that in this place, where we now lay, a Dutch Ship was eaten up in 2 Months time, and the General had all her Guns; and it is probable he did expect to have had ours: Which I do believe was the main Reason that made him so forward in assisting us to get our Ship into the River, for when we came out again we had no Assistance from him. We had no Worms till we came to this place: For when we careen'd at the Marias, the Worm had not touch'd us; nor at Guam, for there we scrubb'd; nor after we came to the Island Mindanao; for at the S. E. end of the Island we heel'd and scrubb'd also. The Mindanaians are so sensible of these destructive Insects, that whenever they come from Sea, they immediately hale their Ship into a dry Dock, and burn her bottom, and there let her lye dry till they are ready to go to Sea again. The Canoas or Proes they hale up dry, and never suffer them to

¹ Before the introduction of copper-sheathing at the end of the eighteenth century, ships were sheathed with thin fir deals. The bottoms so sheathed were first treated with preparations of tar and hair, or, in some cases, with felt, or tar and ground glass. Lead plates seem to have been used occasionally. The worm is "a very good worm" for getting through oak and elm. It is called *Teredo navalis*.

SHIP WORMS

be long in the Water. It is reported that those Worms AN.
1686 which get into a Ships bottom in the salt Water, will dye in the fresh Water; and that the fresh water Worms will dye in salt Water: but in brackish Water both sorts will increase prodigiously. Now this place where we lay was sometimes brackish Water, yet commonly fresh; but what sort of Worm this was I know not. Some Men are of Opinion, that these Worms breed in the Plank; but I am perswaded they breed in the Sea: For I have seen Millions of them swimming in the Water particularly in the Bay of Panama; for there Captain Davis, Captain Swan and my self, and most of our Men, did take notice of them divers times, which was the reason of our Cleaning so often while we were there: and these were the largest Worms that I did ever see. I have also seen them in Virginia, and in the Bay of Campeachy; in the latter of which places the Worms eat prodigiously. They are always in Bays, Creeks, Mouths of Rivers, and such places as are near the shore; being never found far out at Sea, that I could ever learn; yet a Ship will bring them lodg'd in its Plank for a great way.

Having thus ript off all our Worm-eaten Plank, and clapt on new, by the beginning of December 1686, our Ship's bottom was sheathed and tallowed, and the 10th day we went over the Bar and took aboard the Iron and Lead that we could not sell, and began to fill our Water, and fetch aboard Rice for our Voyage: but C. Swan remain'd ashore still, and was not yet determin'd when to sail, or whither. But I am well assured that he did never intend to cruize about Manila, as his Crew designed; for I did once ask him, and he told me, That what he had already done of that kind he was forc'd to; but now being at Liberty, he would never more engage in any such Design: For, said he, there is no Prince on Earth is able to wipe off the Stain of such Actions. What other Designs he had I know not, for he was commonly very cross; yet he did never propose doing any thing else, but only ordered the Provision to be got aboard in order to sail; and I am confident if he had made a motion to go to any English

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Factory, most of his Men would have consented to it, tho' probably some would have still opposed it. However, his Authority might soon have over-swayed those that were refractory; for it was very strange to see the Awe that these Men were in of him, for he punished the most stubborn and daring of his Men. Yet when we had brought the Ship out into the Road, they were not altogether so submissive as while it lay in the River, tho' even then it was that he punished Captain Teat.

I was at that time a hunting with the General for Beef, which he had a long time promised us. But now I saw that there was no Credit to be given to his Word; for I was a Week out with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild, that we did not get one. There were five or six more of our Company with me; these who were young Men, and had Dalilah's there, which made them fond of the Place, all agreed with the General to tell Captain Swan that there were Beeves enough only they were wild. But I told him the Truth, and advised him not to be too credulous of the General's Promises. He seemed to be very angry, and stormed behind the General's Back, but in his Presence was very mute, being a man of small Courage.

It was about the 20th Day of December when we returned from hunting, and the General designed to go again to another place to hunt for Beef; but he stayed till after Christmas-day, because some of us designed to go with him; and Captain Swan had desired all his Men to be aboard that Day, that we might keep it solemnly together: And accordingly he sent aboard a Buffaloe the Day before, that we might have a good dinner. So the 25th Day about 10 a Clock, Captain Swan came aboard, and all his Men who were ashore: For you must understand that near a third of our Men lived constantly ashore, with their Comrades and Pagallies, and some with Women-Servants, whom they hired of their Masters for Concubines. Some of our Men also had Houses, which they hired or bought, for Houses are very cheap, for 5 or 6 Dollars. For many of them having more money than they knew

PRODIGALITY OF ENGLISH SEAMEN

AN.
1686

what to do with, eased themselves here of the trouble of telling it, spending it very lavishly, their Prodigality making the people impose upon them, to the making the rest of us pay the dearer for what we bought, and to the endangering the like Impositions upon such Englishmen as may come here hereafter. For the Mindanayans knew how to get our Squires Gold from them (for we had no Silver,) and when our Men wanted Silver, they would change now and then an Ounce of Gold, and could get for it no more than ten or eleven Dollars for a Mindanao Ounce, which they would not part with again under eighteen Dollars. Yet this, and the great Prices the Mindanayans set on their Goods, were not the only way to lessen their Stocks; for their Pagallies and Comrades would often be begging somewhat of them, and our Men were generous enough, and would bestow half an Ounce of Gold at a time, in a Ring for their Pagallies, or in a Silver Wrist-band, or Hoop to come about their Arms, in hopes to get a nights Lodging with them.

When we were all aboard on Christmas-day, Captain Swan and his two Merchants; I did expect that Captain Swan would have made some proposals, or have told us his designs; but he only dined and went ashore again, without speaking any thing of his mind. Yet even then I do think that he was driving on a design of going to one of the Spice Islands, to load with Spice; for the young Man before mentioned, who I said was sent by his Unkle, the Sultan of a Spice Island near Ternate, to invite the English to their Island, came aboard at this time, and after some private discourse with Captain Swan, they both went ashore together. This young Man did not care that the Mindanaians should be privy to what he said. I have heard Captain Swan say that he offered to load his Ship with Spice, provided he would build a small Fort, and leave some Men to secure the Island from the Dutch; but I am since informed, that the Dutch have now got possession of the Island.

The next day after Christmas, the General went away again, and 5 or 6 Englishmen with him, of whom I

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1686 was one, under pretence of going a hunting; and we all went together by Water in his Proe, together with his Women and Servants, to the hunting place. The General always carried his Wives and Children, his Servants, his Money and Goods with him: so we all embarked in the Morning, and arrived there before Night. I have already described the fashion of their Proes, and the Rooms made in them. We were entertained in the Generals Room or Cabbin. Our Voyage was not so far, but that we reached our Port before Night.

At this time one of the General's Servants had offended, and was punished in this manner: He was bound fast flat on his Belly, on a Bambou belonging to the Prow, which was so near the Water, that by the Vessel's motion, it frequently dived under Water, and the Man along with it; and sometimes when hoisted up, he had scarce time to blow before he would be carried under Water again.

When we had rowed about two Leagues, we entred a pretty large deep River, and rowed up a League further, the Water salt all the way. There was a pretty large Village, the Houses built after the Country fashion. We landed at this place, where there was a House made ready immediately for us. The General and his Women lay at one end of the House, and we at the other end, and in the Evening all the Women in the Village danced before the General.

While we staid here, the General with his Men went out every Morning betimes, and did not return till four or five a Clock in the Afternoon, and he would often complement us, by telling us what good Trust and Confidence he had in us, saying that he left his Women and Goods under our Protection, and that he thought them as secure with us six (for we had all our Arms with us) as if he had left 100 of his own Men to guard them. Yet for all this great Confidence, he always left one of his principal Men, for fear some of us should be too familiar with his Women.

They did never stir out of their own Room when the General was at Home, but as soon as he was gone out,

THE GENERAL'S SERAGLIO

they would presently come into our Room, and sit with us all Day, and ask a Thousand Questions of us concerning our English Women, and our Customs. You may imagine that before this time, some of us had attained so much of their Language as to understand them, and give them Answers to their Demands. I remember that one day they asked how many Wives the King of England had? We told them but one, and that our English Laws did not allow of any more. They said it was a strange Custom, that a Man should be confined to one Woman; some of them said it was a very bad Law, but others again said it was a good Law; so there was a great Dispute among them about it. But one of the General's Women said positively, That our Law was better than theirs, and made them all silent by the Reason which she gave for it. This was the War Queen, as we called her, for she did always accompany the General when ever he was called out to engage his Enemies, but the rest did not.

AN.
1686

By this Familiarity among the Women, and by often discoursing them, we came to be acquainted with their Customs and Priviledges. The General lies with his Wives by turns; but she by whom he had the first Son, has a double Portion of his Company: For when it comes to her turn, she has him two Nights, whereas the rest have him but one. She with whom he is to lye at Night, seems to have a particular Respect shown her by the rest all the precedent day; and for a Mark of distinction, wears a striped silk Handkerchief about her Neck, by which we knew who was Queen that day.

We lay here about 5 or 6 Days, but did never in all that time see the least sign of any Beef, which was the Business we came about; neither were we suffered to go out with the General to see the wild Kine, but we wanted for nothing else: However, this did not please us, and we often importuned him to let us go out among the Cattle. At last he told us, That he had provided a Jar of Rice-drink to be merry with us, and after that we should go with him.

This Rice-drink is made of Rice boiled and put into

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. a Jar, where it remains a long time steeping in Water.
1687 I know not the manner of making it, but it is very strong pleasant Drink. The Evening when the General designed to be merry, he caused a Jar of this Drink to be brought into our Room, and he began to drink first himself, then afterwards his Men; so they took turns till they were all as drunk as Swine, before they suffered us to drink. After they had enough, then we drank, and they drank no more, for they will not drink after us. The General leapt about our Room a little while; but having his Load soon went to sleep.

The next Day we went out with the General into the Savannah, where he had near 100 Men making of a large Pen to drive the Cattle into. For that is the manner of their Hunting, having no Dogs. But I saw not above eight or ten Cows, and those as wild as Deer, so that we got none this Day: yet the next Day some of his Men brought in three Heifers, which they kill'd in the Savannah. With these we return'd aboard, they being all that we got there.

Captain Swan was much vex'd at the General's Actions; for he promised to supply us with as much Beef as we should want, but now either could not, or would not make good his Promise. Besides, he failed to perform his Promise in a Bargain of Rice, that we were to have for the Iron which we sold him, but he put us off still from time to time, and would not come to any Account. Neither were these all his Tricks; for a little before his Son was Circumcised, (of which I spake in the foregoing Chapter) he pretended a great streight for Money, to defray the Charges of that Day; and therefore desired Captain Swan to lend him about twenty Ounces of Gold; for he knew that Captain Swan had a considerable quantity of Gold in his possession, which the General thought was his own, but indeed had none but what belonged to the Merchants. However he lent it the General; but when he came to an account with Captain Swan, he told him, that it was usual at such solemn times to make Presents, and that he received it as a Gift. He also demanded Payment for the Victuals that our Captain and his Men

DISORDERS AMONG THE SHIP'S CREW

did eat at his House. These things startled Captain Swan, yet how to help himself he knew not. But all this, with other inward Troubles, lay hard on our Captain's Spirits, and put him very much out of Humour; for his own Company were pressing him every Day to be gone, because now was the heighth of the Easterly Monsoon, the only Wind to carry us farther into the Indies. AN
1687

About this time some of our Men, who were weary and tired with wandring, ran away into the Country and absconded, they being assisted, as was generally believed by Raja Laut. There were others also, who fearing we should not go to an English Port, bought a Canoa, and designed to go in her to Borneo¹: For not long before the Mindanao Vessel came from thence, and brought a Letter directed to the chief of the English Factory at Mindanao. This Letter the General would have Captain Swan have opened, but he thought it might come from some of the East-India Merchants whose Affairs he would not inter meddle with, and therefore did not open it. I since met with Captain Bowry at Achin, and telling him this Story, he said that he sent that Letter, supposing that the English were settled there at Mindanao, and by this Letter we also thought that there was an English Factory at Borneo: So here was a mistake on both sides. But this Canoa, wherewith some of them thought to go to Borneo, Captain Swan took from them, and threatned the Undertakers very hardly. However, this did not so far discourage them, for they secretly bought another; but their Designs taking Air, they were again frustrated by Captain Swan.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general Disaffection, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action. The main Division was between those that had Money and those that had none. There was a great Difference in the Humours of these; for they that had Money liv'd ashore, and did not care for leaving Mindanao; whilst those that were poor liv'd Aboard, and urg'd

¹ Dampier and fourteen others had bought a periagua intending to go to Borneo; but Swan seized the boat, and kept them from sailing. The MS. gives details.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 Capt. Swan to go to Sea. These began to be Unruly as well as Dissatisfy'd, and sent ashore the Merchants Iron to sell for Rack and Honey, to make Punch, wherewith they grew Drunk and Quarrelsome: Which disorderly Actions deterr'd me from going Aboard; for I did ever abhor Drunkenness, which now our Men that were Aboard abandon'd themselves wholly to.

Yet these Disorders might have been crusht, if Capt. Swan had used his Authority to suppress them: But he with his Merchants living always ashore, there was no Command; and therefore every Man did what he pleased and encouraged each other in his Villanies. Now Mr. Harthop, who was one of Captain Swan's Merchants, did very much importune him to settle his Resolutions, and declare his Mind to his Men; which at last he consented to do. Therefore he gave warning to all his Men to come aboard the 13th day of January 1687.

We did all earnestly expect to hear what Captain Swan would propose, and therefore were very willing to go Aboard. But unluckily for him, two days before this Meeting was to be, Captain Swan sent Aboard his Gunner, to fetch something ashore out of his Cabbin. The Gunner rummaging to find what he was sent for, among other things took out the Captain's Journal from America to the Island Guam, and laid down by him. This Journal was taken up by one John Read, a Bristol Man, whom I have mentioned in my 4th Chapter. He was a pretty Ingenious young Man, and of a very civil carriage and behaviour. He was also accounted a good Artist,¹ and kept a Journal, and was now prompted by his curiosity, to peep into Captain Swan's Journal, to see how it agreed with his own; a thing very usual among Seamen that keep Journals, when they have an opportunity, and especially young Men, who have no great experience. At the first opening of the Book he light on a place in which Captain Swan had inveighed bitterly against most of his Men, especially against another John Reed, a Jamaica Man. This was such stuff as he did not seek after: But hitting so pat on this subject, his

¹ Or navigator. One skilled in the art of navigation.

CREW DISGUSTED AT THEIR CAPTAIN

curiosity led him to pry farther; and therefore while the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure. The Gunner having dispatch'd his business, lock'd up the Cabbin-door, not missing the Book, and went ashore. Then John Reed shewed it to his Namesake, and to the rest that were aboard, who were by this time the biggest part of them ripe for mischief; only wanting some fair pretence to set themselves to work about it. Therefore looking on what was written in this Journal to be matter sufficient for them to accomplish their Ends, Captain Teat, who as I said before, had been abused by Captain Swan, laid hold on this opportunity to be revenged for his Injuries, and aggravated the matter to the height; perswading the Men to turn out Captain Swan from being Commander, in hopes to have commanded the Ship himself. As for the Sea-men they were easily perswaded to any thing; for they were quite tired with this long and tedious Voyage, and most of them despaired of ever getting home, and therefore did not care what they did, or whether they went. It was only want of being busied in some Action that made them so uneasie; therefore they consented to what Teat proposed, and immediately all that were aboard bound themselves by Oath to turn Captain Swan out, and to conceal this design from those that were ashore, until the Ship was under Sail; which would have been presently, if the Surgeon or his Mate had been aboard; but they were both ashore, and they thought it no Prudence to go to Sea without a Surgeon: Therefore the next Morning they sent ashore one John Cookworthy, to hasten off either the Surgeon or his Mate, by pretending that one of the Men in the Night broke his Leg by falling into the Hold. The Surgeon told him that he intended to come aboard the next day with the Captain, and would not come before; but sent his Mate, Herman Coppinger.

This Man sometime before this, was sleeping at his Pagallies, and a Snake twisted himself about his Neck; but afterwards went away without hurting him. In this Country it is usual to have the Snakes come into the Houses and into the Ships too; for we had several came

AN.
1687

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. aboard our Ship when we lay in the River. But to proceed,
1687 Herman Coppinger provided to go aboard; and the next day, being the time appointed for Captain Swan and all his Men to meet aboard, I went aboard with him, neither of us distrusted what was designing by those aboard, till we came thither. Then we found it was only a trick to get the Surgeon off; for now, having obtained their Desires, the Canoa was sent ashore again immediately, to desire as many as they could meet to come aboard; but not to tell the Reason, lest Captain Swan should come to hear of it.

The 13th day in the Morning they weighed, and fired a Gun: Capt. Swan immediately sent aboard Mr. Nelly, who was now his chief Mate, to see what the matter was: To him they told all their Grievances, and shewed him the Journal. He perswaded them to stay till the next day, for an Answer from Captain Swan and the Merchants. So they came to an Anchor again, and the next Morning Mr. Harthop came aboard: He perswaded them to be reconciled again, or at least to stay and get more Rice. But they were deaf to it, and weighed again while he was aboard. Yet at Mr. Harthop's Perswasion they promised to stay till 2 a Clock in the Afternoon for Captain Swan, and the rest of the Men, if they would come aboard; but they suffered no Man to go ashore, except one William Williams that had a wooden Leg, and another that was a Sawyer.

If Capt. Swan had yet come aboard, he might have dash'd all their designs; but he neither came himself, as a Captain of any Prudence and Courage would have done, nor sent till the time was expired. So we left Captain Swan and about 36 Men ashore in the City, and 6 or 8 that run away; and about 16 we had buried there, the most of which died by Poison. The Natives are very expert at Poisoning, and do it upon small occasions: Nor did our Men want for giving Offence, through their general Rogueries, and sometimes by dallying too familiarly with their Women, even before their Faces. Some of their Poisons are slow and lingering; for we had some now aboard who were Poison'd there; but died not till some Months after.

CHAP. XIV

They depart from the River of Mindanao. Of the time lost or gain'd in sailing round the World : With a Caution to Seamen, about the allowance they are to take for the difference of the Sun's declination. The South Coast of Mindanao. Chambongo Town and Harbour, with its Neighbouring Keys. Green Turtle. Ruins of a Spanish Fort. The Westernmost point of Mindanao. Two Proes of the Sologues laden from Manila. An Isle to the West of Sebo. Walking Canes. Isle of Batts, very large ; and numerous Turtle and Manatee. A dangerous Shoal. They sail by Panay belonging to the Spaniards and others of the Philippine Islands. Isle of Mindora. Two Barks taken. A further account of the Isle Luconia, and the City and Harbour of Manila. They go off Pulo Condore to lie there. The Sholes of Pracel, &c. Pulo Condore. The Tar-tree. The Mango. Grape-tree. The Wild or Bastard Nutmeg. Their Animals. Of the Migration of the Turtle from place to place. Of the Commodious Situation of Pulo Condore ; its Water, and its Cochinchinese inhabitants. Of the Malayan Tongue. The Custom of prostituting their Women in these Countries, and in Guinea. The Idolatry here, at Tunquin, and among the Chinese Seamen, and of a Procession at Fort St. George. They refit their Ship. Two of them dye of Poyson they took at Mindanao. They take in Water, and a Pilot for the Bay of Siam. Pulo Uby ; and Point of Cambodia. Two Cambodian Vessels. Isles in the Bay of Siam. The tight Vessels and Seamen of the Kingdom of Champa. Storms. A Chinese Jonk from Palimbam in Sumatra. They come again to Pulo Condore. A bloody Fray with a Malayan Vessel. The Surgeon's and the Author's desires of leaving their Crew.

THE 14th day of January 1687, at three of the Clock in the Afternoon, we sailed from the River of Mindanao, designing to cruise before Manila.¹

AN.
1687

¹ John Reed was captain, Teat master, and More quarter-master.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1687

It was during our stay at Mindanao, that we were first made sensible of the change of time, in the course of our Voyage. For having travell'd so far Westward, keeping the same Course with the sun, we must consequently have gain'd something insensibly in the length of the particular Days, but have lost in the tale, the bulk, or number of the Days or Hours. According to the different Longitudes of England and Mindanao, this Isle being West from the Lizzard, by common Computation, about 210 Degrees, the difference of time at our Arrival at Mindanao ought to be about 14 hours: And so much we should have anticipated our reckoning, having gained it by bearing the Sun company. Now the natural Day in every particular place must be consonant to itself: But this going about with, or against the Suns course, will of necessity make a difference in the Calculation of the civil Day between any two places. Accordingly, at Mindanao, and all other places in the East-Indies, we found them reckoning a Day before us, both Natives and Europeans; for the Europeans coming Eastward by the Cape of Good Hope, in a Course contrary to the Sun and us, where-ever we met they were a full Day before us in their Accounts. So among the Indian Mahometans here, their Friday, the Day of their Sultan's going to their Mosques, was Thursday with us; though it were Friday also with those who came Eastward from Europe. Yet at the Ladrone Islands, we found the Spaniards of Guam keeping the same Computation with our selves; the reason of which I take to be, that they settled that Colony by a Course Westward from Spain; the Spaniards going first to America, and thence to the Ladrone and Philipines. But how the reckoning was at Manila, and the rest of the Spanish Colonies in the Philippine Islands, I know not; whether they keep it as they brought it, or corrected it by the Accounts of the Natives, and of the Portugeeze, Dutch and English, coming the contrary way from Europe.

One great Reason why Seamen ought to keep the difference of time as exact as they can, is, that they may be the more exact in their Latitudes. For our Tables of

TOWN OF CHAMBONGO—ISLANDS, ETC.

the Suns declination,¹ being calculated for the Meridians of the places in which they were made, differ about 12 Minutes from those parts of the World that lie on their opposite Meridians, in the Months of March and September; and in proportion to the Suns declination, at other times of the Year also. And should they run farther as we did, the difference would still increase upon them, and be an occasion of great Errors. Yet even able Seamen in these Voyages are hardly made sensible of this, though so necessary to be observed, for want of duly attending to the reason of it, as it happened among those of our Crew; who after we had past 180 Degrees, began to decrease the difference of declination, whereas they ought still to have increased it, for it all the way increased upon us.

AN.
1687

We had the Wind at N. N. E. fair clear Weather, and a brisk Gale. We coasted to the Westward, on the South-side of the Island of Mindanao, keeping within 4 or 5 Leagues of the Shore. The Land from hence trends away W. by S. It is of a good height by the Sea, and very woody, and in the Country we saw high Hills.

The next day we were abreast of Chambongo;² a Town in this Island, and 30 Leagues from the River of Mindanao. Here is said to be a good Harbour, and a great Settlement, with plenty of Beef and Buffaloe. It is reported that the Spaniards were formerly fortified here also: There are two shoals lie off this place, 2 or 3 Leagues from the Shore. From hence the Land is more low and even; yet there are some Hills in the Country.

About 6 Leagues before we came to the West-end of the Island Mindanao, we fell in with a great many small low Islands³ or Keys, and about two or three Leagues to the Southward of these Keys, there is a long Island⁴ stretching N. E. and S. W. about 12 Leagues. This Island is low by the Sea on the North-side, and has a Ridge of Hills in the middle, running from one end to the other.

¹ The sun's declination: his angular distance from the terrestrial Equator.

² New Zamboanga.

³ The Basilan group.

⁴ The Isle of Basilan.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 Between this Isle and the small Keys, there is a good large Channel: Among the Keys also there is a good depth of Water, and a violent Tide; but on what point of the Compass it flows, I know not, nor how much it riseth and falls.

The 17th day we anchored on the East-side of all these Keys in 8 Fathom Water, clean Sand. Here are plenty of green Turtle, whose Flesh is as sweet as any in the West-Indies: But they are very shy. A little to the Westward of these Keys, on the Island Mindanao, we saw abundance of Coco-nut Trees: Therefore we sent our Canoa ashore, thinking to find Inhabitants, but found none, nor sign of any; but great Tracts of Hogs, and great Cattle; and close by the Sea there were Ruins of an old Fort. The Walls thereof were of good heighth, built with Stone and Lime; and by the Workmanship seem'd to be Spanish. From this place the Land trends W. N. W. and it is of an indifferent heighth by the Sea. It run on this point of the Compass 4 or 5 Leagues, and then the Land trends away N. N. W. 5 or 6 Leagues farther, making with many bluff Points.

We weigh'd again the 14th day, and went thro' between the Keys; but met such uncertain Tides, that we were forced to anchor again. The 22nd day we got about the Westernmost Point of all Mindanao, and stood to the Northward, plying under the Shore, and having the Wind at N. N. E. a fresh Gale. As we sailed along further, we found the land to trend N. N. E. On this part of the Island the Land is high by the Sea, with full bluff Points, and very woody. There are some small Sandy Bays, which afford Streams of fresh Water.

Here we met with two Prows belonging to the Sologues, one of the Mindanaian Nations before-mentioned. They came from Manila laden with Silks and Calicoes. We kept on this Western part of the Island steering Northerly, till we came abreast of some other of the Philippine Islands,¹ that lay to the Northward of us; then steered away

¹ Negros and Boho.

CANES

towards them ; but still keeping on the West side of them, and we had the Winds at N. N. E. AN.
1687

The 3d of February we anchored in a good Bay on the West side of the Island, in Lat. 9 d. 55 min. where we had 13 Fathom-water, good soft Oaze. This Island hath no Name that we could find in any book, but lieth on the West side of the Island Sebo. It is about 8 or 10 Leagues long, mountainous and woody. At this place Captain Read, who was the same Captain Swan had so much railed against in his Journal, and was now made Captain in his room (as Captain Teat was made Master, and Mr. Henry More Quarter-Master) ordered the Carpenters to cut down our Quarter-Deck to make the Ship snug, and the fitter for sailing. When that was done we heeled her, scrubbed her Bottom, and tallowed it. Then we fill'd all our Water, for here is a delicate small run of Water.

The Land was pretty low in this Bay, the Mould black and fat, and the Trees of several Kinds, very thick and tall. In some places we found plenty of Canes,¹ such as we use in England for Walking-Canes. These were short-jointed, not above two Foot and a half, or two Foot 10 inches the longest, and most of them not above two Foot. They run along on the Ground like a Vine ; or taking hold of their Trees, they climb up to their very tops. They are 15 or 20 Fathom long, and much of a bigness from the Root, till within 5 or 6 Fathom of the end. They are of a pale green Colour, cloathed over with a Coat of short thick hairy Substance, of a dun Colour ; but it comes off by only drawing the Cane through your hand. We did cut many of them, and they proved very tough heavy Canes.

We saw no Houses, nor sign of Inhabitants ; but while we lay here, there was a Canoa with 6 Men came into this Bay ; but whither they were bound, or from whence they came, I know not. They were Indians, and we could not understand them.

In the middle of this Bay, about a Mile from the Shore, there is a small low woody Island, not above a Mile in

¹ Rattans.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 Circumference; our Ship rode about a Mile from it. This Island was the Habitation of an incredible number of great Batts,¹ with Bodies as big as Ducks, or large Fowl, and with vast Wings: For I saw at Mindanao one of this sort, and I judge that the Wings stretcht out in length, could not be less asunder than 7 or 8 Foot from tip to tip; for it was much more than any of us could fathom with our Arms extended to the utmost. The Wings are for Substance like those of other Batts, of a Dun or Mouse colour. The Skin or Leather of them hath Ribs running along it, and draws up in 3 or 4 Folds, and at the joints of those Ribs and the extremities of the Wings, there are sharp and crooked Claws, by which they may hang on any thing. In the Evening as soon as the Sun was set, these Creatures would begin to take their flight from this Island, in swarms like Bees, directing their flight over to the Main Island; and whither afterwards I know not. Thus we should see them rising up from the Island till Night hindred our sight; and in the Morning as soon as it was light, we should see them returning again like a Cloud, to the small Island; till Sun rising. This Course they kept constantly while we lay here, affording us every Morning and Evening an Hour's Diversion in gazing at them, and talking about them; but our Curiosity did not prevail with us to go ashore to them, our selves and Canoas being all the day time taken up in business² about our Ship. At this Isle also we found plenty of Turtle and Manatee, but no Fish.

We stay'd here till the 10th of February, 1687; and then having compleated our Business, we sailed hence with the Wind at North. But going out we struck on a Rock, where we lay two Hours. It was very smooth Water, and the Tide of Flood, or else we should there have lost our Ship. We struck off a great piece of our Rudder, which was all the damage that we received, but we more narrowly mist losing our Ship this time, than in any other in the whole

¹ Bats. Perhaps *Pteropus javanacus*, a "smoky red" and "black" bat, with wings which measure some five or six feet across when extended.

² In scrubbing her bends, tallowing, filling wood and water, cutting down her quarter-deck (or high after works), &c., &c.

ISLE OF PANAY—ISLE OF MINDORA

Voyage. This is a very dangerous Shoal, because it does not break, unless probably it may appear in foul Weather. It lies about two mile to the Westward, without the small Batt Island. Here we found the Tide of Flood setting to the Southward, and the Ebb to the Northward. AN.
1687

After we were past this Shoal, we coasted along by the rest of the Philippine Islands, keeping on the West-side of them. Some of them appeared to be very Mountainous dry Land. We saw many Fires in the Night as we passed by Panay,¹ a great Island settled by Spaniards, and by the Fires up and down it seems to be well settled by them; for this is a Spanish Custom, whereby they give Notice of any Danger or the like from Sea; and 'tis probable they had seen our Ship the Day before. This is an unfrequented Coast, and 'tis rare to have any Ship seen there. We touched not at Panay, nor any where else; tho' we saw a great many small Islands to the Westward of us, and some Shoals,² but none of them laid down in our Draughts.

The 18th day of Feb. we anchored at the N. W. end of the Island Mindora,³ in 10 Fathom-water, about 3 quarters of a Mile from the Shore. Mindora is a large Island; the middle of it lying in Lat. 13, about 40 Leagues long, stretching N. W. and S. E. It is High and Mountainous, and not very Woody. At this Place where we anchored the Land was neither very high nor low. There was a small Brook of Water, and the Land by the Sea was very Woody, and the Trees high and tall, but a League or two farther in, the Woods are very thin and small. Here we saw great tracks of Hogs and Beef, and we saw some of each, and hunted them; but they were wild, and we could kill none.

While we were here, there was a Canoa with 4 Indians came from Manila. They were very shy of us a while: But at last, hearing us speak Spanish, they came to us, and told us, that they were going to a Fryar, that liv'd at an Indian Village towards the S. E. end of the Island. They told us also, that the Harbour of Manila is seldom or never without 20 or 30 Sail of Vessels, most Chinese,

¹ They were passing westward round the northern end of Panay.

² Those in the Mindoro Straits.

³ Mindoro.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 some Portugeze, and some few the Spaniards have of their own. They said, that when they had done their business with the Fryar they would return to Manila, and hoped to be back again at this place in 4 Days time. We told them that we came for a Trade with the Spaniards at Manila, and should be glad if they would carry a Letter to some Merchant there, which they promised to do. But this was only a pretence of ours, to get out of them what intelligence we could as to their Shipping, Strength, and the like, under Colour of seeking a Trade; for our business was to pillage. Now if we had really designed to have traded there, this was as fair an opportunity as Men could have desired: For these Men could have brought us to the Fryar that they were going to, and a small Present to him would have engaged him to do any kindness for us in the way of Trade: For the Spanish Governors do not allow of it, and we must Trade by stealth.

The 21st Day we went from hence with the wind at E. N. E. a small gale. The 23d Day in the Morning we were fair by the S. E. end of the Island Luconia, the place that had been so long desired by us. We presently saw a Sail coming from the Northward, and making after her we took her in 2 Hours time. She was a Spanish Bark, that came from a place called Pangasanam,¹ a small Town on the N. end of Luconia, as they told us; probably the same with Pongassinay,² which lies on a Bay at the N. W. side of the Island. She was bound to Manila but had no Goods aboard; and therefore we turned her away.

The 23d we took another Spanish Vessel that came from the same place as the other. She was laden with Rice and Cotton-Cloth,³ and bound for Manila also. These Goods were purposely for the Acapulco Ship: The Rice was for the Men to live on while they lay there, and in their return: and the Cotton-cloth was to make Sail. The Master of this Prize was Boatswain of the Acapulco Ship which escaped us at Guam, and was now

¹ Pangasanam.

² Pongasinay.

³ Dungare (dungaree) in the MS.

THE ISLE OF LUCONIA

at Manila. It was this Man that gave us the Relation of what Strength it had, how they were afraid of us there, and of the accident that happen'd¹ to them, as is before mentioned in the 10th Chapter. We took these two Vessels within 7 or 8 Leagues of Manila.

AN.
1687

Luconia I have spoken of already: but I shall now add this further account of it. It is a great Island, taking up between 6 and 7 degrees of Lat. in length, and its breadth near the middle is about 60 Leagues, but the ends are narrow. The North-end lies in about 19 d. North Lat. and the S. end is about 12 d. 30 m. This great Island hath abundance of small Keys or Islands lying about it; especially at the North-end. The South-side fronts towards the rest of the Philippine Islands: Of these that are its nearest Neighbours, Mindora lately mention'd, is the chief, and gives Name to the Sea or Streight that parts it and the other Islands from Luconia: being called the Streights of Mindora.

The Body of the Island Luconia is composed of many spacious plain Savannahs, and large Mountains. The North-end seems to be more plain and even, I mean freer from Hills, than the South-end: but the Land is all along of a good height. It does not appear so flourishing and green as some of the other Islands in this Range; especially that of St. John, Mindanao, Batt Island, &c. yet in some places it is very Woody. Some of the Mountains of this Island afford Gold, and the Savannahs are well stockt with herds of Cattle, especially Buffaloes. These Cattle are in great plenty all over the East-Indies; and therefore 'tis very probable that there were many of these here, even before the Spaniards came hither. But now there are also plenty of other Cattle, as I have been told, as Bullocks, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, &c. brought hither by the Spaniards.

It is pretty well inhabited with Indians, most of them, if not all, under the Spaniards, who now are masters of it. The Native Indians do live together in Towns; and they

¹ Running on a shoal.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. have Priests among them to instruct them in the Spanish
1687 Religion.

Manila the chief, or perhaps the only City, lies at the foot of a ridge of high Hills, facing upon a spacious harbour near the S. W. point of the Island, in about the Lat. of 14 d. North. It is environ'd with a high strong Wall, and very well fortify'd with Forts and Breast-works. The Houses are large, strongly built, and covered with Pantile. The streets are large and pretty regular; with a Parade in the midst, after the Spanish fashion. There are a great many fair Buildings, besides Churches and other Religious Houses; of which there are not a few.

The Harbour is so large, that some hundreds of Ships may ride here: and is never without many, both of their own and strangers. I have already given you an account of the two Ships going and coming between this place and Acapulco. Besides them, they have some small Vessels of their own; and they do allow the Portuguese to trade here, but the Chinese are the chiefest Merchants, and they drive the greatest Trade; for they have commonly 20 or 30 or 40 Jonks in the Harbour at a time, and a great many Merchants constantly residing in the City, beside Shop-keepers, and Handy-crafts-men in abundance. Small Vessels run up near the Town, but the Acapulco Ships and others of greater burthen, lye a league short of it, where there is a strong Fort also, and Store-houses to put Goods in.

I had the major part of this relation 2 or 3 years after this time, from Mr. Coppinger our Surgeon; for he made a Voyage hither from Porto Nova,¹ a Town on the Coast of Coromandel; in a Portuguese Ship, as I think. Here he found 10 or 12 of Captain Swan's Men; some of those that we left at Mindanao. For after he came from thence, they brought a Proe there, by the Instigation of an Irish Man, who went by the name of John Fitz-Gerald, a person that spoke Spanish very well; and so in this their Proe they came hither. They had been here but 18 months when Mr. Coppinger arrived here, and Mr. Fitz-Gerald had

¹ Porto Novo: to the south of Cuddalore.

JOHN FITZ-GERALD, AN IRISHMAN

in this time gotten a Spanish Mustesa Woman to Wife, and a good Dowry with her. He then professed Physick and Surgery, and was highly esteemed among the Spaniards for his supposed knowledge in those Arts; for being always troubled with sore Shins while he was with us, he kept some Plaisters and Salves by him; and with these he set up upon his bare natural stock of knowledge, and his experience in Kibes.¹ But then he had a very great stock of Confidence withal, to help out the other; and being an Irish Roman Catholick, and having the Spanish Language, he had a great advantage of all his Consorts; and he alone lived well there of them all. We were not within sight of this Town, but I was shewn the Hills that over-looked it, and drew a draft of them as we lay off at Sea; which I have caused to be engraven among a few others that I took my self. See the Table.

AN.
1687

The time of the year being now too far spent to do any thing here, it was concluded to sail from hence to Pulo Condore,² a little parcel of Islands, on the Coast of Cambodia, and carry this Prize with us, and there careen if we could find any convenient place for it, designing to return hither again by the latter end of May, and wait for the Acapulco Ship that comes about that time. By our Drafts (which we were guided by, being strangers to these parts) this seemed to us then to be a place out of the way, where we might lye snug for a while, and wait the time of returning for our Prey. For we avoided as much as we could the going to lye by at any great place of Commerce, lest we should become too much exposed, and perhaps be assaulted by a Force greater than our own.

So having set our Prisoners ashore, we sailed from Luconia the 26th Day of Feb. with the Wind E. N. E. and fair Weather, and a brisk Gale. We were in Lat. 14 d. N. when we began to steer away from Pulo Condore, and we steer'd S. by W. In our way thither we went pretty near the Shoals of Pracel,³ and other Shoals which are very dangerous. We were very much afraid of them, but

¹ Galls, or ulcers.

² Off the mouths of the Mekong River.

³ The Paracel reefs and islands.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 escaped them without so much as seeing them, only at very South-end of the Pracel Shoals we saw 3 little sa Islands or spots of Sand, standing just above Water with a Mile of us.

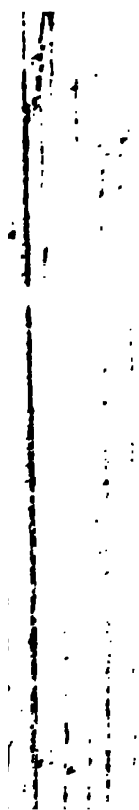
It was the 13th Day of March before we came in sight of Pulo Condore, or the Island Condore, as Pulo signifies. The 14th Day about Noon we anchored on the North-side of the Island, against a sandy Bay 2 Mile from the Shore in 10 Fathom clean hard Sand, with both Ship and Pulo Condore is the Principal of a heap of Islands, and only inhabited one of them. They lye in lat. 8 d. 40 North, and about 20 Leagues South and by East from Mouth of the River of Cambodia.¹ These Islands lye near together, that at a distance they appear to be but one Island.

Two of these Islands are pretty large, and of a great height, they may be seen 14 or 15 Leagues at Sea; the rest are but little Spots. The biggest of the two (which is the inhabited one) is about 4 or 5 Leagues long, and 3 Mile East and West. It is not above 3 Mile broad at the broadest place, in most places not above a Mile wide. The other large Island is about 3 Mile long, and half a Mile wide. This Island stretcheth N. and S. It is so conveniently placed at the West-end of the biggest Island, that between both there is formed a very commodious Harbour. The entrance of this Harbour is on the North-side, where the two Islands are near a Mile asunder. There are 30 small Keys, and a good deep Channel between them and the biggest Island. Towards the South-end of the Harbour the two Islands do in a manner close up, leaving only a small Passage for Boats and Canoas. There are no more Islands on the North-side, but 5 or 6 on the South-side of the great Island. See the Table.

The Mold of these Islands for the biggest part is blackish and pretty deep, only the Hills are somewhat stony. The Eastern part of the biggest Island is sandy, yet is clothed with Trees of divers sorts. The Trees do not

¹ The Mekong River.





THE TAR TREE

grow so thick as I have seen them in some Places, but they are generally large and tall, and fit for any use. AN.
1687

There is one sort of Tree¹ much larger than any other on this Island, and which I have not seen any where else. It is about 3 or 4 Foot Diameter in the Body, from whence is drawn a sort of clammy Juice, which being boiled a little becomes perfect Tar; and if you boil it much it will become hard as Pitch. It may be put to either use; we used it both ways, and found it to be very serviceable. The way that they get this Juice, is by cutting a great gap horizontally in the Body of the Tree half through, and about a Foot from the Ground; and then cutting the upper part of the Body aslope inwardly downward, till in the middle of the Tree it meet with the traverse cutting or plain. In this plain horizontal semicircular stump, they make a hollow like a Bason, that may contain a Quart or two. Into this hole the Juice which drains from the wounded upper part of the Tree falls; from whence you must empty it every day. It will run thus for some Months and then dry away, and the Tree will recover again.

The Fruit-trees that Nature hath bestowed on these Isles are Mangoes; and Trees bearing a sort of Grape, and other Trees bearing a kind of wild or bastard Nutmegs. These all grow wild in the Woods, and in very great plenty.

The Mangoes here grow on Trees as big as Apple-trees: Those at Fort St. George are not so large. The Fruit of these is as big as a small Peach; but long and smaller towards the top: It is of a yellowish colour when ripe; it is very juicy, and of a pleasant smell, and delicate taste. When the Mango is young they cut them in two pieces, and pickle them with Salt and Vinegar, in which they put some Cloves of Garlick. This is an excellent Sauce, and much esteemed; it is called Mango-Achar. Achar I presume signifies Sauce. They make in the East-Indies, especially at Siam and Pegu, several sorts of Achar, as of the young tops of Bamboes, &c. Bambo-Achar and

¹ This is the damar, or dammer, tree, the *Dammara Orientalis*, or cat's-eye resin.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 Mango-Achar are most used. The Mangoes were ripe when we were there, (as were also the rest of these Fruits) and they have then so delicate a Fragrancy, that we could smell them out in the thick Woods if we had but the wind of them, while we were a good way from them, and could not see them; and we generally found them out this way. Mangoes are common in many Places of the East-Indies; but I did never know any grow wild only at this Place. These, though not so big as those I have seen at Achin and at Maderas or Fort St. George, are yet every whit as pleasant as the best sort of their Garden Mangoes.

The Grape-tree¹ grows with a strait Body, of a Diameter about a Foot or more, and hath but few Limbs or Boughs. The Fruit grows in Clusters, all about the Body of the Tree, like the Jack, Durian, and Cacao Fruits. There are of them both red and white. They are much like such Grapes as grow on our Vines, both in shape and colour; and they are of a very pleasant Winy taste. I never saw these but on the two biggest of these Islands; the rest had no Tar-trees, Mangoes, Grape-trees, nor Wild Nutmegs.

The Wild Nutmeg-tree is as big as a Walnut-tree; but it does not spread so much. The Boughs are gross, and the Fruit grows among the Boughs as the Walnut, and other Fruits. This Nutmeg is much smaller than the true Nutmeg, and longer also. It is inclosed with a thin Shell, and a sort of Mace, encircling the Nut, within the Shell. This bastard Nutmeg is so much like the true Nutmeg in shape, that at our first arrival here we thought it to be the true one; but it has no manner of smell nor taste.

The Animals of these Islands, are some Hogs, Lizards, and Guanoes; and some of those Creatures mentioned in Chap. XI, which are like, but much bigger than the Guanoes.

Here are many sorts of Birds, as Parrots, Parakites, Doves and Pigeons. Here are also a sort of wild Cocks and Hens: They are much like our tame Fowl of that kind; but a great deal less, for they are about the bigness of a

¹ The grape-tree is a shrub of the genus *Coccoloba*.

TURTLES MOVING FROM SEA TO SEA

Crow. The Cocks do crow like ours, but much more small and shrill; and by their crowing we do first find them out in the Woods where we shoot them. Their flesh is very white and sweet. AN.
1687

There are a great many Limpits and Muscles, and plenty of green Turtle.

And upon this mention of Turtle again, I think it not amiss to add some reasons to strengthen the opinion that I have given concerning these Creatures removing from place to place. I have said in Chapter 5th, that they leave their common feeding places, and go to places a great way from thence to lay, as particularly to the Island Ascension. Now I have discoursed with some since that Subject was printed, who are of opinion, that when the laying time is over, they never go from thence, but lye somewhere in the Sea about the Island, which I think is very improbable: for there can be no food for them there, as I could soon make appear; and particularly from hence, that the Sea about the Isle of Ascension is so deep as to admit of no anchoring but at one place, where there is no sign of Grass: and we never bring up with our sounding Lead any Grass or Weeds out of very deep Seas, but Sand, or the like, only. But if this be granted, that there is food for them, yet I have a great deal of reason to believe that the Turtle go from hence; for after the laying time you shall never see them, and wherever Turtle are, you will see them rise, and hold their Head above Water to breath, once in 7 or 8 minutes, or at longest in 10 or 12. And if any Man does but consider, how Fish take their certain Seasons of the year to go from one Sea to another, this would not seem strange; even Fowls also having their seasons to remove from one place to another.

These Islands are pretty well watered with small Brooks of fresh Water, that run flush into the Sea for 10 Months in the Year. The latter end of March they begin to dry away, and in April you shall have none in the Brooks, but what is lodged in deep Holes; but you may dig Wells in some places. In May, when the Rain comes, the Land is again replenished with Water, and the Brooks run out into the Sea.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1687

These Islands lie very commodiously in the way to and from Japan, China, Manila, Tunquin, Cochinchina, and in general all this most Easterly Coast of the Indian Continent; whether you go through the Streights of Malacca, or the Streights of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java: and one of them you must pass in the common way from Europe, or other parts of the East-Indies; unless you mean to fetch a great Compass round most of the East-India Islands, as we did. Any Ship in distress may be refreshed and recruited here very conveniently; and besides ordinary Accommodations, be furnished with Masts, Yards, Pitch and Tar. It might also be a convenient place to usher in a Commerce with the neighbouring Country of Cochinchina, and Forts might be built to secure a Factory; particularly at the Harbour, which is capable of being well fortified. This place therefore being upon all these Accounts so valuable, and withal so little known, I have here inserted a Draft of it, which I took during our stay there.

The Inhabitants of this Island are by Nation Cochinchinese, as they told us, for one of them spake good Malayan: which Language we learnt a smattering of, and some of us so as to speak it pretty well, while we lay at Mindanao; and this is the common Tongue of Trade and Commerce (though it be not in several of them the Native Language) in most of the East-India Islands, being the *Lingua Franca*, as it were, of these Parts. I believe 'tis the vulgar Tongue at Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; but at Celebes, the Phillippine Islands, and the Spice Islands, it seems borrowed for the carrying on of Trade.

The Inhabitants of Pulo Condore are but a small People in Stature, well enough shaped, and of a darker Colour than the Mindanayans. They are pretty long Visaged; their Hair is black and streight, their Eyes are but small and black, their Noses of a mean bigness, and pretty high, their Lips thin, their Teeth white, and little Mouths. They are very Civil People, but extraordinary poor. Their chiefest Employment is to draw the Juice of those Trees that I have described, to make Tar. They preserve it in wooden Troughs; and when they have their Cargo, they

THE INHABITANTS IDOLATERS

transport it to Cochinchina, their Mother-Country. Some others of them employ themselves to catch Turtle, and boil up their Fat to Oil, which they also transport home. These People have great large Nets, with wide Mashers to catch the Turtle. The Jamaica Turtlers have such; and I did never see the like Nets but at Jamaica and here.

AN.
1687

They are so free of their Women, that they would bring them aboard and offer them to us; and many of our Men hired them for a small matter. This is a Custom used by Several Nations in the East-Indies, as at Pegu, Siam, Cochinchina, and Cambodia, as I have been told. It is used at Tunquin also to my Knowledge; for I did afterwards make a Voyage thither, and most of our Men had Women aboard all the time of our abode there. In Africa also, on the Coast of Guinea, our Merchants, Factors, and Seamen that reside there, have their black Misses. It is accounted a piece of Policy to do it; for the chief Factors and Captains of Ships have the great Mens Daughters offered them, the Mandarins or Noblemens at Tunquin, and even the King's Wives in Guinea; and by this sort of Alliance the Country people are engaged to a greater Friendship: And if there should arise any difference about Trade, or any thing else, which might provoke the Natives to seek some treacherous Revenge, (to which all these Heathen Nations are very prone) then these Dalilahs would certainly declare it to their White Friends, and so hinder their Country-mens Designs.

These People are Idolaters; but their manner of Worship I know not. There are a few scattering Houses and Plantations on the great Island, and a small Village on the South-side of it; where there is a little Idol Temple, and an Image of an Elephant, about 5 foot high, and in bigness proportionable, placed on one side of the Temple; and a Horse, not so big, placed on the other side of it; both standing with their Heads towards the South. The Temple it self was low and ordinary, built of Wood, and thatched, like one of their Houses; which are but very meanly.

The Images of the Horse and the Elephant were the

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 most general Idols that I observ'd in the Temples of Tunquin, when I travell'd there. There were other Images also, of Beasts, Birds and Fish. I do not remember I saw any Humane Shape there; nor any such monstrous Representations as I have seen among the Chinese. Where-ever the Chinese Seamen or Merchants come (and they are very numerous all over these Seas) they have always hideous Idols on board their Jonks or Ships, with Altars, and Lamps burning before them. These Idols they bring ashore with them: And beside those they have in common, every Man hath one in his own House. Upon some particular solemn Days I have seen their Bonzies, or Priests, bring whole Armfuls of painted Papers, and burn them with a great deal of Ceremony, being very careful to let no Piece escape them. The same Day they kill'd a Goat which had been purposely fattening a Month before; this they offer or present before their Idol, and then dress it and feast themselves with it. I have seen them do this in Tunquin, where I have at the same time been invited to their Feasts; and at Bancouli,¹ in the Isle of Sumatra, they sent a Shoulder of the sacrific'd Goat to the English, who eat of it, and ask'd me to do so too; but I refused.

When I was at Maderas, or Fort St. George, I took notice of a great Ceremony used for several Nights successively by the Idolaters inhabiting the Suburbs: Both Men and Women (these very well clad) in a great multitude went in solemn Procession with lighted Torches carrying their Idols about with them. I knew not the meaning of it. I observ'd some went purposely carrying Oyl to sprinkle into the Lamps, to make them burn the brighter. They began their round about 11 a Clock at Night, and having paced it gravely about the Streets till 2 or 3 a Clock in the Morning, their Idols were carry'd with much Ceremony into the Temple by the Chief of the Procession, and some of the Women I saw enter the Temple, particularly. Their Idols were different from those of Tunquin, Cambodia, &c. being in Humane Shape.

¹ Benkulen.

MEN, POISONED AT MINDANAO, DIE

I have said already that we arrived at these Islands the 14th day of March, 1687. The next day we searched about for a Place to careen in; and the 16th day we entered the Harbour, and immediately provided to careen. Some men were set to fell great Trees to saw into Planks; others went to unrigging the Ship; some made a House to put our Goods in, and for the Sail-maker to work in. The Country People resorted to us, and brought us of the Fruits of the Island, with Hogs, and sometimes Turtle; for which they received Rice in exchange, which we had a Ship-load of, taken at Manila. We bought of them also a good quantity of their pitchy Liquor, which we boiled, and used about our Ship's bottom. We mixed it first with Lime, which we made here; and it made an excellent Coat, and stuck on very well.

We staid in this Harbour from the 16th day of March till the 16th of April; in which time we made a new Suit of Sails of the Cloth that was taken in the Prize. We cut a spare Main-top-mast, and sawed Plank to sheath the Ship's Bottom; for she was not sheathed all over at Mindanao, and that old Plank that was left on then we now ript off, and clapt on new.

While we lay here 2 of our Men died, who were poison'd at Mindanao, they told us of it when they found themselves poison'd, and had lingered ever since. They were open'd by our Doctor, according to their own Request before they died, and their Livers were black, light and dry, like pieces of Cork.¹

Our Business being finished here, we left the Spanish Prize taken at Manila, and most of the Rice, taking out enough for our selves, and on the 17th day we went from hence to the place where we first anchored, on the North-side of the great Island, purposely to water; for there was a great Stream when we first came to the Island, and we thought it was so now. But we found it dried up, only it stood in Holes, 2 or 3 Hogsheads or a Tun in a Hole. Therefore we did immediately cut Bamboes, and made Spouts, through which we conveyed the Water down to the

¹ Evidently cirrhosis. The condition was probably due not to poison, but to indulgence in arrack, after the privations of the voyage.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 Sea-side; by taking it up in Bowls, and pouring it into these Spouts or Troughs. We conveyed some of it thus near half a Mile. While we were filling our Water, Captain Read engaged an old Man, one of the Inhabitants of this Island, the same, who, I said, could speak the Malayan Language, to be his Pilot to the Bay of Siam; for he had often been telling us, that he was well acquainted there, and that he knew some Islands there, where there were Fishermen lived, who he thought could supply us with Salt-fish to eat at Sea; for we had nothing but Rice to eat. The Easterly Monsoon was not yet done; therefore it was concluded to spend some time there, and then take the advantage of the beginning of the Western Monsoon, to return to Manila again.

The 21st day of April 1687, we sailed from Pulo Condore, directing our Course W. by S. for the Bay of Siam. We had fair Weather, and a fine moderate Gale of Wind at E. N. E.

The 23d day we arriv'd at Pulo Ubi,¹ or the Island Ubi. This Island is about 40 Leagues to the Westward of Pulo Condore; it lies just at the entrance of the Bay of Siam, at the S. W. point of Land, that makes the Bay; namely the point of Cambodia. This Island is about 7 or 8 Leagues round, and it is higher Land than any of Pulo Condore Isles. Against the South-East part of it there is a small Key, about a Cables length from the main Island. This Pulo Ubi is very woody, and it has good Water on the North-side, where you may anchor; but the best anchoring is on the East-side against a small Bay; then you will have the little Island to the Southward of you.

At Pulo Ubi we found two small Barks laden with Rice. They belonged to Cambodia, from whence they came not above two or three Days before, and they touched here to fill Water. Rice is the general Food of all these Countries, therefore it is transported by Sea from one Country to another, as Corn in these parts of the World. For in some Countries they produce more than enough for

¹ Pulo Obi : to the south of Cape Cambodia.

THE SEAMEN OF CHAMPA

themselves, and send what they can spare to those places where there is but little. AN.
1687

The 24th Day we went into the Bay of Siam: This is a large deep Bay, of which and of this Kingdom I shall at present speak but little, because I design a more particular account of all this Coast, to wit, of Tunquin, Cochinchina, Siam, Champa, Cambodia, and Malacca, making all the most Easterly part of the Continent of Asia, lying South of China; but to do it in the Course of this Voyage, would too much swell this Volume: and I shall chuse therefore to give a separate Relation of what I know or have learnt of them, together with the neighbouring Parts of Sumatra, Java, &c. where I have spent some time.

We run down into the Bay of Siam, till we came to the Islands¹ that our Pulo Condore Pilot told us of, which lie about the middle of the Bay: But as good a Pilot as he was, he run us aground; yet we had no damage. Captain Read went ashore at these Islands, where he found a small Town of Fishermen; but they had no Fish to sell, and so we returned empty.

We had yet fair Weather, and very little Wind; so that being often becalmed, we were till the 13th day of May before we got to Pulo Ubi again. There we found two small Vessels at an Anchor on the East-side: They were laden with Rice and Laquer, which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. One of these come from Champa,² bound to the Town of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, who took it from the Portugueze: and this shews that they have a Trade with Champa. This was a very pretty neat Vessel, her bottom very clean and curiously coated; she had about 40 Men all armed with Cortans, or broad Swords, Lances, and some Guns, that went with a Swivel upon their Gunnals. They were of the Idolaters, Natives of Champa, and some of the briskest, most sociable, without fearfulness or shyness, and the most neat and dexterous about their Shipping of any such I have met with in all my Travels. The other Vessel came from the River of Cambodia, and was bound

¹ Perhaps the Way group.

² In Cambodia.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 towards the Streights of Malacca. Both of them stopt here, for the Westerly Winds now began to blow, which were against them, being somewhat belated.

We anchored also on the East-side, intending to fill Water. While we lay here we had very violent Wind at S. W. and a strong Current setting right to Windward. The fiercer the Wind blew, the more strong the Current set against it. This Storm lasted till the 20th day, and then it began to abate.

The 21st day of May we went back from hence towards Pulo Condore. In our way we overtook a great Jonk that came from Palimbam,¹ a Town on the Island Sumatra: She was full laden with Pepper which they bought there, and was bound to Siam: but it blowing so hard, she was afraid to venture into that Bay, and therefore came to Pulo Condore with us, where we both anchored May the 24th. This Vessel was of the Chinese make, full of little Rooms or Partitions, like our Well-boats. I shall describe them in the next Chapter. The Men of this Jonk told us, that the English were settled on the island Sumatra, at a place called Sillabar;² and the first knowledge we had that the English had any settlement on Sumatra was from these.

When we came to an Anchor, we saw a small Bark at an Anchor near the Shore; therefore Captain Read sent a Canoa aboard her, to know from whence they came; and supposing that it was a Malayan Vessel, he ordered the Men not to go aboard, for they are accounted desperate Fellows, and their Vessels are commonly full of Men, who all wear Cressets, or little Daggers by their sides. The Canoas Crew not minding the Captain's Orders went aboard, all but one Man that stay'd in the Canoa. The Malayans, who were about 20 of them, seeing our Men all armed, thought that they came to take their Vessel; therefore at once, on a Signal given, they drew out their Cressets, and stabbed 5 or 6 of our Men before they knew what the matter was. The rest of our Men leapt

¹ Palembang.

² Sillabar: a settlement near Benkulen.

AFFRAY WITH A MALAYAN VESSEL

overboard, some into the Canoa, and some into the Sea, and so got away. Among the rest, one Daniel Wallis¹ leapt into the Sea, who could never swim before nor since; yet now he swam very well a good while before he was taken up. When the Canoas came aboard, Captain Read manned two Canoas, and went to be revenged on the Malaysans; but they seeing him coming, did cut a Hole in their Vessel's bottom, and went ashore in their Boat. Capt. Read followed them, but they run into the Woods and hid themselves. Here we stay'd ten or eleven Days, for it blew very hard all the time. While we stay'd here Herman Coppinger our Surgeon went ashore, intending to live here; but Captain Read sent some Men to fetch him again. I had the same Thoughts, and would have gone ashore too, but waited for a more convenient place. For neither he nor I, when we were last on board at Mindanao, had any knowledge of the Plot that was laid to leave Capt. Swan, and run away with the Ship; and being sufficiently weary of this mad Crew, we were willing to give them the slip at any place from whence we might hope to get a passage to an English Factory. There was nothing else of Moment happened while we stayd here.

AN.
1687

¹ "A young man, now liveing in Waymouth" (*Original MS.*).

CHAP. XV

They leave Pulo Condore, designing for Manila, but are driven off from thence, and from the Isle of Prata, by the Winds, and brought upon the Coast of China. Isle of St. John, on the Coast of the Province of Canton ; its Soil and Productions, China Hogs, &c. The Inhabitants ; and of the Tartars forcing the Chinese to cut off their Hair. Their Habits, and the little Feet of their Women. China-ware, China-roots, Tea, &c. A Village at St. John's Island, and of their Husbandry of their Rice. A Story of a Chinese Pagoda, or Idol-Temple, and Image. Of the China Jonks, and their Rigging. They leave St. John's and the Coast of China. A most outrageous Storm. Corpus Sant, a Light, or Meteor appearing in Storms. The Piscadores, or Fishers Islands near Formosa : A Tartarian Garrison, and Chinese Town on one of these Islands. They anchor in the Harbour near the Tartars Garrison, and treat with the Governour. Of Amoy in the Province of Fokieu, and Macao a Chinese and Portuguese Town, near Canton in China. The Habits of a Tartarian Officer and his Retinue. Their Presents, excellent Beef. Samciu, a sort of Chinese Arack, and Hocciu a kind of Chinese Mum, and the Jars it is bottled in. Of the Isle of Formosa, and the five Islands ; to which they gave the Names of Orange, Monmouth, Grafton, Bashee, and Goat-Islands, in general, the Bashee Islands. A Digression concerning the different depths of the Sea near high or low Lands. Soil, &c. as before. The Soil, Fruits and Animals of these Islands. The Inhabitants and their Cloathing. Rings of a yellow Metal like Gold. Their Houses built on remarkable Precipices. Their Boats and Employments. Their Food, of Goat Skins, Entrails, &c. Parcht Locusts. Bashee, or Sugar-cane Drink. Of their Language and Original, Launces and Buffaloe Coats. No Idols, nor civil Form of Government. A young Man buried alive by them ; supposed to be for Theft. Their Wives and Children, and Husbandry. Their Manners, Entertainments, and Traffick. Of the Ships first Entercourse with these People, and Bartering with

DEPARTURE FROM PULO CONDORE

them. Their Course among the Islands; their stay there, and provision to depart. They are driven off by a violent Storm, and return. The Natives Kindness to 6 of them left behind. The Crew discouraged by those Storms, quit their design of Cruising off Manila for the Acapulco Ship; and 'tis resolved to fetch a Compass to Cape Comorin and so for the Red-Sea.

AN.
1687

HAVING fill'd our Water, cut our Wood, and got our Ship in a sailing posture, while the blustering hard Winds lasted, we took the first opportunity of a settled Gale to Sail towards Manila. Accordingly June the 4th, 1687, we loosed from Pulo Condore, with the Wind at S. W. fair Weather at a brisk Gale. The Pepper Jonk bound to Siam remained there, waiting for an Easterly Wind; but one of his Men, a kind of a bastard Portuguese, came aboard our Ship, and was entertained for the sake of his knowledge in the several Languages of these Countries. The Wind continued in the S. W. but 24 hours, or a little more, and then came about to the North, and then to the N. E.; and the Sky became exceeding clear. Then the Wind came at East, and lasted betwixt E. and S. E. for 8 or 10 Days. Yet we continued plying to Windward, expecting every Day a shift of Wind, because these Winds were not according to the Season of the year.

We were now afraid lest the Currents might deceive us, and carry us on the Shoals of Pracel, which were near us, a little to the N. W. but we passed on to the Eastward, without seeing any sign of them; yet we were kept much to the Northward of our intended course: And the Easterly Winds still continuing, we despaired of getting to Manila; and therefore began to project some new design; and the result was, to visit the Island Plata,¹ about the Lat. of 20 Deg. 40 Min. North; and not far from us at this time.

It is a small low Island, environ'd with Rocks clear round it, by report. It lyeth so in the way between Manila and Canton, the Head of a Province, and a Town

¹ The Pratas reef, in lat. 20° 40' N., long. 116° 50' E.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. of great Trade in China, that the Chinese do dread the
1687 Rocks about it, more than the Spaniards did formerly
dread Bermudas; for many of their Jonks coming from
Manila have been lost there, and with abundance of
Treasure in them; as we were informed by all the
Spaniards that ever we conversed with in these parts. They
told us also, that in these Wrecks most of the Men were
drowned, and that the Chinese did never go thither to take
up any of the Treasure that was lost there, for fear of
being lost themselves. But the danger of the Place did
not daunt us; for we were resolved to try our Fortunes
there, if the Winds would permit; and we did beat for it
5 or 6 Days: but at last were forced to leave that Design
also for want of Winds; for the S. E. Winds continuing,
forced us on the Coast of China.

It was the 25th Day of June when we made the Land;
and running in towards the Shore we came to an Anchor
the same Day, on the N. E. end of St. John's Island.¹

This Island is in Lat. about 22 d. 30 min. North,
lying on the S. Coast of the Province of Quantung or
Canton in China. It is of an indifferent height, and
pretty plain, and the Soil fertile enough. It is partly
woody, partly Savannahs or Pasturage for Cattle; and
there is some moist arable Land for Rice. The skirts or
outer part of the Island, especially that part of it which
borders on the main Sea, is woody: The middle part of it
is good thick grassy Pasture, with some Groves of Trees;
and that which is cultivated Land is low wet Land,
yielding plentiful Crops of Rice; the only Grain that I
did see here. The tame Cattle which this Island affords,
are China Hogs, Goats, Buffaloes, and some Bullocks.
The Hogs of this Island are all black; they have but
small Heads, very short thick Necks, great Bellies, com-
monly touching the Ground, and short Legs. They eat but
little Food, yet they are most of them very fat; probably
because they Sleep much. The tame Fowls are Ducks, and
Cocks and Hens. I saw no wild Fowl but a few small Birds.

¹ One of the islands near Hong-Kong, at the mouth of the Canton River.

CHINESE FORCED TO CUT THEIR HAIR

The Natives of this Island are Chinese. They are subject to the Crown of China, and consequently at this time to the Tartars. The Chinese in general are tall, strait-bodied, raw-boned Men. They are long Visaged, and their Foreheads are high; but they have little Eyes. Their Noses are pretty large, with a rising in the middle. Their Mouths are of a mean size, pretty thin Lips. They are of an ashy Complexion; their Hair is black, and their Beards thin and long, for they pluck the Hair out by the Roots, suffering only some few very long straggling Hairs to grow about their Chin, in which they take great pride, often combing them, and sometimes tying them up in a knot, and they have such Hairs too growing down from each side of their upper Lip like Whiskers. The ancient Chinese were very proud of the Hair of their Heads, letting it grow very long, and stroking it back with their Hands curiously, and then winding the plats all together round a Bodkin, thrust through it at the hinder part of the Head; and both Men and Women did thus. But when the Tartars conquered them, they broke them of this custom they were fond of, by main force; insomuch that they resented this Imposition worse than their subjection, and rebelled upon it; but being still worsted, were forc'd to acquiesce; and to this day they follow the fashion of their Masters the Tartars, and shave all their Heads, only reserving one lock, which some tye up, others let it hang down to a great or small length as they please. The Chinese in other Countries still keep their old custom, but if any of the Chinese is found wearing long Hair in China, he forfeits his Head; and many of them have abandoned their Country to preserve their liberty of wearing their Hair, as I have been told by themselves.

The Chinese have no Hats, Caps, or Turbans; but when they walk abroad, they carry a small Umbrello in their Hands, wherewith they fence their Head from the Sun or the Rain, by holding it over their Heads. If they walk but a little way, they carry only a large Fan made of Paper, or Silk, of the same fashion as those our Ladies have, and many of them are brought over hither; one of these

AN.
1687

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. every Man carries in his Hand if he do but cross the
1687 Street, skreening his Head with it, if he hath not an Umbrello with him.

The common Apparel of the Men, is a loose Frock and Breeches. They seldom wear Stockings, but they have Shoes, or a sort of Slippers rather. The Mens Shoes are made diversly. The Women have very small Feet, and consequently but little Shoes; for from their Infancy their Feet are kept swathed up with Bands, as hard as they can possibly endure them; and from the time they can go till they have done growing they bind them up every night. This they do purposely to hinder them from growing, esteeming little Feet to be a great Beauty. But by this unreasonable Custom they do in a manner lose the use of their Feet, and instead of going they only stumble about their Houses, and presently squat down on their Breeches again, being, as it were, confined to sitting all Days of their Lives. They seldom stir abroad, and one would be apt to think, that, as some have conjectured, their keeping up their fondness for this Fashion were a Stratagem of the Mens, to keep them from gadding and gossiping about, and confine them at home. They are kept constantly to their work, being fine Needle-Women, and making many curious Embroideries, and they make their own Shoes; but if any Stranger be desirous to bring away any for Novelty's sake, he must be a great Favourite to get a pair of Shoes of them, though he give twice their value. The poorer sort of Women trudge about Streets, and to the Market, without Shoes or Stockings; and these cannot afford to have little Feet, being to get their living with them.

The Chinese, both Men and Women, are very ingenious; as may appear by the many curious things that are brought from thence, especially the Porcelaine, or China Earthen Ware. The Spaniards of Manila, that we took on the Coast of Luconia, told me that this Commodity is made of Conch-shells; the inside of which looks like Mother of Pearl. But the Portuguese lately mentioned, who had lived in China, and spoke that and the neighbouring Languages very

CHINA WARE—CHINA ROOT—TEA

well, said, That it was made of a fine sort of Clay that was dug in the Province of Canton. I have often made enquiry about it but could never be well satisfied in it: But while I was on the Coast of Canton I forgot to inquire about it. They make very fine Lacquer-ware also, and good Silks; and they are curious at Painting and Carving.

AN.
1687

China affords Drugs in great abundance; especially China-Root;¹ but this is not peculiar to that Country alone; for there is much of this Root growing at Jamaica, particularly at 16 mile walk, and in the Bay of Honduras it is very plentiful. There is a great store of sugar made in this Country; and Tea in abundance is brought from thence; being much used there, and in Tunquin and Cochin-china as common drinking; Women sitting in the Streets, and selling Dishes of Tea hot and ready made; they call it Chau, and even the poorest People sip it. But the Tea at Tonqueen of Cochinchina seems not so good, or of so pleasant a bitter, or of so fine a colour, or such virtue as this in China; for I have drank of it in these Countries: unless the fault be in the way of making it, for I made none there my self; and by the high red colour it looks as if they made a Decoction of it, or kept it stale. Yet at Japan I was told there is a great deal of pure Tea, very good.

The Chinese are very great Gamesters, and they will never be tired with it, playing night and day, till they have lost all their Estates; then it is usual with them to hang themselves. This was frequently done by the Chinese Factors at Manila, as I was told by Spaniards that lived there. The Spaniards themselves are much addicted to Gaming, and are very expert at it; but the Chinese are too subtle for them, being in general a very cunning People.

But a particular Account of them and their Country would fill a Volume; nor doth my short Experience of them qualifie me to say much of them. Wherefore I confine my self chiefly to what I observ'd at St. John's Island, where we lay some time, and visited the shore every day to

¹ *Smilax China*: A sort of sarsaparilla.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 buy Provision, as Hogs, Fowls, and Buffaloe. Here was a small Town standing in a wet swampy Ground, with many filthy Ponds amongst the Houses, which were built on the Ground as ours are, not on Posts as at Mindanao. In these Ponds were plenty of Ducks; the Houses were small and low, and covered with Thatch, and the insides were but ill furnished, and kept nastily: And I have been told by one who was there, that most of the Houses in the City of Canton it self are but poor and irregular.

The Inhabitants of this Village seem to be most Husbandmen: They were at this time very busy in Sowing their Rice, which is their chiefest Commodity. The Land in which they choose to Sow the Rice is low and wet, and when Plowed the Earth was like a mass of Mud. They plow their Land with a small Plow, drawn by one Buffaloe, and one Man both holds the Plow, and drives the Beast. When the Rice is ripe and gathered in, they tread it out of the Ear with Buffaloes, in a large round place made with a hard floor fit for that purpose, where they chain 3 or 4 of these Beasts, one at the tail of the other, and driving them round in a Ring, as in a Horse-mill, they so order it that the Buffaloes may tread upon it all.

I was once ashore at this Island, with 7 or 8 English Men more, and having occasion to stay some time, we killed a Shote,¹ or young Porker, and roasted it for our Dinners. While we were busie dressing of our Pork, one of the Natives came and sat down by us; and when the Dinner was ready, we cut a good piece and gave it him, which he willingly received. But by Signs he begged more, and withal pointed into the Woods; yet we did not understand his meaning, nor much mind him, till our Hunger was pretty well asswaged; although he did still make signs, and walking a little way from us he beckoned to us to come to him; which at last I did, and 2 or 3 more. He going before, led the way in a small blind Path, through a Thicket, into a small Grove of Trees, in which there was an old Idol Temple about 10 foot square: The Walls of it

¹ Early editions read "a small shote."

CHINESE IDOL, TEMPLE, AND IMAGE

were about 6 Foot high, and 2 Foot thick, made of Bricks. AN.
1687
The Floor was paved with broad Bricks, and in the middle of the Floor stood an old rusty Iron Bell on its Brims. This Bell was about two foot high, standing flat on the Ground; the Brims on which it stood were about 16 Inches diameter. From the brims it did taper away a little towards the Head, much like our Bells; but that the Brims did not turn out so much as ours do. On the Head of the Bell there were 3 Iron Bars as big as a Man's Arm, and about 10 Inches long from the top of the Bell, where the ends join'd as in a Center, and seemed of one Mass with the Bell, as if Cast together. These bars stood all Parallel to the Ground, and their farther ends, which stood Triangularly and opening from each other at equal Distances, like the Fliers of our Kitchen-Jacks, were made exactly in the shape of the Paw of some monstrous Beast, having sharp Claws on it. This it seems was their God; for as soon as our zealous Guide came before the Bell, he fell flat on his Face and beckoned to us, seeming very desirous to have us do the like. At the inner side of the Temple, against the Walls, there was an Altar of white hewn Stone. The Table of the Altar was about 3 Foot long, 16 Inches broad, and 3 Inches thick. It was raised about two Foot from the Ground, and supported by 3 small Pillars of the same white Stone. On this Altar there were several small Earthen Vessels; one of them was full of small Sticks that had been burned at one end. Our Guide made a great many signs for us to fetch and to leave some of our Meat there, and seemed very importunate, but we refused. We left him there, and went aboard; I did see no other Temple nor Idol here.

While we lay at this Place, we saw several small China Jonks,¹ Sailing in the Lagune between the Islands and the Main, one came and anchored by us. I and some more of our Men went aboard to view her: She was built with a square flat Head as well as Stern, only the Head or fore-

¹ The Hong-Kong cargo junks are deservedly famous. They are fast, roomy, handy, and very stiff. Latterly the square foresail has given way to the usual Chinese batten lug.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

JAN. 1687 part was not so broad as the Stern. On her Deck she had little thatcht Houses like Hovels, cover'd with Palmeto Leaves, and raised about 3 Foot high, for the Seamen to creep into. She had a pretty large Cabbin, wherein there was an Altar and a Lamp burning. I did but just look in, and saw not the Idol. The Hold was divided in many small Partitions, all of them made so tight, that if a Leak should Spring up in any one of them, it could go no farther, and so could do but little Damage, but only to the Goods in the bottom of that Room where the Leak springs up. Each of these Rooms belong to one or two Merchants, or more; and every Man freights his Goods in his own Room; and probably lodges there, if he be on Board himself. These Jonks have only two Masts, a Main-mast and a Fore-mast. The Fore-mast has a square Yard and a square Sail, but the Main-mast has a Sail narrow aloft,¹ like a Sloops-Sail, and in fair Weather they use a Top-sail, which is to hale down on the Deck in foul weather, Yard and all; for they do not go up to furl it. The Main-mast in their biggest Jonks seem to me as big as any third-rate Man of Wars Mast in England, and yet not pieced as ours, but made of one grown Tree; and in all my Travels I never saw any single Tree-masts so big in the Body, and so long, and yet so well tapered, as I have seen in the Chinese Jonks.

Some of our Men went over to a pretty large Town on the Continent of China, where we might have furnished our Selves with Provision, which was a thing we were always in want of, and was our chief Business here; but we were afraid to lye in this Place any longer, for we had some signs of an approaching Storm; this being the time of the Year in which Storms are expected on this Coast; and here was no safe Riding. It was now the time of the Year for the S. W. Monsoon, but the Wind had been whiffing about from one part of the Compass to another for two or three Days, and sometimes it would be quite calm. This caused us to put to Sea, that we might have

¹ This was the ordinary oriental batten lug. A sloop's sail was not a lug, but a gaff-sail, setting on a gaff and boom, like the modern spanker.

A MOST DREADFUL STORM

Sea-room at least; for such flattering Weather is commonly the fore-runner of a Tempest. AN.
1687

Accordingly we weighed Anchor, and set out; yet we had very little Wind all the next night. But the day ensuing, which was the 4th day of July, about 4 a clock in the afternoon, the Wind came to the N. E. and freshened upon us, and the Sky look'd very black in that quarter, and the black Clouds began to rise apace and mov'd towards us; having hung all the morning in the Horizon. This made us take in our Top-sails, and the Wind still increasing, about 9 a clock we rift¹ our Main-sail and Fore-sail; at 10 we furl'd our Fore-sail, keeping under a Main-sail and Mizen; at 11 a clock we furl'd our Main-sail, and ballasted² our Mizen; at which time it began to rain, and by 12 a clock at night it blew exceeding hard, and the Rain poured down as through a Sieve. It thundered and lightened prodigiously, and the Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every Sea that broke sparkled like lightning. The violent Wind raised the Sea presently to a great heighth, and it ran very short, and began to break in on our Deck. One Sea struck away the Rails of our Head, and our Sheet-Anchor, which was stowed with one Flook³ or bending of the Iron, over the Ships Gunal, and lasht very well down to the side, was violently washt off, and had like to have struck a hole in our Bow, as it lay beating against it. Then we were forced to put right before the Wind to stow our Anchor again; which we did with much ado; but afterwards we durst not adventure to bring our Ship to the Wind again, for fear of foundring, for the turning the Ship either to or fro from the Wind is dangerous in such violent Storms. The fierceness of the Weather continued till 4 a clock that morning; in which time we did cut away two Canoes that were towing astern.

After four a clock the Thunder and the Rain abated,

¹ Reefed.

² Balanced. A mizen, or lateen sail, was said to be "ballasted," or "balanced," when it was reefed. A "balance reef" is a reef which crosses a sail diagonally. The act of reefing reduces the area of a sail.

³ Fluke. The crooks, or talons, of an anchor are known as flukes.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 and then we saw a Corpus Sant¹ at our Main-top-mast head, on the very top of the truck of the Spindle.² This sight rejoiced our Men exceedingly; for the height of the Storm is commonly over³ when the Corpus Sant is seen aloft; but when they are seen lying on the Deck, it is generally accounted a bad Sign.

A Corpus Sant is a certain small glittering light; when it appears as this did, on the very top of the Main-mast or at a Yard-arm it is like a Star; but when it appears on the Deck, it resembles a great Glow-worm. The Spaniards have another Name for it,⁴ (though I take even this to be a Spanish or Portuguese Name, and a corruption only of *Corpus Sanctum*) and I have been told that when they see them, they presently go to Prayers, and bless themselves for the happy sight. I have heard some ignorant Seamen discoursing how they have seen them creep, or as they say travel about in the Scuppers, telling many dismal Stories that hapned at such times: but I did never see any one stir out of the place where it was first fixt, except upon Deck, where every Sea washeth it about: Neither did I ever see any but when we have had hard Rain as well as Wind; and therefore do believe it is some Jelly: but enough of this.

¹ Corposant, or Compasant, a ball of light (an electrical discharge) which sometimes appears in storms on the masts, spars, and decks of ships.

² The spindle was a tapering iron pin at the summit of a mast. It formed the rest for the wind vane which crossed it transversely.

³ See Jan Huyghen van Linschoten's Discourse of Voyages, in his "Return Voyage from Goa to Enkhuisen" (1588-1592): "The same night, we saw upon the mainyard and in many other places, a certain sign which the Portuguese call *Corpo Santo*, or "the holy body of Brother Peter Gonsalves," but the Spaniards call it San Elmo . . . whensoever that sign sheweth upon the mast or mainyard or in any other place; it is commonly thought, that it is a sign of better weather. When they first perceive it, the Master or Chief Boatswain whistleth, and commandeth every man to salute it."

⁴ St. Elmo's Fire. See the Voyage of Robert Tomson "to the West Indies and Mexico" in 1556-1558 (Hakluyt "Principal Navigations," ed. 1589): "In the great and boisterous storm of this foul weather, in the night there came upon the top of our mainyard and mainmast, a certain little light, much like unto the light of a little candle, which the Spaniards called the *corpus sancto*, and said it was Saint Elmo, whom they take to be the advocate of sailors. . . . This light continued aboard our ship about three hours, flying from mast to mast, and from top to top; and sometimes it would be in two or three places at once."

A STORM

We continued scudding right before Wind and Sea from 2 till 7 a Clock in the Morning, and then the Wind being much abated, we set our Mizzen again, and brought our Ship to the Wind, and lay under a Mizzen till 11. Then it fell flat calm, and it continued so for about 2 Hours: but the Sky looked very black and rueful, especially in the S. W. and the Sea tossed us about like an Egg-shell, for want of Wind. About one a Clock in the Afternoon the Wind sprung up at S. W. out of the quarter from whence we did expect it: therefore we presently brail'd up our Mizzen, and wore our Ship: But we had no sooner put our Ship before the Wind, but it blew a Storm again, and rain'd very hard, though not so violently as the Night before: but the Wind was altogether as boisterous, and so continued till 10 or 11 a Clock at Night. All which time we scudded, and run before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles, that is, without any Sail abroad. Afterwards the Wind died away by degrees, and before Day we had but little Wind, and fine clear Weather.

AN.
1687

I was never in such a violent Storm¹ in all my Life; so said all the Company. This was near the change of the Moon: it was 2 or 3 days before the change. The 6th day in the Morning, having fine handsome Weather, we got up our Yards again, and began to dry our Selves and our Cloaths, for we were all well sopt. This Storm had deadned the Hearts of our Men so much, that instead of going to buy more Provision at the same place from whence we came before the Storm, or of seeking any more for the Island Prata, they thought of going somewhere to shelter before the Full Moon, for fear of another such Storm at that time: For commonly, if there is any bad Weather in the Month, it is about 2 or 3 Days before or after the Full, or Change of the Moon.

These Thoughts, I say, put our Men on thinking where to go, and the Drafts or Sea-plats being first con-

¹ It was a typhoon, or revolving storm. The sea raised by a typhoon is extremely dangerous; for it seems to break all ways at once, "it runs very short," as Dampier says, owing to the constant shifting of the wind.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 sulted, it was concluded to go to certain Islands lying in Lat. 23 d. N. called Piscadores. For there was not a Man aboard that was anything acquainted on these Coasts; and therefore all our dependance was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were: or the Produce, Strength, or Trade of them: these we were forced to seek after our selves.

The Piscadores are a great many inhabited Islands, lying near the Island Formosa, between it and China, in or near the Lat. of 23 deg. N. Lat. almost as high as the Tropick of Cancer. These Piscadore Islands are moderately high, and appear much like our Dorsetshire and Wiltshire-Downs in England. They produce thick short Grass, and a few Trees. They are pretty well watered, and they feed abundance of Goats, and some great Cattle. There are abundance of Mounts and old Fortifications on them: but of no use now, whatever they have been.

Between the 2 Eastermost Islands there is a very good Harbour, which is never without Jonks riding in it: and on the West side of the Eastermost Island there is a large Town and Fort commanding the Harbour. The Houses are but low, yet well built, and the Town makes a fine Prospect. This is a Garrison of the Tartars, wherein are also 3 or 400 Soldiers; who live here 3 years, and then they are mov'd to some other Place.

On the Island, on the West side of the Harbour, close by the Sea, there is a small Town of Chinese; and most of the other Islands have some Chinese living on them, more or less.

Having, as I said before, concluded to go to these Islands, we steered away for them, having the Wind at W. S. W. a small gale. The 20th day of July we had first sight of them, and steered in among them; finding no place to anchor in till we came into the Harbour before-mentioned. We blundered in, knowing little of our way, and we admired to see so many Jonks going and coming,

TARTAR GARRISON AT PISCADORES

and some at an Anchor, and so great a Town as the AN. 1687
Neighbouring Eastermost Town, the Tartarian Garrison;
for we did not expect, nor desire, to have seen any People,
being in Care to lie conceal'd in these Seas; however,
seeing we were here, we boldly run into the Harbour, and
presently sent ashore our Canoa to the Town.

Our People were met by an Officer at their Landing,
and our Quarter-master, who was the chiefest Man in the
Boat, was conducted before the Governour and examined of
what Nation we were, and what was our Business here.
He answer'd, That we were English, and were Bound to
Amoy, or Anhay, which is a City standing on a Navigable
River in the Province of Fokien in China, and is a place of
vast Trade, there being a huge multitude of Ships there,
and in general on all these Coasts, as I have heard of
several that have been there. He said also, that having
received some Damage by a Storm, we therefore put in
here to refit, before we could adventure to go farther; and
that we did intend to lie here till after the full Moon, for
fear of another Storm. The Governour told him, that we
might better refit our Ship at Amoy than here, and that he
heard that two English Vessels were arrived there already;
and that he should be very ready to assist us in any thing;
but we must not expect to Trade there, but must go to the
places allowed to entertain Merchant-Strangers, which were
Amoy and Macao. Macao is a Town of great Trade also,
lying in an Island at the very Mouth of the River of Canton.
'Tis fortified and garisoned by a large Portuguese Colony,
but yet under the Chinese Government, whose People
inhabit one Moiety of the Town, and lay on the Portuguese
what Tax they please; for they dare not disoblige the
Chinese, for fear of losing their Trade. However, the
Governour very kindly told our Quarter-master, that
whatsoever we wanted, if that place could furnish us, we
should have it. Yet that we must not come ashore on that
Island, but he would send aboard some of his Men, to
know what we wanted, and they should also bring it off to
us. That nevertheless we might go on shore on other
Islands to buy Refreshments of the Chinese. After the

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Discourse was ended, the Governour dismiss him, with a
1687 small Jar of Flower, and 3 or 4 large Cakes of very fine Bread, and about a dozen Pine-Apples and Water-Melons (all very good in their kind) as a Present to the Captain.

The next day an eminent Officer came aboard, with a great many Attendants. He wore a black Silk Cap of a particular make, with a Plume of black and white Feathers, standing up almost round his Head behind, and all his outside Cloaths were black silk: He had a loose black Coat, which reached to his Knees, and his Breeches were of the same; and underneath his Coat he had two Garments more, of other coloured Silk. His Legs were covered with small black limber Boots. All his Attendants were in a very handsom garb of black Silk, all wearing those small black Boots and Caps. These Caps were like the Crown of a Hat made of Palmeto-leaves, like our Straw Hats; but without brims, and coming down but to their Ears. These had no Feathers, but had an oblong Button on the top, and from between the Button and the Cap, there fell down all round their Head as low as the Cap reached, a sort of course Hair like Horse-Hair, dyed (as I suppose) of a light red colour.

The Officer brought aboard, as a present from the Governour, a young Heifer, the fattest and kindest Beef, that I did ever taste in any Foreign Country: 'Twas small, yet full grown; 2 large Hogs, 4 Goats, 2 Baskets of fine Flower, 20 great flat Cakes of fine well tasted Bread, 2 great Jars of Arack,¹ (made of Rice as I judged) called by the Chinese, Sam Shu; and 55 Jars of Hoc Shu,² as they call it, and our Europeans from them. This is a strong Liquor, made of Wheat as I have been told. It looks like Mum,³ and tastes much like it, and is very pleasant and

¹ Arrack. The true "Sam Shu" was distilled from rice which had been steeped in milk. Nieuhoff, who drank of it in 1653-54, describes it as being "almost as strong as brandy."

² Native, or China beer. There is, or was, another drink with a name very similar. This was made by steeping the roots of an herb in boiling water, and adding the seeds of a kind of tamarind. The "Hoc Shu" was brewed from a special variety of rice, to which drugs were added.

³ Mum was strong beer brewed after a German receipt.

SAM SHU AND HOC SHU

hearty. Our Seamen love it mightily, and will lick their Lips with it: for scarce a Ship goes to China, but the Men come home fat with soaking this Liqueur, and bring store of Jars of it home with them. It is put into small white thick Jars, that hold near a quart: The double Jars hold about two quarts. These Jars are small below, and thence rise up with a pretty full belly, closing in pretty short at top, with a small thick mouth. Over the mouth of the Jar they put a thin Chip cut round, just so as to cover the mouth, over that a piece of Paper, and over that they put a great lump of Clay, almost as big as the Bottle or Jar it self, with a hollow in it, to admit the neck of the Bottle, made round, and about 4 inches long; this is to preserve the Liqueur. If the Liqueur take any vent it will be sowre presently, so that when we buy any of it of the Ships from China returning to Maderas, or Fort St. George, where it is then sold, or of the Chinese themselves, of whom I have bought it at Achin, and Bencouli in Sumatra, if the Clay be crackt, or the Liqueur mothery,¹ we make them take it again. A quart Jar there is worth Six-pence. Besides this Present from the Governour, there was a Captain of a Jonk sent two Jars of Arack, and abundance of Pine-apples and Water-melons.

AN.
1687

Captain Read sent ashore, as a present to the Governour a curious Spanish Silver-hilted Rapier, an English Carbine, and a Gold Chain, and when the Officer went ashore, three Guns were fired. In the Afternoon the Governour sent off the same Officer again, to complement the Captain for his Civility, and promised to retaliate his kindness before we departed; but we had such blustering Weather afterward, that no Boat could come aboard.

We stayed here till the 29th Day, and then sailed from hence with the Wind at S. W. and pretty fair Weather. We now directed our Course for some Islands we had chosen to go to, that lye between Formosa and Luconia.² They are laid down in our Plots without any name, only with a figure of 5, denoting the number of them. It was

¹ Mothery, thick, full of sediment, like vinegar.

² They lie to the north of the Philippines.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. supposed by us, that these Islands¹ had no Inhabitants,
1687 because they had not any name by our Hydrographers. Therefore we thought to lye there secure, and be pretty near the Island Luconia, which we did still intend to visit.

In going to them we sailed by the South West end of Formosa, leaving it on our Larboard-side. This is a large Island; the South-end is in Lat. 21. d. 20 m. and the North-end in the 25 d. 10 m. North Lat. the Longitude of this Isle is laid down from 142 d. 5 m. to 143 d. 16 m. reckoning East from the Pike of Tenariffe, so that 'tis but narrow; and the Tropick of Cancer crosses it. It is a high and woody Island, and was formerly well inhabited by the Chinese, and was then frequently visited by English Merchants, there being a very good Harbour to secure their Ships. But since the Tartars have conquered China, they have spoiled the Harbour, (as I have been informed) to hinder the Chinese that were then in Rebellion, from fortifying themselves there; and ordered the Foreign Merchants to come and trade on the Main.

The fifth day of August we arrived at the five Islands that we were bound to, and anchored on the East-side of the Northermost Island, in 15 Fathom, a Cable's length from the Shore. Here, contrary to our Expectation, we found abundance of Inhabitants in sight; for there were 3 large Towns all within a League of the Sea; and another larger Town than any of the three, on the backside of a small Hill close by also, as we found afterwards. These Islands lie in Lat. 20. d. 20 m. North Lat. by my Observation, for I took it there, and I find their Longitude according to our Drafts, to be 141 d. 50 m. These Islands having no particular Names in the Drafts, some or other of us made use of the Seamens priviledge, to give

¹ The Batan or Bashee group, between lat. 19° 58' and 20° 28' N., and long. 122° 41' and 123° E. There are various small islands in addition to the five Dampier mentions. "The Westernmost" is now called Ibayat; "The Duke of Grafton's Isle" is Batan; "The Duke of Monmouth's Island" is Sabtan. The lesser island of Bashee is now Basay. The group was settled by the Spaniards in 1783, and the islands are now more populous than they were in Dampier's time. The inhabitants are Malayan; but their language is not like any known Malayan dialect.

GRAFTON AND MONMOUTH ISLES

them what Names we please. Three of the Islands were pretty large; the Westernmost is the biggest. This the Dutchmen who were among us called the Prince of Orange's Island, in honour of his present Majesty. It is about 7 or 8 Leagues long, and about two Leagues wide; and it lies almost N. and S. The other two great Islands are about 4 or 5 Leagues to the Eastward of this. The Northernmost of them, where we first anchored, I called the Duke of Grafton's Isle, as soon as we Landed on it; having married my Wife¹ out of his Dutchess's Family, and leaving her at Arlington-house, at my going Abroad. This Isle is about 4 Leagues long, and one League and an half wide, stretching North and South. The other great Island our Seamen called the Duke of Monmouth's Island. This is about a League to the Southward of Grafton Isle. It is about 3 Leagues long, and a League wide, lying as the other. Between Monmouth and the South end of Orange Island, there are two small Islands of a roundish Form, lying East and West. The Easternmost Island of the two, our Men unanimously called Bashee Island, from a Liquor which we drank there plentifully every day, after we came to an Anchor at it. The other, which is the smallest of all, we called Goat Island, from the great number of Goats there; and to the Northward of them all, are two high Rocks.

Orange Island, which is the biggest of them all, is not Inhabited. It is high Land, flat and even on the top, with steep Cliffs against the Sea; for which Reason we could not go ashore there, as we did on all the rest.

I have made it my general Observation, That where the Land is fenced with steep Rocks and Cliffs against the Sea, there the Sea is very deep, and seldom affords Anchor Ground; and on the other side where the Land falls away with a declivity into the Sea, (altho' the Land be extraordinary high within,) yet there are commonly good Soundings, and consequently Anchoring; and as the visible declivity of the Land appears near, or at the edge

¹ Judith Dampier. She was alive in 1703.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. of the Water, whether pretty steep, or more sloping, so
1687 we commonly find our Anchor-ground to be more or less deep or steep; therefore we come nearer the Shore, or anchor farther off, as we see convenient; for there is no Coast in the World, that I know, or have heard of, where the Land is of a continual heighth, without some small Valleys or Declivities, which lie intermixt with the high Land. They are the subsidings of Valleys or low Lands, that make Dents in the Shore, and Creeks, small Bays, and Harbours, or little Coves, &c. which afford good anchoring, the surface of the Earth being there lodged deep under Water. Thus we find many good Harbours on such Coasts, where the Land bounds the Sea with steep Cliffs, by reason of the Declivities, or subsidings of the Land between these Cliffs: But where the Declension from the Hills, or Cliffs, is not within Land, between Hill and Hill, but, as on the Coast of Chili and Peru, the Declivity is toward the Main Sea, or into it, the Coast being perpendicular, or very steep from the neighbouring Hills, as in those Countries from the Andes, that run along the Shore, there is a deep Sea, and few or no Harbours, or Creeks. All that Coast is too steep for anchoring, and hath the fewest Roads fit for Ships of any Coast I know. The Coasts of Galicia, Portugal, Norway and Newfoundland, &c. are Coasts like the Peruvian, and the high Islands of the Archipelago; but yet not so scanty of good Harbours; for where there are short Ridges of Land, there are good Bays at the extremities of those Ridges, where they plunge into the Sea; as on the Coast of Caraccos, &c. The Island of John Fernando, and the Island St. Hellena, &c. are such high Land with deep Shore: and in general, the plunging of any Land under Water, seems to be in proportion to the rising of its continuous part above Water, more or less steep; and it must be a bottom almost level, or very gently declining, that affords good Anchoring, Ships being soon driven from their Moorings on a steep Bank: Therefore we never strive to anchor where we see the Land high, and bounding the Sea with steep Cliffs; and for this reason, when we

HIGH SHORES AND DEEP SEAS

came in sight of Staten Island near Terra del Fuego, before we entered into the South Seas, we did not so much as think of anchoring after we saw what Land it was, because of the steep Cliffs which appeared against the Sea; yet there might be little Harbours or Coves for Shallops, or the like, to anchor in, which we did not see or search after.

AN.
1687

As high steep Cliffs bounding on the Sea have this ill consequence, that they seldom afford anchoring; so they have this benefit, that we can see them far off, and sail close to them, without danger: for which reason we call them bold Shores; whereas low land on the contrary, is seen but a little way, and in many places we dare not come near it, for fear of running aground before we see it. Besides, there are in many places Shoals thrown out by the course of great Rivers, that from the low Land fall into the Sea.

This which I have said, that there is usually good anchoring near low Lands, may be illustrated by several Instances. Thus on the South side of the Bay of Campeachy, there is mostly low Land, and there also is good anchoring all along Shore; and in some places to the Eastward of the Town of Campeachy, we shall have so many fathom as we are Leagues off from Land; that is, from 9 or 10 Leagues distance till you come within 4 Leagues: and from thence to Land it grows but shallower. The Bay of Honduras also is low Land, and continues mostly so, as we past along from thence to the Coasts of Portobel, and Cartagena, till we came as high as Santa Martha; afterwards the Land is low again, till you come towards the Coast of Caraccos, which is a high Coast and bold Shore. The Land about Surinam on the same Coast is low and good anchoring, and that over on the Coast of Guinea is such also. And such too is the Bay of Panama, where the Pilot-Book orders the Pilot always to sound, and not to come within such a depth, be it by Night or Day. In the same Seas, from the high Land of Guatimala in Mexico, to California, there is mostly low Land and good Anchoring. In the Main of Asia, on the Coast of China, the Bay of Siam and Bengal, and all the Coast of

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 Coromandel, and the Coast about Malacca, and against it the Island Sumatra, on that side, are mostly low anchoring Shores. But on the West-side of Sumatra, the Shore is high and bold; so most of the Islands lying to the Eastward of Sumatra; as the Islands Borneo, Celebes, Gilolo, and abundance of Islands of less note, lying scattering up and down those Seas, are low Land, and have good anchoring about them, with many Shoals scattered to and fro among them; but the Islands lying against the East-Indian Ocean, especially the West sides of them, are high Land and steep, particularly the West-parts, not only of Sumatra, but also of Java, Timor, &c. Particulars are endless; but in general, 'tis seldom but high Shores and deep Waters; and on the other side, low Land and shallow Seas, are found together.

But to return from this Digression, to speak of the rest of these Islands. Monmouth and Grafton Isles are very hilly, with many of those steep inhabited Precipices on them, that I shall describe particularly. The two small Islands are flat and even; only the Bashee Island hath one steep scraggy Hill, but Goat Island is all flat and very even.

The Mold of these Islands in the Valley, is blackish in some places, but in most red. The Hills are very rocky: The Valleys are well watered with Brooks of fresh Water; which run into the Sea in many different places. The Soil is indifferent fruitful, especially in the Valleys; producing pretty great plenty of Trees (tho' not very big) and thick Grass. The sides of the Mountains have also short Grass; and some of the Mountains have Mines within them, for the Natives told us, That the yellow Metal they shewed us, (as I shall speak more particularly) came from these Mountains; for when they held it up they would point towards them.

The Fruit of the Islands are a few Plantains, Bonanoes, Pine-apples, Pumkins, Sugar-canes, &c. and there might be more if the natives would, for the ground seems fertile enough. Here are great plenty of Potatoes, and Yames, which is the common Food for the Natives, for Bread-

INHABITANTS OF THE BASHEE ISLES

kind: For those few Plantains they have, are only used as Fruit. They have some Cotton growing here of the small Plants. AN.
1687

Here are plenty of Goats, and abundance of Hogs; but few Fowls, either wild or tame. For this I have always observed in my Travels, both in the East and West Indies, that in those Places where there is plenty of Grain, that is, of Rice in one, and Maiz in the other, there are also found great abundance of Fowls; but on the contrary, few Fowls in those Countries where the Inhabitants feed on Fruits and Roots only. The few wild Fowls that are here are Parakites, and some other small Birds. Their tame Fowl are only a few Cocks and Hens.

Monmouth and Grafton Islands are very thick inhabited; and Bashee Island hath one Town on it. The Natives of these Islands are short squat People; they are generally round visaged, with low Foreheads, and thick Eye-brows; their Eyes of a hazel colour, and small, yet bigger than the Chinese; short low Noses, and their Lips and Mouths middle proportioned; Their Teeth are white; their Hair is black, and thick, and lank, which they wear but short; it will just cover their Ears, and so it is cut round very even. Their Skins are of a very dark copper colour.

They wear no Hat, Cap, nor Turbat, nor any thing to keep off the Sun. The Men for the biggest part have only a small Clout to cover their Nakedness; some of them have Jackets made of Plantain-leaves, which were as rough as any Bear's skin: I never saw such rugged Things. The Women have a short Petticoat made of Cotton, which comes a little below their Knees. It is a thick sort of stubborn Cloth, which they make themselves of their Cotton. Both Men and Women do wear large Ear-rings, made of that yellow Metal before mentioned. Whether it were Gold or no I cannot positively say; I took it to be so, it was heavy and of the colour of our paler Gold. I would fain have brought away some to have satisfied my Curiosity; but I had nothing wherewith to buy any. Captain Read bought two of these Rings with some Iron,

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. of which the People are very greedy; and he would have
1687 bought more, thinking he was come to a very fair Market, but that the paleness of the Metal made him and his Crew distrust its being right Gold. For my part, I should have ventured on the purchase of some, but having no property in the Iron, of which we had great store on board, sent from England, by the Merchants along with Captain Swan, I durst not barter it away.

These Rings when first polished look very gloriously, but time makes them fade, and turn to a pale yellow. Then they make a soft Paste of Red Earth, and smearing it over their Rings, they cast them into a quick Fire, where they remain till they be red hot; then they take them out and cool them in Water, and rub off the Past; and they look again of a glorious Colour and Lustre.

These People make but small low Houses. The Sides which are made of small Posts, watled with Boughs, are not above 4 Foot and a half high: the Ridge-pole is about 7 or 8 foot high. They have a Fire-place at one end of their Houses, and Boards placed on the Ground to lye on. They inhabit together in small Villages built on the sides and tops of rocky Hills, 3 or 4 rows of Houses one above another, and on such steep Precipices, that they go up to the first Row with a wooden Ladder, and so with a Ladder still from every Story up to that above it, there being no way to ascend. The Plain on the first Precipice may be so wide, as to have room both for a Row of Houses that stand all along on the Edge or Brink of it, and a very narrow Street running along before their Doors, between the Row of Houses and the foot of the next Precipice; the Plain of which is in a manner level to the tops of the Houses below, and so for the rest. The common Ladder to each Row or Street comes up at a narrow Passage left purposely about the middle of it; and the Street being bounded with a Precipice also at each end, 'tis but drawing up the Ladder, if they be assaulted, and then there is no coming at them from below, but by climbing up as against a perpendicular Wall: And that they may not be assaulted from above, they take care to build on the side of such

THEIR BOATS, FISHING, FOOD

a Hill, whose backside hangs over the Sea, or is some high, steep, perpendicular Precipice, altogether inaccessible. These Precipices are natural; for the Rocks seem too hard to work on; nor is there any sign that art hath been employed about them. On Bashee Island there is one such, and built upon, with its back next the Sea. Grafton and Monmouth Isles are very thick set with these Hills and Towns; and the Natives, whether for fear of Pirates, or Foreign Enemies, or Factions among their own Clans, care not for Building but in these Fastnesses; which I take to be the Reason that Orange Isle, though the largest, and as fertile as any, yet being level, and exposed, hath no Inhabitants. I never saw the like Precipices and Towns. AN.
1687

These People are pretty Ingenious also in building Boats. Their small Boats are much like our Deal Yalls,¹ but not so big; and they are built with very narrow Plank, pinn'd with wooden Pins, and some Nails. They have also some pretty large Boats, which will carry 40 or 50 Men. These they Row with 12 or 14 Oars of a side. They are built much like the small ones, and they Row double Banked; that is, two Men setting on one Bench, but one Rowing on one side, the other on the other side of the Boat. They understand the use of Iron, and work it themselves. Their Bellows are like those at Mindanao.

The common Imployment for the Men is Fishing; but I did never see them catch much: Whether it is more plenty at other times of the Year I know not. The Women do manage their Plantations.

I did never see them kill any of their Goats or Hogs for themselves, yet they would beg the Paunches of the Goats that they themselves did sell to us: And if any of our surly Seamen did heave them into the Sea, they would take them up again and the Skins of the Goats also. They would not meddle with Hogs-guts, if our Men threw away any besides what they made Chitterlings and Sausages of.

¹ The Deal yawl is built specially for launching from Deal beach, "for there is a strong tide," says Dampier, "and sometimes the sea runs high and corling which would sink them if they were not good wholesome boats" (*Original MS.*).

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1687

The Goat-skins these People would carry ashore, and making a Fire they would singe off all the Hair, and afterwards let the Skin lie and parch on the Coals, till they thought it eatable; and then they would gnaw it, and tear it in pieces with their Teeth, and at last swallow it. The Paunches of the Goats would make them an excellent Dish; they drest it in this manner. They would turn out all the chopt Grass and Crudities found in the Maw into their Pots, and set it over the Fire, and stir it about often: This would Smoak and Puff, and heave up as it was Boyling; wind breaking out of the Ferment, and making a very savory Stink. While this was doing, if they had any Fish, as commonly they had 2 or 3 small Fish, these they would make very clean (as hating Nastiness belike) and cut the Flesh from the Bone, and then mince the Flesh as small as possibly they could, and when that in the Pot was well boiled, they would take it up, and strewing a little Salt into it, they would eat it, mixt with their raw minced Flesh. The Dung in the Maw would look like so much boil'd Herbs minc'd very small; and they took up their Mess with their Fingers, as the Moors do their Pillaw, using no Spoons.

They had another Dish made of a sort of Locusts, whose Bodies were about an Inch and an half long, and as thick as the top of one's little Finger; with large thin Wings, and long and small Legs. At this time of the Year these Creatures came in great Swarms to devour their Potato-leaves, and other Herbs; and the Natives would go out with small Nets, and take a Quart at one sweep. When they had enough, they would carry them home, and parch them over the Fire in an earthen Pan; and then their Wings and Legs would fall off, and their Heads and Backs would turn red like boil'd Shrimps, being before brownish. Their Bodies being full, would eat very moist, their Heads would crackle in one's Teeth. I did once eat of this Dish, and liked it well enough; but their other Dish my Stomach would not take.

Their common Drink is Water; as it is of all other Indians: Besides which they make a sort of Drink with the Juice of the Sugar-cane, which they boil, and put some

BASHEE LIQUOR—THEIR LANGUAGE

small black sort of Berries among it. When it is well boiled, they put it into great Jars, and let it stand 3 or 4 days and work. Then it settles, and becomes clear, and is presently fit to drink. This is an excellent Liquor, and very much like English Beer, both in Colour and Taste. It is very strong, and I do believe very wholesome : For our Men, who drank briskly of it all day for several Weeks, were frequently drunk with it, and never sick after it. The Natives brought a vast deal of it every day to those aboard and ashore : For some of our Men were ashore at work on Bashee Island ; which Island they gave that Name to from their drinking this Liquor there ; that being the Name which the Natives call'd this Liquor by : and as they sold it to our Men very cheap, so they did not spare to drink it as freely. And indeed from the plenty of this Liquor, and their plentiful use of it, our Men call'd all these Islands, the Bashee Islands.

AN.
1687

What Language these People do speak I know not : for it had no affinity in sound to the Chinese, which is spoke much through the Teeth ; nor yet to the Malayan Language. They called the Metal that their Ear-rings were made of Bullawan, which is the Mindanao word for Gold ; therefore probably they may be related to the Philippine Indians ; for that is the general Name for gold among all those Indians. I could not learn from whence they have their Iron ; but it is most likely they go in their great Boats to the North end of Luconia, and Trade with the Indians of that Island for it. Neither did I see any thing beside Iron, and pieces of Buffaloes Hides, which I could judge that they bought of Strangers : Their Cloaths were of their own Growth and Manufacture.

These Men had Wooden Lances, and a few Lances headed with Iron ; which are all the Weapons that they have. Their Armour is a piece of Buffaloe-hide, shaped like our Carters Frocks, being without Sleeves, and sewed both sides together, with holes for the Head and the Arms to come forth. This Buff-Coat reaches down to their Knees : It is close about their Shoulders, but below it is 3 Foot wide, and as thick as a Board.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1687

I could never perceive them to Worship any thing, neither had they any Idols; neither did they seem to observe any one day more than other. I could never perceive that one Man was of greater Power than another; but they seemed to be all equal; only every Man ruling in his own House, and the Children Respecting and Honouring their Parents.

Yet 'tis probable that they have some Law, or Custom, by which they are governed; for while we lay here we saw a young Man buried alive in the Earth; and 'twas for Theft, as far as we could understand from them. There was a great deep hole dug, and abundance of People came to the Place to take their last Farewell of him: Among the rest, there was one Woman who made great Lamentation, and took off the condemned Person's Ear-rings. We supposed her to be his Mother. After he had taken his leave of her and some others, he was put into the Pit, and covered over with Earth. He did not struggle, but yielded very quietly to his Punishment; and they cramm'd the Earth close upon him, and stifled him.

They have but one Wife, with whom they live and agree very well; and their Children live very Obediently under them. The Boys go out a Fishing with their Fathers; and the Girls live at home with their Mothers: And when the Girls are grown pretty strong, they send them to their Plantations, to dig Yames and Potatoes; of which they bring home on their Heads every day enough to serve the whole Family; for they have no Rice nor Maiz.

Their Plantations are in the Valleys, at a good distance from their Houses; where every Man has a certain spot of Land, which is properly his own. This he manageth himself for his own use; and provides enough, that he may not be beholding to his Neighbour.

Notwithstanding the seeming nastiness of their Dish of Goats Maw, they are in their Persons a very neat cleanly People, both Men and Women: And they are withal the quietest and civilest People that I did ever meet with. I could never perceive them to be angry with one another. I have admired to see 20 or 30 Boats aboard our Ship at a

THE MANNERS OF THE BASHEANS

time, and yet no difference among them; but all civil and quiet, endeavouring to help each other on occasion: No noise, nor appearance of distaste: and although sometimes cross Accidents would happen, which might have set other Men together by the Ears, yet they were not moved by them. Sometimes they will also drink freely, and warm themselves with their Drink; yet neither then could I ever perceive them out of Humour. They are not only thus civil among themselves, but very obliging and kind to Strangers; nor were their Children rude to us, as is usual. Indeed the Women, when we came to their Houses, would modestly beg any Rags or small pieces of Cloth, to swaddle their young ones in, holding their Children out to us; and begging is usual among all these wild Nations. Yet neither did they beg so importunately as in other Places; nor did the Men ever beg any thing at all. Neither, except once at the first time that we came to an Anchor (as I shall relate) did they steal anything; but dealt justly, and with great sincerity with us; and made us very welcome to their Houses with Bashee drink. If they had none of this Liquor themselves, they would buy a Jar of Drink of their Neighbours, and sit down with us: for we could see them go and give a piece or two of their Gold for some Jars of Bashee. And indeed among Wild Indians as these seem to be, I wonder'd to see buying and selling, which is not so usual; nor to converse so freely, as to go aboard Stranger's Ships with so little caution: Yet their own small Trading may have brought them to this. At these Entertainments, they and their Family, Wife and Children drank out of small Calabashes: and when by themselves, they drink about from one to another; but when any of us came among them, then they would always drink to one of us.

They have no sort of Coin; but they have small Crumbs of the Metal before described, which they bind up very safe in Plantain Leaves, or the like. This Metal they exchange for what they want, giving a small quantity of it, about 2 or 3 Grains, for a Jar of Drink, that would hold 5 or 6 Gallons. They have no Scales, but give it by guess. Thus much in general.

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To proceed therefore with our Affairs: I have said before, that we anchored here the 6th day of August. While we were furling our Sails, there came near 100 Boats of the Natives aboard, with 3 or 4 Men in each; so that our Deck was full of Men. We were at first afraid of them, and therefore got up 20 or 30 small Arms on our Poop, and kept 3 or 4 Men as Centinels, with Guns in their Hands, ready to fire on them if they had offered to molest us. But they were pretty quiet, only they pickt up such old Iron that they found on our Deck, and they also took out our Pump-Bolts, and Linch-Pins out of the Carriages of our Guns before we perceived them. At last, one of our Men perceived one of them very busy getting out one of our Linch Pins; and took hold of the fellow, who immediately bawl'd out, and all the rest presently leaped over-board, some into their Boats, others into the Sea; and they all made away for the Shore. But when we perceived their Fright we made much of him that was in hold, who stood Trembling all the while; and at last we gave him a small piece of Iron, with which he immediately leapt overboard and swam to his Consorts; who hovered about our Ship to see the Issue. Then we beckned to them to come aboard again, being very loth to lose a Commerce with them. Some of the Boats came aboard again, and they were always very honest and civil afterwards.

We presently after this sent a Canoa ashore, to see their manner of living, and what Provision they had: The Canoa's Crew were made very welcome with Bashee drink, and saw abundance of Hogs, some of which they bought, and returned aboard. After this the Natives brought aboard both Hogs and Goats to us in their own Boats; and every day we should have 15 or 20 Hogs and Goats in Boats aboard by our side. These we bought for a small matter; we could buy a good fat Goat for an old Iron Hoop, and a Hog of 70 or 80 pound weight for 2 or 3 pound of Iron. Their drink also they brought off in Jars, which we bought for old Nails, Spikes, and Leaden Bullets. Beside the fore-mentioned Commodities, they brought aboard

THEIR BUSINESS AT THESE ISLES

great quantities of Yams and Potatoes ; which we purchased for Nails, Spikes, or Bullets. It was one Man's work to be all day cutting out Bars of Iron into small pieces with a cold Chisel : And these were for the great Purchases of Hogs and Goats, which they would not sell for Nails, as their Drink and Roots. We never let them know what Store we have, that they may value it the more. Every morning, as soon as it was light, they would thus come aboard with their Commodities ; which we bought as we had occasion. We did commonly furnish our selves with as many Goats and Roots as served us all the day ; and their Hogs we bought in large Quantities, as we thought convenient ; for we salted them. Their Hogs were very sweet ; but I never saw so many Meazled ones.

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We filled all our Water at a curious Brook close by us, in Grafton's Isle, where we first anchored. We stayed there about three or four days, before we went to other Islands. We sailed to the Southward, passing on the East-side of Grafton Island, and then passed thro' between that and Monmouth Island ; but we found no Anchoring till we came to the North end of Monmouth Island, and there we stopt during one Tide. The Tide runs very strong here, and sometimes makes a short chopping Sea. Its course among these Islands is S. by E. and N. by W. The Flood sets to the North, and Ebb to the South, and it riseth and falleth 8 Foot.

When we went from hence, we coasted about 2 Leagues to the Southward, on the West side of Monmouth Island ; and finding no Anchor-ground, we stood over to the Bashee Island, and came to an Anchor on the North East part of it, against a small sandy Bay, in 7 fathom clean hard Sand, and about a quarter of a Mile from the Shore. Here is a pretty wide Channel between these two Islands, and Anchoring all over it. The Depth of Water is 12, 14, and 16 Fathom.

We presently built a Tent ashore, to mend our Sails in, and stay'd all the rest of our time here, viz. from the 13th day of August till the 26th day of September. In which time we mended our Sails, and scrubbed our Ships

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 bottom very well; and every day some of us went to their Towns, and were kindly entertained by them. Their Boats also came aboard with their Merchandize to sell, and lay aboard all Day; and if we did not take it off their Hands one day, they would bring the same again the next.

We had yet the Winds at S. W. and S. S. W. mostly fair Weather. In October we did expect the Winds to shift to the N. E. and therefore we provided to sail (as soon as the Eastern Monsoon was settled) to cruize off of Manila. Accordingly we provided a stock of Provision. We salted 70 or 80 good fat Hogs, and bought Yams and Potatoes good store to eat at Sea.

About the 24th day of September, the Winds shifted about to the East, and from thence to the N. E. fine fair Weather. The 25th it came at N. and began to grow fresh, and the Sky began to be clouded; and the Wind freshened on us.

At 12 a clock at night it blew a very fierce Storm. We were then riding with our best Bower a Head, and though our Yards and Top-mast were down, yet we drove. This obliged us to let go our Sheet-Anchor, veering out a good scope of Cable, which stopt us till 10 or 11 a clock the next day. Then the Wind came on so fierce, that she drove again, with both Anchors a-head. The Wind was now at N. by W. and we kept driving till 3 or 4 a clock in the afternoon: And it was well for us that there were no Islands, Rocks, or Sands in our way, for if there had, we must have been driven upon them. We used our utmost Endeavours to stop her, being loath to go to Sea, because we had six of our Men ashore, who could not get off now. At last we were driven out into deep Water, and then it was in vain to wait any longer: Therefore we hove in our Sheet Cable, and got up our Sheet Anchor, and cut away our best Bower, (for to have heav'd her up then would have gone near to have foundred us) and so put to Sea. We had very violent Weather the night ensuing, with very hard Rain, and we were forced to scud with our bare Poles till 3 a Clock in the morning. Then the Wind slacken'd,

OF SIX ENGLISHMEN LEFT ASHORE

and we brought our Ship to, under a mizen, and lay with our Head to the Westward. The 27th day the Wind abated much, but it rained very hard all day, and the Night ensuing. The 28th day the Wind came about to the N. E. and it cleared up, and blew a hard Gale, but it stood not there, for it shifted about to the Eastward, thence to the S. E. then to the South, and at last settled at S. W. and then we had a moderate Gale and fair Weather.

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It was the 29th day when the Wind came to the S. W. Then we made all the Sail we could for the Island again. The 30th day we had the Wind at West, and saw the Islands; but could not get in before night. Therefore we stood off to the Southward till two a Clock in the Morning; then we tackt and stood in all the morning, and about 12 a clock, the 1st day of October, we anchored again at the place from whence we were driven.

Then our six Men were brought aboard by the Natives, to whom we gave 3 whole Bars of Iron, for their kindness and civility, which was an extraordinary Present to them. Mr. Robert Hall was one of the Men that was left ashore. I shall speak more of him hereafter. He and the rest of them told me, that after the Ship was out of sight, the Natives began to be more kind to them than they had been before, and perswaded them to cut their Hair short, as theirs was, offering to each of them if they would do it, a young Woman to Wife, and a small Hatchet, and other Iron Utensils, fit for a Planter, in Dowry; and withal shewed them a piece of Land for them to manage. They were courted thus by several of the Town where they then were: but they took up their head quarters at the House of him with whom they first went ashore. When the Ship appeared in sight again, then they importuned them for some Iron, which is the chief thing that they covet, even above their Ear-rings. We might have bought all their Ear-rings, or other Gold they had, with our Iron-bars, had we been assured of its goodness; and yet when it was touch'd and compared with other Gold, we could not discern any difference, tho' it looked so pale in the

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. lump; but the seeing them polish it so often was a new
1687 discouragement.

This last Storm put our Men quite out of heart : for although it was not altogether so fierce as that which we were in on the Coast of China, which was still fresh in Memory, yet it wrought more powerfully, and frightened them from their design of cruising before Manila, fearing another Storm there. Now every Man wisht himself at home, as they had done an hundred times before : But Captain Read, and Captain Teat the Master, perswaded them to go towards Cape Comorin,¹ and then they would tell them more of their Minds, intending doubtless to cruize in the Red Sea; and they easily prevailed with the Crew.

The Eastern Monsoon was now at hand, and the best way had been to go through the Streights of Malacca : but Captain Teat said it was dangerous, by reason of many Islands and Shoals there, with which none of us were acquainted. Therefore he thought it best to go round on the East-side of all the Philippine Islands,² and so keeping South toward the Spice Islands, to pass out into the East-Indian Ocean about the Island Timor.

This seem'd to be a very tedious way about, and as dangerous altogether for Shoals; but not for meeting with English or Dutch Ships, which was their greatest Fear. I was well enough satisfied, knowing that the farther we went, the more Knowledge and Experience I should get, which was the main Thing that I regarded ; and should also have the more variety of Places to attempt an Escape from them, being fully resolv'd to take the first opportunity of giving them the slip.

¹ The southern extremity of India.

² The reason Captain Teat gave seems insufficient. He may have thought the route *via* the Moluccas and the Banda Sea more likely to afford him refreshment, and quiet anchorages. Or he may have had hopes of establishing a trade at some spice island not then annexed by the Dutch. The route he chose was less frequented than the other, and he may have chosen it to avoid Dutch and English vessels, as Dampier suggests a few lines lower down.

CHAP. XVI

They depart from the Bashee Islands, and passing by some others, and the N. End of Luconia. St. John's Isle, and other of the Phillipines. They stop at the two Isles near Mindanao; where they re-fit their Ship, and make a Pump after the Spanish fashion. By the young Prince of the Spice Island they have News of Captain Swan, and his Men, left at Mindanao. The Author proposes to the Crew to return to him; but in vain: The Story of his Murder at Mindanao. The Clove-Islands. Ternate. Tidore, &c. The Island Celebes, and Dutch Town of Macasser. They Coast along the East side of Celebes, and between it and other Islands and Sholes, with great difficulty. Shy Turtle. Vast Cockles. A wild Vine of great Virtue for Sores. Great Trees; one excessively big. Beacons instead of Buoys on the Sholes. A Spout: a Description of them, with a Story of one. Uncertain Tornadoes. Turtle. The Island Bouton, and its chief Town and Harbour Callasung. The Inhabitants. Visits given and receiv'd by the Sultan. His Device in the Flag of his Proe: His Guards, Habit, and Children. Their Commerce. Their different esteem (as they pretend) of the English and Dutch. Maritime Indians sell others for Slaves. Their Reception in the Town. A Boy with 4 rows of Teeth. Parakites. Crockadores, a sort of White Parrots. They pass among other Inhabited Islands, Omba, Pentare, Timore, &c. Sholes. New-Holland; laid down too much Northward. Its Soil, and Dragon-trees. The poor Winking Inhabitants: their Feathers, Habit, Food, Arms, &c. The way of fetching Fire out of Wood. The Inhabitants on the Islands. Their Habitations, Unfitness for Labour, &c. The great Tides here. They design for the Island Cocos, and Cape Comorin.

THE third Day of October 1687, we sailed from these Islands, standing to the Southward; intending to sail through among the Spice Islands. We had fair Weather, and the Wind at West. We first steered S. S. W. and passed close by certain small

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as. Islands that lye just by the North-end of the Island
152- Luconia. We left them all on the West of us, and past on
the East-side of it, and the rest of the Philippine Islands,
coasting to the Southward.

The N. East-end of the Island Luconia appears to be good Champion Land, of an indifferent heighth, plain and even for many Leagues; only it has some pretty high Hills, standing upright by themselves in these Plains; but no ridges of Hills, or chains of Mountains joyning one to another. The Land on this side seems to be most Savannah, or Pasture: The S. E. part is more Mountainous and Woody.

Leaving the Island Luconia, and with it our Golden Projects, we sailed on to the Southward, passing on the East-side of the rest of the Philippine Islands. These appear to be more Mountainous, and less Woody, till we came in sight of the Island St. John; the first of that name I mentioned: the other I spake of on the Coast of China. This I have already described to be a very woody Island. Here the Wind coming Southerly, forced us to keep farther from the Islands.

The 14th day of October we came close by a small low woody Island, that lieth East from the S. E. end of Mindanao, distant from it about 20 Leagues. I do not find it set down in any Sea-Chart.

The 15th day we had the Wind at N. E. and we steered West for the Island Mindanao, and arrived at the S. E. end again on the 16th day. There we went in and anchored between two small Islands, which lie in about 5 d. 10 m. North Lat. I mentioned them when we first came on this Coast. Here we found a fine small Cove, on the N. W. end of the Eastermost Island, fit to careen in, or hale ashore; so we went in there, and presently unrigg'd our Ship, and provided to hale our Ship ashore, to clean her bottom. These Islands are about 3 or 4 Leagues from the Island Mindanao; they are about 4 or 5 Leagues in Circumference, and of a pretty good heighth. The Mold is black and deep; and there are two small Brooks of fresh Water.

They are both plentifully stored with great high Trees;

SPANISH PUMPS

therefore our Carpenters were sent ashore to cut down some of them for our use; for here they made a new Boltsprit, which we did set here also, our old one being very faulty. They made a new Fore-yard too, and a Fore-top-mast: And our Pumps being faulty, and not serviceable, they did cut a Tree to make a Pump. They first squared it, then sawed it in the middle, and then hollowed each side exactly. The two hollow sides were made big enough to contain a Pump-box in the midst of them both, when they were joined together; and it required their utmost Skill to close them exactly to the making a tight Cylinder for the Pump-box; being unaccustomed to such Work. We learnt this way of Pump-making from the Spaniards; who make their Pumps that they use in their Ships in the South-Seas after this manner; and I am confident that there are no better Hand-pumps in the World than they have.

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While we lay here, the young Prince¹ that I mentioned in the 13th Chapter came aboard. He understanding that we were bound farther to the Southward, desired us to transport him and his Men to his own Island. He shewed it to us in our Draft, and told us the Name of it; which we put down in our Draft, for it was not named there; but I quite forgot to put it into my Journal.

This Man told us, that not above six days before this, he saw Captain Swan, and several of his Men that we left there, and named the Names of some of them, who, he said, were all well, and that now they were at the City of Mindanao; but that they had all of them been out with Raja Laut, fighting under him in his Wars against his Enemies the Alfoores; and that most of them fought with undaunted Courage; for which they were highly honoured and esteemed, as well by the Sultan, as by the General Raja Laut; that now Capt. Swan intended to go with his Men to Fort St. George, and that in order thereto, he had proffered

¹ "The young man before mentioned, who I said was sent by his Unkle, the Sultan of a Spice Island near *Ternate*, to invite the *English* to their Island." He offered "to load his (Captain Swan's) ship with spice, provided he would build a small Fort, and leave some men to secure the island from the *Dutch*." Dampier was afterwards told that the Dutch had annexed the island.

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ANL.
1687 forty Ounces of Gold for a Ship; but the Owner and he were not yet agreed; and that he feared that the Sultan would not let him go away till the Wars were ended.

All this the Prince told us in the Malayan Tongue, which many of us had learnt; and when he went away he promised to return to us again in 3 days time, and so long Captain Read promised to stay for him (for we had now almost finished our Business) and he seemed very glad of the opportunity of going with us.

After this I endeavoured to perswade our Men, to return with the Ship to the River of Mindanao, and offer their Service again to Captain Swan. I took an opportunity when they were filling of Water, there being then half the Ships Company ashore; and I found all these very willing to do it. I desired them to say nothing, till I had tried the Minds of the other half, which I intended to do the next day; it being their turn to fill Water then; But one of these Men, who seemed most forward to invite back Captain Swan, told Captain Read and Captain Teat of the Project, and they presently dissuaded the Men from any such Designs. Yet fearing the worst, they made all possible haste to be gone.

I have since been informed, that Captain Swan and his Men stayed there a great while afterward; and that many of the Men got passages from thence in Dutch Sloops to Ternate, particularly Mr. Rofy, and Mr. Nelly. There they remained a great while, and at last got to Batavia (where the Dutch took their Journals from them) and so to Europe; and that some of Captain Swan's Men died at Mindanao; of which number Mr. Harthope, and Mr. Smith, Captain Swan's Merchants were two. At last Captain Swan and his Surgeon going in a small Canoa aboard of a Dutch Ship then in the Road, in order to get passage to Europe, were overset by the Natives at the Mouth of the River; who waited their coming purposely to do it, but unsuspected by them; where they both were kill'd in the Water. This was done by the General's order, as some think, to get his Gold, which he did immediately seize on. Others say, it was because the General's House was burnt a

OF CAPTAIN SWAN—CELEBES

little before, and Captain Swan was suspected to be the Author of it; and others say, That it was Captain Swan's Threats occasioned his own Ruin; for he would often say passionately, that he had been abused by the General, and that he would have satisfaction for it; saying also, that now he was well acquainted with their Rivers, and knew how to come in at any time; that he also knew their manner of Fighting, and the Weakness of their Country; and therefore he would go away, and get a Band of Men to assist him, and returning thither again, he would spoil and take all that they had, and their Country too. When the General had been informed of these Discourses, he would say, What, is Captain Swan made of Iron, and able to resist a whole Kingdom? Or does he think that we are afraid of him, that he speaks thus? Yet did he never touch him, till now the Mindanayans killed him. It is very probable there might be somewhat of Truth in all this; for the Captain was passionate, and the General greedy of Gold. But whatever was the occasion, so he was killed, as several have assured me, and his Gold seized on, and all his Things; and his Journal also from England, as far as Cape Corrientes on the Coast of Mexico. This Journal was afterwards sent away from thence by Mr. Moody (who was there both a little before and a little after the Murder) and he sent it to England by Mr. Goddard, Chief Mate of the *Defence*.

But to our purpose: Seeing I could not perswade them to go to Captain Swan again, I had a great desire to have had the Prince's Company: But Captain Read was afraid to let his fickle Crew lie long. That very day that the Prince had promised to return to us, which was November 2, 1687, we sailed hence, directing our Course South West, and having the Wind at N. W.

This Wind continued till we came in sight of the Island Celebes; then it veered about to the West, and to the Southward of the West. We came up with the N. E. end of the Island Celebes the 9th day, and there we found the Current setting to the Westward so strongly that we could hardly get on the East-side of that Island.

The Island Celebes is a very large Island, extended in

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1687

length from North to South, about 7 degrees of Lat. and in breadth it is about 3 degrees. It lies under the Equator, the North-end being in Lat. 1 d. 30 m. North, and the South-end in Lat. 5 d. 30 m. South, and by common account the North-point in the Bulk of this Island, lies nearest North and South, but at the North East end there runs out a long narrow Point, stretching N. E. about 30 Leagues; and about 30 Leagues to the Eastward of this long Slippe, is the Island Gilolo, on the West-side of which are 4 small Islands, close by it, which are very well stored with Cloves. The two chiefest are Ternate and Tidore; and as the Isle of Ceylon is reckoned the only place for Cinnamon, and that of Banda for Nutmegs, so these are thought by some to be the only Clove-Islands in the World; but this is a great Error, as I have already shewn.

At the South-end of the Island Celebes there is a Sea or Gulph, of about 7 or 8 Leagues wide, and 40 or 50 long, which runs up the Country almost directly to the North; and this Gulph hath several small Islands along the middle of it. On the West-side of the Island, almost at the South-end of it, the Town of Macasser is seated. A Town of great Strength and Trade, belonging to the Dutch.

There are great Inlets and Lakes on the East-side of the Island; as also abundance of small Islands, and Sholes lying scattered about it. We saw a high peaked Hill at the N. end: but the Land on the East-side is low all along; for we cruized almost the length of it. The Mold on this side is black and deep, and extraordinary fat and rich, and full of Trees: And there are many Brooks of Water run out into the Sea. Indeed all this East-side of the Island seems to be but one large Grove of extraordinary great high Trees.

Having with much adogot on this East-side, coasting along to the Southward, and yet having but little Wind, and even that little against us, at S. S. W. and sometimes Calm, we were a long time going about the Island.

The 22d day we were in Lat. 1 d. 20 m. South, and being about 3 Leagues from the Island standing to the Southward, with a very gentle Land-Wind, about 2 or 3 a Clock in the

SHY TURTLE—VAST COCKLES

Morning, we heard a clashing in the Water, like Boats rowing: and fearing some sudden Attack, we got up all our Arms, and stood ready to defend our selves. As soon as it was day, we saw a great Proe, built like the Mindanayan Proes, with about 60 Men in her: and 6 smaller Proes. They lay still about a mile to windward of us, to view us; and probably design'd to make a Prey of us when they first came out; but they were now afraid to venture on us.

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At last we shewed them Dutch Colours, thinking thereby to allure them to come to us; For we could not go to them; but they presently rowed in toward the Island, and went into a large Opening; and we saw them no more; nor did we ever see any other Boats or Men, but only one fishing Canoa, while we were about this Island; neither did we see any House on all the Coast.

About 5 or 6 Leagues to the South of this place, there is a great Range of both large and small Islands; and many Shoals also that are not laid down in our Drafts; which made it extreamly troublesome for us to get through. But we past between them all and the Island Celebes, and anchored against a sandy Bay in 8 Fathom sandy Ground, about half a Mile from the main Island; being then in Lat. 1d. 50m. South.

Here we stayed several Days, and sent out our Canoas a striking of Turtle every Day; for here is great plenty of them; but they were very shy, as they were generally where-ever we found them in the East-India Seas. I know not the reason of it, unless the Natives go very much a striking here: for even in the West-Indies they are shy in places that are much disturbed: And yet on New-Holland we found them shy, as I shall relate; though the Natives there do not molest them.

On the Shole without us we went and gathered Shell-fish at low Water. There were a monstrous sort of Cockles; the Meat of one of them would suffice 7 or 8 Men. It was very good wholesom Meat. We did also beat about in the Woods on the Island, but found no Game. One of our Men who was always troubled with

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 sore Legs, found a certain Vine that supported it self by clinging about other Trees. The Leaves reach 6 or 7 Foot high, but the Strings or Branches 11 or 12. It had a very green Leaf, pretty broad and roundish, and of a thick Substance. These Leaves pounded small and boiled with Hogs Lard, make an excellent Salve. Our Men, knowing the Vertues of it, stockt themselves here: there was scarce a Man in the Ship but got a Pound or two of it; especially such as were troubled with old Ulcers, who found great benefit by it. This Man that discovered these leaves here, had his first knowledge of them in the Isthmus of Darien, he having had his Receipt from one of the Indians there: and he had been ashore in divers places since, purposely to seek these Leaves, but did never find any but here. Among the many vast Trees hereabouts, there was one exceeded all the rest. This Captain Read caused to be cut down, in order to make a Canoa, having lost our Boats, all but one small one, in the late Storms; so 6 lusty Men, who had been Logwood-cutters in the Bays of Campeachy and Honduras (as Captain Read himself, and many more of us had) and so were very expert at this work, undertook to fell it, taking their turn, 3 always cutting together; and they were one whole Day, and half the next before they got it down. This Tree, though it grew in a Wood, was yet 18 Foot in circumference, and 44 Foot of clean Body, without Knot or Branch: and even there it had no more than one or two Branches, and then ran clear again 10 Foot higher; there it spread it self into many great Limbs and Branches, like an Oak, very green and flourishing: yet it was perisht at the Heart, which marr'd it for the Service intended.

So leaving it, and having no more Business here, we weighed, and went from hence the next Day, it being the 29th Day of November. While we lay here we had some Tornadoes, one or two every day, and pretty fresh Land-winds which were at West. The Sea-breezes were small and uncertain, sometimes out of the N. E. and so veering about to the East and South-East. We had the Wind at North East when we weighed, and we steered off S. S. W.

SHOALS—A TORNADO AND SPOUT

In the Afternoon we saw a Shole a-head of us, and altered our Course to the S. S. E. In the Evening, at 4 a Clock, we were close by another great Shole; therefore we tackt, and stood in for the Island Celebes again, for fear of running on some of the Sholes in the Night. By Day a Man might avoid them well enough, for they had all Beacons on them, like Huts built on tall Posts, above High-water Mark, probably set up by the Natives of the Island Celebes, or those of some other neighbouring Islands; and I never saw any such elsewhere. In the Night we had a violent Tornado out of the S. W. which lasted about an Hour.

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The 30th day we had a fresh Land Wind, and steered away South, passing between the 2 Shoals, which we saw the Day before. These Shoals lye in Lat. 3 d. South, and about 10 Leagues from the Island Celebes. Being past them, the Wind died away, and we lay becalmed till the Afternoon: Then we had a hard Tornado out of the South West, and towards the Evening, we saw two or three Spouts, the first I had seen since I came into the East-Indies; in the West-Indies, I had often met with them. A Spout is a small Ragged piece or part of a Cloud hanging down about a Yard, seemingly from the blackest part thereof. Commonly it hangs down sloping from thence, or sometimes appearing with a small bending, or elbow in the middle. I never saw any hang perpendicularly down. It is small at the lower end, seeming no bigger than ones Arm, but 'tis fuller towards the Cloud, from whence it proceeds.

When the surface of the Sea begins to work, you shall see the Water, for about 100 paces in circumference, foam and move gently round till the whirling motion increases: and then it flies upward in a Pillar, about 100 Paces in compass at the bottom, but lessening gradually upwards to the smallness of the Spout it self, there where it reacheth the lower end of the Spout, through which the rising Sea-water seems to be conveyed into the Clouds. This visibly appears by the Clouds increasing in bulk and blackness. Then you shall presently see the Cloud drive along, although

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. before it seemed to be without any motion: the Spout also
1687 keeping the same course with the Cloud, and still sucking
up the Water as it goes along, and they make a Wind as
they go. Thus it continues for the space of half an Hour,
more or less, until the sucking is spent, and then breaking
off, all the Water which was below the Spout, or Pendulous
piece of Cloud, falls down again into the Sea, making a
great noise with its fall and clashing motion in the Sea.

It is very dangerous for a Ship to be under a Spout
when it breaks, therefore we always endeavoured to shun
it, by keeping at a distance, if possibly we can. But for
want of Wind to carry us away, we are often in great fear
and danger, for it is usually calm when Spouts are at work,
except only just where they are. Therefore Men at Sea,
when they see a Spout coming, and know not how to avoid
it, do sometimes fire Shot out of their great Guns into it,
to give it air or vent, that so it may break; but I did
never hear that it proved to be of any benefit.

And now being on this Subject, I think it not amiss to
give you an account of an accident that happened to a Ship
once on the Coast of Guinea, some time in or about the
Year 1674. One Captain Records of London, bound for
the Coast of Guinea, in a Ship of 300 Tuns, and 16 Guns,
called the *Blessing*; when he came into the Lat. 7 or 8
degrees North, he saw several Spouts, one of which came
directly towards the Ship, and he having no Wind to get
out of the way of the Spout, made ready to receive it by
furling his Sails. It came on very swift and broke a
little before it reached the Ship; making a great noise,
and raising the Sea round it, as if a great House or
some such thing had been cast into the Sea. The Fury of
the Wind still, lasted, and took the Ship on the Starboard-
bow with such violence, that it snapt off the Boltsprit and
Fore-mast both at once, and blew the Ship all along, ready
to over-set it, but the Ship did presently right again, and
the Wind whirling round, took the Ship a second time with
the like fury as before, but on the contrary side, and was
again like to over-set her the other way. The Mizen-mast
felt the fury of this second Blast, and was snapt short off,

ISLE OF BOUTON

as the Fore-mast and Boltsprit had been before. The Main-mast and Main-top-mast received no damage, for the Fury of the Wind (which was presently over) did not reach them. Three Men were in the Fore-top when the Fore-mast broke, and one on the Boltsprit, and fell with them into the Sea, but all of them were saved. I had this Relation from M. John Canby, who was then Quarter-master, and Steward of her; one Abraham Wise was Chief Mate, and Leonard Jefferies Second Mate.

We are usually very much afraid of them: Yet this was the only damage that ever I heard done by them. They seem terrible enough; the rather because they come upon you while you lie becalm'd, like a Log in the Sea, and cannot get out of their way: But though I have seen, and been beset by them often, yet the Fright was always the greatest of the Harm.

December the 1st, we had a gentle Gale at E. S. E. we steered South; and at noon I was by Observation in Lat. 3 d. 34 m. South.¹ Then we saw the Island Bouton, bearing South West, and about 10 Leagues distant. We had very uncertain and unconstant Winds: The Tornadoes came out of the S. W. which was against us; and what other Winds we had were so faint, that they did us little kindness; but we took the advantage of the smallest Gale, and got a little way every day. The 4th day at noon I was by Observation in Lat. 4 d. 30 m. South.

The 5th day we got close by the N. W. end of the Island Bouton, and in the Evening, it being fair Weather, we hoisted out our Canoa, and sent the Moskito Men, of whom we had 2 or 3, to strike Turtle, for here are plenty of them; but they being shy, we chose to strike them in the night (which is customary in the West-Indies also) for every time they come up to breathe, which is once in 8 or 10 minutes, they blow so hard, that one may hear them at 30 or 40 yards distance; by which means the Striker knows where they are, and may more easily approach them than in the day; for the Turtle sees better than

¹ Bouton Island lies in lat. 5° 30' S.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. he hears ; but on the contrary, the Manatee's hearing is
1687 quickest.

In the Morning they returned with a very large Turtle, which they took near the Shore ; and withal an Indian of the Island came aboard with them. He spake the Malayan Language ; by which we did understand him. He told us, that 2 Leagues farther to the Southward of us, there was a good Harbour, in which we might Anchor : So having a fair Wind, we got thither by noon.

This Harbour is in Lat. 4 d. 54 m. South ; lying on the East-side of the Island Bouton. Which Island lies near the S. E. end of the Island Celebes, distant from it about 3 or 4 leagues. It is of a long form, stretching S. W. and N. E. about 25 Leagues long, and 10 broad. It is pretty high Land, and appears pretty even, and flat and very woody.

There is a large Town within a League of the anchoring place, called Callasung,¹ being the chief, if there were more ; which we knew not. It is about a Mile from the Sea, on the top of a small Hill, in a very fair Plain, incompassed with Coco-nut Trees. Without the Trees there is a strong Stone Wall, clear round the Town. The Houses are built like the Houses at Mindanao ; but more neat : And the whole Town was very clean and delightful.

The Inhabitants are small, and well shaped. They are much like the Mindanaians in shape, colour, and habit ; but more neat and tight. They speak the Malayan Language, and are all Mahometans. They are very obedient to the Sultan, who is a little Man, about 40 or 50 years old, and hath a great many Wives and Children.

About an hour after we came to an Anchor, the Sultan sent a Messenger aboard, to know what we were, and what our Business. We gave him an account, and he returned ashore, and in a short time after he came aboard again, and told us, That the Sultan was very well pleased when he heard that we were English ; and said, that we should have any thing that the Island afforded ; and that he himself

¹ Kalin Susu.

THE SULTAN OF BOUTON

would come aboard in the morning. Therefore the Ship was made clean, and every thing put in the best order to receive him. AN.
1687

The 6th day in the morning betimes, a great many Boats and Canoas came aboard, with Fowls, Eggs, Plantains, Potatoes, &c. but they would dispose of none till they had orders for it from the Sultan, at his coming. About 10 a clock the Sultan came aboard in a very neat Proe, built after the Mindanao Fashion. There was a large white Silk Flag at the head of the Mast, edged round with a deep red for about 2 or 3 Inches broad, and in the middle there was neatly drawn a Green Griffon, trampling on a winged Serpent, that seemed to struggle to get up, and threatened his Adversary with open Mouth, and with a long Sting that was ready to be darted into his Legs. Other East Indian Princes have their Devices also.

The Sultan with 3 or 4 of his Nobles, and 3 of his Sons, sate in the House of the Proe. His Guards were 10 Musqueteers, 5 standing on one side of the Proe, and 5 on the other side; and before the door of the Proe-house stood one with a great broad Sword and a Target, and 2 more such at the after-part of the House; and in the Head and Stern of the Proe stood 4 Musqueteers more, 2 at each end.

The Sultan had a Silk Turbat, laced with narrow Gold Lace by the sides, and broad Lace at the end: which hung down on one side the Head, after the Mindanayan Fashion. He had a Sky-coloured Silk pair of Breeches, and a piece of Red Silk thrown cross his Shoulders, and hanging loose about him; the greatest part of his Back and Waist appearing naked. He had neither Stocking nor Shoe. One of his Sons was about 15 or 16 year old, the other two were young things; and they were always in the Arms of one or other of his Attendants.

Captain Read met him at the side, and led him into his small Cabin, and fired five Guns for his welcome. As soon as he came aboard he gave leave to his Subjects to traffick with us; and then our People bought what they had a mind to. The Sultan seem'd very well pleas'd to be visited

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AN. 1687 by the English ; and said he had coveted to have a sight of Englishmen, having heard extraordinary Characters of their just and honourable Dealing : But he exclaimed against the Dutch (as all the Mindanayans, and all the Indians we met with do) and wish'd them at a greater distance.

For Macasser¹ is not very far from hence, one of the chiefest Towns that the Dutch have in those parts. From thence the Dutch come sometimes hither to purchase Slaves. The Slaves that these People get here and sell to the Dutch, are some of the Idolatrous Natives of the Island, who not being under the Sultan, and having no Head, live straggling in the Country, flying from one place to another to preserve themselves from the Prince and his Subjects, who hunt after them to make them Slaves. For the civilized Indians of the Maritime Places, who trade with Foreigners, if they cannot reduce the inland People to the Obedience of their Prince, they catch all they can of them and sell them for Slaves ; accounting them to be but as Savages, just as the Spaniards do the poor Americans.

After two or three hours discourse, the Sultan went ashore again, and 5 Guns were fired at his departure also. The next day he sent for Captain Read to come ashore, and he with 7 or 8 Men, went to wait on the Sultan. I could not slip an opportunity of seeing the Place ; and so accompanied them. We were met at the landing place by two of the chief Men, and guided to a pretty neat House, where the Sultan waited our coming. The House stood at the farther end of all the Town before-mentioned, which we past through ; and abundance of People were gazing on us as we past by. When we came near the House there were 40 poor naked Soldiers with Musquets made a Lane for us to pass through. This House was not built on Posts, as the rest were, after the Mindanayan way ; but the Room in which we were entertained was on the Ground, covered with Mats to sit on. Our Entertainment was Tobacco and Betel-nut, and young Coco-nuts ; and the House was beset with Men, and

¹ Macassar, in Celebes, about 200 miles to the west.

THE CROCKADORE—NEAT PROES

Women and Children, who thronged to get near the Windows to look on us.

We did not tarry above an hour before we took our leaves and departed. This Town stands in a sandy Soil; but what the rest of the Island is I know not, for none of us were ashore but at this Place.

The next day the Sultan came aboard again, and presented Capt. Read with a little Boy, but he was too small to be serviceable on board; and so Captain Read returned Thanks, and told him he was too little for him. Then the Sultan sent for a bigger Boy, which the Captain accepted. This Boy was a very pretty tractable Boy; but what was wonderful in him, he had two Rows of Teeth, one within another on each Jaw. None of the other People were so, nor did I ever see the like. The Captain was presented also with 2 He-goats, and was promised some Buffaloe, but I do believe that they have but few of either on the Island. We did not see any Buffaloe, nor many Goats, neither have they much Rice, but their chiefest Food is Roots. We bought here about a thousand pound Weight of Potatoes. Here our Men bought also abundance of Crockadores,¹ and fine large Parakites, curiously coloured, and some of them the finest I ever saw.

The Crockadore is as big as a Parrot, and shaped much like it, with such a Bill; but it is as white as Milk, and hath a bunch of Feathers on his head like a Crown. At this Place we bought a Proe also of the Mindanayan make, for our own use, which our Carpenters afterwards altered, and make a delicate Boat fit for any Service. She was sharp at both ends, but we saw'd off one, and made that end flat, fastening a Rudder to it, and she rowed and sailed incomparably.

We stay'd here but till the 12th day, because it was a bad Harbour and foul Ground, and a bad time of the year too, for the Tornadoes began to come in thick and strong. When we went to weigh our Anchor, it was hooked in a Rock, and we broke our Cable, and could not get our

¹ Cockatoos (?).

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1687 Anchor, though we strove hard for it; so we went away and left it there. We had the Wind at N. N. E. and we steered towards the S. E. and fell in with 4 or 5 small Islands,¹ that lie in 5 d. 40 m. South Lat. and about 5 or 6 Leagues from Callasung Harbour. These Islands appeared very green with Coco-nut Trees, and we saw two or three Towns on them, and heard a Drum all night; for we got in among Shoals, and could not get out again till the next day. We knew not whether the Drum were for fear of us, or that they were making merry, as 'tis usual in these parts to do all the Night, singing and dancing till Morning.

We found a pretty strong Tide here, the Flood setting to the Southward, and the Ebb to the Northward. These Shoals, and many other that are not laid down in our Drafts, lie on the South West side of the Islands where we heard the Drum, about a League from them. At last we past between the Islands, and tried for a Passage on the East side. We met with divers Sholes on this side also, but found Channels to pass through; so we steered away for the Island Timor, intending to pass out by it. We had the Winds commonly at W. S. W. and S. W. hard Gales and rainy Weather.

The 16th day we got clear of the Shoals, and steered S. by E. with the Wind at W. S. W. but veering every half hour, sometimes at S. W. and then again at W. and sometimes at N. N. W. bringing much Rain, with Thunder and Lightning.

The 20th day we passed by the Island Omba,² which is a pretty high Island, lying in Lat. 8 d. 20 m. and not above 5 or 6 Leagues from the N. E. part of the Island Timor. It is about 13 or 14 Leagues long, and 5 or 6 Leagues wide.

About 7 or 8 Leagues to the West of Omba, is another pretty large Island, but it had no Name in our Plats; yet by the Situation it should be that, which in some Maps is called Pentare.³ We saw on it abundance of Smoaks by

¹ The Tukang Besi group.

² Ombai.

³ Pantar.

A DIFFICULT PASSAGE—TIMOR

day, and Fires by night, and a large Town on the North-side of it, not far from the Sea; but it was such bad Weather that we did not go ashore. Between Omba and Pentare, and in the mid Channel, there is a small low sandy Island,¹ with great Sholes on either side; but there is a very good Channel close by Pentare, between that and the Sholes about the small Isle. We were three Days beating off and on, not having a Wind, for it was at South South West.

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The 23d day in the Evening, having a small Gale at North, we got through, keeping close by Pentare. The Tide of Ebb here set out to the Southward, by which we were helped through, for we had but little Wind. But this Tide, which did us a kindness in setting us through, had like to have ruined us afterwards; for there are two small Islands lying at the South-end of the Channel we came through, and towards these Islands the Tide hurried us so swiftly, that we very narrowly escaped being driven ashore; for the little Wind we had before at North dying away, we had not one breath of Wind when we came there, neither was there any Anchor-Ground. But we got out our Oars and rowed, yet all in vain; for the Tide set wholly on one of these small Islands, that we were forced with might and main Strength to bear off the Ship, by thrusting with our Oars against the Shore, which was a steep Bank, and by this means we presently drove away clear of Danger; and having a little Wind in the Night at North, we steered away S. S. W. In the Morning again we had the Wind at W. S. W. and steered S. and the Wind coming to the W. N. W. we steered S. W. to get clear of the S. W. end of the Island Timor. The 29th day we saw the N. W.² point of Timor, S. E. by E. distant about 8 Leagues.

Timor is a long high mountainous Island stretching N. E. and S. W. It is about 70 Leagues long, and 15 or 16 wide, the middle of the Island is in Lat. about 9 d. South. I have been informed that the Portuguese do trade to this Island; But I know nothing of its produce besides

¹ Allor Besar.

² Thus in all the editions. It should, of

point."

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AN. Coire, for making Cables; of which there is mention
1687 Chap. X.

The 27th day we saw two small Islands¹ which lie near the S. W. end of Timor. They bear from us S. E. We had very hard Gales of Wind, and still with a great deal of Rain; the Wind at W. and W. S. W.

Being now clear of all the Islands, we stood off South, intending to touch at New Holland, a part of Terra Australis Incognita, to see what that Country would afford us. Indeed as the Winds were we could not now keep our intended Course (which was first westerly, and then northerly) without going to New Holland, unless we had gone back again among the Islands: But this was not a good time of the Year to be among any Islands to the South of the Equator, unless in a good Harbour.

The 31st day we were in Lat. 13 d. 20 m. still standing to the Southward, the Wind bearing commonly very hard at W. we keeping upon it under two Courses, and our Mizzen, and sometimes a Main-top-sail Rift. About 10 a Clock at Night we tackt and stood to the Northward, for fear of running on a Shoal,² which is laid down in our Drafts in Lat. 13 d. 50 m. or thereabouts: It bearing S. by W. from the East-end of Timor; and so the Island bore from us by our judgments and Reckoning. At 3 a Clock we tackt again, and stood S. by W. and S. S. W.

In the Morning, as soon as it was day, we saw the Shoal right a-head: It lies in 13 d. 50 m. by all our Reckonings. It is a small Spit of Sand, just appearing above the Waters edge, with several Rocks about it, 8 or 10 foot high above water. It lies in a triangular Form; each side being about a League and half. We stemm'd right with the middle of it, and stood within half a Mile of the Rocks, and sounded; but found no ground. Then we went about and stood to the North two Hours; and then tackt and stood to the Southward again, thinking to weather it, but could not. So we bore away on the North-side, till we

¹ Rotti and Saman.

² This may have been Scott's Reef or the Ashmore Reef. The latter is the more probable.

AN ERROR OF THE HYDROGRAPHERS

came to the East-point, giving the Rocks a small birth: AN.
1688
Then we trimm'd sharp, and stood to the Southward, passing close by it, and sounded again but found no Ground.

This Shoal is laid down in our Drafts not above 16 or 20 Leagues from New Holland; but we did run afterwards 60 Leagues due South before we fell in with it; and I am very confident, that no part of New Holland hereabouts lies so far Northerly by 40 Leagues, as it is laid down in our Drafts. For if New Holland were laid down true, we must of necessity have been driven near 40 Leagues to the Westward of our Course; but this is very improbable, that the Current, should set so strong to the Westward, seeing we had such a constant Westerly Wind. I grant, that when the Monsoon shifts first, the Current does not presently shift, but runs afterwards near a Month; but the Monsoon had been shifted at least two Months now. But of the Monsoons and other Winds, and of the Currents, elsewhere, in their proper place.¹ As to these here, I do rather believe that the Land is not laid down true, than that the Current deceived us; for it was more probable we should have been deceived before we met with a Shole, than afterwards; for on the Coast of New Holland we found the Tides keeping their constant Course; the Flood running N. by E. and the Ebb S. by W.

The 4th day of January, 1688, we fell in² with the Land of New Holland in the Lat. of 16 d. 50 m. having, as I said before, made our Course due South from the Shoal that we past by the 31st day of December. We ran in close by it, and finding no convenient anchoring, because it lies open to the N. W. we ran along shore to the Eastward, steering N. E. by E. for so the Land lies. We steered thus about 12 Leagues; and then came to a Point of Land, from whence the Land trends East and Southerly, for 10

¹ In his excellent chapter on Winds in the second volume.

² The landfall may have been in the neighbourhood of Cape Baskerville, in which case the anchorage would have been in King Sound; or in Collier Bay, with the anchorage in Brunswick Bay. The "abundance of Islands" may have been the "Buccaneer Archipelago," at the mouth of King Sound.

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AN. or 12 Leagues; but how afterwards I know not. About
1688 3 Leagues to the Eastward of this Point, there is a pretty deep Bay, with abundance of Islands in it, and a very good place to anchor in, or to hale ashore. About a League to the Eastward of that Point we anchored January the 5th, 1688, 2 Mile from the Shore, in 29 Fathom, good hard Sand, and clean Ground.

New Holland is a very large Tract of Land. It is not yet determined whether it is an Island or a main Continent; but I am certain that it joyns neither to Asia, Africa, nor America. This part of it that we saw is all low even Land, with Sandy Banks against the Sea, only the Points are rocky, and so are some of the Islands in this Bay.

The Land is of a dry sandy Soil, destitute of Water, except you make Wells; yet producing divers sorts of Trees; but the Woods are not thick, nor the Trees very big. Most of the Trees that we saw are Dragon-trees,¹ as we supposed; and these too are the largest Trees of any there. They are about the bigness of our large Apple-trees, and about the same height: and the Rind is blackish, and somewhat rough. The Leaves are of a dark colour; the Gum distils out of the Knots or Cracks that are in the Bodies of the Trees. We compared it with some Gum Dragon, or Dragon's Blood, that was aboard, and it was of the same colour and taste. The other sorts of Trees were not known by any of us. There was pretty long Grass growing under the Trees; but it was very thin. We saw no Trees that bore Fruit or Berries.

We saw no sort of Animal, nor any Track of Beast, but once; and that seemed to be the Tread of a Beast as big as a great Mastiff-Dog. Here are a few small Land-birds, but none bigger than a Blackbird; and but few Sea-fowls. Neither is the Sea very plentifully stored with Fish, unless you reckon the Manatee and Turtle as such. Of these Creatures there is plenty; but they are extraordinary shy; though the Inhabitants cannot trouble them much, having neither Boats nor Iron.

¹ Dragon-trees: *Dracena Draco*.

WINKING PEOPLE OF NEW HOLLAND

The Inhabitants of this Country are the miserablest People in the world. The Hodmadods of Monomatapa, though a nasty People, yet for Wealth are Gentlemen to these; who have no Houses and skin Garments, Sheep, Poultry, and Fruits of the Earth, Ostrich Eggs, &c. as the Hodmadods have: And setting aside their Humane Shape, they differ but little from Brutes. They are tall, strait-bodied, and thin, with small long Limbs. They have great Heads, round Foreheads, and great Brows. Their Eye-lids are always half closed, to keep the Flies out of their Eyes; they being so troublesome here, that no Fanning will keep them from coming to ones Face; and without the assistance of both Hands to keep them off, they will creep into ones Nostrils, and Mouth too, if the Lips are not shut very close: so that from their Infancy being thus annoyed with these Insects, they do never open their Eyes as other People: And therefore they cannot see far, unless they hold up their Heads, as if they were looking at somewhat over them.

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They have great Bottle Noses, pretty full Lips, and wide Mouths. The two Fore-teeth of their Upper jaw are wanting in all of them, Men and Women, Old and Young; whether they draw them out, I know not: Neither have they any Beards. They are long visaged, and of a very displeasing Aspect, having no one graceful Feature in their Faces. Their Hair is black, short and curl'd, like that of the Negroes; and not long and lank like the common Indians. The colour of their Skins, both of their Faces and the rest of their Body, is coal black, like that of the Negroes of Guinea.

They have no sort of Cloaths, but a piece of the Rind of a Tree ty'd like a Girdle about their Waists, and a handful of long Grass, or 3 or 4 small green Boughs full of Leaves, thrust under their Girdle, to cover their Nakedness.

They have no Houses, but lie in the open Air, without any covering; the Earth being their Bed, and the Heaven their Canopy. Whether they cohabit one Man to one Woman, or promiscuously, I know not: but they do live

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in Companies, 20 or 30 Men, Women, and Children together. Their only Food is a small sort of Fish, which they get by making Wares¹ of Stone across little Coves or Branches of the Sea ; every Tide bringing in the small Fish, and there leaving them for a Prey to these People, who constantly attend there to search for them at Low-water. This small Fry I take to be the top of their Fishery : They have no Instruments to catch great Fish, should they come ; and such seldom stay to be left behind at Low-water : Nor could we catch any Fish with our Hooks and Lines all the while we lay there. In other Places at Low-water they seek for Cockles, Muscles, and Periwinkles : Of these Shell-fish there are fewer still : so that their chiefest dependance is upon what the Sea leaves in their Wares ; which, be it much or little they gather up, and march to the Places of their abode. There the old People that are not able to stir abroad by reason of their Age, and the tender Infants, wait their return ; and what Providence has bestowed on them, they presently broil on the Coals, and eat it in common. Sometimes they get as many Fish as makes them a plentiful Banquet ; and at other times they scarce get every one a taste : But be it little or much that they get, every one has his part, as well the young and tender, the old and feeble, who are not able to go abroad, as the strong and lusty. When they have eaten they lie down till the next Low-water, and then all that are able march out, be it Night or Day, rain or shine, 'tis all one ; they must attend the Wares, or else they must fast : For the Earth affords them no Food at all. There is neither Herb, Root, Pulse nor any sort of Grain for them to eat, that we saw ; nor any sort of Bird or Beast that they can catch, having no Instruments wherewithal to do so.

I did not perceive that they did worship any thing. These poor Creatures have a sort of Weapon to defend their Ware, or fight with their Enemies, if they have any that will interfere with their poor Fishery. They did at

¹ Weirs.

THEIR ARMS—HOW INDIANS GET FIRE

first endeavour with their Weapons to frighten us, who lying ashore deterr'd them from one of their Fishing-places. Some of them had wooden Swords, others had a sort of Lances. The Sword is a piece of Wood shaped somewhat like a Cutlass. The Lance is a long strait Pole sharp at one end, and hardened afterwards by heat. I saw no Iron, nor any other sort of Metal; therefore it is probable they use Stone-Hatchets, as some Indians in America do, described in Chap. IV.

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1688

How they get their Fire I know not; but, probably, as Indians do, out of Wood. I have seen the Indians of Bon-Airy do it, and have my self tryed the Experiment: They take a flat piece of Wood that is pretty soft, and make a small dent in one side of it, then they take another hard round Stick, about the bigness of ones little Finger, and sharpening it at one end like a Pencil, they put that sharp end in the hole or dent of the flat soft piece, and then rubbing or twirling the hard piece between the Palms of their Hands, they drill the soft piece till it smoaks, and at last takes fire.

These People speak somewhat thro' the Throat; but we could not understand one word that they said. We anchored, as I said before, January the 5th, and seeing Men walking on the Shore, we presently sent a Canoa to get some Acquaintance with them: for we were in hopes to get some Provision among them. But the Inhabitants, seeing our Boat coming, run away and hid themselves. We searched afterwards 3 Days in hopes to find their Houses; but found none: yet we saw many places where they had made Fires. At last, being out of hopes to find their Habitations, we searched no farther; but left a great many Toys ashore, in such places where we thought that they would come. In all our search we found no Water, but old Wells on the sandy Bays.

At last we went over to the Islands, and there we found a great many of the Natives: I do believe there were 40 on one Island, Men, Women, and Children. The Men at our first coming ashore, threatened us with their Lances and Swords; but they were frightened by firing one Gun,

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which we fired purposely to scare them. The Island was so small that they could not hide themselves: but they were much disordered at our Landing, especially the Women and Children: for we went directly to their Camp. The lustiest of the Women snatching up their Infants ran away howling, and the little Children run after squeaking and bawling; but the Men stood still. Some of the Women, and such People as could not go from us, lay still by a Fire, making a doleful noise, as if we had been coming to devour them: but when they saw we did not intend to harm them, they were pretty quiet, and the rest that fled from us at our first coming, returned again. This their place of Dwelling was only a Fire, with a few Boughs before it, set up on that side the Winds was of.

After we had been here a little while, the Men began to be familiar, and we cloathed some of them, designing to have had some service of them for it: for we found some Wells of Water here, and intended to carry 2 or 3 Barrels of it aboard. But it being somewhat troublesome to carry to the Canoas, we thought to have made these Men to have carry'd it for us, and therefore we gave them some old Cloaths; to one an old pair of Breeches, to another a ragged Shirt, to the third a Jacket that was scarce worth owning; which yet would have been very acceptable at some places where we had been, and so we thought they might have been with these People. We put them on them, thinking that this finery would have brought them to work heartily for us; and our Water being filled in small long Barrels, about 6 Gallons in each, which were made purposely to carry Water in, we brought these our new Servants to the Wells, and put a Barrel on each of their Shoulders for them to carry to the Canoa. But all the signs we could make were to no purpose, for they stood like Statues, without motion, but grin'd like so many Monkeys, staring one upon another: For these poor Creatures seem not accustomed to carry Burthens; and I believe that one of our Ship-boys of 10 Years old, would carry as much as one of them. So we were forced to carry our Water our selves, and they very fairly put the Cloaths

THE PEOPLE ON THE ISLANDS

off again, and laid them down, as if Cloaths were only to work in. I did not perceive that they had any great liking to them at first, neither did they seem to admire any thing that we had.

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At another time our Canoa being among these Islands seeking for Game, espy'd a drove of these Men swimming from one Island to another; for they have no Boats, Canoas, or Bark-logs. They took up Four of them, and brought them aboard; two of them were middle aged, the other two were young Men about 18 or 20 Years old. To these we gave boiled Rice, and with it Turtle and Manatee boiled. They did greedily devour what we gave them, but took no notice of the Ship, or any thing in it, and when they were set on Land again, they ran away as fast as they could. At our first coming, before we were acquainted with them, or they with us, a Company of them who liv'd on the Main, came just against our Ship, and standing on a pretty high Bank, threatned us with their Swords and Lances, by shaking them at us; at last the Captain ordered the Drum to be beaten, which was done of a sudden with much vigour, purposely to scare the poor Creatures. They hearing the noise, ran away as fast as they could drive, and when they ran away in haste, they would cry "Gurry, Gurry," speaking deep in the Throat. Those Inhabitants also that live on the Main, would always run away from us; yet we took several of them. For, as I have already observed, they had such bad Eyes, that they could not see us till we came close to them. We did always give them Victuals, and let them go again, but the Islanders, after our first time of being among them, did not stir for us.

When we had been here about a week, we hal'd our Ship into a small sandy Cove, at a Spring-tide, as far as she would float; and at low Water she was left dry, and the Sand dry without us near half a mile; for the Sea riseth and falleth here about 5 fathom. The Flood runs North by East, and the Ebb South by West. All the Neep-tides we lay wholly a-ground, for the Sea did not come near us by about a hundred yards. We had therefore

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1688 time enough to clean our Ships bottom, which we did very well. Most of our Men lay ashore in a Tent, where our Sails were mending ; and our Strikers brought home Turtle and Manatee every day, which was our constant Food.

While we lay here, I did endeavour to persuade our Men to go to some English Factory ; but was threatened to be turned ashore, and left here for it. This made me desist, and patiently wait for some more convenient place and opportunity to leave them, than here : Which I did hope I should accomplish in a short time ; because they did intend, when they went from hence, to bear down towards Cape Comorin. In their way thither they designed also to visit the Island Cocos,¹ which lieth in Lat. 12 d. 12 m. North, by our Drafts ; hoping there to find of that Fruit ; the Island having its Name from thence.

¹ Keeling Island, in lat. 12° S., long. 98° E.

CHAP. XVII

Leaving New-Holland they pass by the Island Cocos, and touch at another woody Island near it. A Land Animal like large Crawfish. Coco Nuts, floating in the Sea. The Island Triste, bearing Coco's, yet over-flown every Spring-tide. They Anchor at a small Island near that of Nassaw. Hog Island, and others. A Proe taken, belonging to Achin. Nicobar Island, and the rest called by that Name. Ambergrease, good and bad. The Manners of the Inhabitants of these Islands. They Anchor at Nicobar Isle. Its Situation, Soil, and pleasant mixture of its Bays, Trees, &c. The Melory Tree and Fruit, used for Bread. The Natives of Nicobar Island, their Form, Habit, Language, Habitations; no form of Religion or Government; Their Food and Canoas. They clean the Ship. The Author projects and gets leave to stay ashore here, and with him two English-men more, the Portuguese, and 4 Malayans of Achin. Their first Rencounters with the Natives. Of the common Traditions concerning Cannibals, or Man-Eaters. Their Entertainment ashore. They buy a Canoa, to transport them over to Achin; but overset her at first going out. Having recruited and improved her, they set out again for the East side of the Island. They have a War with the Islanders: but Peace being re-established, they lay in Stores, and make preparations for their Voyage.

MARCH the 12th, 1688, we sailed from New AN.
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Holland, with the Wind at N. N. W. and fair weather. We directed our course to the Northward, intending as I said, to touch at the Island Cocos: But we met with the Winds at N. W. W. N. W. and N. N. W. for several days; which obliged us to keep a more Easterly course than was convenient to find that Island. We had soon after our setting out very

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. bad weather, with much Thunder and Lightning, Rain and
1688 high blustering Winds.

It was the 26th day of March before we were in the Lat. of the Island Cocos, which is in 12 d. 12 m. and then, by Judgment, we were 40 or 50 Leagues to the East of it; and the Wind was now at S. W. Therefore we did rather chuse to bear away towards some Islands on the West-side of Sumatra, than to beat against the Wind for the Island Cocos. I was very glad of this; being in hopes to make my escape from them to Sumatra, or to some other Place.

We met nothing of remark in this Voyage, beside the catching 2 great Sharks, till the 28th day. Then we fell in with a small woody Island,¹ in Lat. 10 d. 30 m. Its Longitude from New Holland, from whence we came, was, by my account, 12 d. 6 m. West. It was deep Water about the Island, and therefore no Anchoring; but we sent two Canoas ashore; one of them with the Carpenters, to cut a Tree to make another Pump; the other Canoa went to search for fresh Water, and found a fine small Brook near the S. W. point of the Island; but there the Sea fell in on the Shore so high, that they could not get it off. At noon both our Canoas returned aboard; and the Carpenters brought aboard a good Tree, which they afterwards made a Pump with, such a one as they made at Mindanao. The other Canoa brought aboard as many Boobies, and Men of War Birds, as sufficed all the Ships Company, when they were boiled. They got also a sort of Land-Animal, somewhat resembling a large Craw-fish, without its great Claws. These Creatures lived in holes in the dry sandy Ground, like Rabbits. Sir Francis Drake² in his Voyage round the World makes mention of such that he found at Ternate, or some other of the Spice Islands, or near them. They were very good sweet Meat, and so large that two of them were more than a Man could eat; being almost as thick as ones Leg. Their shells were of a dark brown; but red when boiled.

¹ Christmas Island.

² "A terrestrial sort of Craw-fish, which dig holes in the Earth like Conies."—*Drake's Voyage round the World.*

TRISTE, AN ISLE NEAR SUMATRA

This Island is of a good heighth, with steep Cliffs against the S. and S. W. and a sandy Bay on the North-side; but very deep water steep to the shore. The Mold is blackish, the Soil fat, producing large Trees of divers sorts.

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About one a clock in the Afternoon we made sail from this Island, with the Wind at S. W. and we steered N. W. Afterwards the Winds came about at N. W. and continued between the W. N. W. and the N. N. W. several days. I observed, That, the Winds blew for the most part out of the West, or N. W. and then we had always rainy Weather with Tornadoes, and much Thunder and Lightning; but when the Wind came any way to the Southward, it blew but faint, and brought fair weather.

We met nothing of remark till the 7th day of April, and then, being in Lat. 7 d. S. we saw the Land of Sumatra at a great distance, bearing North. The 8th day we saw the East-end of the Island Sumatra very plainly; we being then in Lat. 6 d. S. The 10th day, being in Lat. 5 d. 11 m. and about 7 or 8 Leagues from the Island Sumatra, on the West side of it, we saw abundance of Coco Nuts swimming in the Sea; and we hoysed out our Boat, and took up some of them; as also a small Hatch, or Scuttle rather, belonging to some Bark. The Nuts were very sound, and the Kernel sweet, and in some the Milk or Water in them, was yet sweet and good.

The 12th day we came to a small Island called Triste,¹ in Lat. (by Observation) 4 d. South; it is about 14 or 15 Leagues to the West of the Island Sumatra. From hence to the Northward there are a great many small uninhabited Islands, lying much at the same distance from Sumatra. This Island Triste is not a Mile round, and so low, that the Tide flows clear over it. It is of a sandy Soil, and full of Coco-nut Trees. The Nuts are but small; yet sweet enough, full, and more ponderous than I ever felt any of that bigness; notwithstanding that every Spring-tide the Salt-water goes clear over the Island.

¹ One of the southermost of the Nassau Islands. It could be been Engano.

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We sent ashore our Canoas for Coco-nuts, and they returned aboard laden with them three times. Our Strikers also went out and struck some Fish, which was boiled for Supper. They also killed 2 young Aligators, which we salted for the next day.

I had no Opportunity at this place to make my Escape as I would have done, and gone over hence to Sumatra, could I have kept a Boat with me. But there was no compassing this; and so the 15th day we went from hence, steering to the Northward on the West side of Sumatra. Our Food now was Rice, and the Meat of the Coco-nuts rasped, and steep'd in Water; which made a sort of Milk, into which we did put our Rice, making a pleasant Mess enough. After we parted from Triste we saw other small Islands, that were also full of Coco-nut Trees.

The 19th day, being in Lat. 3 d. 25 m. S. the S. W. point of the Island Nassaw bore N. about 5 mile dist. This is a pretty large uninhabited Island; in Lat. 3 d. 20 m. S. and is full of high Trees. About a mile from the Island Nassaw there is a small Island full of Coco-nut Trees. There we anchored the 29th day to replenish our stock of Coco-nuts. A Riff of Rocks lies almost round this Island, so that our Boats could not go ashore, nor come aboard at low Water; yet we got aboard four Boat-load of Nuts. This Island is low like Triste, and the anchoring is on the North-side; where you have 14 fathom, a mile from shore, clean Sand.

The 21st day we went from hence, and kept to the Northward, coasting still on the West-side of the Island Sumatra; and having the Winds between the W. and S. S. W. with unsettled Weather; sometimes Rains and Tornadoes, and sometimes fair weather.

The 25th day we crost the Equator, still coasting to the Northward, between the Island Sumatra, and a Range of small Islands,¹ lying 14 or 15 Leagues off it. Amongst all these Islands, Hog Island² is the most considerable. It

¹ The Mentaweis.

² Nias is the largest of those to the N. of the Equator, but Simalu is the Island to which he refers. He fixes its position a degree too far to the N.

THE WEST COAST—ACHIN HARBOUR

lies in Lat. 3 d. 40 m. North. It is pretty high even Land, AN.
cloathed with tall flourishing Trees; we past it by the 1688
28th day.

The 29th we saw a Sail to the North of us, which we chased: but it being little Wind, we did not come up with her till the 30th day. Then, being within a League of her, Captain Read went into a Canoa and took her, and brought her aboard. She was a Proe with four Men in her, belonging to Achin,¹ whither she was bound. She came from one of these Coco-nut Islands that we past by, and was laden with Coco-nuts, and Coco-nut Oil. Captain Read ordered his Men to take aboard all the Nuts, and as much of the Oil as he thought convenient, and then cut a hole in the bottom of the Proe, and turned her loose, keeping the Men Prisoners.

It was not for the lucre of the Cargo, that Captain Read took this Boat, but to hinder me and some others from going ashore; for he knew that we were ready to make our escapes, if an opportunity presented it self; and he thought, that by his abusing and robbing the Natives, we should be afraid to trust our selves among them. But yet this proceeding of his turned to our great advantage, as shall be declared hereafter.

May the 1st, we ran down by the North West end of the Island Sumatra, within 7 or 8 leagues of the shore. All this West-side of Sumatra which we thus coasted along, our Englishmen at Fort St. George, call the West-Coast simply; without adding the name of Sumatra. The Prisoners who were taken the day before, shewed us the Islands that lie off of Achin Harbour, and the Channels through which Ships go in; and told us also that there was an English Factory at Achin. I wisht my self there, but was forced to wait with patience till my time was come.

We were now directing our course towards the Nicobar Islands, intending there to clean the Ship's bottom, in order to make her sail well.

The 4th day in the evening, we had sight of one of the

¹ A town on the N.W. point of Sumatra.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1688 Nicobar Islands. The Southermost of them lies about 40 leagues N. N. W. from the N. W. end of the Island Sumatra. This most Southerly of them is Nicobar it self, but all the cluster of Islands lying South of the Andeman Islands are called by our Seamen the Nicobar Islands.

The Inhabitants of these Islands have no certain Converse with any Nation; but as Ships pass by them, they will come aboard in their Proes, and offer their Commodities to Sale, never inquiring of what Nation they are; for all white People are alike to them. Their chiefest Commodities are Ambergrease and Fruits.

Ambergrease is often found by the Native Indians of these Islands, who know it very well; as also know how to cheat ignorant Strangers with a certain mixture like it. Several of our Men bought such of them for a small Purchase. Captain Weldon also about this time touched at some of these Islands, to the North of the Island where we lay; and I saw a great deal of such Ambergrease, that one of his Men bought there; but it was not good, having no smell at all. Yet I saw some there very good and fragrant.

At that Island where Captain Weldon was, there were 2 Fryers sent thither to convert the Indians. One of them came away with Captain Weldon; the other remained there still. He that came away with Captain Weldon gave a very good Character of the Inhabitants of that Island, viz. that they were very honest, civil, harmless People; That they were not adicted to Quarrelling, Theft, or Murder; That they did marry, or at least live as Man and Wife, one Man with one Woman, never changing till Death made the Separation; That they were punctual and honest in performing their Bargains; And that they were inclined to receive the Christian Religion. This Relation I had afterwards from the Mouth of a Priest at Tonqueen, who told me that he received this Information by a Letter from the Fryer that Captain Weldon brought away from thence. But to proceed.

The 5th day of May we ran down on the West side of the Island Nicobar, properly so called and anchored at the

NICOBAR ISLE—THE MELORY TREE

N. W. end of it, in a small Bay, in 8 Fathom Water, not half a Mile from the Shore. The body of this Island is in 7 d. 30 m. North Lat. It is about 12 Leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. The South end of it is pretty high, with steep Cliffs against the Sea; the rest of the Island is low, flat, and even. The Mold of it is black, and deep; and it is very well watered with small running Streams. It produceth abundance of tall Trees, fit for any uses; for the whole bulk of it seems to be but one entire Grove. But that which adds most to its Beauty off at Sea, are the many spots of Coco-nut Trees which grow round it in every small Bay. The Bays are half a Mile, or a Mile long, more or less; and these Bays are intercepted, or divided from each other, with as many little rocky Points of Wood-land.

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As the Coco-nut Trees do thus grow in Groves, fronting to the Sea, in the Bays, so there is another sort of Fruit Trees in the Bays, bordering on the Back-side of the Coco Trees, farther from the Sea. It is called by the Natives, a Melory¹ Tree. This Tree is as big as our large Apple Trees, and as high. It hath a blackish Rind, and a pretty broad Leaf. The Fruit is as big as the Bread-fruit at Guam, described in Chapter X. or a large penny Loaf. It is shaped like a Pear, and hath a pretty tough smooth Rind, of a light green Colour. The inside of the Fruit is in Substance much like an Apple; but full of small Strings, as big as a brown Thread. I did never see of these Trees any where but here.

The Natives of this Island are tall well-limb'd Men; pretty long visaged, with black Eyes; their Noses middle proportioned, and the whole Symmetry of their Faces agreeing very well. Their Hair is black and lank, and their Skins of a dark Copper colour. The Women have no Hair on their Eye-brows. I do believe it is pluckt up by the roots; for the Men had Hair growing on their Eye-brows, as other People.

The Men go all naked, save only a long narrow piece of

¹ The melory, or larum tree, is a variety of bread-fruit.

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AN. Cloath, or Sash, which going round their Wastes, and
1688 thence down between their Thighs, is brought up behind,
and tuckt in at that part which goes about the Waste.
The Women have a kind of a short Petticoat reaching from
their Waste to their Knees.

Their Language was different from any that I had ever heard before; yet they had some few Malayan words, and some of them had a word or two of Portuguese; which probably they might learn aboard of their Ships, passing by this place: for when these Men see a Sail, they do presently go aboard of them in their Canoas. I did not perceive any Form of Religion that they had; they had neither Temple, nor Idol, nor any manner of outward veneration to any Deity, that I did see.

They inhabit all round the Island by the Sea-side, in the Bays; there being 4 or 5 Houses, more or less, in each Bay. Their Houses are built on Posts, as the Mindanayans are. They are small, low, and of a square form. There is but one Room in each House, and this Room is about 8 foot from the ground; and from thence the roof is raised about 8 foot higher. But instead of a sharp ridge, the top is exceeding neatly arched with small Rafters about the bigness of a Man's Arm, bent round like a Half-Moon, and very curiously thatcht with Palmeto-leaves.

They live under no Government that I could perceive; for they seem to be equal, without any distinction; every Man ruling in his own House. Their Plantations are only those Coco-nut Trees which grow by the Sea-side; there being no cleared Land farther in on the Island: for I observ'd that when past the Fruit-Trees, there were no Paths to be seen going into the Woods. The greatest use which they make of their Coco-Trees is to draw Toddy from them, of which they are very fond.

The Melory Trees seem to grow wild; they have great Earthen Pots to boil the Melory Fruit in, which will hold 12 or 14 Gallons. These Pots they fill with the Fruit; and putting in a little Water, they cover the Mouth of the Pot with Leaves, to keep the steam, while it boils. When the Fruit is soft they peel off the rind, and scrape the pulp

THEIR CANOAS

from the strings with a flat stick made like a Knife; and then make it up in great lumps, as big as a Holland Cheese; and then it will keep 6 or 7 days. It looks yellow, and tastes well, and is their chiefest Food: For they have no Yams, Potatoes, Rice, nor Plantains (except a very few;) yet they have a few small Hogs, and a very few Cocks and Hens like ours. The Men employ themselves in Fishing, but I did not see much Fish that they got: Every House hath at least 2 or 3 Canoas belonging to it, which they draw up ashore.

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The Canoas that they go a fishing in are sharp at both ends; and both the sides and the bottom are very thin and smooth. They are shaped somewhat like the Proes at Guam, with one side flattish, and the other with a pretty big belly; and they have small slight Outlagers on one side. Being thus thin and light they are better managed with Oars than with Sails: Yet they sail well enough, and are steered with a Paddle. There commonly go 20 or 30 Men in one of these Canoas; and seldom fewer than 9 or 10. Their Oars are short, and they do not paddle but row with them as we do. The Benches they sit on when they row are made of split Bamboes, laid across, and so near together, that they look like a Deck. The Bamboes lie moveable; so that when any go in to row they take up a Bambo in the place where they would sit; and lay it by to make room for their Legs. The Canoas of those of the rest of these Islands were like those of Nicobar: and probably they were alike in other things; for we saw no difference at all in the Natives of them, who came hither while we were here.

But to proceed with our Affairs: it was, as I said before, the 5th Day of May, about 10 in the Morning, when we anchored at this Island: Captain Read immediately ordered his Men to heel the Ship in order to clean her: which was done this Day and the next. All the water Vessels were fill'd, they intended to go to Sea at Night: for the Winds being yet at N.N.E. the Captain was in hopes to get over to Cape Comorin before the Wind shifted. Otherwise it would have been somewhat diffi-

CAPTAIN DANIELS VOYAGES

as for him to get shelter, because the Weekly Mission was
now at hand.

I thought now was my time to make my Escape, by going leave, if possible, to my home: for it seemed very feasible to do it by stealth; and I had no reason to despair of getting leave: this being a place where my stay could, probably, do our Crew no harm, should I design it. Indeed one reason that put me on the thoughts of staying at this particular place, besides the present opportunity of having Captain Read, which I did always intend to do, as soon as I could, was that I had here also a prospect of advancing a profitable Trade for Ambergrease with these People, and of gaining a considerable Fortune to my self: For in a short time I might have learned their Language, and by accustoming myself to row with them in the Boats or Canoas, especially by conforming my self to their Customs and Manners of Living, I should have seen how they got their Ambergrease, and have known what quantities they got, and the time of the Year when most is found. And then afterwards I thought it would be easy for me to have transported my self from thence, either in some Ship that past this way, whether English, Dutch, or Portuguese; or else to have gotten one of the Young Men of the Island, to have gone with me in one of their Canoas to Achin; and there to have furnished my self with such Commodities, as I found most coveted by them; and therewith, at my return, to have bought their Ambergrease.

I had, till this time, made no open show of going ashore here; but now, the Water being filled, and the Ship in a readiness to sail, I desired Captain Read to set me ashore on this Island. He, supposing that I could not go ashore in a place less frequented by Ships than this, gave me leave: which probably he would have refused to have done, if he thought I should have gotten from hence in any short time; for fear of my giving an account of him to the English or Dutch. I soon got up my Chest and Bedding, and immediately got some to row me ashore; for fear lest his mind should change again.

The Canoa that brought me ashore, landed me on a

THE AUTHOR GOES ASHORE

small sandy Bay, where there were two Houses, but no Person in them. For the Inhabitants were removed to some other House, probably, for fear of us; because the Ship was close by: and yet both Men and Women came aboard the Ship without any sign of fear. When our Ship's Canoa was going aboard again, they met the Owner of the Houses coming ashore in his Boat. He made a great many signs to them to fetch me off again: but they would not understand him.¹ Then he came to me, and offered his Boat to carry me off: but I refused it. Then he made signs for me to go up into the House, and, according as I did understand him by his signs, and a few Malayan words that he used, he intimated that somewhat would come out of the Woods in the night, when I was asleep, and kill me, meaning probably some wild Beast. Then I carried my Chest and Cloaths up into the House.

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I had not been ashore an hour before Captain Teat and one John Damarel, with 3 or 4 armed Men more, came to fetch me aboard again. They need not have sent an armed Posse for me; for had they but sent the Cabbin-boy ashore for me, I would not have denied going aboard. For though I could have hid my self in the Woods, yet then they would have abused, or have killed some of the Natives, purposely to incense them against me. I told them therefore, that I was ready to go with them, and went aboard with all my Things.

When I came aboard I found the Ship in an uproar; for there were 3 Men more,² who taking Courage by my example, desired leave also to accompany me. One of them was the Surgeon Mr. Coppinger, the other was Mr. Robert Hall, and one named Ambrose; I have forgot his Sir-name. These Men had always harboured the same Designs as I had. The two last were not much opposed; but Captain Read and his Crew would not part with the

¹ "They made him understand . . . I was a Mapea mana which in the Malayan language signifies a good man. I know not how he came by that word but he had not many more. As soon as my friends were gone I kneeled down and gave thanks to God Almighty for this deliverance" (*Original MS.*).

² A fourth, a Mr. Stephen Backer, "was minded to come but was persuaded to the contrary" (*Original MS.*).

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AN. Surgeon. At last the Surgeon leapt into the Canoa, and
1688 taking up my Gun, swore he would go ashore, and that if
any Man did oppose it, he would shoot him: But John
Oliver, who was then Quarter-master, leapt into the Canoa,
taking hold of him, took away the Gun, and with the help
of two or three more, they dragged him again into the
Ship.

Then Mr. Hall and Ambrose and I were again sent
ashore; and one of the Men that rowed us ashore stole an
Ax, and gave it to us, knowing it was a good Commodity
with the Indians. It was now dark, therefore we lighted a
Candle,¹ and I being the oldest stander in our new Country,
conducted them into one of the Houses, where we did
presently hang up our Hammocks. We had scarce done
this before the Canoa came ashore again, and brought the
4 Malayan Men belonging to Achin, (which we took in the
Proe we took off of Sumatra) and the Portuguese that
came to our Ship out of the Siam Jonk at Pulo Condore:
the Crew having no occasion for these, being leaving the
Malayan Parts, where the Portuguese Spark served as an
Interpreter; and not fearing now that the Achinese could
be serviceable to us in bringing us over to their Country,
40 Leagues off; nor imagining that we durst make such an
attempt; as indeed it was a bold one. Now we were Men
enough to defend our selves against the Natives of this
Island, if they should prove our Enemies: though if none
of these Men had come ashore to me, I should not have
feared any danger. Nay, perhaps less, because I should
have been cautious of giving any offence to the Natives:
and I am of the Opinion, that there are no People in the
World so barbarous as to kill a single Person that falls
accidentally into their Hands, or comes to live among
them; except they have before been injured, by some out-
rage, or violence committed against them. Yet even then,
or afterwards, if a Man could but preserve his Life from
their first rage, and come to treat with them (which is the
hardest thing, because their way is usually to abscond, and

¹ "We brought away candles with us" (*Original MS.*).

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rushing suddenly upon their Enemy to kill him at unawares) one might, by some slight, insinuate ones self into their Favours again. Especially by shewing some Toy, or Knack that they did never see before: which any European, that has seen the World, might soon contrive to amuse them withal: as might be done, generally even with a little Fire struck with a Flint and Steel.

As for the common Opinion of Anthropophagi, or Man-eaters, I did never meet with any such People: All Nations or Families in the World, that I have seen or heard of, having some sort of Food to live on, either Fruit, Grain, Pulse, or Roots, which grow naturally or else planted by them; if not Fish and Land-Animals besides; (yea, even the people of New-Holland, had Fish amidst all their Penury) and would scarce kill a Man purposely to eat him. I know not what barbarous Customs may formerly have been in the World; and to Sacrifice their Enemies to their Gods, is a thing hath been much talked of, with Relation to the Savages of America. I am a Stranger to that also, if it be, or have been customary in any Nation there; and yet, if they Sacrifice their Enemies, it is not necessary they should Eat them too. After all, I will not be peremptory in the Negative, but I speak as to the compass of my own Knowledge, and know some of these Cannibal Stories to be false, and many of them have been disproved since I first went to the West-Indies. At that time, how Barbarous were the poor Florida Indians¹ accounted, which now we find to be civil enough? What strange Stories have we heard of the Indians, whose Islands were called the Isles of Cannibals.² Yet we find that they do Trade very civilly with the French and Spaniards; and have done so with us. I do own that they have formerly endeavoured to

¹ See De Bry. Cf. also the Hawkins Voyages: "Those people of the Cape of Florida are of more savage and fierce nature, and more valiant, than any of the rest. This sort are eaters of the flesh of men as well as the cannibals."

² The Caribbee Islands. John Hawkins calls their inhabitants "the most desperate warriors that are in the Indies," and "bloud-suckers both of Spaniards, Indians, and all that light in their laps." They were of a grim and sturdy stock, very different from the race which inhabited the Leeward Islands.

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destroy our Plantations at Barbadoes, and have since hindred us from settling the Island Santa Lucia by destroying two or three Colonies successively of those that were settled there; and even the Island Tabago has been often annoyed and ravaged by them, when settled by the Dutch, and still lies waste (though a delicate fruitful Island) as being too near the Caribbees on the Continent, who visit it every Year. But this was to preserve their own right, by endeavouring to keep out any that would settle themselves on those Islands, where they had planted themselves; yet even these People would not hurt a single Person, as I have been told by some that have been Prisoners among them. I could instance also in the Indians of Bocca Toro, and Bocca Drago, and many other Places where they do live as the Spaniards call it, Wild and Savage: yet there they have been familiar with Privateers, but by Abuses have withdrawn their Friendship again. As for these Nicobar People, I found them Affable enough, and therefore I did not fear them, but I did not much care whether I had gotten any more Company or no.

But however, I was very well satisfied, and the rather because we were now Men enough to row our selves over to the Island Sumatra; and accordingly we presently consulted how to purchase a Canoa of the Natives.

It was a fine clear Moon-light Night, in which we were left ashore. Therefore we walked on the sandy Bay to watch when the Ship would weigh and be gone, not thinking our selves secure in our new-gotten Liberty till then. About 11 or 12 a Clock we saw her under Sail, and then we returned to our Chamber, and so to sleep. This was the 6th of May.

The next Morning betimes, our Landlord, with 4 or 5 of his Friends, came to see his new Guests, and was somewhat surprized to see so many of us, for he knew of no more but my self. Yet he seemed to be very well pleased, and entertain'd us with a large Calabash of Toddy, which he brought with him. Before he went away again, (for wheresoever we came they left their houses to us, but whether out of Fear or Superstition I know not) we bought

THEY SET OUT IN A BOAT

a Canoa of him for an Ax, and we did presently put our Chests and Cloaths in it, designing to go to the South-end of the Island, and lye there till the Monsoon shifted, which we expected every day.

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When our things were stowed away, we with the Achinese entered with joy into our new Frigot, and launched off from the Shore. We were no sooner off, but our Canoa overset, bottom upwards. We preserved our Lives well enough by Swimming, and dragged also our Chests and Cloaths ashore; but all our things were wet. I had nothing of value but my Journal and some Drafts of Land of my own taking, which I much prized, and which I had hitherto carefully preserved. Mr. Hall had also such another Cargo of Books and Drafts, which were now like to perish. But we presently opened our Chests and took out our Books, which, with much ado, we did afterwards dry; but some of our Drafts that lay loose in our Chests were spoiled.

We lay here afterwards 3 days, making great Fires to dry our Books. The Achinese in the meantime fixt our Canoa, with Outlagers on each side; and they also cut a good Mast for her, and made a substantial Sail with Mats.

The Canoa being now very well fixt, and our Books and Cloaths dry, we launched out the second time, and rowed towards the East-side of the Island, leaving many Islands to the North of us. The Indians of the Island accompanied us with 8 or 10 Canoas against our desire; for we thought that these Men would make Provision dearer at that side of the Island we were going to, by giving an account what rates we gave for it at the place from whence we came, which was owing to the Ships being there; for the Ships Crew were not so thrifty in bargaining (as they seldom are) as single Persons, or a few Men might be apt to be, who would keep to one bargain. Therefore to hinder them from going with us, Mr. Hall scared one Canoas Crew, by firing a shot over them. They all leapt overboard, and cried out, but seeing us row away, they got into their Canoa again and followed us.

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The firing of that gun made all the Inhabitants of the Island to be our Enemies. For presently after this we put ashore at a Bay where were four Houses, and a great many Canoas: but they all went away, and came near us no more for several Days. We had then a great Loaf of Melory which was our constant Food; and if we had a mind to Coco-Nuts, or Toddy, our Malayans of Achin would climb the Trees, and fetch as many Nuts as we would have, and a good Pot of Toddy every Morning. Thus we lived till our Melory was almost spent; being still in hopes that the Natives would come to us, and sell it as they had formerly done. But they came not to us; nay they opposed us where-ever we came, and often shaking their Lances at us, made all the shew of hatred that they could invent.

At last, when we saw that they stood in opposition to us, we resolved to use force to get some of their Food, if we could not get it other ways. With this Resolution we went into our Canoa to a small Bay, on the North part of the Island; because it was smooth Water there and good landing; but on the other side, the Wind being yet on that Quarter, we could not land without jeopardy of over-setting our Canoa, and wetting our Arms, and then we must have lain at the mercy of our Enemies, who stood 2 or 300 Men in every Bay, where they saw us coming, to keep us off.

When we set out, we rowed directly to the North end, and presently were followed by 7 or 8 of their Canoas. They keeping at a distance, rowed away faster than we did, and got to the Bay before us; and there, with about 20 more Canoas full of Men, they all landed, and stood to hinder us from landing. But we rowed in, within a hundred yards of them. Then we lay still, and I took my Gun, and presented at them; at which they all fell down flat on the Ground. But I turn'd my self about, and to shew that we did not intend to harm them, I fired my Gun off to Sea; so that they might see the Shot graze on the Water. As soon as my Gun was loaded again, we rowed gently in; at which some of them withdrew. The rest standing up,

THEY DESIGN FOR ACHIN

did still cut and hew the Air, making Signs of their hatred ; till I once more frightened them with my Gun, and discharged it as before. Then more of them sneak'd away, leaving only 5 or 6 Men on the Bay. Then we rowed in again, and Mr. Hall taking his Sword in his Hand, leapt ashore ; and I stood ready with my Gun to fire at the Indians, if they had injured him : But they did not stir, till he came to them and saluted them.

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He shook them by the Hand, and by such signs of Friendship as he made, the Peace was concluded, ratified and confirmed by all that were present : And others that were gone, were again call'd back, and they all very joyfully accepted of a Peace. This became universal over all the Island, to the great joy of the Inhabitants. There was no ringing of Bells nor Bonfires made, for that is not the Custom here ; but Gladness appear'd in their Countenances, for now they could go out and fish again, without fear of being taken. This Peace was not more welcome to them than to us ; for now the Inhabitants brought their Melory again to us ; which we bought for old Rags, and small stripes of Cloath, about as broad as the Palm of ones Hand. I did not see above five or six Hens, for they have but few on the Island. At some places we saw some small Hogs, which we would have bought of them reasonably ; but we would not offend our Achinese Friends, who were Mahometans.

We stayed here two or three days and then rowed toward the South-end of the Island, keeping on the East-side, and we were kindly received by the Natives wherever we came. When we arrived at the South-end of the Island, we fitted our selves with Melory and Water. We bought 3 or 4 Loaves of Melory, and about 12 large Coconut shells, that had all the Kernel taken out, yet were preserved whole, except only a small hole at one end ; and all these held for us about 3 gallons and a half of Water. We bought also 2 or 3 Bamboes, that held about 4 or 5 Gallons more : This was our Sea-store.

We now designed to go to Achin, a Town on the N. W. end of the Island Sumatra, distant from hence

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AN. about 40 leagues, bearing South South East. We only
1688 waited for the Western Monsoon, which we had expected
a great while, and now it seemed to be at hand; for the
Clouds began to hang their Heads to the Eastward, and
at last moved gently that way; and though the Wind was
still at East, yet this was an infallible Sign¹ that the
Western Monsoon was nigh.

¹ "An infallible Sign" at all times of an impending change of wind.

CHAP. XVIII

The Author, with some other, puts to Sea in an open Boat, designing for Achin. Their Accommodations for their Voyage. Change of Weather; a Halo about the Sun, and a violent Storm. Their great Danger and Distress. Cudda, a Town and Harbour on the Coast of Malacca. Pulo Way. Golden Mountain on the Isle of Sumatra: River and Town of Passenge-Jonca, on Sumatra, near Diamond-point; where they go ashore very sick, and are kindly entertained by the Oromkay, and Inhabitants. They go thence to Achin. The Author is examined before the Shabander; and takes Physick of a Malayan Doctor. His long Illness. He sets out towards Nicobar again, but returns suddenly to Achin Road. He makes several Voyages thence, to Tonqueen, to Malacca, to Fort St. George, and to Bencouli, an English Factory on Sumatra. An Account of the Ship's Crew who set the Author ashore at Nicobar. Some go to Trangambar, a Danish Fort on Coromandel; others to Fort St. George; many to the Mogul's Camp. Of the Peuns; and how John Oliver made himself a Captain. Capt. Read, with the rest, having plundered a rich Portuguese Ship near Ceylon, goes to Madagascar, and ships himself off thence in a New-York Ship. The Traverses of the rest to Johanna, &c. Their Ship, the Cygnet of London, now lies sunk in Augustin Bay at Madagascar. Of Prince Jeoly, the painted Man, whom the Author brought with him to England, and who died at Oxford. Of his Country the Isle of Meangis; the Cloves there, &c. The Author is made Gunner of Bencouli, but is forced to slip away from thence to come for England.

IT was the 15th day of May, 1688, about four a Clock in the Afternoon, when we left Nicobar Island, directing our Course towards Achin, being eight Men of us in Company, viz., three English, four Malaysans, who were born at Achin, and the Mungrel Portuguese.

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Our Vessel, the Nicobar Canoa, was not one of the biggest, nor of the least size: She was much about the Burthen of one of our London Wherries below Bridge, and built sharp at both ends, like the fore part of a Wherry. She was deeper than a Wherry, but not so broad, and was so thin and light, that when empty, four Men could launch her, or hale her ashore on a sandy Bay. We had a good substantial Mast, and a Mat Sail, and good Outlagers lash'd very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles. So that while these continued firm the Vessel could not overset, which she would easily have done¹ without them, and with them too had they not been made very strong; and we were therefore much beholding to our Achinese Companions for this Contrivance.

These Men were none of them so sensible of the Danger as Mr. Hall and my self, for they all confided so much in us, that they did not so much as scruple anything that we did approve of. Neither was Mr. Hall so well provided as I was, for before we left the Ship, I had purposely consulted our Draft of the East-Indies, (for we had but one in the Ship) and out of that I had written in my Pocket-book an account of the bearing and distance of all the Malacca Coast, and that of Sumatra, Pegu, and Siam, and also brought away with me a Pocket-Compass for my Direction in any Enterprize that I should undertake.

The Weather at our setting out was very fair clear and hot. The Wind was still at S. E. a very small Breeze, just fanning the Air, and the Clouds were moving gently from West to East, which gave us hopes that the Winds were either at West already abroad at Sea, or would be so in a very short time. We took this opportunity of fair Weather, being in hopes to accomplish our Voyage to Achin, before the Western Monsoon was set in strong, knowing that we should have very blustering Weather after this fair

¹ The vessel being extremely crank, with gunnals "not above three inches above the water." The Nicobar boats are built, as a rule, for oars and paddles. The easterly monsoon does not reach these islands in its full force, owing to the presence of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula directly to windward. As the islanders cannot depend on sailing-winds for at least half the year, they do most of their travelling under oars or paddles.

THEY PROCEED ON THEIR VOYAGE

Weather, especially at the first coming of the Western Monsoon. AN.
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We rowed therefore away to the Southward, supposing that when we were clear from the Island we should have a true Wind, as we call it; for the Land hales the Wind; and we often find the Wind at Sea different from what it is near the Shore. We rowed with 4 Oars, taking our turns: Mr. Hall and I steered also by turns, for none of the rest were capable of it. We rowed the first Afternoon, and the Night ensuing, about twelve Leagues by my Judgment. Our Course was South South East; but the 16th Day in the Morning, when the Sun was an Hour high, we saw the Island from whence we came, bearing N. W. by N. Therefore I found we had gone a point more to the East than I intended, for which reason we steered S. by E.

In the Afternoon at 4 a Clock, we had a gentle Breese at W. S. W. which continued so till 9, all which time we laid down our Oars, and steered away S. S. E. I was then at the Helm, and I found by the ripling of the Sea, that there was a strong Current against us. It made a great noise that might be heard near half a Mile. At 9 a Clock it fell calm, and so continued till 10. Then the Wind sprung up again, and blew a fresh Breeze all Night.

The 17th Day in the Morning we lookt out for the Island Sumatra, supposing that we were now within 20 Leagues of it; for we had rowed and sailed, by our reckoning, 24 Leagues from Nicobar Island; and the distance from Nicobar to Achin is about 40 Leagues. But we lookt in vain for the Island Sumatra; for turning our selves about, we saw, to our Grief Nicobar Island, lying W. N. W. and not above 8 Leagues distant. By this it was visible, that we had met a very strong Current against us in the Night. But the Wind freshned on us, and we made the best use of it while the Weather continued fair. At noon we had an Observation of the Sun, my lat. was 6 d. 55 m. and Mr. Hall's was 7 d. N.

The 18th Day the Wind freshned on us again, and the Sky began to be clouded. It was indifferent clear till Noon, and we thought to have had an Observation; but

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AN. we were hindred by the Clouds that covered the Face of
1688 the Sun, when it came on the Meridian. This often happens that we are disappointed of making Observations, by the Sun's being clouded at Noon, though it shines clear both before and after, especially in places near the Sun; and this obscuring of the Sun at Noon, is commonly sudden and unexpected, and for about half an hour or more.

We had then also a very ill Presage, by a great Circle about the Sun (5 or 6 times the Diameter of it) which seldom appears, but storms of Wind, or much Rain ensue. Such Circles about the Moon are more frequent, but of less import. We do commonly take great notice of these that are about the Sun, observing if there be any Breach in the Circle, and in what Quarter the Breach is; for from thence we commonly find the greatest stress of the Wind will come. I must confess that I was a little anxious at the sight of this Circle, and wish'd heartily that we were near some Land. Yet I shewed no sign of it to discourage my Consorts, but made a Vertue of Necessity, and put a good Countenance on the Matter.

I told Mr. Hall, that if the Wind became too strong and violent, as I feared it would, it being even then very strong, we must of necessity steer away before the Wind and Sea, till better Weather presented; and that as the Winds were now, we should, instead of about 20 Leagues to Achin, be driven 60 and 70 Leagues to the Coast of Cudda,¹ or Queda, a Kingdom, and Town, and Harbour of Trade on the Coast of Malacca.

The Winds therefore bearing very hard, we rolled up the Foot of our Sail on a Pole fastned to it, and settled our Yard within three Foot of the Canoa sides, so that we had now but a small Sail; yet it was still too big, considering the Wind; for the Wind being on our broad side, prest her down very much, tho' supported by her Outlagers; insomuch that the Poles of the Outlagers going from the sides of their Vessel, bent as if they would break; and

¹ Kedah, or Old Kedah, on the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 48' N., long. 100° 48' E.

THEIR DANGER INCREASES

should they have broken, our overturning and perishing had been inevitable. Besides, the Sea encreasing, would soon have filled the Vessel this way. Yet thus we made a shift to bear up with the side of the Vessel against the Wind for a while; But the Wind still increasing, about one a Clock in the Afternoon we put away right before Wind and Sea, continuing to run thus all the Afternoon, and part of the Night ensuing.¹ The Wind continued increasing all the Afternoon, and the Sea still swelled higher, and often broke, but did us no damage; for the ends of the Vessel being very narrow, he that steered received and broke the Sea on his back, and so kept it from coming in so much as to endanger the Vessel: Though much Water would come in, which we were forced to keep heaving out continually. And by this time we saw it was well that we had altered our Course, every Wave would else have fill'd and sunk us, taking the side of the Vessel: And though our Outlayers were well lash'd down to the Canoas bottom with Rattans, yet they must probably have yielded to such a Sea as this; when even before they were plunged under Water, and bent like twigs.

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The Evening of this 18th day was very dismal. The Sky look'd very black, being covered with dark Clouds, the Wind blew hard, and the Seas ran high. The Sea was already roaring in a white Foam about us; a dark Night coming on, and no Land in sight to shelter us, and our little Ark in danger to be swallowed by every Wave; and, what was worst of all, none of us thought our selves prepared for another World. The Reader may better guess than I can express, the Confusion that we were all in. I had been in many eminent Dangers before now, some of which I have already related, but the worst of them all was but a Play-game in comparison with this. I must confess that I was in great Conflicts of Mind at this time. Other Dangers came not upon me with such a leisurely and dreadful Solemnity. A sudden Skirmish or Engagement,

¹ They were in one of the very violent local south-westerly or west-south-westerly gales known as "Sumatras."

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or so, was nothing when ones Blood was up, and push'd forwards with eager Expectations. But here I had a lingring view of approaching Death, and little or no hopes of escaping it; and I must confess that my Courage, which I had hitherto kept up, failed me here; and I made very sad Reflections on my former Life, and look'd back with Horror and Detestation, on Actions which before I disliked, but now I trembled at the remembrance of. I had long before this repented me of that roving course of Life, but never with such concern as now. I did also call to mind the many miraculous Acts of God's Providence towards me in the whole course of my Life, of which kind I believe few Men have met with the like. For all these I returned Thanks in a peculiar Manner, and this once more desired God's Assistance, and composed my Mind, as well as I could, in the hopes of it, and as the Event shewed, I was not disappointed of my hopes.

Submitting our selves therefore to God's good Providence, and taking all the Care we could to preserve our Lives, Mr. Hall and I took turns to steer, and the rest took turns to heave out the Water, and thus we provided to spend the most doleful Night I ever was in. About 10 a Clock it began to Thunder, Lighten, and Rain; but the Rain was very welcome to us, having drank up all the Water we brought from the Island.

The Wind at first blew harder than before, but within half an hour it abated, and became more moderate; and the Sea also asswaged of its Fury; and then by a lighted Match, of which we kept a piece burning on purpose, we looked on our Compass, to see how we steered, and found our Course to be still East. We had no occasion to look on the Compass before, for we steered right before the Wind, which if it shifted we had been obliged to have altered our Course accordingly. But now it being abated, we found our Vessel lively enough with that small Sail which was then aboard, to hail to our former Course, S. S. E. which accordingly we did, being now in hopes again to get to the Island Sumatra.

But about 2 a clock in the Morning of the 19th day,

HARD RAINS—THEY SEE LAND

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we had another Gust of Wind, with much Thunder, Lightning and Rain, which lasted till Day, and obliged us to put before the Wind again, steering thus for several Hours. It was very dark, and the hard Rain soaked us so thoroughly, that we had not one dry Thread about us. The Rain chill'd us extreamly; for any fresh Water is much colder than that of the Sea. For even in the coldest Climates the Sea is warm, and in the hottest Climates the Rain is cold and unwholsome for Man's Body. In this wet starveling plight we spent the tedious Night. Never did poor Mariners on a Lee-shore more earnestly long for the dawning Light then we did now. At length the Day appeared; but with such dark black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high; which was dreadful enough; for it is a common Saying among Seamen, and true, as I have experienced, that a high Dawn will have high Winds, and a low Dawn, small Winds.

We continued our Course still East, before Wind and Sea, till about 8 a Clock in the morning of this 19th day; and then one of our Malayan Friends cried out, Pulo Way. Mr. Hall, and Ambrose and I, thought the Fellow had said Pull away, an Expression usual among English Seamen, when they are Rowing. And we wondered what he meant by it, till we saw him point to his Consorts; and then we looking that way, saw Land appearing, like an Island, and all our Malaysians said it was an Island at the N. W. end of Sumatra, called Way; for Pulo Way, is the Island Way.¹ We, who were dropping with Wet, Cold, and Hungry, were all over-joyed at the sight of the Land, and presently marked its bearing. It bore South, and the Wind was still at West, a strong gale; but the Sea did not run so high as in the Night. Therefore we trimmed our small Sail no bigger than an Apron, and steered with it. Now our Outlagers did us a great kindness again, for although we had but a small Sail, yet the Wind was strong, and prest down our Vessel's side very much: But being supported

¹ It is still called Way Island.

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by the Outlanders, we could brook it well enough, which otherwise we could not have done.

About Noon we saw more Land beneath the supposed Pulo Way; and steering towards it, before Night we saw all the Coast of Sumatra, and found the Errors of our Achinese; for the high Land that we first saw, which then appear'd like an Island, was not Pulo Way, but a great high Mountain¹ on the Island Sumatra, called by the English, the Golden Mountain. Our Wind continued till about 7 a Clock at night; then it abated, and at 10 a Clock it died away: And then we stuck to our Oars again, tho all of us quite tired with our former Fatigues and Hardships.

The next Morning, being the 20th day, we saw all the low Land plain, and judg'd ourselves not above 8 Leagues off. About 8 a Clock in the Morning we had the Wind again at West, a fresh gale, and steering in still for the Shore, at 5 a Clock in the Afternoon we run to the Mouth of a River on the Island Sumatra, called Passange Jonca.² It is 34 Leagues to the Eastward of Achin, and 6 Leagues to the West of Diamond Point, which makes with three Angles of a Rhombus, and is low Land.

Our Malayans were very well acquainted here, and carried us to a small Fishing Village, within a Mile of the River's Mouth, called also by the name of the River, Passange Jonca. The Hardships of this Voyage, with the scorching heat of the Sun, at our first setting out, and the cold Rain, and our continuing Wet for the last two days, cast us all into Fevers, so that now we are not able to help each other, nor so much as to get our Canoa up to the Village; but our Malayans got some of the Townsmen to bring her up.

The News of our Arrival being noised abroad, one of the Oramkai's, or Noblemen of the Island, came in the Night to see us. We were then lying in a small Hut, at the end of the Town, and it being late, this Lord only viewed us, and having spoken with our Malayans, went

¹ Either the Queen's Peak or Fryar's Hood.

² Passanjan.

RECEPTION AT PASSANGE JONCA

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away again; but he returned to us again the next day, and provided a large House for us to live in, till we should be recovered of our sickness; ordering the Towns-People to let us want for nothing. The Achinese Malayans that came with us, told them all the Circumstances of our Voyage; how they were taken by our Ship, and where, and how we that came with them were Prisoners aboard the Ship, and had been set ashore together at Nicobar, as they were. It was for this reason probably, that the Gentlemen of Sumatra were thus extraordinary kind to us, to provide every thing that we had need of; nay, they would force us to accept of Presents from them, that we knew not what to do with; as young Buffaloes, Goats, &c. for these we would turn loose at Night, after the Gentlemen that gave them to us were gone, for we were prompted by our Achinese Consorts to accept of them, for fear of disobliging by our Refusal. But the Coco-Nuts, Plantains, Fowls, Eggs, Fish, and Rice, we kept for our use. The Malayans that accompanied us from Nicobar, separated themselves from us now, living at one end of the House by themselves, for they were Mahometans, as all those of the Kingdom of Achin are; and though during our Passage by Sea together, we made them be contented to drink their Water out of the same Coco-shell with us; yet being now no longer under that Necessity, they again took up their accustomed Nicety and Reservedness. They all lay sick, and as their sickness increased, one of them threatned us, that if any of them died, the rest would kill us, for having brought them this Voyage; yet I question whether they would have attempted, or the Country People have suffered it. We made a shift to dress our own Food, for none of these People, though they were very kind in giving us any thing that we wanted, would yet come near us, to assist us in dressing our Victuals: Nay, they would not touch any thing that we used. We had all Fevers, and therefore took turns to dress Victuals, according as we had strength to do it, or Stomachs to eat it. I found my Fever to increase, and my Head so distempered, that I could scarce stand, therefore I whetted and sharpened my Penknife,

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AN. in order to let my self Blood; but I could not, for my
1688 Knife was too blunt.

We stayed here ten or twelve days, in hopes to recover our Health; but finding no amendment, we desired to go to Achin. But we were delayed by the Natives, who had a desire to have kept Mr. Hall and my self, to Sail in their Vessels to Malacca, Cudda; or to other places whither they Trade. But finding us more desirous to be with our Country-men, in our Factory at Achin, they provided a large Proe to carry us thither, we not being able to manage our own Canoa. Besides, before this, three of our Malayan Comrades were gone very sick into the Country, and only one of them and the Portuguese remained with us, accompanying us to Achin, and they both as sick as we.

It was the beginning of June, 1688, when we left Passange Jonca. We had 4 men to row, one to steer, and a Gentleman of the Country, that went purposely to give an Information to the Government of our Arrival. We were but three days and nights in our Passage, having Sea-breezes by day, and Land-winds by night, and very fair Weather.

When we arrived at Achin,¹ I was carried before the Shabander, the chief Magistrate in the City. One Mr. Dennis Driscal, an Irish-man, and a Resident there, in the Factory which our East India Company had there then, was Interpreter. I being weak, was suffered to stand in the Shabander's Presence: For it is their custom to make Men sit on the Floor, as they do, cross-legg'd like Taylors: But I had not strength then to pluck up my Heels in that manner. The Shabander asked of me several Questions, especially how we durst adventure to come in a Canoa from the Nicobar Islands to Sumatra. I told him, that I had been accustomed to hardships and hazards, therefore I did with much freedom undertake it. He enquired also

¹ Achin, or Acheen, lies at the N.W. end of Sumatra, between the King's Point and Point Gingion. It is built on three islands at the mouths of the Achin River. In Dampier's time it was an important trading station, protected by a fort.

HE TAKES PHYSIC OF A MALAYAN

concerning our Ship, whence she came, &c. I told him, from the South Seas; that she had ranged about the Philippine Islands, &c. and was now gone towards Arabia, and the Red Sea. The Malayans also and Portuguese were afterward examined, and confirmed what I declared, and in less than half an Hour, I was dismiss'd with Mr. Driscall, who then lived in the English East India Company's Factory. He provided a Room for us to lie in, and some Victuals.

AN.
1688

Three Days after our arrival here, our Portuguese died of a Fever. What became of our Malayans I know not, Ambrose lived not long after, Mr. Hall also was so weak, that I did not think he would recover. I was the best; but still very sick of a Fever, and little likely to live. Therefore Mr. Driscall, and some other Englishmen, perswaded me to take some Purging Physick of a Malayan Doctor. I took their advice, being willing to get Ease: But after three Doses, each a large Calabash of nasty stuff, finding no amendment, I thought to desist from more Physick: but was perswaded to take one Dose more; which I did, and it wrought so violently, that I thought it would have ended my days. I struggled till I had been about 20 or 30 times at Stool: But it working so quick with me, with little Intermission, and my Strength being almost spent, I even threw my self down once for all, and had above 60 Stools in all before it left off working. I thought my Malayan Doctor, whom they so much commended, would have killed me out-right. I continued extraordinary weak for some days after his drenching me thus: But my Fever left me for above a week: After which, it returned upon me again for a Twelve Month, and a Flux with it.

However, when I was a little recovered from the Effects of my Drench, I made a shift to go abroad: And having been kindly invited to Capt. Bowrey's House there, my first visit was to him; who had a Ship in the Road, but lived ashore. This Gentleman was extraordinary kind to us all, particularly to me, and importuned me to go his Boatswain to Persia; whither he was bound, with a design

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN.
1688

to sell his Ship there, as I was told, though not by himself. From thence he intended to pass with the Caravan to Aleppo, and so home for England. His Business required him to stay some time longer at Achin; I judge, to sell some Commodities, that he had not yet disposed of. Yet he chose rather to leave the disposal of them to some Merchant there, and make a short trip to the Nicobar Islands in the mean time, and on his return to take in his Effects, and so proceed towards Persia. This was a sudden Resolution of Captain Bowry's, presently after the arrival of a small Frigate from Siam, with an Ambassador from the King of Siam, to the Queen of Achin. The Ambassador was a Frenchman by Nation. The Vessel that he came in was but small, yet very well mann'd, and fitted for a Fight. Therefore it was generally supposed here, that Captain Bowry was afraid to lye in Achin Road, because the Siamers were now at Wars with the English, and he was not able to defend his Ship, if he should be attack'd by them.

But whatever made him think of going to the Nicobar Islands, he provided to Sail; and took me, Mr. Hall, and Ambrose with him; though all of us so sick, and weak, that we could do him no service. It was sometime about the beginning of June when we sailed out of Achin Road: But we met with the Winds at N. W. with turbulent Weather, which forced us back again in two days time. Yet he gave us each 12 Mess apiece, a Gold Coin, each of which is about the Value of 15 d. English. So he gave over that Design: And some English Ships coming into Achin Road, he was not afraid of the Siamers who lay there.

After this, he again invited me to his house at Achin, and treated me always with Wine and good Cheer, and still importuned me to go with him to Persia: But I being very weak, and fearing the Westerly Winds would create a great deal of trouble, did not give him a positive Answer; especially because I thought I might get a better Voyage in the English Ships newly arrived, or some others now expected here. It was this Captain Bowry who sent the Letter from Borneo, directed to the Chief of the English

HIS VOYAGE TO TONQUEEN, ETC.

Factory at Mindanao, of which mention is made in AN
1688
Chapter XIII.

A short time after this, Captain Welden arrived here from Fort St. George, in a Ship called the *Curtana*, bound to Tonqueen. This being a more agreeable Voyage than to Persia, at this time of the year; besides, that the Ship was better accommodated, especially with a Surgeon, and I being still sick; I therefore chose rather to serve Captain Welden than Captain Bowry. But to go on with a particular account of that Expedition, were to carry my Reader back again: Whom having brought thus far towards England in my Circum-Navigation of the Globe, I shall not weary him with new Rambles, nor so much swell this Volume, as I must to describe the Tour I made in those remote parts of the East Indies, from and to Sumatra. So that my Voyage to Tonqueen at this time, as also another to Malacca afterwards, with my observations in them, and the descriptions of those and the Neighbouring Countries; as well as the description of the Island Sumatra it self, and therein the Kingdom and City of Achin, Bencouli, &c. I shall refer to another place, where I may give a particular Relation of them. In short, it may suffice, that I set out to Tonqueen with Captain Welden about July 1688, and returned to Achin in the April following. I staid here till the latter end of September 1689, and making a short Voyage to Malacca, came thither again about Christmas. Soon after that, I went to Fort St. George, and staying there about five months, I returned once more to Sumatra; not to Achin, but Bencouli, an English Factory on the West Coast; of which I was Gunner about five months more.

So that having brought my Reader to Sumatra, without carrying him back, I shall bring him on next way from thence to England: And of all that occur'd between my first setting out from this Island in 1688, and my final departure from it at the beginning of the Year 1691, I shall only take notice at present of two Passages; which I think I ought not to omit.

The first is, that at my return from Malacca, a little

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. before Christmas, 1689, I found at Achin one Mr. Morgan,
1689 who was one of our Ship's Crew that left me ashore at
Nicobar, now Mate of a Danish Ship of Trangambar;¹
which is a Town on the Coast of Coromandel, near Cape
Comorin, belonging to the Dane's: And receiving an
account of our Crew from him and others, I thought it
might not be amiss to gratifie the Readers Curiosity there-
with; who would probably be desirous to know the success
of those Ramblers, in their new intended Expedition towards
the Red Sea: And withal I thought it might not be
unlikely that these Papers might fall into the hands of
some of our London Merchants, who were concerned in
fitting out that Ship; which I said formerly was called the
Cygnat of London, sent on a Trading Voyage into the
South Seas, under the command of Capt. Swan: And that
they might be willing to have a particular Information of
the fate of their Ship.² And by the way, even before this
meeting with Mr. Morgan, while I was at Tonqueen,
January 1689, I met with an English Ship in the River
of Tonqueen, called the *Rainbow* of London, Captain
Poole Commander; by whose Mate, Mr. Barlow, who
was returning in that Ship to England, I sent a Pacquet,
which he undertook to deliver to the Merchants, Owners
of the *Cygnat*, some of which he said he knew: Wherein I
gave a particular account of all the Course and Trans-
actions of their Ship, from the time of my first meeting
it in the South Seas, and going aboard it there, to its
leaving me ashore at Nicobar. But I never could hear
that either that, or other Letters which I sent at the same
time, were received.

To proceed therefore with Mr. Morgan's Relation:
He told me, That when they in the *Cygnat* went away
from Nicobar, in pursuit of their intended Voyage to
Persia, they directed their Course towards Ceylon. But
not being able to weather it, the Westerly Monsoon being
hard against them, they were obliged to seek Refreshment

¹ Tranquebar.

² The letters which Swan wrote from Panama Bay had warned them to
expect the worst.

OF THE *CYGNET* AND HER CREW

on the Coast of Coromandel. Here this mad fickle Crew were upon new projects again. Their Designs meeting with such delays and obstructions, that many of them grew weary of it, and about half of them went ashore. Of this number, Mr. Morgan, who told me this, and Mr. Herman Coppinger the Surgeon, went to the Danes at Trangambar, who kindly received them. There they lived very well; and Mr. Morgan was employed as a Mate in a Ship of theirs at this time to Achin: and Captain Knox¹ tells me, that he since Commanded the *Curtana*, the Ship that I went in to Tonqueen, which Captain Welden having sold to the Mogul's Subjects, they employed Mr. Morgan as Captain to trade in her for them; and it is an usual thing for the Trading Indians to hire Europeans to go Officers on board their Ships; especially Captains and Gunners.

AN.
1689

About two or three more of these that were set ashore, went to Fort St. George; but the main body of them were for going into the Mogul's Service. Our Seamen are apt to have great Notions of I know not what Profit and Advantages to be had in serving the Mogul; nor do they want for fine stories to encourage one another to it. It was what these Men had long been thinking and talking of as a fine thing; but now they went upon it in good earnest. The place where they went ashore was at a Town of the Moors: Which name our Seamen give to all the Subjects of the great Mogul, but especially his Mahometan Subjects; calling the Idolaters, Gentous or Rashbouts. At this Moors Town they got a Peun to be their Guide to the Mogul's nearest Camp; For he hath always several Armies in his vast Empire.

These Peuns are some of the Gentous or Rashbouts, who in all places along the Coast, especially in Sea-port Towns, make it their business to hire themselves to wait upon Strangers, be they Merchants, Seamen or what they will. To qualifie them for such Attendance; they learn the European languages, English, Dutch, French, Portu-

¹ Captain Robert Knox.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1689 guese, &c. according as they have any of the Factories of these Nations in their Neighbourhood, or are visited by their Ships. No sooner doth any such Ship come to an Anchor, and the Men come ashore, but a great many of these Peuns are ready to proffer their service. 'Tis usual for the Strangers to hire their Attendance during their stay there, giving them about a Crown a Month of our Money, more or less. The richest sort of Men will ordinarily hire 2 or 3 Peuns to wait upon them; and even the common Seamen, if able will hire one apiece to attend them, either for Convenience or Ostentation; or sometimes one Peun between two of them. These Peuns serve them in many Capacities, as Interpreters, Brokers, Servants to attend at Meals, and go to Market and on Errands, &c. Nor do they give any trouble, eating at their own Homes and Lodging there; when they have done their Masters Business for them, expecting nothing but their Wages, except that they have a certain allowance of about a Fanam, or 3 d. in a Dollar, which is an 18th part profit, by way of Brokerage for every Bargain they drive; they being generally employed in Buying and Selling. When the Strangers go away, their Peuns desire them to give them their Names in Writing, with a Certificate of their honest and diligent serving them; And these they shew to the next Comers, to get into Business; some being able to produce a large Scroll of such Certificates.

But to proceed; the Moors Town, where these Men landed, was not far from Cunnimere,¹ a small English Factory on the Coromandel Coast. The Governour whereof having intelligence by the Moors of the landing of these Men, and their intended March to the Mogul's Camp, sent out a Captain with his Company to oppose it. He came up with them, and gave them hard Words: But they being 30 or 40 resolute Fellows, not easily daunted, he durst not attack them, but returned to the Governour, and the News of it was soon carried to Fort St. George. During their March, John Oliver, who was one of them,

¹ Calinere (?).

CAPTAIN OLIVER AND HIS MEN

privately told the Peun who guided them, that himself was their Captain. So when they came to the Camp, the Peun told this to the General: And when their Stations and Pay were assigned them, John Oliver had a greater respect paid him than the rest; and whereas their Pay was ten Pagodas a Month each Man, (a Pagoda is two Dollars, or 9 s. English) his Pay was twenty Pagodas: Which Stratagem and Usurpation of his, occasioned him no small Envy and Indignation from his Comrades.

AN.
1689

Soon after this, 2 or 3 of them went to Agra, to be of the Mogul's Guard. A while after the Governour of Fort St. George sent a Message to the main Body of them, and a Pardon, to withdraw them from thence; which most of them accepted, and came away. John Oliver, and the small remainder, continued in the Country; but leaving the Camp, went up and down plundering the Villages, and fleeing when they were pursued; and this was the last News I heard of them. This Account I had partly by Mr. Morgan, from some of those Deserters he met with at Trangambar; partly from others of them, whom I met with my self at Trangambar; partly from others of them, whom I met with my self afterwards at Fort St. George. And these were the Adventures of those who went up into the Country.

Captain Read having thus lost the best half of his Men, sailed away with the rest of them, after having filled his Water, and got Rice, still intending for the Red Sea. When they were near Ceylon, they met with a Portuguese Ship richly laden, out of which they took what they pleas'd, and then turn'd her away again. From thence they pursu'd their Voyage: but the westerly Winds bearing hard against them, and making it hardly feizable for them to reach the Red Sea, they stood away for Madagascar. There they entered into the Service of one of the petty Princes of that Island, to assist him against his Neighbours with whom he was at Wars. During this Interval, a small Vessel from New York came hither to purchase Slaves: Which Trade is driven here, as it is upon the Coast of Guinea; one Nation or Clan selling others that are their

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. Enemies. Captain Read, with about 5 or 6 more, stole away
1690 from their Crew, and went aboard this New-York Ship; and Captain Teat was made Commander of the Residue. Soon after which, a Brigantine from the West-Indies, Captain Knight Commander, coming thither with a design to go to the Red Sea also, these of the *Cygnets* consorted with them, and they went together to the Island Johanna.¹ Thence going together towards the Red Sea, the *Cygnets* proving leaky, and sailing heavily, as being much out of repair, Captain Knight grew weary of her Company, and giving her the slip in the Night, went away for Achin: for having heard that there was plenty of Gold there, he went thither with a design to cruize: And 'twas from one Mr. Humes, belonging to the *Ann* of London, Capt. Freke Commander, who had gone aboard Captain Knight, and whom I saw afterwards at Achin, that I had this Relation. Some of Captain Freke's Men, their own Ship being lost, had gone aboard the *Cygnets* at Johanna: And after Capt. Knight had left her, she still pursued her Voyage towards the Red Sea: But the Winds being against them, and the Ship in so ill a condition, they were forced to bear away for Coromandel, where Capt. Teat and his own Men went ashore to serve the Mogul. But the Strangers of Captain Freke's Ship, who kept still aboard the *Cygnets* undertook to carry her for England: and the last News I heard of the *Cygnets* was from Captain Knox, who tells me, that she now lies sunk in St. Augustin's Bay² in Madagascar. This Digression I have made, to give an account of our Ship.

The other Passage I shall speak of, that occurred during this interval of the Tour I made from Achin, is with relation to the Painted Prince, whom I brought with me into England, and who died at Oxford. For while I was at Fort St. George, about April 1690, there arrived a Ship called the *Mindanao* Merchant, laden with Clove-bark from

¹ One of the Comoro group between Madagascar and Portuguese East Africa. It afterwards became the haunt of pirates. See the lives of Tew, Misson, Kyd, and others.

² On the SW. coast.

THE AUTHOR GOES FOR BENCOULI

Mindanao. Three of Capt. Swan's Men, that remain'd there when we went from thence, came in her: From whom I had the Account of Captain Swan's death, as is before related. There was also one Mr. Moody, who was Supercargo of the Ship. This Gentleman bought at Mindanao the Painted Prince Jeoly¹ (mentioned in Chapter XIII.) and his Mother; and brought them to Fort St. George, where they were much admired by all that saw them. Some time after this, Mr. Moody, who spoke the Malayan Language very well, and was a person very capable to manage the Company's Affairs, was ordered by the Governour of Fort St. George, to prepare to go to Indrapore,² an English Factory on the West Coast of Sumatra, in order to succeed Mr. Gibbons, who was chief of that Place.

AN.
1690

By this time I was very intimately acquainted with Mr. Moody, and was importuned by him to go with him, and to be Gunner of the Fort there. I always told him I had a great desire to go to the Bay of Bengal, and that I had now an offer to go thither with Capt. Metcalf, who wanted a Mate, and had already spoke to me. Mr. Moody, to encourage me to go with him, told me, that if I would go with him to Indrapore he would buy a small vessel there, and send me to the Island Meangis,³ Commander of her; and that I should carry Prince Jeoly and his Mother with me (that being their Country) by which means I might gain a Commerce with his People for Cloves.

This was a design that I liked very well, and therefore I consented to go thither. It was some time in July 1690, when we went from Fort St. George in a small Ship, called the *Diamond*, Capt. Howel Commander. We were about 50 or 60 Passengers in all; some ordered to be left at Indrapore, and some at Bencouli: Five or six of us were Officers, the rest Soldiers to the Company. We met nothing in our Voyage that deserves notice, till we came abreast of Indrapore. And then the wind came at N. W. and blew so hard that we could not get in, but were forced

¹ For an account of Jeoly, see the Appendix.

² Indrapura.

³ In the Tular group.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. to bear away to Bencouli,¹ another English Factory on the
1690 same Coast, lying 50 or 60 Leagues to the Southward of Indrapore.

Upon our arrival at Bencouli we saluted the Fort, and were welcomed by them. The same day we came to an Anchor, and Captain Howel, and Mr. Moody with the other Merchants went ashore, and were all kindly received by the Governour of the Fort. It was two days before I went ashore, and then I was importuned by the Governour to stay there, to be Gunner of this Fort; because the Gunner was lately dead: And this being a place of greater import than Indrapore, I should do the Company more Service here than there. I told the Governour, if he would augment my Sallary, which by Agreement with the Governour of Fort St. George I was to have had at Indrapore, I was willing to serve him, provided Mr. Moody would consent to it. As to my Sallary, he told me, I should have 24 Dollars per month, which was as much as he gave to the old Gunner.

Mr. Moody gave no Answer till a Week after, and then, being ready to be gone to Indrapore, he told me I might use my own Liberty, either to stay here, or go with him to Indrapore. He added, that if I went with him, he was not certain, as yet, to perform his promise, in getting a Vessel for me to go to Meangis, with Jeoly and his Mother: But he would be so fair to me, that because I left Maderas on his account, he would give me the half share of the two painted People, and leave them in my Possession, and at my Disposal. I accepted of the Offer, and Writings were immediately drawn between us.

Thus it was that I came to have this Painted Prince, whose Name was Jeoly, and his Mother. They were born on a small Island called Meangis, which is once or twice mentioned in Chap. XIII. I saw the Island twice, and two more close by it: Each of the three seemed to be about four or five Leagues round, and of a good heighth. Jeoly himself told me, that they all three abounded with Gold, Cloves,

¹ Benkulen.

JEOLY, THE PAINTED PRINCE

and Nutmegs: For I shewed him some of each sort several times, and he told me in the Malayan Language, which he spake indifferent well, *Meangis Hadda Madochala se Bullawan*: That is, there is abundance of Gold at Meangis. *Bullawan*, I have observed to be the common word for Gold at Mindanao; but whether the proper Malayan word I know not, for I found much difference between the Malayan Language as it was spoken at Mindanao, and the Language on the Coast of Malacca and Achin. When I shewed him Spice, he would not only tell me, that there was *Madochala*, that is, abundance; but to make it appear more plain, he would also show me the Hair of his Head, a thing frequent among all the Indians that I have met with, to shew their Hair, when they would express more than they can number. He told me also, that his Father was Raja of the Island where they lived: That there were not above Thirty Men on the Island, and about one Hundred Women: That he himself had five Wives and eight Children, and that one of his Wives painted¹ him.

He was painted all down the Breast, between his Shoulders behind; on his Thighs (mostly) before; and in the form of several broad Rings, or Bracelets, round his Arms and Legs. I cannot liken the Drawings to any Figure of Animals, or the like; but they were very curious, full of great variety of Lines, Flourishes, Chequered Work, &c. keeping a very graceful Proportion, and appearing very Artificial, even to wonder, especially that upon and between his Shoulder-blades. By the Account he gave me of the manner of doing it, I understood that the Painting was done in the same manner, as the Jerusalem Cross is made in Mens Arms, by pricking the Skin, and rubbing in a Pigment. But whereas Powder is used in making the Jerusalem Cross, they at Meangis use the Gum of a Tree beaten to Powder, called by English, Dammer, which is used instead of Pitch in many parts of India. He told me, that most of the Men and Women on the Island were thus painted: And also that they had all Ear Rings made of

AN.
1690

¹ Tattooed.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

as **Cott**, and **C** Gold Statutes about their Legs and Arms:
 44 **That** their common Food, of the Produce off the Land,
 was **Pineapples** and **Yamers**: That they had plenty of **Cocks**
 and **Hens**; but no other rare Food. He said, that **Fish**
 (of which he was a great Lover, as wild Indians generally
 are) was very plentiful about the Island: and that they
 had **Cannoes**, and went a fishing frequently in them; and
 that they often visited the other two small Islands, whose
 Inhabitants spoke the same language as they did; which
 was so unlike the **Malayan**, which he had learnt while he
 was a **Slave** at **Mindanao**, that when his Mother and he
 were talking together in their **Meangian Tongue**, I could
 not understand one Word they said. - And indeed all the
 Indians who spoke **Malayan**, who are the **Trading** and
politer sort, look on these **Meangians** as a kind of **Bar-**
barians; and upon any occasion of dislike, would call them
Bobby, that is **Hogs**; the greatest expression of Contempt
 that can be; especially from the mouth of **Malayans** who
 are generally **Mahometans**: and yet the **Malayans** every
 where call a **Woman Bobby**, by a name not much different:
 and **Mamma** signifies a **Man**. Tho' these two last words
 properly denote **Male** and **Female**: And as **Ejam** signifies
 a **crowl**, so **Ejam Mamma** is a **Cock**, and **Ejam Bobby** is a
Hen. But this by the way.

He said also that the **Customs** of those other Isles, and
 their manner of living, was like theirs, and that they were
 the only People with whom they had any **Converse**: And
 that one time, as he, with his **Father**, **Mother** and **Brother**,
 with two or three Men more were going to one of these
 other Islands, they were driven by a strong Wind on the
 Coast of **Mindanao**, where they were taken by the **Fisher-**
men of that Island, and carried ashore, and sold as **Slaves**;
 they being first stript of their **Gold Ornaments**. I did not
 see any of the **Gold** that they wore, but there were great
 holes in their **Ears**, by which it was manifest that they had
 worn some **Ornaments** in them. Jeoly was sold to one
Michael a **Mindanayan**, that spoke good **Spanish**, and
 commonly waited on **Raja Laut**, serving him as our **Inter-**
preter, where the **Raja** was at a loss in any word, for

OF PRINCE JEOLY AND HIS MOTHER

Michael understood it better. He did often beat and abuse his painted Servant, to make him work, but all in vain; for neither fair means, threats nor blows, would make him work, as he would have him. Yet he was very timorous, and could not endure to see any sort of Weapons; and he often told me that they had no Arms at Meangis, they having no Enemies to fight with.

AN.
1690

I knew this Michael very well, while we were at Mindanao: I suppose that Name was given him by the Spaniards, who baptized many of them at the time when they had footing at that Island: But at the departure of the Spaniards, they were Mahometans again as before. Some of our People lay at this Michael's house, whose Wife and Daughter were Pagallies to some of them. I often saw Jeoly at his Master Michael's House, and when I came to have him so long after, he remembered me again. I did never see his Father nor Brother, nor any of the others that were taken with them; but Jeoly came several times aboard our Ship when we lay at Mindanao, and gladly accepted of such Victuals as we gave him; for his Master kept him at very short Commons.

Prince Jeoly lived thus a Slave at Mindanao 4 or 5 Years, till at last Mr. Moody bought him and his Mother for 60 Dollars, and as is before related, carried him to Fort St. George, and from thence along with me to Bencouli. Mr. Moody stayed at Bencouli about three weeks, and then went back with Captain Howel, to Indrapore, leaving Jeoly and his Mother with me. They lived in a House by themselves without the Fort. I had no employment for them; but they both employed themselves. She used to make and mend their own Cloaths, at which she was not very expert, for they wear no Cloaths at Meangis, but only a Cloath about their Wastes: And he busied himself in making a Chest with 4 Boards, and a few Nails that he begged of me. It was but an ill shaped odd thing, yet he was as proud of it as if it had been the rarest piece in the World. After some time they were both taken sick, and though I took as much care of them as if they had been my Brother and Sister, yet she died. I did what I could

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. 1690 to comfort Jeoly; but he took on extremely, insomuch that I feared him also. Therefore I caused a Grave to be made presently, to hide her out of his sight. I had her shrouded decently in a piece of new Callico; but Jeoly was not so satisfied, for he wrapt all her Cloaths about her, and two new pieces of Chints that Mr. Moody gave her, saying that they were his Mothers, and she must have 'em. I would not disoblige him for fear of endangering his life; and I used all possible means to recover his health: but I found little amendment while we stay'd here.

In the little Printed Relation that was made of him when he was shown for a Sight in England, there was a Romantick Story of a Beautiful Sister of his a Slave with them at Mindanao; and of the Sultan's falling in Love with her; but these were Stories indeed. They reported also that this Paint was of such Virtue, that Serpents and Venomous Creatures would flee from him, for which reason, I suppose, they represented so many Serpents scampering about in the Printed Picture that was made of him.¹ But I never knew any Paint of such Virtue: and as for Jeoly, I have seen him as much afraid of Snakes, Scorpions, or Centapees, as my self.

Having given this account of the Ship that left me at Nicobar, and of my Painted Prince whom I brought with me to Bencouli, I shall now proceed on with the Relation of my Voyage thence to England, after I have given this short Account of the occasion of it, and the manner of my getting away.

To say nothing therefore now of that place, and my Employment there as Gunner of the Fort, the Year 1690, drew towards an end, and not finding the Governour² keep to his agreement with me, nor seeing by his carriage

¹ See Appendix.

² This was the ruffianly and drunken "Mr. Sowdon," or Sowden, mentioned by Alexander Hamilton. He was originally a book-keeper at some inland station; but a pestilence brought him promotion. Hamilton's book makes it clear that Dampier did not judge the man too harshly. The single anecdote he allows himself describes him as a callous and bloody-minded scoundrel. We might add that he was "much fitter to be a Hangman than a Book keeper."

THINKS OF LEAVING BENCOULI

towards others any great reason I had to expect he would, I began to wish my self away again. I saw so much Ignorance in him, with respect to his charge, being much fitter to be a Book-keeper than Governor of a Fort; and yet so much insolence and cruelty with respect to those under him, and rashness in his management of the Malayan Neighbourhood, that I soon grew weary of him, not thinking my self very safe, indeed, under a Man whose humours were so brutish and barbarous. I forbear to mention his name after such a Character; nor do I care to fill these Papers with particular stories of him: But therefore give this intimation, because as it is the interest of the Nation in general, so is it especially of the Honourable East India Company, to be informed of abuses in their Factories. And I think the Company might receive great advantage by strictly enquiring into the behaviour of those whom they entrust with any Command. For beside the odium, which reflects back upon the Superiours from the mis-doings of their Servants, how undeservedly soever, there are great and lasting Mischiefs proceed from the Tyranny or ignorant rashness of some petty Governours. Those under them are discouraged from their Service by it, and often go away to the Dutch, the Mogul, or the Malayan Princes, to the great detriment of our Trade, and even the Trade and the Forts themselves are many times in danger by indiscreet provocations given to the Neighbouring Nations, who are best managed, as all Mankind are, by Justice, and fair dealings; nor any more implacably revengeful than those Malayans, who live in the Neighbourhood of Bencouli, which Fort hath been more than once in danger of being surpriz'd by them. I speak not this out of disgust to this particular Governour; much less would I seem to reflect on any others, of whom I know nothing amiss: But as it is not to be wondered at, if some should not know how to demean themselves in places of Power, for which neither their Education nor their business possibly have sufficiently qualified them, so it will be the more necessary for the Honourable Company to have the closer eye over them, and as much as may be, to prevent or reform any abuses

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AN. they may be guilty of; and 'tis purely out of my Zeal for
1691 theirs and the Nation's interest, that I have given this caution, having seen too much occasion for it.

I had other Motives also for my going away. I began to long after my Native Country, after so tedious a ramble from it: and I proposed no small advantage to my self from my Painted Prince, whom Mr. Moody had left entirely to my disposal, only reserving to himself his right to one half share in him. For beside what might be gained by showing him in England, I was in hopes that when I had got some Money, I might there obtain what I had in vain sought for in the Indies, viz. A Ship from the Merchants, wherewith to carry him back to Meangis, and re-instate him there in his own Country, and by his Favour and Negotiation to establish a traffick for the Spices and other products of those Islands.

Upon these Projects, I went to the Governour and Council, and desired that I might have my discharge to go for England with the next Ship that came. The Council thought it reasonable, and they consented to it; he also gave me his word that I should go. Upon the 2d of January, 1691, there came to Anchor in Bencouli Road, the *Defence*, Captain Heath Commander, bound for England, in the service of the Company. They had been at Indrapore, where Mr. Moody then was, and he had made over his share in Prince Jeoly to Mr. Goddard chief Mate of the Ship. Upon his coming on shore, he shewed me Mr. Moody's writings, and lookt upon Jeoly, who had been sick for 3 Months: in all which time I tended him as carefully as if he had been my Brother. I agreed matters with Mr. Goddard, and sent Jeoly on board, intending to follow him as I could, and desiring Mr. Goddard's assistance to fetch me off, and conceal me aboard the Ship, if there should be occasion; which he promised to do, and the Captain promised to entertain me. For it proved, as I had foreseen, that upon Captain Heath's arrival, the Governor repented him of his Promise, and would not suffer me to depart. I importuned him all I could; but in vain: so did Captain Heath also, but to no purpose. In

GETS ON CAPTAIN HEATH'S SHIP

short, after several essays, I slipt away, at midnight (under-^{AN.}
standing the Ship was to sail away the next morning, and 1691
that they had taken leave of the Fort) and creeping through
one of the Port-holes of the Fort, I got to the shore, where
the Ships Boat waited for me, and carried me on board. I
brought with me my Journal, and most of my written
Papers: but some Papers and Books of value I left in
haste, and all my Furniture; being glad I was my self at
liberty, and had hopes of seeing England again.

CHAP. XIX

The Author's departure from Bencouli, on board the Defence,¹ under Captain Heath. Of a Fight between some French Men of War from Ponticheri, and some Dutch Ships from Pallacat, joyned with some English, in sight of Fort St. George. Of the bad Water taken in at Bencouli; and the strange sickness and death of the Seamen, supposed to be occasioned thereby. A spring at Bencouli recommended. The great Exigencies on Board; A Consult held, and a Proposal made to go to Johanna. A Resolution taken to prosecute their Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. The Wind favours them. The Captains Conduct. They arrive at the Cape, and are helped into Harbour by the Dutch. A Description of the Cape, its Prospect, Soundings, Table Mount, Harbour, Soil, &c. large Pomgranates and good Wines. The Land Animals. A very beautiful kind of Onager, or wild Ass striped regularly black and white. Ostrages. Fish Seals. The Dutch Fort and Factory. Their fine Garden. The Traffick here.

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BEING thus got on board the *Defence*, I was concealed there, till a Boat which came from the Fort, laden with Pepper, was gone off again. And then we set sail for the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 25, 1691, and made the best of our way, as Wind and Weather would permit, expecting there to meet 3 English Ships more, bound home from the Indies: for the War with the French having been proclaimed at Fort St. George, a little before Captain Heath came from thence, he was willing to have company home, if he could.

A little before this war was proclaimed, there was an Engagement in the Road of Fort St. George between some French Men of War and some Dutch and English Ships at anchor in the Road: which, because there is such a

PALLACAT AND PONTICHERI

plausible Story made of it in Monsieur Duquesne's¹ late Voyage to the East Indies, I shall give a short account of, as I had it particularly related to me by the Gunners Mate of Capt. Heath's Ship, a very sensible Man, and several others of his Men, who were in the Action. The Dutch have a Fort on the Coast of Coromandel, called Pallacat,² about 20 Leagues to the Northward of Fort St. George. Upon some occasion or other the Dutch sent some Ships thither to fetch away their Effects, and transport them to Batavia. Acts of Hostility were already begun between the French and Dutch; and the French had at this time a Squadron newly arrived in India, and lying at Ponticheri,³ a French Fort on the same Coast, Southward of Fort St. George. The Dutch in returning to Batavia, were obliged to coast it along by Fort St. George and Ponticheri, for the sake of the Wind: but when they came near this last, they saw the French Men of War lying at Anchor there; and should they have proceeded along the Shore, or stood out to Sea, expected to be pursued by them. They therefore turned back again; for though their Ships were of a pretty good force, yet were they unfit for Fight; as having great Loads of Goods, and many Passengers, Women and Children, on board; so they put in at Fort St. George, and desiring the Governours Protection, had leave to anchor in the Road, and to send their Goods and useless People ashore. There were then in the Road a few small English Ships: and Capt. Heath, whose Ship was a very stout Merchant man, and which the French Relater calls the English Admiral, was just come from China; but very deep laden with Goods, and the Deck full of Canisters of Sugar, which he was preparing to send ashore. But before he could do it, the French appeared; coming into the Road with their lower Sails and top Sails, and had with them a Fireship. With this they thought

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¹ Monsieur Duquesne's "New Voyage to the East Indies, in the years 1690 and 1691" was first published in England in 1696. The "plausible story" is thrasonical enough; but the reader gathers that the French commander was afraid to come to close quarters on both days of the fight. The battle seems to have taken place on the 25th August 1690.

² Pulicat.

³ Pondicherry.

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to have been the Dutch Commodore, and might probably
 onight have done it as they lay at Anchor, if they had had
 the advantage of being on the beach; but they fired their Ship
 in a distance, and the Dutch went and towed her away, where
 to meet her and visit her was impossible. Had the French
 Men of War been a little nearer, and grappled with their
 Enemies, they might have done something considerable,
 for the French would not have played on them, without
 damaging the Ships as well as theirs. But instead of this,
 the French kept at a distance, out of reach of the shot of the
 Dutch, and there an exchanging shot with their Enemies
 Ships, was so little advantage to themselves, that after
 about four hours fighting, they cut their Cables, and went
 away in haste and disorder, with all their Sails loose, even
 their Top gallant Sails, which is not usual, but when
 Ships are just next to running away.

Captain Heaton, notwithstanding his Ship was so heavy
 and incumbered, behaved himself very bravely in the fight;
 and upon the going off of the French went aboard the
 Dutch Commodore and told him, that if he would pursue
 them, he would stand out with them to Sea, though he
 had very little Water aboard; but the Dutch Commander
 excused himself, saying he had orders to defend himself
 from the French, but none to chase them, or go out of his
 way to seek them. And this was the Exploit which the
 French have thought fit to brag of. I hear that the Dutch
 have taken from them since, their Fort of Ponticheri.

But to proceed with our Voyage: We had not been at
 Sea long before our Men began to droop, in a sort of Dis-
 temper that stole insensibly on them, and proved fatal to
 above thirty, who died before we arrived at the Cape.
 We had sometimes two, and once three Men thrown over-
 board in a morning. This Distemper might probably arise
 from the badness of the Water, which we took in at
 Benicouli: For I did observe while I was there that the

¹ At the time when two fleets were about to engage each other they generally shortened sail. The topgallant, or upper sails, were furled; the courses "hauled up in the baulk;" and the topsails and jib alone left drawing. The action of the French Admiral in loosing his topgallant sails was therefore unusual, and likely to be misunderstood.

A MORTALITY—BAD WATER

River-water, wherewith our Ships were watered, was very unwholesome, it being mixt with the Water of many small Creeks, that proceeded from low Land, and whose Streams were always very black, they being nourished by the Water that drained out of the low swampy unwholesome Ground. AN.
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I have observed not only there, but in other hot Countries also both in the East and West Indies, that the Land-floods which pour into the Channels of the Rivers, about the season of the Rains, are very unwholesome. For when I lived in the Bay of Campeachy, the Fish were found dead in heaps on the shores of the Rivers and Creeks, at such a season; and many we took up half dead; of which sudden mortality there appeared no cause, but only the malignity of the Waters draining off the Land. This happens chiefly, as I take it, where the Water drains through thick Woods and Savannahs of long Grass, and swampy Grounds, with which some hot Countries abound: And I believe it receives a strong Tincture from the Roots of several kind of Trees, Herbs, &c. And especially where there is any stagnancy of the Water, it soon corrupts; and possibly the Serpents and other poisonous Vermin and Insects may not a little contribute to its bad Qualities: at such times it will look very deep coloured, yellow, red, or black, &c. The season of the Rains was over, and the Land-floods were abating upon the taking up this Water in the River of Bencouli: but would the Seamen have given themselves the trouble they might have fill'd their Vessels with excellent good Water at a Spring on the back-side of the Fort, not above 2 or 300 paces from the Landing place; and with which the Fort is served. And I mention this as a caution to any Ships that shall go to Bencouli for the future; and withal I think it worth the care of the Owners or Governors of the Factory, and that it would tend much to the preservation of their Seamen's lives, to lay Pipes to convey the Fountain Water to the Shore, which might easily be done with a small charge: and had I staid longer there I would have undertaken it. I had a design also of bringing it into the Fort, tho' much higher: for it

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AN. would be a great convenience and security to it, in case of
1691 a Siege.

Besides the badness of our Water, it was stowed among the Pepper in the Hold, which made it very hot. Every Morning when we came to take our Allowance, it was so hot that a man could hardly suffer his hands in it, or hold a Bottle full of it in his hand. I never any where felt the like, nor could have thought it possible that Water should heat to that degree in a Ships Hold. It was exceeding black too, and looked more like Ink than Water. Whether it grew so black with standing, or was tinged with the Pepper, I know not, for this Water was not so black when it was first taken up. Our Food also was very bad; for the Ship had been out of England upon this Voyage above three Years; and the salt Provision brought from thence, and which we fed on, having been so long in Salt, was but ordinary Food for sickly Men to feed on.

Captain Heath, when he saw the misery of his Company, ordered his own Tamarinds, of which he had some Jars aboard, to be given some to each Mess, to eat with their Rice. This was a great refreshment to the Men, and I do believe it contributed much to keep us on our Legs.

This Distemper was so universal, that I do believe there was scarce a Man in the Ship, but languished under it; yet it stole so insensibly on us, that we could not say we were sick, feeling little or no pain, only a Weakness, and but little Stomach. Nay, most of those that died in this Voyage, would hardly be perswaded to keep their Cabbins, or Hammocks, till they could not stir about; and when they were forced to lye down, they made their Wills, and piked off in two or three days.

The loss of these Men, and the Weak languishing condition that the rest of us were in, rendered us incapable to govern our Ship, when the Wind blew more than ordinary. This often happened when we drew near the Cape, and as oft put us to our trumps to manage the Ship. Captain Heath, to encourage his Men to their labour, kept his Watch as constantly as any Man, tho' sickly himself, and lent an helping hand on all occasions. But at last, almost

CAPTAIN HEATH'S POLICY

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despairing of gaining his Passage to the Cape by reason of the Winds coming Southerly, and we having now been sailing 8 or 9 weeks, he called all our Men to consult about our safety, and desired every Man, from the highest to the lowest, freely to give his real Opinion and Advice, what to do in this dangerous juncture; for we were not in a condition to keep out long; and could we not get to Land quickly, must have perished at Sea. He consulted therefore whether it were best to beat for the Cape, or bear away for Johanna, where we might expect relief, that being a place where our outward bound East India Ships usually touch, and whose Natives are very familiar: but other places, especially St. Laurence, or Madagascar, which was nearer, was unknown to us. We were now so nigh the Cape, that with a fair Wind we might expect to be there in 4 or 5 days; but as the Wind was now, we could not hope to get thither. On the other side this Wind was fair to carry us to Johanna: but then Johanna was a great way off, and if the Wind should continue as it was, to bring us into a true Trade Wind, yet we could not get thither under a fortnight: and if we should meet calms, as we might probably expect, it might be much longer. Besides, we should lose our passage about the Cape till October or November, this being about the latter end of March, for after the 10th of May, 'tis not usual to beat about the Cape to come home. All circumstances therefore being weighed and considered, we at last unanimously agreed to prosecute our Voyage towards the Cape, and with patience wait for a shift of Wind.

But Captain Heath, having thus far sounded the inclination of his weak Men, told them, that it was not enough that they all consented to beat for the Cape, for our desires were not sufficient to bring us thither; but that there would need a more than ordinary labour and management from those that were able. And withal, for their encouragement he promised a months pay Gratis, to every man that would engage to assist on all occasions, and be ready upon call, whether it were his turn to watch or not; and this Money be promised to pay at the Cape. This offer was first embraced by some of the Officers, and

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AN. then as many of the Men as found themselves in a capacity,
1691 listed themselves in a Roll to serve their Commander.

This was wisely contrived of the Captain, for he could not have compell'd them in their weak condition, neither would fair Words alone, without some hopes of a reward, have engaged them to so much extraordinary Work; for the Ship, Sail and Rigging were much out of repair. For my part, I was too weak to enter my self into that List; for else our common safety, which I plainly saw lay at stake, would have prompted me to do more than any such reward would do. In a short time after this it pleased God to favour us with a fine Wind, which being improved to the best advantage by the incessant labour of these new listed men, brought us in a short time to the Cape.

The night before we entered the Harbour, which was about the beginning of April, being near the Land, we fired a Gun every hour, to give notice that we were in distress. The next day, a Dutch Captain came aboard in his Boat, who seeing us so weak as not to be able to trim our Sails to turn into the Harbour; tho' we did tolerably well at Sea, before the Wind, and being requested by our Captain to assist him, sent ashore for a hundred lusty Men, who immediately came aboard, and brought our Ship in to an Anchor. They also unbent our Sails, and did every thing for us that they were required to do, for which Capt. Heath gratified them to the full.

These men had better stomachs than we, and eat freely of such Food as the Ship afforded: and they having the freedom of our Ship, to go to and fro between Decks, made prize of what they could lay their Hands on, especially Salt-Beef, which our men, for want of stomachs in the Voyage, had hung up 6, 8, or 10 pieces in a place. This was conveyed away before we knew it, or thought of it: besides, in the night there was a Bale of Muzlins broke open, and a great deal conveyed away: but whether the Muzlins were stolen by our own Men, or the Dutch I cannot say; for we had some very dexterous Thieves in our Ship.

Being thus got safe to an Anchor, the Sick were presently sent ashore to Quarters provided for them, and

TEMPERATURE OF THE CAPE CLIMATE

those that were able remained aboard, and had good fat Mutton, or fresh Beef, sent aboard every day. I went ashore also with my Painted Prince, where I remained with him till the time of sailing again, which was about six Weeks. In which time I took the opportunity to inform my self what I could concerning this Country, which I shall in the next place give you a brief account of, and so make what haste I can home.

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The Cape of Good Hope is the utmost Bounds of the Continent of Africa towards the South, lying in 34 d. 30 m. S. lat. in a very temperate Climate. I look upon this Latitude to be one of the mildest and sweetest for its temperature of any whatsoever; and I cannot here but take Notice of a common prejudice our European Seamen have as to this Country, that they look upon it as much colder, than Places in the same Latitude to the North of the Line. I am not of their opinion as to that: and their thinking so, I believe, may easily be accounted for from hence, that whatever way they come to the Cape, whether going to the East Indies or returning back, they pass through a hot Climate; and coming to it thus out of an extremity of heat, 'tis no wonder if it appear the colder to them. Some impute the coldness of the South Wind here to its blowing off from Sea. On the contrary, I have always observed the Sea Winds to be warmer than Land Winds, unless it be when a bloom, as we call it, or hot blast blow from thence. Such an one we felt in this very Voyage, as we went from Cape Verd Islands, towards the South Seas; which I forgot to mention in its proper place, Chap. 4th. For one afternoon about the 19th of Jan. 1683, in the lat. of 37 South we felt a brisk Gale coming from off the Coast of America, but so violent hot, that we thought it came from some burning Mountain on the Shore, and was like the heat from the mouth of an Oven. Just such another Gleam I felt one afternoon also, as I lay at Anchor at the Groin¹ in July 1694, it came with a Southerly Wind: both

¹ The Groin, or Groyne, is an old sea name for Coruna. This note of his lying at anchor here is interesting; for practically nothing is known of Dampier's doings between 1691 and 1697.

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AN. these were followed by a Thunder shower. These were
1691 the only great Blooms I ever met with in my Travels. But setting these aside, which are exceptions, I have made it my general observation, that the Sea-Winds are a great deal warmer than those which blow from Land: unless where the Wind blows from the Poles, which I take to be the true cause of the coldness of the South Wind at the Cape, for it is cold at Sea also. And as for the Coldness of Land-Winds, as the South West parts of Europe are very sensible of it from the Northern and Eastern Winds; so on the opposite Coast of Virginia, they are as much pinched with the North West Winds, blowing excessively cold from over the Continent, though its Lat. be not much greater than this of the Cape.

But to proceed: This large Promontory consists of high and very remarkable Land; and off at Sea it affords a very pleasant and agreeable Prospect. And without doubt the Prospect of it was very agreeable to those Portuguese who first found out this way by Sea to the East Indies; when after coasting along the vast Continent of Africk, towards the South Pole, they had the comfort of seeing the Land and their Course end in this Promontory: Which therefore they called the Cape de Bon Esperance, or of Good Hope, finding that they might now proceed Easterly.

There is good sounding off this Cape 50 or 60 Leagues at Sea, to the Southward, and therefore our English Seamen standing over as they usually do, from the Coast of Brazil, content themselves with their Soundings, concluding thereby that they are abreast of the Cape, they often pass by without seeing it, and begin to shape their course Northward. They have several other Signs whereby to know when they are near it, as by the Sea-Fowl they meet at Sea, especially the Algatrosses, a very large long winged Bird, and the Mangovolucres, a smaller Fowl. But the greatest dependance of our English Seamen now is upon their observing the variation of the Compass, which is very carefully minded when they come near the Cape, by taking the Suns Amplitude mornings and evenings. This they

SOIL, FRUIT, AT THE CAPE

are so exact in, that by the help of the Azimuth Compass, an Instrument more peculiar to the Seamen of our Nation, they know when they are abreast of the Cape, or are either to the East or the West of it: And for that reason, though they should be to Southward of all the Soundings, or fathomable Ground, they can shape their course right, without being obliged to make the Land. But the Dutch on the contrary, having settled themselves on this Promontory, do always touch here in their East-India Voyages, both going and coming.

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The most remarkable Land at Sea is a high Mountain, steep to the Sea, with a flat even top, which is called the Table Land. On the West side of the Cape, a little to the Northward of it, there is a spacious Harbour, with a low flat Island lying off it, which you may leave on either hand, and pass in or out securely at either end. Ships that anchor here, ride near the main Land, leaving the Island at a farther distance without them. The Land by the Sea against the Harbour is low; but backt with high Mountains a little way in, to the Southward of it.

The Soil of this Country is of a brown colour; not deep, yet indifferently productive of Grass, Herbs and Trees. The Grass is short, like that which grows on our Wiltshire or Dorsetshire Downs. The Trees hereabouts are but small and few; the Country also farther from the Sea, does not much abound in Trees, as I have been informed. The Mould or Soil also is much like this near the Harbour, which though it cannot be said to be very fat, or rich Land, yet it is very fit for cultivation, and yields good Crops to the industrious Husbandman, and the Country is pretty well settled with Farms, Dutch Families, and French Refugees, for 20 or 30 leagues up the Country; but there are but few Farms near the Harbour.

Here grows plenty of Wheat, Barly, Pease, &c. Here are also Fruits of many kinds, as Apples, Pears, Quinces, and the largest Pomgranates that I did ever see.

The chief Fruits are Grapes. These thrive very well, and the Country is of late Years, so well stockt with

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Vineyards, that they make abundance of Wine, of which they have enough and to spare; and do sell great quantities to Ships that touch here. This Wine is like a French High-Country White-wine, but of a pale yellowish colour; it is sweet, very pleasant and strong.

The tame Animals of this Country are Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Cows, Horses, &c. The Sheep are very large and fat, for they thrive very well here: This being a dry Country, and the short Pasturage very agreeable to these Creatures, but it is not so proper for great Cattle; neither is the Beef in its kind so sweet as the Mutton. Of wild Beasts, 'tis said, here are several sorts, but I saw none. However it is very likely there are some wild Beasts, that prey on the Sheep, because they are commonly brought into the Houses in the night, and penn'd up.

There is a very beautiful sort of wild Ass in this Country, whose Body is curiously striped with equal Lists of white and black; the Stripes coming from the Ridge of his Back, and ending under the Belly, which is white. These stripes are two or three Fingers broad, running Parallel with each other, and curiously intermixt, one white and one black, over from the Shoulder to the Rump. I saw two of the Skins of these Beasts, dried and preserved to be sent to Holland, as a Rarity. They seemed big enough to inclose the Body of a Beast, as big as a large Colt of a Twelvemonth old.

Here are a great many Ducks, Dunghil Fowls, &c. and Ostriges are plentifully found in the dry Mountains and Plains. I eat of their Eggs here, and those of whom I bought them told me that these Creatures lay their Eggs in the Sand, or at least on dry Ground, and so leave them to be hatch'd by the Sun. The Meat of one of their Eggs will suffice two Men very well. The Inhabitants do preserve the Eggs that they find to sell to Strangers. They were pretty scarce when I was here, it being the beginning of their Winter; whereas I was told they lay their Eggs about Christmas, which is their Summer.

The Sea hereabouts affords plenty of Fish of divers sorts; especially a small sort of Fish, not so big as a

THE DUTCH GARDEN AT THE CAPE

Herring; whereof they have such great Plenty, that they pickle great Quantities yearly, and send them to Europe. AN.
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Seals are also in great Numbers about the Cape; which, as I have still observed, is a good sign of the Plentifulness of Fish, which is their Food.

The Dutch have a strong Fort by the Sea side, against the Harbour, where the Governour lives. At about 2 or 300 Paces distance from thence, on the West side of the Fort, there is a small Dutch town in which I told about 50 or 60 Houses; low, but well built, with Stone-walls; there being plenty of Stone, drawn out of a Quarry close by.

On the backside of the Town, as you go towards the Mountains, the Dutch East India Company have a large House, and a stately Garden walled in with a high Stone-wall.

This Garden is full of divers sorts of Herbs, Flowers, Roots, and Fruits, with curious spacious Gravel-walks and Arbours; and is watered with a Brook that descends out of the Mountains: which being cut into many Channels, is conveyed into all parts of the Garden. The Hedges which make the Walks are very thick, and 9 or 10 Foot high: They are kept exceeding neat and even by continual pruning. There are lower Hedges within these again, which serve to separate the Fruit-Trees from each other, but without shading them: and they keep each sort of Fruit by themselves, as Apples, Pears, abundance of Quinces, Pomgranates, &c. These all prosper very well, and bear good Fruit, especially the Pomgranate. The Roots and Garden-Herbs have also their distinct places, hedged in apart by themselves; and all in such order, that it is exceeding pleasant and beautiful. There are a great number of Negro Slaves brought from other parts of the World; some of which are continually weeding, pruning, trimming and looking after it. All Strangers are allowed the liberty to walk there; and by the Servants leave, you may be admitted to taste of the Fruit: but if you think to do it clandestinely, you may be mistaken, as I knew one was when I was in the Garden, who took 5 or 6 Pom-

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AN. **1691** granates, and was espy'd by one of the Slaves, and threatened to be carry'd before the Governour: I believe it cost him some Money to make his peace, for I heard no more of it. Further up from the Sea beyond the Garden, towards the Mountains, there are several other small Gardens and Vineyards, belonging to private Men: but the Mountains are so nigh, that the number of them is but small.

The Dutch that live in the Town get considerably by the Ships that frequently touch here, chiefly by entertaining Strangers that come ashore to refresh themselves; for you must give 3 s. or a Dollar a Day for your Entertainment; the Bread and Flesh is as cheap here as in England; besides they buy good pennyworths of the Seamen, both outward and homeward bound, which the Farmers up the Country buy of them again at a dear rate; for they have not an opportunity of buying things at the best hand, but must buy of those that live at the Harbour: the nearest Settlements, as I was informed, being 20 miles off.

Notwithstanding the great plenty of Corn and Wine, yet the extraordinary high Taxes which the Company lays on Liquors, makes it very dear; and you can buy none but at the Tavern, except it be by stealth. There are but 3 Houses in the Town that sell strong Liquor, one of which is this Wine-House or Tavern; there they sell only Wine; another sells Beer and Mum; and the third sells Brandy and Tobacco, all extraordinary dear. A Flask of Wine which holds 3 quarts will cost 18 Stivers, for so much I paid for it; yet I bought as much for 8 Stivers in another place, but it was privately at an unlicenced House, and the Person that sold it, would have been ruined had it been known; and thus much for the Country, and the European Inhabitants.

CHAP. XX

Of the natural Inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, the Hodmodods or Hottantots. Their Personage, Garb, besmearing themselves; their Cloathing, Houses, Food, way of Living, and Dancing at the Full of the Moon: Compared in those respects with other Negroes and Wild Indians. Captain Heath refreshes his Men at the Cape, and getting some more Hands, departs in company with the James and Mary, and the Josiah. A great swelling Sea from S. W. They arrive at Santa Hellena, and there meet with the Princess Ann, homeward bound. The Air, Situation, and Soil of that Island. Its first discovery, and change of Masters since. How the English got it. Its Strength, Town, Inhabitants, and the Product of their Plantations. The Santa Hellena Manatee no other than the Sea Lion. Of the English Women at this Isle. The English Ships refresh their Men here; and depart all together. Of the different Courses from hence to England. Their Course and arrival in the English Channel and the Downs.

THE Natural Inhabitants of the Cape are the Hodmodods, as they are commonly called, which AN. 1691 is a corruption of the Word Hottantot; for this is the Name by which they call to one another, either in their Dances, or on any occasion; as if every one of them had this for his Name. The Word probably hath some signification or other in their Language, whatever it is.

These Hottantots are People of a middle Stature, with small Limbs and thin Bodies, full of activity. Their Faces are of a flat oval Figure, of the Negro make, with great Eye-brows, black Eyes, but neither are their Noses so flat, nor their Lips so thick, as the Negroes of Guinea. Their Complexion is darker than the common Indians; tho' not so black as the Negroes or New Hollanders; neither is their Hair so much frizled.

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They besmear themselves all over with Grease, as well to keep their Joints supple, as to fence their half-naked Bodies from the Air, by stopping up their Pores. To do this the more effectually, they rub Soot over the greased parts, especially their Faces, which adds to their natural Beauty, as Painting does in Europe; but withal sends from them a strong Smell, which though sufficiently pleasing to themselves, is very unpleasant to others. They are glad of the worst of Kitchen-stuff for this purpose, and use it as often as they can get it.

This Custom of anointing the Body is very common in other parts of Africa, especially on the Coast of Guinea, where they generally use Palm-Oil, anointing themselves from Head to Foot; but when they want Oil, they make use of Kitchen-stuff, which they buy of the Europeans, that Trade with them. In the East-Indies also, especially on the Coast of Cudda and Malacca, and in general, on almost all the Easterly Islands, as well on Sumatra, Java, &c. as on the Phillipine and Spice Islands, the Indian Inhabitants anoint themselves with Coco-nut Oil, two or three times a day, especially Mornings and Evenings. They spend sometimes half an hour in chafing the Oil and rubbing it into their Hair and Skin, leaving no place unsmear'd with Oil, but their Face, which they daub not like these Hottantots. The Americans also in some places do use this Custom, but not so frequently, perhaps for want of Oil and Grease to do it. Yet some American Indians in the North Seas frequently daub themselves with a Pigment made with Leaves, Roots, or Herbs, or with a sort of red Earth, giving their Skins a yellow, red, or green Colour, according as the Pigment is. And these smell unsavourily enough to People not accustomed to them; tho' not so rank as those who use Oil or Grease.

The Hottantots do wear no covering on their Heads, but deck their Hair with small Shells. Their Garments are Sheep-skins wrapt about their Shoulders like a Mantle, with the woolly sides next their Bodies. The Men have besides this Mantle a piece of Skin like a small Apron hanging before them. The Women have another Skin

THE HOTTANTOTS' GARB

tucked about their Waists, which comes down to their Knees like a Petticoat; and their Legs are wrapt round with Sheeps-guts two or three inches thick, some up as high as to their Calves, others even from their Feet to their Knees, which at a small distance seems to be a sort of Boots. These are put on when they are green; and so they grow hard and stiff on their Legs, for they never pull them off again, till they have occasion to eat them; which is when they Journey from home, and have no other Food; then these Guts which have been worn, it may be, six, eight, ten or twelve Months, make them a good Banquet: This I was informed of by the Dutch. They never pull off their Sheep-skin Garments, but to louse themselves, for by continual wearing them they are full of Vermin, which obliges them often to strip and sit in the Sun two or three hours together in the heat of the day, to destroy them. Indeed most Indians that live remote from the Equator, are molested with Lice, though their Garments afford less shelter for Lice than these Hottantots Sheep-Skins do. For all those Indians who live in cold Countries, as in the North and South parts of America, have some sort of Skin or other to cover their Bodies, as Deer, Otter, Beaver or Seal Skins, all which they as constantly wear, without shifting themselves, as these Hottantots do their Sheep skins. And hence they are lousy too, and strong scented, though they do not daub themselves at all, or but very little; for even by reason of their Skins they smell strong.

The Hottantots Houses are the meanest that I did ever see. They are about 9 or 10 foot high, and 10 or 12 from side to side. They are in a manner round made with small Poles stuck into the ground, and brought together at the top, where they are fastened. The sides and top of the House are filled up with Boughs coarsely watted between the Poles, and all is covered over with long Grass, Rushes, and pieces of Hides; and the House at a distance appears just like a Hay-cock. They leave only a small hole on one side about 3 or 4 foot high, for a door to creep in and out at; but when the Wind comes in at this door, they stop it up, and make another hole in the opposite

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AN. side. They make the Fire in the middle of the House,
1691 and the Smoke ascends out of the Crannies, from all parts
of the House. They have no Beds to lie on, but tumble
down at night round the fire.

Their Houshold Furniture is commonly an earthen Pot
or two to boil Victuals, and they live very miserably and
hard; it is reported that they will fast two or three days
together, when they travel about the Country.

Their common Food is either Herbs, Flesh, or Shell-
fish, which they get among the Rocks, or other places at
low Water: For they have no Boats, Barklogs, nor Canoas
to go a Fishing in; so that their chiefest subsistence is on
Land Animals, or on such Herbs as the Land naturally
produceth. I was told by my Dutch Landlord, that they
kept Sheep and Bullocks here before the Dutch settled
among them: and that the Inland Hottantots have still
great stocks of Cattle, and sell them to the Dutch for Rolls
of Tobacco: and that the price for which they sell a Cow
or Sheep, was as much twisted Tobacco, as will reach from
the Horns or Head, to the Tail; for they are great lovers
of Tobacco, and will do any thing for it. This their way
of trucking was confirmed to me by many others, who yet
said that they could not buy their Beef this cheap way,
for they had not the liberty to deal with the Hottantots,
that being a priviledge which the Dutch East-India Com-
pany reserved to themselves. My Landlord having a great
many Lodgers, fed us most with Mutton, some of which
he bought of the Butcher, and there is but one in the
Town; but most of it he kill'd in the Night, the Sheep
being brought privately by the Hottantots, who assisted
in Skinning and Dressing, and had the Skin and Guts for
their pains. I judge these Sheep were fetched out of the
Country, a good way off, for he himself would be absent a
day or two to procure them, and two or three Hottantots
with him. These of the Hottantots that live by the Dutch
Town, have their greatest subsistence from the Dutch, for
there is one or more of them belonging to every House.
These do all sorts of servile Work, and there take their
Food and Grease. Three or Four more of the nearest

THEIR DANCING BY MOONLIGHT

Relations sit at the Doors or near the Dutch House, waiting for the scraps and fragments that come from the Table; and if between meals the Dutch People have any occasion for them, to go on Errands, or the like, they are ready at command; expecting little for their pains; but for a stranger they will not budge under a Stiver. AN.
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Their Religion, if they have any, is wholly unknown to me; for they have no Temple nor Idol, nor any place of Worship that I did see or hear of. Yet their mirth and nocturnal pastimes at the New and full of the Moon, lookt as if they had some Superstition about it. For at the Full especially they sing and dance all Night, making a great noise: I walked out to their Huts twice at these times, in the Evening, when the Moon arose above the Horizon, and viewed them for an Hour or more. They seem all very busie, both Men, Women and Children, dancing very oddly on the green Grass by their Houses. They traced too and fro promiscuously, often clapping their Hands and singing aloud. Their Faces were sometimes to the East, sometimes to the West: neither did I see any motion or gesture that they used when their Faces were towards the Moon, more than when their backs were toward it. After I had thus observed them for a while, I returned to my Lodging, which was not above 2 or 300 paces from their Huts; and I heard them Singing in the same manner all Night. In the grey of the Morning I walked out again, and found many of the Men and Women still Singing and Dancing; who continued their Mirth till the Moon went down, and then they left off: Some of them going into their Huts to sleep, and others to their attendance in their Dutch Houses. Other Negroes are less circumspect in their Night-Dances, as to the precise time of the Full Moon, they being more general in these Nocturnal Pastimes, and use them oftener; as do many People also in the East and West Indies: yet there is a difference between colder and warmer Countries as to their Divertisements. The warmer Climates being generally very productive of delicate Fruits, &c. and these uncivilized People caring for little else than what is barely

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. necessary; they spend the greatest part of their time in
1691 diverting themselves, after their several Fashions; but the
Indians of colder Climates are not so much at leisure, the
Fruits of the Earth being scarce with them, and they
necessitated to be continually Fishing, Hunting, or Fowling
for their subsistence; not as with us for Recreation.

As for these Hottantots, they are a very lazy sort of
People, and though they live in a delicate Country, very
fit to be manured, and where there is Land enough for
them, yet they choose rather to live as their Fore-fathers,
poor and miserable, than be at pains for plenty. And so
much for the Hottantots: I shall now return to our own
Affairs.

Upon our arrival at the Cape, Captain Heath took an
House to live in, in order to recover his health. Such of
his Men as were able did so too, for the rest he provided
Lodgings and paid their Expences. Three or Four of our
Men, who came ashore very sick, died, but the rest, by the
assistance of the Doctors of the Fort, a fine Air, and good
Kitchin and Cellar Physick, soon recovered their Healths.
Those that subscribed to be at all calls, and assisted to
bring in the Ship, received Captain Heath's Bounty, by
which they furnished themselves with Liquor for their
homeward Voyage. But we were now so few, that we
could not sail the Ship; therefore Captain Heath desired
the Governour to spare him some Men; and as I was in-
formed, had a promise to be supplied out of the home-
ward bound Dutch East-India Ships, that were now
expected every Day, and we waited for them. In the
mean time in came the *James and Mary*, and the *Josiah*
of London, bound home. Out of these we thought to
have been furnished with Men; but they had only enough
for themselves; therefore we waited yet longer for the
Dutch Fleet, which at last arrived: but we could get no
Men from them.

Captain Heath was therefore forced to get Men by
stealth, such as he could pick up, whether Soldiers or
Seamen. The Dutch knew our want of Men, therefore
near 40 of them, those that had a design to return to

THEY LEAVE THE CAPE

Europe, came privately and offered themselves, and waited in the night at places appointed, where our Boats went and fetched 3 or 4 aboard at a time, and hid them, especially when any Dutch Boat came aboard our Ship. Here at the Cape I met my Friend Daniel Wallis, the same who leapt into the Sea and swam at Pulo Condore.¹ After several Traverses to Madagascar, Don Mascarin,² Ponticherri, Pegu, Cunnimere, Maderas, and the River of Hugli, he was now got hither in a homeward bound Dutch Ship. I soon persuaded him to come over to us, and found means to get him aboard our Ship.

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About the 23d of May we sailed from the Cape, in the Company of the *James and Mary*, and the *Josiah*, directing our Course towards the Island Santa Hellena. We met nothing of remark in this Voyage, except a great swelling Sea, out of the S. W. which taking us on the Broad-side, made us rowl sufficiently. Such of our Water-casks as were between Decks, running from side to side, were in a short time all staved, and the Deck well washed with the Fresh Water. The Shot tumbled out the Lockers and Garlands;³ and rung a loud Peal, rumbling from side to side, every rowl that the Ship made; neither was it an easie matter to reduce them again within Bounds. The Guns, being carefully look'd after and lash'd fast, never budg'd, but the Tackles⁴ or Pulleys, and Lashings, made great Musick too. The sudden and violent motion of the Ship, made us fearful lest some of the Guns should have broken loose, which must have been very detrimental to the Ship's sides. The Masts were also in great danger to

¹ When attacked aboard the Malay vessel.

² The Mauritius.

³ A garland was a grummet, or rope ring, within which shot could be piled. A "locker" for shot ran round each hatchway, and along the sides of the gun-decks.

⁴ The tackles were three in number: a side-tackle on each side of the gun-carriage, to enable the gun's crew to run the piece out or in, and a train, or preventer tackle, to keep the gun from running out too far with the roll of the ship. There were generally two lashings: a breeching, running right round the gun to keep it close to the ship's side, and a housing or muzzle-lashing, to secure the gun's muzzle to the upper part of the port. The last-named was, of course, cast aside, when the gun was prepared for action.

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be rowl'd by the board; but no harm happened to any of us, besides the loss of 3 or 4 Buts of Water, and a Barrel or 2 of good Cape Wine, which was staved in the great Cabbin.

This great Tumbling Sea, took us shortly after we came from the Cape. The violence of it lasted but one Night; yet we had a continual swelling came out of the S. W. almost during all the Passage to Santa Hellena; which was an eminent Token that the S. W. Winds were now violent in the higher Latitudes towards the South Pole; for this was the time of the Year for those Winds. Notwithstanding this boisterous Sea coming thus obliquely upon us, we had fine clear Weather, and a moderate Gale at S. E. or between that and the East, till we came to the Island Santa Hellena, where we arrived the 20th day of June. There we found the *Princess Ann* at an Anchor, waiting for us.

The Island Santa Hellena lies in about 16 Degrees South Lat. The Air is commonly Serene and Clear, except in the Months that yield Rain; yet we had one or two very Rainy days, even while we were here. Here are Moist Seasons to Plant and Sow, and the Weather is Temperate enough as to Heat, tho' so near the Equator, and very Healthy.

The Island is but small, nor above nine or ten Leagues in Length, and stands 3 or 400 Leagues from the Main Land. It is bounded against the Sea with step Rocks, so that there is no landing but at two or three places. The Land is high and Mountainous, and seems to be very dry and poor; yet they are fine Valleys, proper for cultivation, The Mountains appear bare, only in some places you may see a few low Shrubs, but the Valleys afford some Trees fit for building, as I was informed.

This Island is said to have been first discover'd and settled by the Portuguese, who stockt it with Goats and Hogs. But it being afterwards deserted by them, it lay waste, till the Dutch finding it convenient to relieve their East-India Ships, settled it again; but they afterwards relinquished it for a more convenient place; I mean the Cape of Good Hope. Then the English East-India Com-

OF SEVERAL OWNERS OF ST. HELENA

pany settled their Servants there, and began to Fortify it, but they being yet weak, the Dutch about the year 1672, came thither, and re-took it, and kept it in their possession. This News being reported in England, Captain Monday¹ was sent to retake it, who by the advice and conduct of one that had formerly lived there, landed a party of Armed Men in the night in a small Cove, unknown to the Dutch then in Garrison, and climbing the Rocks, got up into the Island, and so came in the Morning to the Hills hanging over the Fort, which stands by the Sea in a small Valley. From thence firing into the Fort, they soon made them surrender. There were at this time two or three Dutch East-India Ships, either at Anchor, or coming thither, when our Ships were there. These, when they saw that the English were Masters of the Island again, made sail to be gone; but being chased by the English Frigots, two of them became rich Prizes to Captain Monday and his Men.

The Island hath continued ever since in the Hands of the English East-India Company, and hath been greatly strengthened both with Men and Guns; so that at this day it is secure enough from the Invasion of any Enemy. For the common Landing-place is a small Bay, like a Half Moon, scarce 500 Paces wide, between the two Points. Close by the Sea-side are good Guns planted at equal distances, lying along from one end of the Bay to the other; besides a small Fort, a little further in from the Sea, near the midst of the Bay. All which makes the Bay so strong, that it is impossible to force it. The small Cove where Captain Monday landed his Men when he took the Island from the Dutch, is scarce fit for a Boat to land at; and yet that is now also fortified.

There is a small English Town within the great Bay, standing in a little Valley, between two high steep

¹ The "Monday" is Richard Munden (1640-1680). He arrived off St. Helena in May 1673. He attacked on the 4th May, and captured the island, together with three Dutch East Indiamen. He was knighted for this feat. Dalrymple's collection of maps contains a plan of the island showing Munden's advance from the "small cove" to the fort.

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Mountains. There may be about 20 or 30 small Houses, whose Walls are built with rough Stones: The inside Furniture is very mean. The Governour hath a pretty tolerable handsome low House, by the Fort; where he commonly lives, having a few Soldiers to attend him, and to guard the Fort. But the Houses in the Town before-mentioned stand empty, save only when Ships arrive here; for their Owners have all Plantations farther in the Island, where they constantly employ themselves. But when Ships arrive, they all flock to the Town, where they live all the time that the Ships lie here; for then is their Fair or Market, to buy such Necessaries as they want, and to sell off the Product of their Plantations.

Their Plantations afford Potatoes, Yames, and some Plantains and Bonanoes. Their Stock consists chiefly of Hogs, Bullocks, Cocks and Hens, Ducks, Geese, and Turkeys, of which they have great plenty, and sell them at a low rate to the Sailors, taking in exchange, Shirts, Drawers, or any light Cloaths; pieces of Callico, Silks, or Muzlins: Arack, Sugar, and Lime-juice, is also much esteemed and coveted by them. But now they are in hopes to produce Wine and Brandy, in a short time: for they do already begin to plant Vines for that end, there being a few French Men there to manage that affair. This I was told, but I saw nothing of it, for it rained so hard when I was ashore, that I had not the opportunity of seeing their Plantations. I was also informed, that they get Manatee or Sea Cows here, which seemed very strange to me. Therefore enquiring more strictly into the matter, I found the Santa Hellena Manatee to be, by their shapes, and manner of lying ashore on the Rocks, those Creatures called Sea-lyons; for the Manatee never come ashore, neither are they found near any rocky Shores, as this Island is, there being no feeding for them in such places. Besides, in this Island there is no River for them to drink at, tho' there is a small Brook runs into the Sea, out of the Valley by the Fort.

We stayed here 5 or 6 days; all which time the Islanders lived at the Town, to entertain the Seamen; who constantly

THE WOMEN OF SANTA HELLENA

flock ashore, to enjoy themselves among their Country People. Our touching at the Cape had greatly drained the Seamen of their loose Coins, at which these Islanders as greatly repined; and some of the poorer sort openly complained against such doings, saying, it was fit that the East-India Company should be acquainted with it, that they might hinder their Ships from touching at the Cape. Yet they were extremely kind, in hopes to get what was remaining. They are most of them very poor: but such as could get a little Liquor to sell to the Seamen at this time got what the Seamen could spare; for the Punch Houses were never empty. But had we all come directly hither, and not touched at the Cape, even the poorest People among them would have gotten something by entertaining sick Men. For commonly the Seamen coming home, are troubled, more or less, with Scorbutick Distempers; and their only hopes are to get refreshment and health at this Island, and these hopes seldom or never fail them, if once they get footing here. For the Islands afford abundance of delicate Herbs, wherewith the Sick are first bathed to supple their Joints, and then the Fruits and Herbs, and fresh food soon after cure them of their Scorbutick Humour. So that in a Weeks time Men that have been carried ashore in Hammocks, and they who were wholly unable to go, have soon been able to leap and dance. Doubtless the serenity and wholesomeness of the Air contributes much to the carrying off of these Distempers; for here is constantly a fresh breeze. While we stay'd here, many of the Seamen got Sweethearts. One young Man belonging to the *James and Mary*, was Married, and brought his Wife to England with him. Another brought his Sweetheart to England, they being each engaged by Bonds to Marry at their Arrival in England; and several other of our Men, were over Head and Ears in Love with the Santa Hellena Maids, who tho' they were born there, yet very earnestly desired to be released from that Prison, which they have no other way to compass, but by Marrying Seamen, or Passengers that touch here. The young Women born here, are but one remove from English, being the

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AN. Daughters of such. They are well shaped, proper and
1691 comely, were they in a Dress to set them off.

My stay ashore here was but two days, to get Refreshments for my self and Jeoly, whom I carried ashore with me : and he was very diligent to pick up such things as the Islands afforded, carrying ashore with him a Bag, which the People of the Isle filled with Roots for him. They flockt about him, and seemed to admire him much. This was the last place where I had him at my own disposal, for the Mate of the Ship, who had Mr. Moodie's share in him, left him entirely to my management, I being to bring him to England. But I was no sooner arrived in the Thames, but he was sent ashore to be seen by some eminent Persons ; and I being in want of Money, was prevailed upon to sell first, part of my share in him, and by degrees all of it.¹ After this I heard he was carried about to be shown as a Sight, and that he died of the Small-pox at Oxford.

But to proceed, our Water being filled, and the Ship all stocked with fresh Provision, we sailed from hence in Company of the *Princess Ann*, the *James and Mary*, and the *Josiah*, July 2d, 1691, directing our course towards England, and designing to touch no where by the way. We were now in the way of the Trade Winds, which we commonly find at E. S. E. or S. E. by E. or S. E. till we draw near the Line, and sometimes till we are 8 or 10 degrees to the North of the Line. For which reason Ships might shape their course so, as to keep on the African shore, and pass between Cape Verd and Cape Verd Islands ; for that seems to be the directest course to England. But experience often shews us, that the farthest way about is the nearest way home, and so it is here. For by striving to keep near the African Shore, you meet with the Winds more uncertain, and subject to calms ; whereas in keeping the mid-way between Africa and America, or rather nearer the American Continent, till you are North of the Line, you have a brisk constant gale.

This was the way that we took, and in our passage

¹ "I fell amongst rooks," says the MS.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE DOWNS

before we got to the Line, we saw three Ships, and making towards them, we found two of them to be Portuguese, bound to Brazil. The third kept on a Wind, so that we could not speak with her; but we found by the Portuguese it was an English Ship, called the *Dorothy*, Capt. Thwart Commander, bound to the East Indies. After this we kept Company still with our Three Consorts till we came near England, and then were separated by bad weather; but before we came within sight of Land we got together again, all but the *James and Mary*. She got into the Channel before us, and went to Plymouth, and there gave an account of the rest of us; whereupon our Men of War who lay there, came out to join us, and meeting us, brought us off of Plymouth. There our Consort the *James and Mary* came to us again, and from thence we all sailed in company of several Men of War towards Portsmouth. There our first Convoy left us, and went in thither. But we did not want Convoys, for our Fleets were then repairing to their Winter Harbours,¹ to be laid up; so that we had the company of several English Ships to the Downs, and a Squadron also of Dutch sailed up the Channel, but kept off farther from our English Coast, they being bound home to Holland. When we came as high as the South Foreland, we left them standing on their course, keeping on the back of the Goodwin Sands; and we lufft in for the Downs,² where we anchored September the 16th, 1691.

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¹ The ships of the Channel squadrons were always "laid-up" in the home-ports during the winter.

² Deal Road.

APPENDIX

DAMPIER'S ASSOCIATES

EDMUND COOK, OR COOKE

Perhaps this Edmund Cooke was the Edmund Cooke who was at one time master of the pink, *Virgin*, of London, 1670. His ship was taken by the Spaniards, "about 40 leagues short of the Havana," on May 10, 1671, and her cargo of logwood, indigo, tortoise-shell, &c., made a prey, master and crew being turned adrift in the longboat. He went to Spain, and passed nine months in Madrid, vainly trying to get restitution. He then tried to get "letters of reprisal"; and one concludes that he was successful. However, one cannot be certain that the two Edmund Cookes were identical; though we know that both came from London.

The buccaneering Edmund Cooke was cruising off Cartagena at the time of the second sacking of Porto Bello, in 1679-80. He was the captain of a ship of 35 tons and 43 men at "the general rendezvous of the fleet" a few weeks later at Boco del Toro. He crossed the Isthmus with Sawkins and Sharp in command of their seventh company. He was apparently engaged at the battle of Perico, but he was given the command of a Spanish prize directly afterwards. He was turned out of this ship by his crew at the end of May 1680. On the 6th of January 1681, he was put in irons for conduct unbecoming a buccaneer. He returned across the Isthmus with Dampier's party, and made one of the crew of the *Batchelor's Delight*. I can trace no further adventures in which he had a hand.

JOHN COOK

Perhaps the Captain Cook who, in September 1679, took a cacao shallop on the coast of Cuba. He seems to have been a respectable merchant captain until he was forced to abandon his ship near Curaçoe in order to escape some Spanish cruisers. He crossed the Isthmus with Sawkins and Sharp, and returned with Dampier's party. Dampier tells the story of his subsequent career with Captain Yanky, and of the ruse by which he took possession of Captain Tristian's ship. Wafer's narrative confirms Dampier. In August 1683, he was captain of "the good ship *Revenge*," sailing from Accomac towards the South Seas. He commanded the *Batchelor's Delight* until his death at or near Cape Blanco (Gulf of Nicoya) in July 1684.

DAMPIER'S ASSOCIATES

JOHN COXON

A logwood cutter (at the Laguna de Terminos), and in a fair way of business, as early as 1669, and for three years later. A buccaneer cruising off Jamaica (with a French commission) in August 1676. Commander of a squadron which took Sta. Martha in June 1677. This feat brought in about £20 a man; but Coxon probably got something more from the ransom of the Bishop, whom he carried to Jamaica. Coxon was the hero of this raid. "Coxon and the English with him did all." Captured "500 chests of indigo" in September 1679. Helped to take Porto Bello a few months later. Then crossed the Isthmus with Sharp and Sawkins, in command of 97 men. He had a quarrel with Peter Harris on the march, but Sharp interfered "and brought him to be quiet." On failing to win a good spoil at Sta. Maria he was anxious to return to the ships, but on being made General of the army he consented to continue with the colours. As General, he carried the force before Panama, to the battle of Perico. He took a share in that battle, but he cut so poor a figure beside Richard Sawkins that many "sticked not to defame or brand him with the note of cowardice." Two or three days later, this defamation caused him to withdraw from the army, with "the best of the doctors" and some 70 hands. With these he returned across the Isthmus to his ship, losing several men by the way. He was chased by the *Hunter* frigate, off Point Negril, Jamaica, in June or July 1680, but his ship was fast, and escaped. He then seems to have obtained a commission from the Governor of the Bahama Islands "to make war on the Spaniards of Cuba, St. Augustine, and others"; but before he had made much war he was checked by Sir Thomas Lynch, who cancelled the commission. Lynch (October 1682) then sent him to Honduras to fetch away some logwood cutters; and for a little while he gave manifest tokens of being a reformed character. "His men plotted to take the ship and go privateering, but he valiantly resisted, killed one or two with his own hand, forced eleven overboard, and brought three here (Port Royal) who were condemned." This feat pleased Lynch so much that he sent Coxon to persuade Captain Yanky to join him in an attack upon a famous pirate ship, *La Trompeuse*, Captain Laurens. However, in November 1683, "Coxon was again in rebellion"; for the part of spy and government agent did not please him. In January 1686, he again became virtuous, and gave himself up for trial at Jamaica, and was ordered to be tried at St. Iago de la Vega "where there will be few sympathisers among the jury." He must have been acquitted; for in November of that year he was logwood cutting in Campeachy, with another warrant out for his apprehension as a pirate. Two or three ships were despatched in quest of him, but he put to sea, and so eluded them. In September 1688, he surrendered to the Governor of Jamaica, and was sent to Lynch, with some of his crew. Lynch was not so hard-hearted as to hang him; but it is not known how he persuaded Lynch to let him go free. He was released with sufficient booty to purchase him a sloop, in

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aboard the *Revenge* and the *Batchelor's Delight*. After John Cook's death he was elected captain of the latter vessel; and, as such, he commanded the buccaneer forces in their cruising in the Bay of Panama. Dampier was with him, and tells the story of his adventures in the South Seas until August 1685. When Dampier left Davis's ship to go aboard the *Cygnets*, on her passage to the East Indies, Davis was about to sail from Rio Lejo. He sailed August 27, in company with William Knight, but a spotted fever broke out among his crew, so that he was forced to put in to Amapalla to recruit. He then sailed to Cocos, the Galapagos, Huasco, Pisco, and Juan Fernandez, at which last place Knight left him, to return home. After this, he went to Guayaquil, which had just been taken by Grognet. He then made some further traverses in the Pacific, sighting what seems to have been Easter Island, before he returned to the West Indies, *via* Cape Horn. He then went to settle in Virginia, with Wafer and others; but in 1688-9 he was arrested for his piracies, narrowly escaped the gallows, and was sent home to England, with the others, to be tried in London. After some months in prison they were acquitted, and after long delay their confiscated booty was returned to them. In 1693 he may have been in Virginia, collecting this plunder from the authorities who had impounded it. He then disappears for several years; but one gathers that Dampier met him frequently in London, in the years prior to his voyage in the *Roebuck*, 1698-9. In 1702, Davis was in Jamaica. When the War of the Spanish Succession broke out, the Governor of Jamaica issued several commissions to privateers. Davis shipped aboard one of these privateers (a Captain Brown), and went with him to the plunder of Tolu, where Brown was killed. Afterwards the party sailed to "the Sambaloes," where they persuaded the Indians to lead them to the Spanish gold mines. The expedition obtained little gold; but the narrative of the raid, as written by Davis two years later, is very curious and entertaining. It is not well written, and one or two phrases would seem to confirm De Lussan's statement that he was a foreigner. Nothing more is known of him. It may be added that he is sometimes spoken of as Nat, or Nathaniel Davis, from which we may infer that he was known to the buccaneers as Ned.

JOHN EATON

This may be the Captain John Eaton (master of a Virginia trader) mentioned in a letter from Clement Hill "from Maryland," May 18, 1682. A year later he seems to have been sailing from London, "to make his fortune in the South Seas," in command of a ship called the *Nicolas*. Details of his voyage will be found in the papers concerning Charles Swan or Swann. He joined the *Batchelor's Delight* near Juan Fernandez (March 19, 1684) and consorted with her till September 2, when one of the common quarrels forced them to part company. He returned to Europe *via* the East Indies, committing many "barbarous insolencies" at Guahan and elsewhere. See also the life of Ambrosia Cowley.

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BASIL RINGROSE

The author of the Fourth Part of the "History of the Buccaneers." He does not seem to have held any position of authority among the privateers; but one gathers that he had great physical strength and remarkable courage. He first appears "at the general rendezvous of the fleet" at Boco del Toro in the early part of 1680. He was then (apparently) newly arrived in the West Indies. He crossed the Isthmus with Sharp and Sawkins, took a prominent part in the battles of Perico and Arica, and returned to England with Sharp in March 1682. While in England he was probably tried for piracy with his old captain.

His Journal, which gives a very clear, and sometimes brilliant, account of his "dangerous voyage and bold assaults," was published in 1685 as a continuation of the English translation of Exquemling's "History of the Buccaneers." Before it appeared, Ringrose had sailed as supercargo with Charles Swan (*q.v.*) so that Bartholomew Sharp was able to make a few interpolations in the MS. It would appear that Ringrose was in some way instrumental in the fitting out of the *Cygnet* for her trading voyage; yet Dampier adds that he "had no mind to this voyage," but was forced to engage in it or to starve. In February 1686, he was ambushed near Sta. Pecaque, in Mexico. He was one of fifty-four buccaneers who lost their lives on this occasion. Dampier speaks of Ringrose as "my ingenious friend."

RICHARD SAWKINS

A Captain Sawkins, a privateer, was captured near Jamaica by H.M.S. *Success* in November 1679.

I can find no other mention of him till we hear of him at the buccaneer muster early in 1680. At Boco del Toro he commanded a ship of one gun and 35 men. He crossed the Isthmus in command of a division; and took a part in the battle of Perico. He showed such desperate valour in this battle that the buccaneers made him their Admiral, after the sedition and defection of John Coxon. He was killed a few weeks later in the fruitless attempt on Pueblo Nuevo (May 21, 1680). Ringrose calls him "a valiant and generous spirited man, and beloved above any other we ever had among us."

BARTHOLOMEW SHARP, OR SHARPE

Dampier suggests that this buccaneer made one of a gang who plundered Segovia (in 1675?) or in a raid even earlier. He appears next in a ship of two guns and 40 men at Boco del Toro in 1680. He commanded a division on the march across the Isthmus; but took no part in the fight at Perico. After the death of Sawkins he commanded the buccaneer squadron in the South Seas; until January 1681, when he was deposed at Juan Fernandez in favour of John Watling. After the fight at Arica (January 1681) he

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was re-elected captain, and continued in command (with a reduced crew) till February 1682, when he left his ship (the *Trinity*) at Antigua. He then returned to England, was arrested, tried for piracy, and escaped hanging through lack of evidence. He admits, however, that he "was very near it." He seems to have stayed in England long enough to make some interpolations (in his own favour) in Ringrose's MSS.; but by January 29, 1684, he was again in Jamaica, with a commission "to take and apprehend savage Indians and pirates." With this commission he seems to have gone a-roving "on the account" as of old. At Bermuda, however, in the summer of 1686, he showed himself "a loyal and good subject, and an extraordinary instrument in preserving the King's Peace." He was tried for piracy at the end of 1686, "and acquitted for want of evidence." Two charges were brought against him; one for piracy at Jamaica, 1684, and one for piracy at Campeachy, 1686, but he escaped on both counts. His Journal of the 1680 raid was printed in 1699. I can find nothing further about him; but the elaborate "Waggoners" which he compiled, lead one to suppose that his later life was free from worry. The "Waggoners" are preserved in the Sloane MSS.

LIONEL WAFER

This writer seems to have passed his youth "at the Navan upon the Boyne, and about the Town of Virginia upon Lough Ramor in the Barony of Castle Raghen in the County of Cavan, and also in the Highlands of Scotland." In a manuscript preserved in the British Museum (Addl. MSS. 33054), he writes as though Wales were his native country, and England the land of his adoption. His parents, or guardians, seem to have been roving people of no position.

Wafer's "first going abroad was in the *Great Anne* of London, . . . bound for Bantam . . . in the year 1677." He was then "very young" (say 15 or 16), and "in the Service of the Surgeon" as loblolly boy, or dresser. The *Great Anne* visited Bantam, then sailed to Jamby in Sumatra, and then returned to Bantam to complete her cargo. Wafer seems to have gone ashore at Bantam with the intention of deserting. The *Great Anne* sailed without him, and he "got a Passage home" aboard a ship called the *Bombay*. He arrived in England in 1679, stayed a month, and then sailed (as loblolly boy) in a ship bound to Jamaica. He had a brother in Jamaica, employed at Sir Thomas Modyford's plantation at the Angels. This brother kept him for a while, and then set him up as a surgeon in Port Royal, "where I followed my Business of Surgery for some Months."

Captain Linch, or Lynch, and Captain Edmund Cook, "two Privateers who were going out from Port Royal," persuaded Wafer to join them, as Surgeon. They visited the coasts of Cartagena, and arrived at the Bastimentos, near Porto Bello, in the early spring of 1680, shortly after the second taking of Porto Bello by Sawkins, Coxon, and Sharp. It was here that Wafer first met with Dampier.

Wafer accompanied Edmund Cook upon the march over the Isthmus to

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the South Seas. He was cruising in the Pacific with Sharp and the other buccaneers aboard the *Holy Trinity*, until after the battle of Arica, when the company divided. He returned with Dampier's party across the Isthmus; but on "the 5th day of our Journey" his leg was scorched by an explosion of powder; so that he was forced to stay behind among the Indians, with two other buccaneers, who could walk no further. The three were joined soon afterwards by two other stragglers.

Wafer "lived some Months" among the Indians "who in a Manner ador'd him" by reason of his skill in Physick and Phlebotomy." He lived, he says, "in great Splendour and Repute"; and he alone, of the five prisoners, was painted "in yellow, red and blue, very bright, and lovely" as a mark of special affection. Eventually the five men reached La Sounds Key, where Captain Tristian took them aboard his cruiser. Wafer sailed under Tristian (having Dampier as a shipmate) for some days, and then went with Dampier, under Captain Wright and Yanky, for a cruise in the West Indies. At Salt Tortuga the two privateers parted company. Dampier stayed with Wright, and Wafer went with Yanky to the "Isle of Ash," or Vacca. Here he left Yanky in order to sail with John Cook (another of Sharp's party who had returned with Dampier) in a newly captured Spanish ship. The French objected that Cook had no commission and that he had no right to command the prize. They plundered the English seamen aboard her and then turned them ashore. Captain Tristian, who happened to be in the anchorage, received "about 8 or 10 of these English: of which number Captain Cook was one, and Captain Davis another," and (we surmise) Lionel Wafer a third. These "8 or 10" waited till Tristian went ashore at Tortuga, and then ran away with his ship, carried her back to Vacca, picked up the rest of the crew, and went a-cruising in her. They took a wine ship, and a ship of eight guns called the *Revenge*, in which they came to Virginia "about 8 or 9 months after *Mr. Dampier* came thither" (April 1683). They fitted up the *Revenge* as their cruiser, and set sail aboard her August 23, 1683, on the voyage to Sierra Leone (where they took and went aboard the *Batchelor's Delight*). Wafer, who was one of the surgeons of the party, seems to have had a merry time among the African natives, while the *Batchelor's Delight* refitted. He took part in the adventures in the South Seas with Cook, Davis, and the others until August 27, 1687, when Davis and Swan parted company. Dampier stayed with Swan; but Wafer remained in the *Batchelor's Delight*, under Davis, with whom were Captains Knight and Harris. After visiting Cocos Island, "the Gallapago's," and "several of the Islands and Coasts of Peru," this squadron took Huavra, Huacho, and Pisco. Davis then cruised westward, sighting what may have been Easter Island in the late autumn of 1687. They called at Juan Fernandez (where four men "would needs stay behind") and then sailed round the Horn on their way home. Near the Caribbee Islands, Wafer, Davis, and others went aboard a Barbadoes sloop, and sailed in her up the Delaware to Philadelphia, where they arrived in May 1688. One gathers that they settled in America, at Point Comfort, Va. "But meeting with some Troubles, after a 3 Year's Residence," Wafer returned to England (in the year 1690). The

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"Troubles" were a charge of piracy, which involved the whole party, and very nearly sent them to the gallows. Their booty (mostly silver) was taken from them, and they were forced to leave the colony; but, after several months in Newgate, in London, they were released (1691) and managed to win back the greater part of their spoil. Wafer was in London in 1697; for he then gave evidence before the Board of Trade and Plantations, concerning the settlement of the Isthmus of Darien. In 1699 he published his "New Voyage and Description," which he dedicated to the Earl of Romney. In or about the year 1700 he drew up a secret memorandum on places fit for settlement in the South Seas. This was done at the instance of the Duke of Marlborough, to whom (in 1704) the second edition of Wafer's book was dedicated. Wafer is said to have died in 1705. He is sometimes spoken of as De la Wafer.

CAPTAIN FRANÇOIS GROGNIET

Arrived in the Bay of Panama, with a French commission, March 25, 1685. He was accompanied by 200 Frenchmen and 80 Englishmen, who joined Captains Davis and Swan at their anchorage. In the futile battle of Panama (May 28-29, 1685) he seems to have behaved with slight courage, so that the partnership was dissolved (June 1, 1685). After a long cruise, he fell in with Townley (*q.v.*) with the help of whom he sacked Granada (on the Lake of Nicaragua) and Rio Lejo. After this he cruised towards California with part of his crew. April 20, 1686, he surprised Guayaquil, and took an immense booty, with many prisoners. He died of a wound received in the attack, May 2, 1686.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KNIGHT

He arrived at Quibo on July 5, 1685, having then been nine or ten months in the South Seas, getting little save "a good ship." He placed himself under Davis's orders, and remained with Davis till 1687-8, when he parted company, and returned to the West Indies, *via* Cape Horn. He had then much plunder in his possession.

CAPTAIN TOWNLEY

Crossed the Isthmus with 180 men in February 1685. Joined Davis and Grognet, March 3. Took part in the raids with Davis and Swan till August 1685, when Davis sailed for Amapalla. He remained with Swan till January 1686. He then cruised alone for two months, after which he re-joined Grognet, with whom he raided Granada and Rio Lejo. On the 19th May 1686, he commanded a party which sacked Lavelia; and took

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a great booty, which was afterwards lost through bad management. He was off Panama in August 1686. On the 22nd he received a wound in a battle with three Spanish ships. He died of the wound on the 9th of the following month.

CAPTAIN TRISTIAN, CHRISTIAN (?), OR TRISTAN

All that is known of this buccaneer is told by Dampier and Wafer.

CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAMS

An associate, perhaps interpreter or sailing-master, to Yankey in the year 1687.

CAPTAIN YANKES, OR YANKEY, OR YANKY DUCH

Took part in Van Horn's great raid on Vera Cruz in the summer of 1683. In February 1684, he sailed with Laurens to Cartagena, where he helped to take three Spanish ships. He had then a commission from Petit Guaves. He seized a Jamaica sloop in the autumn of 1684, "using reviling language" to the sailors, and behaving generally like a pirate. On protest being made to the Governor of Petit Guaves, that gentleman vowed that he knew Yankey "to be incapable of such a thing;" from which we may conclude that Yankey was then well to do. In September 1686, he took a Spanish ship worth 50,000 dols. A year later he surrendered to Governor Molesworth, received a royal pardon, and then made a cruise to the westward, where he took a big Spanish ship. Dampier gives further details for the years 1681-3. What became of Yankey does not appear.

PRINCE JEOLY, DAMPIER'S PAINTED PRINCE

A folio broadsheet (1691-2) gives the following description of Giolo, or Jeoly:—

"This famous PAINTED PRINCE is the just wonder of the Age, his whole Body (except Face, Hands, and Feet) is curiously and most exquisitely painted or stained full of Variety of Invention, with prodigious Art and Skill perform'd. In so much, that the antient and noble Mystery of Painting or Staining upon Humane Bodies seems to be comprised in this one stately Piece.

"The Pictures and those other engraven Figures painted from him, and

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now dispersed abroad, serve only to describe as much as they can of the Fore-parts of this inimitable Piece of Workmanship. The more admirable Back Parts afford us a Lively Representation of one quarter part of the World upon and betwixt his shoulders, where the Arctick and Tropick Circles center in the North Pole on his Neck. And all the other Lines, Circles and Characters are done in such exact Symmetry and Proportion that it is astonishing and surmounts all that has hitherto been seen of this kind. What Wisdom and antient Learning may lie veiled under those other curious Figures and mysterious Characters scattered up and down his Body, must be the Work of very ingenious Men to discover.

"The Paint itself is so durable, that nothing can wash it off, or deface the beauty of it: It is prepared from the Juice of a certain Herb, or Plant, peculiar to that Country, which they esteem infallible to preserve humane Bodies from the deadly poison or hurt of any venomous Creatures whatsoever . . .

"This admirable Person is about the Age of Thirty, graceful and well proportioned in all his Limbs, extreamly modest and civil, neat and cleanly; but his Language is not understood, neither can he speak English.

"He is exposed to publick view every day (during his stay in Town) from the 16th day of this instant June, at his Lodgings at the Blew Boar's Head in Fleetstreet, near Water Lane: where he will continue for some time, if his health will permit.

"But if any Persons of Quality, Gentlemen or Ladies, do desire to see this noble Person, at their own Houses, or any other convenient place, in or about this City of London: they are desired to send timely notice, and he will be ready to wait upon them in a Coach or Chair, any time they please to appoint, if in the day time.

"VIVANT REX AND REGINA."

There is a chap-book on Jeoly, "written from his own Mouth" (by T. Hyde?) and published in 1692. It contains an engraving of Jeoly, representing him "in his habit as he lived," painted with Variety of Invention from his ankles to his chest. Scorpions, snakes, and lizards are represented as fleeing from him in terror. The book is dull, and probably apocryphal.

CAPTAINS SWAN AND HARRIS

Some account of CHARLES SWAN, or SWANN, of the ship "Cygnat"; with papers and quotations relating to Captain PETER HARRIS. These papers are quoted from Dampier's manuscripts in the Sloane Collection, and from the "Calendar of State Papers," West Indian and Colonial Series.

A Brief Account of *Captain Swan's* Voyage into the South Seas, and what befel him at Baldivia. (Abridged.)

October the First, 1683. Captain Swan in the Signett of London with 36 men sailed out of the Downs bound for the South Seas. Marginal Note.

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A ship of 180 tunns and 16 gunns, she was formerly calld the little England, and being burnd in the river was rebuilt by Mr. Castle and calld the *Signett* by those merchants that bought her, she being fitted out with a very good cargo for the South Seas. (The merchants were "eminent," and the cargo worth £5000.)

October 28th. "They passed by Palma but never Stop there." "They Soon arrived at Mayo where they took aboard two butts of Salt."

After a brief pause for refreshments at St. Iago, he sailed for the Straits of Magellan.

29th of December. In lat. $31^{\circ} 44'$ S. "Haveing his studeing Sailes abroad with a fresh gale both top masts went by the board at once."

24th of January 1684. Arrived at the Strait's Mouth and saw two ships, which both bore away to speak with him; but he being surprised to see two ships in this part of the world, "thought it was noe prudence to lye for them," and therefore made away from them. The next day (after "he had tryed their Sailing")—for, as Dampier notes in the margin—"noe man will speak with a ship at sea except he knows himself of sufficient strength to deal with her, especially in this part of the world"—Captain Swan "spoak" with these ships. "The biggest was Captain Eaton, who came out of England designing to seeke his fortune in the South Seas, the other was a Portuguese barke, commanded by one Morton who had been with Sharpe" (and afterwards with "Mr. Bond.") Eaton had taken the bark off Brazil a little while before.

Captain Eaton endeavoured to persuade Swan "to consort with him." On Swan's refusal, Eaton tried to entice his men away, but unsuccessfully.

3rd February 1684. In the Straits of Magellan. "Josiah Teat, the Chief Mate, went a shoare and had a Commerce with the Patagenes."

7th February 1684. At Port Famine in the Straits. Eaton and Morton in company.

18th February 1684. Eight of Swan's men stole the longboat and went aboard Morton's ship. Morton at once set sail and made off. They saw his ship once again, but soon afterwards he was lost in a storm. Dampier notes that "Eaton and Morton were agreed, though Eaton carried it fair with Swan as if he knew nothing of it."

March 24, 1684. Captain Swan anchored at Baldivia. Eaton stood out to sea to cruise.

One of Swan's "merchants," or supercargoes, went ashore with a cock-and-bull story that they were Spaniards bound to East India.

March 25, 1684. They went ashore again "and had like to be trapand into an Ambuscado, but gott away." Later on, they came to terms with the Spaniards. The Spaniards asked for hostages to be given before trading: so that

March 26, 1684. "The boate went ashore againe, Josiah Teat steerred and the three merchants (Ringrose, Harthop, and Smith) were sitters, two of them being to remaine ashore as Pledges, the other was to accompany the Spaniards off (to the ship). When they came ashoare the Spaniards desired them to row in about a pointe of Land which they said

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was better Landing, but Teat fearing their designes would not be soe easily imposed on. Hee runn the boate in betweene two Ledges of Rocks on to the Sandy bay where the Spaniards came and told them that the Governour had sent a present to the Captain which was brought by two Indians and thrown down on the Bay halfe a Musket shott from the boate and the Spaniards who were at a distance called them to fetch it. This bread some controversy between Teat and the merchants"; but, after some delay, one George Chambers leapt from the boat with Basil Ringrose, and "went to fetch the present." Before they had gotten to the present, a party of armed Spaniards made a rush upon them. Chambers was killed at once, but Ringrose made a shift to get into the sea "and takeing hold of the boat's painter was drag'd off noe man knowing where he was." The men in the boat had a hard fight to win clear. Chambers was killed, Griffin Harris mortally wounded, Harthope and Ramage shot through the arms, Patrick wounded in the breast, Sheaphead in the hand, and Teat grazed by a bullet on the thigh. Ringrose and Smith were the only ones who escaped unhurt. 134 shott came into the boat, and 14 bullets went through the flag of truce. However, among the Spaniards, "they all say that two Captains were killed and many of the Indians."

"When Teat came aboard with this news Capn. Swan begun to repent that ever he took this Voyage in hand and he did never affect Master Ringrose afterwards." *Dampier adds a note*: "for Mr. Ringrose being the proposer of this Voyage, did demonstrate the thing very feazable in England which now Captain Swan found to be difficult."

The *Cygnet* sailed from Baldivia that afternoon.

After a stay at the Island of Mocha, Swan sailed to Juan Fernandez.

April 8, 1684. He anchored at Juan Fernandez, to refit.

May 29, 1684. He sailed for Plata.

June 30, 1684. He anchored at Plata, to refit. "He scrub'd his Ship againe and tallowed, and cut wood, and Saved Some water, he likewise burned lime (as a wash for his ship's bottom) and went ashore every day and killd goats and turned many turtle."

July 17, 1684. He sailed for Nicoya, "intending to trade there but was disappointed." "Indeed," adds Dampier, "I am a little at a stand when I consider Mr. Ringrose, his Meathod, I confess he was an Ingenious Gentleman, but was extreamely besides his mark in proposeing two such places as Baldivia and the Gulfe of Necoya to trade in, the one being only a garrison the other a post of pore Malattos."

August 2, 1684. Came to the river of Necoya. Chased two Spanish barks.

August 3, 1684. Saw a bark coming down the river, and thinking her to be Spanish he "ordered his Ensign to be spread and fired a gunn." He then sent his boat towards the bark, while the bark sent a canoa towards the boat. The two boats hailed each other in midstream, "before they came to neer." The bark proved to be a prize, lately taken by *Captain Peter Harris* ("nephew to Captain Harris whoe was killd before Panama in the year 1680"). He had 97 men aboard her, and "he said he came thither for money," having sunk his ship at Golden Island and given the

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sails to his Indian guides. He had taken *Sta. Maria* on his way "where they took as much gold as they shared 27 ounces per man, besides paying Ship's Share and the wounded men.

OF CAPTAIN PETER HARRIS

Harris had marched over the Isthmus in the rains. He surprised *Sta. Maria*, "and tooke it without resistance," and found there about "120 waite of gold." (Presumably the word "pounds" has been omitted.) He then seized a bark and a *Periagoe*, and sailed to *Gallera*, in the Bay of Panama, "thinking on nothing but rich prizes laden with Silver and Gold." The fourth day after, his look-outs reported a Spanish squadron of five sail coming towards him. He got under sail, ran alongside the Spanish flagship, forced her hands to run below, and broke her foreyard in the slings. He then chased the squadron back to Panama, losing three men killed and nine wounded. After this, he sailed for *Nicoya*, where he met Captain *Swan*.

MORE OF CAPTAIN SWAN

Finding that the men under *Harris* needed arms, Captain *Swan* broached cargo, and opened a trade with them at the following "good rate":—"40 dollars for a gun, a dollar for a pound of powder, 6 pence for a pound of shot or Lead, an oz. of gold for a black velvet Capp worth 10 shillings." All other commodities, such as cloth, serge, silk, ribbons, and knives, sold "at any rates."

"Captain *Swan*'s men seeing the Privateers soe full of Gold thought it a better trade than what they followed, and therefore . . . went aboard of Captain *Harris*, who entertained all that came." In short, *Swan* lost so many hands that he was forced to consort with *Harris*, and to enter into an agreement with him. Articles were signed and sealed on the 4th of August, 1684.

August 5, 1684. They anchored at the Island *Chira*.

August 6, 1684. *Swan* took *Ringrose* with 22 men, in two canoas, up the river, to look for *Nicoya* city, or for its carpenter's yard.

August 7, 1684. They ran into an ambush, and had three men wounded (one mortally).

August 9, 1684. They got aboard the bark again. This day *Teat* was "again made master" having been reduced at the time of the signing of the articles with *Harris*.

August 11, 1684. They careened the *Cygnat* and burned two of their small barks. The burning of the barks forced *Swan* to destroy some merchandise, to make room for the men who had manned them.

August 26, 1684. "They sent a Canoa to cutt Looms (handles) for oares, there being plenty of good strait red Mangrove. For privateers allway

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deserted was lost. Then I came to Valdivia, when I had two men killed under a flag of truce, after three day's parley and all oaths human and divine. An ambuscade of between one and two hundred men came out, and fired upon a poor eight of us in the yawl. But God punished them likewise, as we hear, we killing three of their captains and some others. It is too long to give you an account of all my troubles, which were chiefly owing to the fact that the ship was meant to be run away with. In Nicoya the rest of my men left me, so that, having no one to sail the ship, I was forced to join them. So that now I am in hostility with the Spaniards, and have taken and burnt some towns, and have forced the President of Panama to send me two men he had taken from us. The same day 270 new men came to me, and we are going to take in 200 more that they left behind. We shall soon be 900 men in the South Seas. Assure my employers that I do all I can to preserve their interest, and that what I do now I could in no wise prevent. So desire them to do what they can with the King for me, for as soon as I can I shall deliver myself to the King's justice and I had rather die than live skulking like a vagabond for fear of death. The King might make this whole Kingdom of Peru tributary to him in two years' time. We now await the Spanish fleet that brings the money to Panama. We were resolved to fight them before we had reached this strength, and had lain in wait 6 months for them, but now we hear that they are at sea, and expect them every day. If we have success against them we shall make a desperate alarm all Europe over. I have some money which I wish were with you, for my wife. I shall, with God's help, do things which (were it with my Prince's leave) would make her a lady; but now I cannot tell but it may bring me to a halter. But if it doth my comfort is that I shall die for that I cannot help. Pray present my faithful love to my dear wife, and assure her she is never out of my mind.

Dampier tells of the melancholy end of Captain Swan on page 436 of this volume.

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VOYAGES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. II.

IN THREE PARTS, *viz.* :

- I. A SUPPLEMENT to the VOYAGE round the WORLD: Describing the Countries of *Tonquin, Achin, Malacca, &c.* their Product, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy, &c.
- II. Two VOYAGES to *Campeachy*; with a Description of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade, &c. of *Jucatan, Campeachy, New-Spain, &c.*
- III. A DISCOURSE of Trade-winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the *Torrid Zone* throughout the WORLD: With an Account of *Natal* in *Africk*, its Product, Negro's, &c.

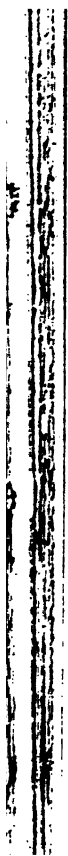
By Capt. *WILLIAM DAMPIER.*

Illustrated with Particular MAPS and DRAUGHTS.

To which is added
A General Index to both Volumes.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JAMES KNAPTON, at the Crown in
St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. MDCC.



TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

EDWARD

EARL OF ORFORD, VISCOUNT BARFLEUR, BARON
OF SHINGEY, PRINCIPAL LORD OF THE ADMIR-
ALTY, TREASURER OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, ETC.,
AND ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

TIS in Acknowledgment of the Favours your Lordship has conferr'd upon me, that I presume to place your Name before these Papers. The Honourable Person to whom I dedicated my former Volume could not have taken a more agreeable way to befriend me, than by recommending me to your Patronage; and I shall always retain a grateful sense of it: And your Lordship has been pleas'd to prefer me in a way suitable to my Genius and Experience; and wherein therefore, if in any way, I may be able to do something toward the preserving the good Opinion you have been pleas'd to entertain of me. 'Tis a further Satisfaction to me, that my Employment is of such a Nature as does not alienate me from your Lordship's more peculiar Jurisdiction, but places me more immediately under it, and chiefly accountable to your self. Whatever parts of the World I shall range into, I shall carry this Comfort along with me, that next under the Providence of God, and his Majesty's Protection, I shall be so long as I am upon the Province, and under the Direction of your Honourable Board: For whose Favours

DEDICATION

to me in general I have no better way of Expressing my Gratitude, than by doing it thus to your Lordship, who presides there. And with these Sentiments, I am bold to subscribe my self,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most Faithful,
and Devoted Humble Servant,
WILLIAM DAMPIER.

THE PREFACE

IN the Preface to my former Volume, I have accounted for the Design, and Method, and Stile of those Relations of my Travels. What I have more to say of that kind, is chiefly with reference to what I now offer the Reader. Thus far I have thought fit to change my Method in this Volume, as to divide it into distinct Parts, because the Matters it treats of are so different from one another, in point of Time, or other Circumstances: But still in each Part I have taken the same Course of making several Chapters, that this Volume might retain some Uniformity with the other.

The First of these is that Account I promised of my Voyages from Achin in Sumatra, to several Places in the E. Indies; of which I forbore to particularize in the former Volume, for Reasons there mentioned. I have now more than discharged my self of that Promise: For I have improved my own Observations, especially as to Tonquin, by those of some English Gentlemen, who made a considerable stay in that Kingdom. I am abundantly satisfied my self of their Ability and Integrity; the proper Qualifications in things of this Nature: And could I have obtained their leave, the Reader also should have had the Satisfaction of knowing to whom he was to ascribe several of those Particulars: However, I have taken frequent Occasions to distinguish in general what I saw, from what I was informed of. This part is the Supplement of what is contained in the former Volume; and compleats the "Voyage round the World."

The Second Part contains what relates to the Time I spent in the Bay of Campeachy, either at Newwood-

THE PREFACE

Cutter, or a Trader to them. This was before I made my Voyage round the World, as the Reader will perceive: And upon this Occasion, therefore, I have gone so far back, as to speak of my first entrance upon this Rambling kind of Life. For the Account it gives of Campeachy, and the Neighbouring parts of Jucatan and New Spain, &c. I refer the Reader to the Work it self.

The Third Part is an Account of the Winds, and Weather, Storms, Tides, and Currents of the Torrid Zone, round the World; which may be of Use towards the Improvement of Navigation, and that part of Natural History. 'Tis the substance of what I have remark'd or learnt, about things of that Kind, in so long a course of Roving upon the Seas: And tho' I have not omitted to speak of these Matters in the series of my Voyages, as occasion offered, yet I thought it might not be unacceptable, to put them together in one View also by themselves, in a Methodical Discourse, ranging the several Particulars under their proper Heads.

To render these things the more intelligible, I have prefixed peculiar Maps: One to each of the foregoing Parts; but two to this of the Winds, &c. that the Variety of Trade-Winds might some way be pictured, as it were, to the Eye; and the Reader might be the less liable to be confounded with the Multiplicity of Words, denoting the several Points of the Compass, or other Terms necessary to the Descriptive part of the Discourse. These Maps contain the Torrid Zone, and so much towards each Pole as was of Use to my Design: And the Projection differs in this only from the Common Maps, that in order to shew the Atlantick and South Oceans each in one entire view, the Division of the Hemispheres is made, not at the first Meridian, (reckoning from Teneriffe,) nor at the 350th, as is usual also, and as 'tis in the Globe-Map, prefixed to my first Volume, but at the 300th; yet still retaining the common Graduation in the Equator, from that customary Meridian of the Canaries, or C. Verd.

And upon this mention of the Atlantick Sea, there is one thing I would observe to the Reader, that I use that

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name not only for the North-Sea, as 'tis called, but for this whole Ocean, on both sides of the Equator between Europe and Africk on one hand, and America on the other. If I be questioned for taking this Liberty, I should think it enough to say, that I wanted a general name for this whole Ocean, and I could not find one more proper. And yet even as to the Reason of the thing, if the Discovery of a Sea to the South of the Isthmus of Darien, or the Mexican Coast, were ground sufficient for the extending the Name of the South-Sea to all that largest Ocean of the World, tho' it lies West rather of the whole Continent of America; much more may I be allowed a less considerable Enlargement of the Name of Atlantick Sea, which others have long since extended to so great a Part of this Ocean, from its Original narrow Confines, the Neighbourhood of Mount Atlas, and the Coasts of Mauritania. I know that so much of this Ocean as lies South of the R. Niger, went usually by the Name of the *Æthiopick* Sea: Yet I can't learn a sufficient Reason for it: For tho' 'tis true, that the Ancients called all the South Parts of Africk to each Sea, *Æthiopia*, yet even upon this bottom, the Name of *Æthiopick* Sea should have been left common to the Oceans on each side of the Cape of Good Hope. But if the Name must be appropriated, why to this on the West of Africa? why not rather to that on its E. Coast? which lies nearer the Inward or more proper *Æthiopia*, now the *Abissine* Empire? and consequently might better be called *Æthiopick* Sea. Accordingly I have ventured to call it so, Vol. I. Page 300, making it there the same as the *Indian*; which I also make to be all the Ocean from the East Coast of Africa to the remotest of the East-India Islands, New-Holland, and New-Guinea: Tho' this Name also of *Indian-Sea* has been understood, usually of narrower bounds. But be that as it will, I was for using comprehensive Names; and therefore these three Names of *Atlantick*, *Indian*, and *South-Seas*, or Oceans, serve me for the whole Ambit of the *Torrid Zone*, and what else I have occasion to speak of.

To these three Parts is added a General Index of both

THE PREFACE

Volumes. The first Volume should not have been published without one, but that was reserv'd to be annexed to this; that the Reader might not have the Trouble of turning over 2 Alphabets.

Thus what I designed as an Appendix to the former Volume, is grown to its self a volume answerable to the other. And I am sensible there is one part of the intended Appendix yet behind, viz. the Description of the South-Sea Coasts of America, from the Spanish Pilot-Book, &c. I confess I had thoughts of crowding it into this Volume: But besides the dryness and fatigue of such a Work, and the small leisure I had for it, I was quite discouraged from attempting it, when upon a nearer View of the matter I found in those Descriptions and Charts a repugnance with each other in many particulars; and some things which from my own Experience I knew to be erroneous. Indeed as they are, they may be very useful to Sailors in those Parts, being generally right enough in the main: But I was loth to undertake a Work, much of which must have consisted in correcting Mistakes, and yet have left unavoidably many more to be rectified. Others may have Time and Helps for this Affair; and future Discoveries may give greater Light to direct them. To me it shall suffice, that bating this one particular, I have here endeavoured to perform what I had made the Publick expect from me.

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- C**HAPTER I. The Author's Voyage from Achin to Malacca and Tonquin.
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 3. Of the Natives, their Customs, Religion, Trade, &c.
 4. Of the Government, Kings, Soldiery, and Mandarins.
 5. Voyage to Tenan. The A.'s Journey by Land to Cachao, and Occurrences.
 6. His return from Tonquin, with some particulars of Cambodia, and Bencouli, and Arrival at Malacca and Achin.
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 6. Of Storms, Norths, Souths, Hurricanes, Tuffoons, stormy Monsoons and Elephanta's.
 7. Of the Seasons of the Year, Weather, Rains, and Tornadoes.
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MR. DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

VOL. II

PART I

HIS VOYAGE FROM ACHIN IN SUMATRA, TO
TONQUIN, AND OTHER PLACES IN THE EAST-
INDIES.

CHAP. I

The Connexion of this Discourse with the Voyage round the World. The Author's Departure from Achin in the Isle of Sumatra with Captain Weldon. Their Course along the Streights of Malacca. Pulo Nuttee, and other Islands. The R. and Kingdom of Jihore. Pulo Ora, and Pulo Timaon : Green Turtle there. Pulo Condore. Shoals of Pracel, River of Cambodia, Coast of Champa, Pulo Ganton. Cochinchinese, Pulo Champello, R. and City of Quinam. Oil of Porpusses and Turtle. Shipwrackt Men detained usually at Cochinchina and Pegu. Aguala Wood from the Bay of Siam. Bay of Tonquin. I. of Aynam, and other Islands. Rokbo one Mouth of the chief R. of Tonquin. Fishers I. River of Domea, the other Mouth. Its Bar and Entrance. Mountain Elephant. Pearl-Islands. Pilots of Batsha. They go up the River of Domea. Domea and its Gardens, and Dutch there. They leave their Ships at Anchor above it, where the Natives build a Town. They go up to the chief City in the Country Boats. The River and the Country about it. Leprous Beggars. Hean, a Town of note ; Chinese there. The Governour, Shipping and Tide. They arrive at Cachao, the Metropolis of Tonquin.

THE Reader will find upon perusing my "Voyage round the World," that I then omitted to speak particularly of the Excursions I made to Tonquin, Malacca, Fort St. George, and Bencouli from Achin in the Isle of Sumatra ; together with

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AN. the Description I intended to give of those Parts. I do
1688 but just mention them there; but shall now proceed to a more distinct Account of them.

And to keep to the Order of Time, the Reader may recollect, that my first Departure from Achin was to Tonquin, along with Captain Weldon, about July 1688, as I have said p. 489th of my former Volume. I have there related in a page or two before, to how weak a Condition my self and my Companions were brought, through the Fatigues of our Passage from Nicobar to Achin: yet did not my Weakness take me off from contriving some Employment or Expedition, whereby I might have a comfortable Subsistence. Captain Weldon touched here, to sell the Slaves he had brought with him from Fort St. George; it being in his way to the Streights of Malacca, and so to Tonquin, whither he was bound. This afforded me the Opportunity of trying that Voyage, to which he kindly invited me, and to which I was the more encouraged because he had a good Surgeon in his Ship, whose Advice I needed: and my Friend Mr. Hall was particularly animated thereby; who had also resolved upon this Voyage, and was in a weaker Condition than my self. Besides, Capt. Weldon promised to buy a Sloop at Tonquin, of which he would make me Commander, to go a trading Voyage from thence to Cochinchina, Champa, Cambodia, or some others of the adjacent Countries: which Trade has been scarce, yet has been attempted by our Country-men, and there were Hopes it might turn to a good Account; but this Project came to nothing.

However, Captain Weldon having finished his Business at Achin, I set out thence with him thro' the Streights of Malacca, and we soon arrived at the Town of Malacca: of which Town and Country, I shall have a better Occasion to speak hereafter. Here we found the *Cæsar* of London, commanded by Captain Wright, who came from Bombay, and was bound to China. He stopt here to water and refresh, as is usual for Ships to do that pass these Streights. By him we were informed that three other English Ships had touched here, and were past on to the Eastward ten

PULO NUTTEE

Days before. These 3 Ships came from Fort St. George, in Company with Captain Weldon: but his Business calling him to Achin, they in the mean Time prosecuting their Voyage, got the Start of us thus much. The *Cæsar* was soon ready to sail again, and went away the next Morning after our Arrival at Malacca. AN.
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Our Captain being a Stranger to the Bay of Tonquin, as were all his Ship's Company, he hired a Dutch Pilot at Malacca; and having finished his Business there, we set sail, two Days after the *Cæsar*. We were desirous to overtake these four Ships, and therefore crouded all the Sail we could make; having a strong westerly Wind, accompanied with many hard Gusts and Tornadoes: and the very next Day we got Sight of them; for they had not yet passed through a narrow Passage, called the Streights of Singapore. We soon got up with them, and past through together; and sailing about three Leagues farther we anchored near an Island called Pulo Nuttee, belonging to the Kingdom of Jihore.¹

Here Captain Weldon took in Wood and Water, and some of the Indian Inhabitants came aboard us in their Canoes, of whom we bought a few Coco-nuts, Plantains, and fresh Fish. We staid here not above four and twenty Hours; for the other Ships had filled most of their Water at other Islands near this, before we came up with them: for tho' Ships do usually take in Water at Malacca Town, yet they do as frequently discharge it again at some of these Islands, and take in better.

We sailed the next Day, and kept near the Malacca Shore; and there passing by the Mouth of the River Jihore, we left many other Islands on our Starboard-side.

The River of Jihore runs by the City of that Name, which is the Seat of the little Kingdom of Jihore. This Kingdom lies on the Continent of Malacca, and consists of the extremity or doubling of that Promontory. It abounds with Pepper, and other good Commodities.

They are a Mahometan People, very warlike, and

¹ Johor.

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desirous of Trade. They^d delight much in Shipping and going to Sea, all the neighbouring Islands in a Manner being Colonies of this Kingdom, and under its Government. They coast about in their own Shipping to several Parts of Sumatra, Java, &c. their Vessels are but small, yet very serviceable: and the Dutch buy up a great many of them at a small Price, and make good trading Sloops of them. But they first fit them up after their own Fashion, and put a Rudder to them, which the Jihorians don't use, tho' they are very good Seamen in their way; but they make their Vessels sharp at each End, though but one End is used as the Head; and instead of a Rudder, they have on each Side the Stern a Thing like a very broad Oar, one of which they let down into the Water at Pleasure, as there is Occasion to steer the Ship either to the one Side or the other, always letting down that which is to the Leeward. They have Proes of a particular Neatness and Curiosity. We call them Half-moon Proes, for they turn so much at each End from the Water, that they much resemble a Half-moon, with the Horns upwards. They are kept very clean, sail well, and are much used by them in their Wars. The People of Jihore have formerly endeavoured to get a Commerce with our Nation. For what Reason that Trade is neglected by us, I know not. The Dutch trade very much there; and have lately endeavoured to bring the King, who is very young, to their Bow.

At the farther End of the Streights of Malacca, among many other Islands, we sailed by those of Pulo Oro, and Pulo Timaon:¹ which last is a place often touched at for Wood, Water, and other Refreshments, tho' we past by it. Among other things, there are great Plenty of excellent Green Turtle among these Islands.

Being at length got clear of the Islands into the wide Ocean, we steered away still together till we came in sight of Pulo Condore, when having all brought to, and spoke with each other, we parted for our several Voyages. The *Cæsar* and two others, that were bound to China, steered

¹ Tioman.

PULO CANTON AND CHAMPELLO

away to the Eastward, keeping to the South of Pulo Condore; it being their best Course, thereby to avoid the large Shoals of Pracel. We and the *Saphire* of Fort St. George, commanded by Captain Lacy, steered more Northerly; and leaving Pulo Condore on our Starboard, we hal'd in for the Continent, and fell in with it near the River of Cambodia. But leaving this also on our Starboard¹ side, we coasted along to the Eastward, keeping near the Champa Shore, and coming to the Point of Land² that bounds the S. W. part of the Bay of Tonquin, we doubled it, and coasting to the North; leaving Champa still on our Larboard side, and the dangerous Shoals of Pracel about 12 or 14 Leagues off on our Starboard side, we kept along fair by the Shore, just without Pulo Canton.³

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This Island lies in about 13 d. North. It is much frequented by the Cochinchinese, whose Country begins hereabouts, bordering on the Kingdom of Champa. They are most Fishermen that come hither, and their chief Business is to make Oyl of Porpusses; for these Fish are found in great Plenty here at some Seasons of the Year, and then the Cochinchinese resort hither to take them. The People that we found on Pulo Condore, mentioned in the 14th Chapter of my "Voyage round the World," page 392, were of these Cochinchinese. The Turtle also which they catch, is chiefly in order to make Oyl of their Fat: And there is a great Store of Turtle on all this Coast.

We coasted yet farther on this Shore, till we came to the Islands of Champello.⁴ These may seem to have some Affinity to Champa, by the Sound of the Word, which one would take to be a Portuguese diminutive of Champa; yet they lye on the Cochinchina Coast, and belong to it, tho' uninhabited. They are 4 or 5 in Number, and lye 4 or 5 Leagues from the Shore. They are called Champella de la Mar, to distinguish them from others lying farther down

¹ Should be larboard. The river of Cambodia discharges itself a little to the south of the 10th parallel.

² Probably Cape Varela.

³ In lat. 15° 50' N.

⁴ Cham Collao (?).

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AN. in the Bay of Tonquin, called Champello de Terra. These
1688 last lye in about 16 d. 45 m. North, but the Islands of
Champello de la Mar lye in about 13 d. 45 m. N.

Over against these last Islands, on the Main, there is a large navigable River empties it self into the Sea. The City of Quinam stands on the Banks of this River, and is said to be the principal City of the Kingdom of Cochinchina. As to its Distance from the Sea, its Bigness, Strength, Riches, &c. I am yet in the dark: only I have been inform'd, that if a Ship is cast away on this Kingdom, the Seamen that escape drowning and get ashore become Slaves to the King. Captain John Tiler was thus serv'd, and despaired of ever getting his Freedom; but after a considerable Stay there he was taken Notice of by the King, and upon Promise of returning thither again to trade there, he was sent away. I sailed in a Vessel of his after this: but I never found him inclined to Trade thither any more. However, notwithstanding this their Severity to Shipwrackt People, I have been informed by Captain Tiler and others, that they have a Desire to Trade, though they are yet destitute of the Means to attain it. This Desire of Trade, they seem to have taken up from some Chinese Fugitives, who fled from the Tartars, when they conquered their Country: and being kindly received by these Cochinchinese, and having among them many Artificers, they instructed their kind Protectors in many useful Arts, of which they were wholly ignorant before. 'Tis probable this their Custom of seizing Shipwrackt Seamen may soon vanish by the coming in of Trade, which is already advancing among them; for the Merchants of China do now drive some small Traffick among these People, and fetch thence some small Quantities of Pepper, Lignum,¹ Aloes, and Aguala² Wood, which is much esteemed for its rare Scent, and is very valuable in other Places of India. They also fetch Betle from hence, it growing here in great Plenty. I have had no Account of any Shipping the Cochinchinese have of their own, but I

¹ *Lignum vite.*

² *Aquila*, or eagle wood.

AGUALA WOOD—ISLAND OF AYNAM

have met with them in their open Boats of four, five, or six Tun; employing themselves chiefly in getting Pitch and Tar from Pulo Condore, in fishing about the Coast and Island to get Oyl, and in fetching Aguala Wood from the Bay of Siam; which, whether it grows there or no, I can't tell, but I have heard that 'tis only Drift-wood cast ashore by the Sea.

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The seizing Shipwrackt Men has been also a Custom at Pegu, but whether still continued I know not. They lookt on such as Men preserved by God, purposely for them to feed and maintain; and therefore the King ordered them to be maintained by his Subjects; neither was any Work required of them, but they had Liberty to beg. By this means they got Food and Raiment from the Inhabitants, who were zealously charitable to them.

But to proceed; we kept a little without all the Islands, and coasting five or six Leagues further, we stood right over towards the N. E. Cod of the Bay of Tonquin. The Bay of Tonquin has its Entrance between the S. E. Point of Champa¹ on the West-side, which lies in the Lat. of about 12 d. North, and the Island of Aynam² near the S. W. part of China, on the East side. The Island of Aynam is in about 19 d. North. It is a pretty considerable Island, well peopled with Chinese Inhabitants. They have Ships of their own, and drive a great Trade by Sea. I have seen many of their Ships, some of 100 Tun, with Outlagers on both Sides, and others like ordinary Jonks, without Outlagers; but am wholly ignorant of their Trade, any farther than what I have mentioned of their having Pearl Oysters there, in the 7th Chapter of my "Voyage round the World," p. 174.

Near the Cod of the Bay of Tonquin there are Abundance of small Islands,³ of which I shall speak more hereafter. The Mouth of the Bay seems to be barred up with the great Shole of Pracel, which lies stretched at length before it, yet leaving two wide Channels, one at each End; so that Ships may pass in or out either way. And

¹ Cape Batangan.

² Hainan.

³ The Norway, Gan-tau, and other groups.

CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

AN. therefore even the Ships that are bound from the Streights
1688 of Malacca or Siam to China, may as well pass to and
from within the Shole as without.

The Bay of Tonquin is about 30 Leagues wide in the broadest Place. There is good Sounding and Anchoring all over it: and in the Middle, where it is deepest, there is about 46 Fathom water. There you have black Oaze, and dark Peppery Sand: but on the West-side there is reddish Oazy Sand. Beside the other Islands before-mentioned, there are others of less Note on the Cochinchina Coast; but none of them all above four or five Miles from the Shore.

In the Bottom of the Bay also, there are some small Islands, close by the Tonquin Shore: 2 of these are of especial Note, not for their Bigness, but for Sea-marks of the 2 principal Rivers, or Mouth rather of the chief River¹ of Tonquin. One of these Rivers or Mouths, is called Rokbo. It discharges it self into the Sea near the N. W. Corner of the Bay: and the Mouth of it is in about 20 d. 6 m. N. This River or Branch I was not at, but have been informed, that it has not above 12 Foot Water at the Entrance; but that its Bottom is soft Oaz, and therefore very convenient for small Vessels, and it is the way that all the Chinese and Siamers do use. About a League to the Westward² of this River's Mouth, there is a small pretty high Island call'd Fishers Island. It lieth about two Mile from the Shore, and it hath good Anchoring about it in 17 or 18 Foot Water: and therefore it is not only a Sea-mark for the River, but a secure place to ride in, and very convenient for Ships to Anchor at, to shelter themselves when they come hither, especially if they have not a present Opportunity to enter the River; either because of coming too late in the Year, or being hindred by bad Weather.

The other River or Mouth, was that by which we entered; and 'tis larger and deeper than the former. I

¹ The He-ho, or Black River, and the Song-Ka, or Red River, which join and break into a number of mouths.

² Should be eastward.

RIVER OF DOMEA

know not its particular Name; but for distinction I shall call it the River of Domea;¹ because the first Town of Note, that I saw on its Bank was so called. The Mouth of the River is in lat. 20 d. 45 m. It disembogues 20 Leagues to the N. E. of Rokbo. There are many dangerous Sands and Shoals between these two Rivers, which stretch into the Sea 2 Leagues or more: and all the Coast, even from the Cochinchina Shore on the West, to China on the East, admits of Shoals and Sands, which yet in some Places lie stretched farther off from the Shore than in others.

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This River of Domea is that by which most European Ships enter, for the sake of its Depth: yet here is a Bar of near two Mile broad, and the Channel is about half a Mile broad, having Sands on each Side. The Depth of the River is various at different Times and Seasons, by the Relation of the Pilots who are best acquainted here: for at some Times of the Year here is not above 15 or 16 Foot Water on a Spring Tide; and at other Times here are 26 or 27 Foot. The highest Tides are said to be in the Months of November, December, and January, when the Northerly Monsoons blow; and the lowest in May, June, and July, when the Southerly Monsoons blow; but to be particular in them is beyond my Experience.

The Channel of the Bar is hard Sand, which makes it the more dangerous: and the Tides whirling among the Sands, set divers ways in a Tides Time; which makes it the more dangerous still. Therefore Ships that come hither, commonly wait for a Pilot to direct them, and if they arrive when it is Nepe-tide, they must stay for a Spring before a Pilot will come off to take Charge of them. The Mark of this River is a great high ridgy Mountain in the Country, call'd the Elephant. This must be brought to bear N. W. by N: then steering towards the Shore, the Water runs shallower, till you come into 6 Fathom, and then you will be two or three Miles from the Foot or Entrance of the Bar, and about the same Distance from a small Island called Pearl Island; which will then bear

¹ The Kua Gok, or Tonquin River.

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AN. nearest N. N. E. Having these Marks and Depth, you
1688 may anchor, and wait for a Pilot.

The Pilots for this River are Fishermen, who live at a Village called Batsha,¹ at the Mouth of the River; so seated, that they can see all Ships that wait for a Pilot, and hear the Guns too, that are often fired as Signals by Europeans, to give Notice of their Arrival.

It was in the Road before the Bar, in Sight of the Elephant Land, that we found the *Rainbow* of London. Captain Pool Commander, riding and waiting for a Pilot, when we and Captain Lacy arrived. Captain Pool came directly from England, and passing thro' the Streights of Sundy, touched at Batavia.

He had lain here 2 or 3 days before we arrived: but the Spring-tides coming on, the Pilots came aboard, and we all three in Company passed in over the Bar, and entring about half-flood, we had 14 Foot and a half Water on the Bar. Being got over the Bar, we found it deeper, and the Bottom soft Oaze. The River at its Mouth is above a Mile wide, but grows narrower as you run farther up. We had a moderate Sea-breeze, and having a good Tide of Flood, made the best of it to reach to our anchoring Place.

Having run about five or six Leagues up the River, we past by a Village called Domea. This is a handsome Village: and 'twas the first of Note that we saw standing on the Banks. 'Tis seated on the Starboard-side going up, and so nigh the River, that the Tide sometimes washes the Walls of the Houses, for the Tide rises and falls here nine or ten Foot. This Village consists of about 100 Houses. The Dutch Ships that trade here do always lye in the River before this Town, and the Dutch Seamen, by their annual Returns hither from Batavia, are very intimate with the Natives, and as free here as at their own homes: for the Tonquinese in general are a very sociable People, especially the Traders and poorer Sort: but of this more in its proper Place. The Dutch have instructed the Natives in

¹ "A fisher village at the River's mouth where the European ships enter it" (*Baron*).

THEY ANCHOR

the Art of Gardening: by which means they have Abundance of Herbage for Sallading; which among other Things is a Great Refreshment to the Dutch Seamen, when they arrive here. AN.
1688

Tho' the Dutch who come to trade in this Kingdom, go no higher with their Ships than this Domea, yet the English usually go about 3 Mile farther up, and there lye at Anchor during their Stay in this Country. We did so at this Time, and passing by Domea came to an anchor at that Distance. The Tide is not so strong here as at Domea; but we found not one House near it: yet our Ships had not lain there many Days before the Natives came from all the Country about, and fell a building them Houses after their fashion; so that in a Month's time there was a little Town built near our anchoring Place. This is no unusual thing in other parts of India, especially where Ships lye long at a place, the poorer sort of Natives taking this Opportunity to truck and barter; and by some little Offices, or Begging, but especially by bringing Women to let to hire, they get what they can of the Seamen.

This place where our Ships rode at Anchor was not above 20 Miles from the Sea: but the Trade of the Kingdom is driven at Cachao,¹ the principal City; where for that Reason the English and Dutch East-India Companies have each of them their Factors constantly residing. The City was farther up the River, about 80 Miles from our anchoring Place; and our Captains got themselves in a readiness to go up thither; it being usual to send up the Goods in the Country Boats, which are large and commodious enough; and the hire is pretty reasonable both for the Vessels, and the Men who manage them. They are Tonquinese, and use both Oars and Sails. Our Factory at Cachao had news of our arrival before we came to an Anchor, and immediately the chief of the Factory, with some of the King of Tonquin's Officers, came down to us, by

¹ Or "Cha-cho," a city some 120 miles up the river. It was the capital of Tonquin, and might "for its capaciousness, be compared with many cities in Asia, and superior to most for populousness." See Samuel Baron's "Description," 1685.

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AN. that time we had lain there about 4 or 5 Days. The
1688 Tonquinese Officers came to take an account of the Ships
and Lading, and our Captains received them with great
civility, firing of Guns, feasting for 2 or 3 Days, and Pre-
sents also at their return back to Cachao.

Soon after their departure, the chief of the Factory re-
turned thither again, and with him went our three Captains,
and some others, among whom I got leave to go also.
Captain Weldon had recommended me to the chief of the
Factory, while he was aboard us: and my going up now
to the City, was in Order to have his Assistance in the
Voyage to Cochinchina, Champa, or Cambodia, which
Captain Weldon had contrived for me; nor was it his
Fault that it came to nothing.

We went from our Ships in the Country Boats we had
hired, with the Tide of Flood, and anchored in the Ebb:
For the Tide runs strong for thirty or forty Miles beyond
the Place where we left our Ships. Our Men contented
themselves with looking after their Goods (the Tonquinese
being very light-finger'd) and left the Management of the
Boats entirely to the Boat's Crew. Their Boats have but
one Mast; and when the Wind is against them they take
it down, and ply their Oars. As we advanced thus up the
River, sometimes rowing, sometimes sailing, we had a
delightful Prospect over a large level fruitful Country. It
was generally either Pasture or Rice-fields; and void of
Trees, except only about the Villages, which stood thick, and
appeared mighty pleasant at a Distance. There are many
of these Villages stand close to the Banks of the Rivers,
incompassed with Trees on the Backside only, but open to
the River.

When we came near any of these Villages, we were
commonly encounter'd with Beggars, who came off to us in
little Boats made of Twigs, and plaistered over both Inside
and Outside with Clay, but very leaky. These were a
poor Leprous People, who for that Reason are compell'd
by the rest to live by themselves, and are permitted to beg
publickly. As soon as they spied us they set up a loud
doleful Cry, and as we past by them we threw them out

CHINESE AND FRENCH FACTORIES

some Rice, which they received with great Appearance of Joy. AN.
1688

In about four Days Time we got to Hean, a Town on the East-side of the River; which is here entire; for a little before we came to Hean we met the main Stream where it parts into the two Channels, that of Domea, which we came up, and the other of Rokbo: making a large and triangular Island between them and the Sea; the Mouths of those Channels being, as I have said, 20 Leagues asunder.

Hean is about 60 Miles from the Place where we left our Ships, and about 80 from the Sea that way: But along the River or Channel Rokbo, where the Land trends more to the Southward, it seems to be farther distant from the Sea. 'Tis a considerable Town, of about 2000 Houses; but the Inhabitants are most poor People and Soldiers, who keep a Garrison there; tho' it has neither Walls, Fort, nor great Guns.

Here is one Street belonging to the Chinese Merchants. For some Years ago a great many lived at Cachao; till they grew so numerous, that the Natives themselves were even swallowed up by them. The King taking Notice of it, ordered them to remove from thence, allowing them to live any where but in the City. But the major Part of them presently forsook the Country, as not finding it convenient for them to live any where but at Cachao; because that is the only Place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese. However some of them were content to settle at Hean, where they have remained ever since. And these Merchants, notwithstanding the Prohibition, go often to Cachao, to buy and sell Goods; but are not suffer'd to make it their constant Residence. There were two of these China Merchants who traded yearly to Japan, with raw and wrought Silks, bringing back Money chiefly. These all of them wore long Hair braided behind, as their own Country Fashion was before the Tartarian Conquest. The French too have their Factory here, not being allowed to fix at Cachao and their Bishops Palace is the fairest building in Hean: but of this I shall have occasion to speak more hereafter.

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The Governor of the adjacent Province lives here. He is one of the principal Mandarins of the Nation, and he has always a great many Soldiers in the Town, and inferior Officers, whom he employs at his pleasure on any Occasion. Besides, here are also some of the King's River Frigats,¹ which I shall hereafter describe, ready to be sent on any Expedition: and tho' no Europeans come up so far as this with their Ships, (that I could learn) yet the Siamites and Chinese bring their Ships up the River Rokbo, quite to Hean, and lie at Anchor before it: and we found there several Chinese Jonks. They ride a-float in the middle of the River; for the Water does not rise and fall much at this place: Neither is the flood discerned by the turning of the stream; for that always runs down, though not so swift near full Sea as at other times: for the Tide pressing against the Stream, tho' faintly so far up the River, has not Power to turn it, but only slackens its Course, and makes the Water rise a little.

The Governor or his Deputy gives his Chop² or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down; not so much as a Boat being suffer'd to proceed without it. For which Reason we also made a Stop: yet we stayed here but a little while; and therefore I did not now go ashore; but had a while after this a better Opportunity of seeing Hean.

From Hean we went up to Cachao in our Boats, being about 2 Days more on our Voyage, for we had no Tide to help us. We landed at the English Factory, and I stayed there 7 or 8 Days, before I went down to our Ships again in one of the Country Boats. We had good Weather coming up: but it rained all the time of this my first stay at Cachao; and we had much wet weather after this. But having got thus far, I shall now proceed to give some general Account of this Country; from my own Observations, and the Experience of Merchants and others worthy of Credit, who have had their Residence there, and some of them a great many Years.

¹ The Admiral of the Tonquinese sea forces had his palace at Hean.

² *Chap*, a seal, or sealed passport.

CHAP. II

Tonquin, its Situation, Soil, Waters and Provinces. Its natural Produce, Roots, Herbs, Fruits, and Trees. The Cam-chain and Cam-quit Oranges. Their Limes, &c. Their Betle and Lichea Fruit. The Pone-tree, Lack-trees, Mulberry-trees, and Rice. Their Land Animals, Fowl, tame and wild; Nets for Wild Ducks, Locusts, Fish, Balachaun, Nukemum-Pickle, Soy, and manner of Fishing. The Market, Provisions, Food and Cookery. Their Chau or Tea. The Temperature of their Air and Weather throughout the Year. Of the great Heats near the Tropicks. Of the yearly Land Floods here, and elsewhere in the Torrid Zone, and of the overflowing of the Nile in Egypt. Of Storms called Tuffoons: and of the Influence the Rains have on the Harvest at Tonquin, and elsewhere in the Torrid Zone.

THE Kingdom of Tonquin is bounded to the North and North East with China, to the West with the Kingdom of Laos,¹ to the S. and E. with Cochinchina and the Sea, which washes a part of this Kingdom. As to the particular Bounds or Extent of it, I cannot be a competent Judge, coming to it by Sea, and going up directly to Cachao: but it is reasonable to believe it to be a pretty large Kingdom, by the many great Provinces which are said to be contained in it. That part of the Kingdom, that borders on the Sea, is all very low Land: neither is there any Hill to be seen, but the Elephant Mountain, and a Ridge of a much less Height continued from thence to the Mouth of the River of Domea. The Land for about sixty Miles up in the Country is still very low, even and plain: nor is it much higher, for about forty Miles farther quite to Cachao, and

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¹ Burma.

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beyond it; being without any sensible Hill, tho' generally of a tolerable good Heighth, and with some gentle Risings here and there, that make it a fine pleasant Champion; and the further Side of this also is more Level than the Champion Country it self about Hean or Cachao. Farther still to the North, beyond all this, I have been informed that there is a Chain of high Mountains, running cross the Country from East to West; but I could get no Intimation of what is beyond them.

The Soil of this Country is generally very rich: That very low Land I speak of towards the Sea, is most black Earth, and the Mould pretty deep. In some Places there's very strong Clay. The Champion Land is generally yellowish or greyish Earth, of a looser and more friable Substance than the former: yet in some Places it has a Touch of the Clay too. In the plain Country, near the Mountains last mentioned, there are said to be some high steep Rocks of Marble scattered up and down at unequal Distances, which standing in that large plain Savannah, are like so many great Towers or Castles: and they appear more visible, because the Land about them is not burdened with Wood, as in some Places in its Neighbourhood.

I have said somewhat already of the great River and its two Branches Rokbo and Domea, wherewith this Country is chiefly water'd: tho' it is not destitute of many other pleasant Streams, that are lost in these, in their Course towards the Sea: and probably there are many others, that run immediately into the Sea, through their own Channels, tho' not so navigable as the other. The Country in general is very well watered; and by Means of the great Navigable River and its Branches, it has the Opportunity of Foreign Trade. This rises about the Mountains in the North, or from beyond them; whence running Southerly towards the Sea, it passes thro' the before-mentioned Plain of Marble Rocks, and by that Time it comes to Cachao, which is about forty or fifty Miles to the South of the Mountains, 'tis about as broad as the Thames at Lambeth: yet so shallow in the dry Season, as that it may be forded on Horseback. At Hean, twenty Miles lower, 'tis rather

THE PROVINCES OF TONQUIN

broadier than the Thames at Gravesend; and so below Hean to the Place where it divides it self.

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The Kingdom of Tonquin is said to be divided into eight large Provinces, viz. the East and West Provinces, the North and South Provinces, and the Province of Cachao in the Middle between those four: which five I take to be the principal Provinces, making the Heart of the Country. The other three, which are Tenan, Teneboa, and Ngeam, lie more upon the Borders.

The Province of Tenan is the most Easterly, having China on the S. E. the Island Aynam and the Sea on the S. and S. W. and the East Province on the N. W. This is but a small Province: its chiefest Product is Rice.

The East Province stretches away from Tenan to the North Province, having also China on its East side, part of the South Province, and the Province of Cachao on the West; and the Sea on the South. This is a very large Province; 'tis chiefly low Land, and much of it Islands, especially the S. E. part of it, bordering on the Sea towards Tenan; and here the Sea makes the Cod of a Bay. It has Abundance of Fishermen inhabiting near the Sea: but its chief Produce is Rice: here is also good Pasturage, and much Cattle, &c. Hean is the chief Place of this Province, and the Seat of the Mandarin its Governor.

The S. Province is the triangular Island, made by Sea: The River of Domea is on its East-side, dividing it from the East Province, and Rokbo on the West, dividing it from Tenan; having the Sea to its South. This Province is very low plain even Land, producing Rice in great Abundance: here are large Pastures, and Abundance of Fishermen near the Sea.

Teneboa to the West of Rokbo, has the West Province on its North, Aynam on its West, and the Sea on its South: this Province is also low Land, chiefly abounds in Rice and Cattle, and hath a great Trade in Fishing, as all the Sea-Coast has in general.

The Province of Ngeam, hath Teneboa on the East, and on the South and West it borders on Cochinchina, and has the West Province on its North. This is a pretty

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AN. 1688 large Province, abounding with Rice and Cattle : and here are always Soldiers kept to guard the Frontiers from the Cochinchinese.

The West Provinces hath Ngeam on the South, the Kingdom of Laos on the West, the Province of Cachao on the East, and on the North the North Province. This is a large Province, and good Champion Land ; rich in Soil, partly woody, partly Pasture. The Product of this Province is chiefly in Lack ; and here are bred a great Abundance of Silk-worms for making Silk.

The North Province is a large Tract of Land, making the North-side of this whole Kingdom. It hath the Kingdom of Laos on the West, and China on the East and North, the Kingdom of Bao or Baotan on the North West, and on the South Borders on three of the principal Provinces of Tonquin, viz. the West Province that of Cachao, and the East Province. The North Province, as it is large, so it has Variety of Land and Soil ; a great deal of plain Champion Land, and many high Mountains which yield Gold, &c. The wild Elephants of this Country are found most on these Mountains. The other Parts of the Province produce Lack and Silk, &c.

The Province of Cachao, in the Heart of the Kingdom, lies between the East, West, North, and South Provinces : 'tis a Champion pleasant Country : the Soil is yellow or grey Earth : and 'tis pretty woody, with some Savannahs. It abounds with the two principal Commodities of their Trade, viz. Lack and Silk, and has some Rice : Nor are any of the Provinces destitute of these Commodities, tho' in different Proportions, each according to the respective Soil.

This Country has of its own Growth all Necessaries for the Life of Man. They have little Occasion for eatable Roots, having such Plenty of Rice ; yet they have Yams and Potatoes for Variety ; which would thrive here as well as any where, were the Natives industrious to propagate them.

The Land is every where cloathed with Herbage of one kind or other ; but the dry Land has the same Fate that

HERBAGE—WILD PURSLAIN—FRUITS

most dry Lands have between the Tropicks, to be over-run with Purslain; which growing wild, and being pernicious to other tender Herbs and Plants, they are at the Pains to weed it out of their Fields and Gardens, though 'tis very sweet, and makes a good Sallad for a hot Country.

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There is a Sort of Herb very common in this Country, which grows wild in stagnant Ponds, and floats on the Surface of the Water. It has a narrow, long, green thick Leaf. It is much esteemed and eaten by the Natives, who commend it for a very wholesome Herb, and say that 'tis good to expel Poyson. This Country produces many other Sorts of wild Herbs; and their Gardens also are well furnished with pleasant and wholesome ones, especially many Onions, of which here are great Plenty.

Plantains and Bonanoes grow and thrive here as well as any where, but they are used here only as Fruit, and not for Bread, as in many Places of America. Besides these here are divers sorts of excellent Fruits, both Ground-fruit and Tree-fruit. The Ground-fruits are Pumpkins, Melons, Pine-apples, &c. the Tree-fruits are Mangoes,¹ a few Oranges, Limes, Coco-nuts, Guava's,² Mulberries, their much esteemed Betle, a Fruit called Lichea,³ &c. The Oranges are of divers Sorts, and two of them more excellent than the rest. One Sort is called Cam-chain, the other is call'd Cam-quit. Cam, in the Tonquinese Language, signifies an Orange, but what the distinguishing Words Chain and Quit signifie I know not.

The Cam-chain⁴ is a large Orange, of a yellowish Colour: The Rind is pretty thick and rough; and the Inside is yellow like Amber. It has a most fragrant Smell, and the Taste is very delicious. This Sort of Orange is the best that I did ever taste; I believe there are not better in the World: A Man may eat freely of them; for they are so innocent that they are not denied to such as have Fevers, and other sick People.

¹ *Mangifera indica.*

² *Psidium pomiferum* and *pyriferum.*

³ Lichee: *Nephelium litchi.*

⁴ *Citrus nobilis.*

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The Cam-quit¹ is a very small round Fruit, not above half so big as the former. It is of a deep red Colour, and the Rind is very smooth and thin. The Inside also is very red; the Taste is not inferiour to the Cam-chain, but it is accounted very unwholesome Fruit, especially to such as are subject to Fluxes; for it both creates and heightens that Distemper. These two Sorts are very plentiful and cheap, and they are in Season from October till February, but then the Cham-chain becomes redder, and the Rind is also thinner. The other Sorts of Oranges are not much esteemed.

The Limes² of Tonquin are the largest I ever saw. They are commonly as big as an ordinary Limon, but rounder. The Rind is of a pale yellow Colour when ripe; very thin and smooth. They are extraordinary juicy, but not near so sharp or tart in Taste as the West-Indian Limes.

Coco-nuts and Guava's do thrive here very well: but there are not many of the latter.

The Betle of Tonquin is said to be the best in India; there is great Plenty of it; and 'tis most esteemed when it is young, green and tender; for 'tis then very juicy. At Mindanao also they like it best green: but in other Places of the East-Indies it is commonly chew'd when it is hard and dry.

The Lichea is another delicate Fruit. 'Tis as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour, the Rind pretty thick and rough, the Inside white, inclosing a large black Kernal, in Shape like a Bean.

The Country is in some part woody; but the low Land in general is either grassy Pasture, or Rice Fields, only thick set with small Groves, which stand scattering very pleasantly over all the low-Country. The Trees in the Groves are of divers Sorts, and most unknown to us. There is good Timber for building either Ships or Houses and indifferent good Masts may here be had.

There is a Tree called by the Natives Pone, chiefly used

¹ Perhaps the mandarin.

² *Citrus Decumana* (the shaddock) and *C. medica*.

MULBERRY TREES—RICE

for making Cabinets, or other Wares to be lackred. This is a soft Sort of Wood, not much unlike Fir, but not so serviceable. Another Tree grows in this Country that yields the Lack, with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid. These grow plentifully in some Places, especially in the Champion Lands. Here are also Mulberry Trees in great Plenty, to feed the Silk-worms, from whence comes the chief Trade in the Country. The Leaves of the old Trees are not so nourishing to the Silk-worms, as those of the young Trees; and therefore they raise Crops of young ones every Year, to feed the Worms: for when the Season is over, the young Trees are pluckt up by the Roots, and more planted against the next year; so the Natives suffer none of these Trees to grow to bear Fruit. I heard of no Mulberries kept for eating, but some few raised by our English Merchants at Hean; and these bear but small hungry Fruit.

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Here is good Plenty of Rice, especially in the low Land, that is fatned by the overflowing Rivers. They have two Crops every Year, with great Increase, if they have seasonable Rains and Floods. One Crop is in May, and the other in November: and though the low Land is sometimes overflown with Water in the Time of Harvest, yet they matter it not, but gather the Crop and fetch it Home wet in their Canoas; and making the Rice fast in small Bundles, hang it up on their Houses to dry. This serves them for Bread-corn; and as the Country is very kindly for it, so their Inhabitants live chiefly of it.

Of Land-Animals in this Country there are Elephants, Horses, Buffaloes, Bullocks, Goats, Deer, a few Sheep for the King, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, Lizards, Snakes, Scorpions, Centapees, Toads, Frogs, &c. The Country is so very populous, that they have but few Deer or wild Game for Hunting, unless it be in the remoter Parts of the Kingdom. But they have Abundance of Fowls both tame and wild. The tame Fowls are Cocks and Hens, and Ducks also in great Plenty, of the same Sort with ours. The Inhabitants have little Houses made purposely for the Ducks to lay their Eggs in, driving them in every Night in laying Time,

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AN. 1688 and letting them out again in the Morning. There are also some Geese, Parrots, Partridges, Parakites, Turtle-Doves, &c. with many sorts of smaller Birds. Of wild Water-fowls, they have Ducks, Widgeons, Teals, Herons, Pellicans, and Crab-catchers, (which I shall describe in the Bay of Campeachy) and other smaller Water-fowls. The Duck, Widgeon, and Teal are innumerable: They breed here in the Months of May, June, and July; then they fly only in Couples: but from October to March you will see over all the low watry Lands great Companies together and I have no where seen such large Flights, nor such Plenty of Game. They are very shy since the English and Dutch settled here; for now the Natives as well as they shoot them: but before their Arrival the Tonquinese took them only with Nets, neither is this Custom left off yet. The Net that is used for this Game is made square, and either bigger or less according as they have Occasion. They fix two Poles about ten or eleven Foot high, upright in the Ground, near the Ponds, where the Ducks haunt; and the Net has a Head-cord, which is stretched out streight, made from the Top of one Pole to the other; from whence the lower part of the Net hangs down loose towards the Ground; and when in the Evening they fly towards the Pond, many of them strike against the Net, and are there entangled.

There is a kind of Locust in Tonquin, in great Abundance. This Creature is about the Bigness of the Top of a Man's Finger, and as long as the first Joynt. It breeds in the Earth, especially in the Banks of Rivers and Ditches in the low Country. In the Months of January and February, which is the Season of taking them, being then only seen, this Creature first comes out of the Earth in huge Swarms. It is then of a whitish Colour, having two small Wings, like the Wings of a Bee: at its first coming out of the Earth it takes its Flight; but for Want of Strength or Use falls down again in a short Time. Such as strive to fly over the River, do commonly fall down into the Water and are drowned, or become a Prey to the Fish of the River, or are carried out into the Sea to be devoured

FROGS—FISH—BALACHAUN

there: But the Natives in these Months watch the Rivers, and take up thence Multitudes, skimming them from off the Water with little Nets. They eat them fresh, broiled on the Coals; or pickle them to keep. They are plump and fat, and are much esteemed by Rich and Poor, as good wholesome Food, either fresh or pickled. AN.
1688

The Rivers and Ponds are stored with divers Sorts of excellent Fish, besides Abundance of Frogs, which they angle for, being highly esteemed by the Tonquinese. The Sea too contributes much towards the Support of poor People, by yielding plentiful Stores of Fish, that swarm on this Coast in their Seasons, and which are commonly preferred before the River Fish. Of these here are divers Sorts, besides Sea-Turtle, which frequently come ashore on the sandy Bays in their Seasons to lay their Eggs. Here are also both Land-crabs and Sea-crabs good Store, and other Shell-fish, viz. Craw-fish, Shrimps, and Prawns. Here is one Sort of small Fish much like an Anchovy, both in Shape and Size, which is very good pickled. There are other Sorts of small Fish, which I know not the Names of. One Sort of them comes in great Shoals near the Shore, and these the Fishermen with their Nets take so plentifully as to load their Boats with them. Among these they generally take a great many Shrimps in their Nets, which they carry ashore mixt together as they take them, and make Balachaun with them.

Balachaun is a Composition of a strong Savour; yet a very delightful Dish to the Natives of this Country. To make it, they throw the Mixture of Shrimps and small Fish into a sort of weak Pickle made with Salt and Water, and put it into a tight earthen Vessel or Jar. The Pickle being thus weak, it keeps not the Fish firm and hard, neither is it probably so designed, for the Fish are never gutted. Therefore in a short Time they turn all to a Mash in the Vessel; and when they have lain thus a good while, so that the Fish is reduced to a Pap, they then draw off the Liquor into fresh Jars, and preserve it for use. The masht Fish that remains behind is called Balachaun, and the Liquor pour'd off is called Nuke-mum. The poor

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AN. 1688 People eat the Balachaun with their Rice. 'Tis rank-scented, yet the Taste is not altogether unpleasant; but rather savory, after one is a little used to it. The Nukum is of a pale brown Colour, inclining to grey; and pretty clear. It is also very savory and used as a good Sauce for Fowls, not only by the Natives, but also by many Europeans, who esteem it equal with Soy. I have been told that Soy is made partly with a fishy Composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste: tho' a Gentleman of my Acquaintance, who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence the true Soy comes, told me, that it was made only with Wheat, and a Sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt.

Their way of Fishing differs little from ours: in the Rivers they take some of their Fish with Hook and Line, others with Nets of several Sorts. At the Mouths of the Rivers they set Nets against the Stream or Tide. These have two long Wings opening on each Side the Mouth of the Net, to guide the Fish into it; where passing through a narrow Neck, they are caught in a Bag at the farther End.

Where the River's Mouth is so wide, that the Wing of the Net will not reach from side to side, as at Batsha particularly it will not, there they supply that Defect, with long slender Canes, which they stick upright near one another in a Row: for on both Sides of the River, when the Tide runs strong (which is the Time that the Fish are moving) the limber Canes make such a rattling by striking against each other, that thereby the Fish are scared from thence towards the Mouth of the Net, in the Middle of the Stream. Farther up the River, they have Nets made square like a great Sheet. This Sort hath two long Poles laid across each other. At this crossing of the Poles a long Rope is fastned; and the Net hangs down in a Bag by its Corners from them. To manage it there is a substantial Post, set upright and firm in the River; and the Top of it may be eight or ten Foot above the Water. On the Top of this Post there is a Mortice made to receive a long Pole, that lies athwart like the Beam of a Balance:

FISHING—MARKETS—PROVISIONS

to the heavier End of which they tie the Rope, which holds the Net; and to the other End another Rope to pull up the Net on Occasion. The Fishermen sink it with Stones to the River's Bottom, and when they see any Fish come over it, one suddenly pulls the Rope at the opposite End of the Beam, and heaves Net and Fish out of the Water. They take a great deal of Fish this way: and sometimes they use Drag-Nets, which go quite a-cross, and sweep the River.

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In the stagnant Ponds, such as the Mandarins have commonly about their Houses, they go in and trouble the Water with their Feet, till 'tis all muddy and thick: and as the Fish rise to the Surface they take what they please with small Nets, fastned to a Hoop, at the End of a Pole.

For all these Sorts of Provision there are Markets duly kept all over Tonquin one in the Week, in a Neighbourhood of four or five Villages; and held at each of them successively in its Order: so that the same Village has not the Market returned to it till four or five Weeks after. These Markets are abundantly more stor'd with Rice (as being their chief Subsistence, especially the poorer Sort) than either with Flesh or Fish, yet wants there not for Pork, and young Pigs good Store, Ducks and Hens, Plenty of Eggs, Fish great and small, fresh and salted Balachaun and Nuke-Mum; with all Sorts of Roots, Herbs, and Fruits, even in these Country Markets. But at Cachao, where there are Markets kept every day, they have besides these, Beef of Bullocks, Buffaloes-flesh, Goats-flesh, Horse-flesh, Cats and Dogs, (as I have been told) and Locusts.

They dress their Food very cleanly, and make it savory: for which they have several Ways unknown in Europe; but they have many Sorts of Dishes that would turn the Stomach of a Stranger, which yet they themselves like very well, as particularly, a Dish of raw Pork, which is very cheap and common. This is only Pork cut and minced very small, fat and lean together; which being afterwards made up in Balls, or Rolls like Sausages, and prest very hard together, is then neatly wrapt up in clean Leaves, and without more ado, served up to the Table. Raw

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AN. Beef is another Dish, much esteemed at Cachao. When
1688 they kill a Bullock they singe the Hair off with Fire, as we
singe Bacon-Hogs in England. Then they open it; and
while the Flesh is yet hot, they cut good Collops from off
the lean Parts, and put them into a very tart Vinegar,
where it remains three or four Hours longer, till it is
sufficiently soaked, and then, without more Trouble, they
take it out, and eat it with great Delight. As for Horse-
flesh, I know not whether they kill any purposely for the
Shambles; or whether they only do it, when they are not
likely to live; as I have seen them do their working
Bullocks at Galicia in Old Spain; where the Cattle falling
down with Labour, and being so poor and tired that they
cannot rise, they are slaughtered, and sent to Market; and
I think I never eat worse Beef than at the Groin. The
Horse-flesh comes to Market at Cachao very frequently,
and is as much esteemed as Beef. Elephants they eat also;
and the Trunk of this Beast is an acceptable Present for a
Nobleman, and that too tho' the Beast dyes with Age or
Sickness. For here are but few wild Elephants, and those
so shy, that they are not easily taken. But the King having
a great Number of tame Elephants, when one of these
dyes, 'tis given to the Poor, who presently fetch away the
Flesh, but the Trunk is cut in Pieces, and presented to the
Mandarins. Dogs and Cats are killed purposely for the
Shambles, and their Flesh is much esteemed by People of
the best Fashion, as I have been credibly informed. Great
yellow Frogs also are much admired, especially when they
come fresh out of the Pond. They have many other such
choice Dishes: and in all the Villages, at any Time of the
Day, be it Market-day or not, there are several to be sold
by poor People, who make it their Trade. The most
common Sorts of Cookeries, next to boiled Rice, is to dress
little Bits of Pork, spitted five or six of them at once on a
small Skiver, and roasted. In the Markets also, and daily
in every Village, there are Women sitting in the Streets,
with a Pipkin over a small Fire, full of Chau, as they call
it, a Sort of very ordinary Tea, of a reddish brown Colour,
and 'tis their ordinary Drink.

SEASONS OF THE YEAR—HEATS

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry Season, when also it is very delightful. For the Seasons of the Year at Tonquin and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are distinguished into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer: But as the Alteration from Winter to Summer, and *vice versa* is not made of a sudden, but with the interchangeable Weather of Spring and Autumn; so also towards the End of the dry Season, there are some gentle Showers now and then, that precede the violent wet Months; and again toward the End of these, several fair Days that introduce the dry Time. These Seasons are generally much alike at the same Time of the Year in all Places of the Torrid Zone, on the same Side of the Equator: but for two or three Degrees on each Side of it, the Weather is more mixt and uncertain, (tho' inclining to the wet extreme) and is often contrary to that which is then settled on the same Side of the Equator more toward the Tropick. So that even when the wet Season is set in, in the Northern Parts of the Torrid Zone, it may yet be dry Weather two or three Degrees North of the Line: and the same may be said of the contrary Latitudes and Seasons. This I speak with Respect to the Dryness or Moisture of Countries in the Torrid Zone: but it may also hold good of their Heat or Cold, generally: for as to all these Qualities there is a further Difference arises from the Make or Situation of the Land, or other accidental Causes, besides what depends on the respective Latitude or Regard to the Sun. Thus the Bay of Campeachy in the West-Indies, and that of Bengal in the East, in much the same Latitude, are exceeding hot and moist; and whether their Situation, being very low Countries, and the Scarcity and Faintness of the Sea-breezes, as in most Bays, may not contribute hereunto, I leave others to judge. Yet even as to the Latitudes of these Places, lying near the Tropicks they are generally upon that Account alone more inclined to great Heats, than Places near the Equator. This is what I have experienced in many places in such Latitudes both in the East and West-Indies, that the hottest parts of the World

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AN. 1688 are these near the Tropicks, especially 3 or 4 Degrees within them; sensibly hotter than under the Line it self. Many reasons may be assigned for this, beside the accidental ones from the make of the particular Countries, Tropical Winds, or the like. For the longest Day at the Equator never exceeds 12 Hours, and the Night is always at the same length: But near the Tropicks the longest Day is about 13 Hours and an half; and an Hour and an half being also taken from the Night, what with the length of the Day, and the shortness of the Night, there is a difference of three Hours: which is very considerable. Besides which, at such Places as are about 3 Degrees within the Tropicks, or in the Lat. of 20 Deg. N. the Sun comes within 2 or 3 Degrees of the Zenith in the beginning of May; and having past the Zenith, goes not above 2 or 3 Degrees beyond it, before it returns and passeth the Zenith once more; and by this means is at least three Months within 4 Degrees of the Zenith: so that they have the Sun in a manner over their Heads from the beginning of May, till the latter end of July. Whereas when the Sun comes under the Line, in March or September, it immediately posts away to the North or the South, and is not 20 Days in passing from 3 Degrees on one side, to 3 Degrees on the other side the Line. So that by his small stay there, the Heat cannot be answerable to what it is near the Tropick, where he so long continues in a manner Vertical at Noon, and is so much longer above the Horizon each particular Day, with the intervening of a shorter Night.

But to return to Tonquin. During the wet Months there 'tis excessive hot, especially whenever the Sun breaks out of the Clouds, and there is then but little Wind stirring: And I have been told by a Gentleman who lived there many Years, that he thought it was the hottest Place that ever he was in, though he had been in many other Parts of India. And as to the Rains, it has not the least share of them, though neither altogether the greatest of what I have met with in the Torrid Zone; and even in the same Latitude, and on the same side of the Equator. The wet Season begins here the latter End of April, or

FLOODS—OVERFLOW OF THE NILE

the beginning of May; and holds till the latter End of August, in which Time are very violent Rains, some of many Hours, others of two or three Days continuance. Yet are not these Rains without some considerable intervals of fair Weather, especially toward the beginning or end of the Season.

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By these Rains are caus'd those Land-floods, which never fail in these Countries between the Tropicks at their annual Periods; all the Rivers then overflowing their Banks. This is a thing so well known to all who are any way acquainted with the Torrid Zone, that the Cause of the overflowing of the Nile, to find out which the Ancients set their Wits so much upon the Rack, and fancied melting of snows, and blowing of Etesia, and I know not what, is now no longer a Secret. For these Floods must needs discharge themselves upon such low Lands as lie in their way; as the Land of Egypt does with respect to the Nile, coming a great way from within the Torrid Zone, and falling down from the higher Ethiopia. And any one who will be at the Pains to compare the Time of the Land-flood in Egypt with that of the Torrid Zone in any of the parts of it along which the Nile runs, will find that of Egypt so much later than the other, as 'twill be thought reasonable to allow for the daily Progress of the Waters along so vast a tract of Ground. They might have made the same wonderment of any other Rivers which run any long Course from out the Torrid Zone: but they knowing only the North Temperate Zone, and the Nile being the only great River known to come thither a great way from a Country near the Line, they made that only the subject of their enquiry: but the same effect must also follow from any great River that should run from out of the Torrid Zone into the South Temperate Zone. And as to the Torrid Zone, the yearly Floods, and their cause, are every where as well known by People there, as the Rivers themselves. In America particularly, in Campeachy Rivers, in Rio Grande, and others, 'tis a vast haycock is made by these Floods; bringing down sometimes Trees of an incredible bigness;

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AN. and these Floods always come at the stated season of the
1688 Year. In the dry part of Peru, along the Coasts of the
Pacifick Sea, where it never Rains, as it seldom does in
Egypt, they have not only Floods, but Rivers themselves,
made by the annual falling of Rain on the Mountains
within Land; the Channels of which are dry all the rest
of the Year. This I have observ'd concerning the River
Ylo, on the Coast of Peru, in my former Volume, p. 122.
But it has this difference from the Floods of Egypt, that
besides its being a River in the Torrid Zone, 'tis also in
South Latitude, and so overflows at a contrary Season of
the Year; to wit, at such Time as the Sun being in
Southern Signs, causes the Rains and Floods on that side
the Line.

But to return from this digression, in August the
weather at Tonquin is more moderate, as to heat or wet,
yet not without some showers, and September and October
are more temperate still: yet the worst weather in all the
Year for Seamen, is the one of the 3 Months last men-
tioned: for then the violent Storms, called Tuffoons
(Typhones) are expected. These Winds are so very fierce,
that for Fear of them the Chinese that trade thither, will
not stir out of Harbour till the End of October: after
which Month there is no more Danger of any violent
Storms, till the next Year.

Tuffoons are a particular kind of violent Storms,
blowing on the Coast of Tonquin, and the neighbouring
Coasts in the Months of July,¹ August, and September.
They commonly happen near the Full or Change of the
Moon, and are usually preceded by very fair Weather,
small Winds and a clear Sky. Those small Winds veer
from the common Trade of that Time of the Year, which
is here at S. W. and shuffles about to the N. and N. E.
Before the Storm comes there appears a boding Cloud

¹ Cf. the "Typhoon rhyme":—

"June, too soon.
July, stand by.
August, look out you must.
September, remember.
October, all over."

TUFFOONS OR TYPHOONS, STORMS

in the N. E. which is very black near the Horizon, but towards the upper Edge it looks of a dark Copper-colour, and higher still it is brighter, and afterwards it fades to a whitish glaring Colour, at the very Edge of the Cloud. This Cloud appears very amazing and ghastly, and is sometimes seen twelve Hours before the Storm comes. When that Cloud begins to move apace, you may expect the Wind presently. It comes on fierce, and blows very violent at N. E. twelve Hours more or less. It is also commonly accompanied with terrible Claps of Thunder, large and frequent Flashes of Lightning, and excessive hard Rain. When the Wind begins to abate it dies away suddenly, and falling flat calm, it continues so an Hour, more or less: then the Wind comes about to the S. W. and it blows and rains as fierce from thence, as it did before at N. E. and as long.

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November and December are 2 very dry, wholesom, warm and pleasant Months. January, February, and March are pretty dry: but then you have thick Fogs in the Morning, and sometimes drisling cold Rains: the Air also in these three Months, particularly in January and February is very sharp, especially when the Wind is at North East, or North North East, whether because of the Quarter it blows from, or the Land it blows over, I know not: for I have elsewhere observed such Winds to be colder, where they have come from over Land. April is counted a moderate Month, either as to Heat or Cold, Dryness or Moisture.

This is ordinarily the State of their Year: yet are not these various Seasons so exact in the Returns, but that there may sometimes be the Difference of a Month, or more. Neither yet are the several Seasons, when they do come, altogether alike in all Years. For sometimes the Rains are more violent and lasting, at other Times more moderate; and some Years they are not sufficient to produce reasonable Crops, or else they come so unseasonably as to injure and destroy the Rice, or at least to advance it but little. For the Husbandry of this Country, and other Countries in the Torrid Zone depends

THE POOR PEOPLE OF TONQUIN

of Malabar and Coromandel, and this of Tonquin, that the more Rain they have there, the greater is their Blessing: AN.
1688 but here they may have too much Rain for the lower part of the Kingdom; but that is rare. When this happens they have Banks to keep in the Rivers and Ditches to drain the Land; though sometimes to little purpose, when the Floods are violent, and especially if out of Season. For if the Floods come in their Seasons, though they are great, and drown all the Land, yet are they not hurtful; but on the contrary, very beneficial, because the mud that they leave behind fattens the Land. And after all, if the low Land should be injured by the Floods, the dry Champion Land yields the better increase, and helps out the other; as that does them also in more kindly Seasons. In the dry Seasons the low Lands have this Advantage, that Channels are easily cut out of the River, to water them on each side. So that let the Season be wet or dry, this Country seldom suffers much. Indeed considering the Number of its Inhabitants, and the Poverty of the major part, it is sometimes here, as in all populous Countries, very hard with the poor, especially the Tradespeople in the large Towns. For the Trade is very uncertain, and the People are employed according to the number of Ships that come thither, to fetch away their Goods: and if but few Ships come hither, as sometimes it happens, then the poor are ready to famish for want of work, whereby to get a Subsistence. And not only this, but most Silk Countries are stockt with great Multitudes of poor People, who work cheap and live meanly on a little Rice; which if it is not very cheap, as it commonly is here, the poor People are not able to maintain themselves.

CHAP. III

Of the Natives of Tonquin : Their Form, Disposition, Capacity, Cloaths, Buildings, Villages, Groves, Banks, Ditches, and Gardens. Of Cachao, the Capital City. Owens to secure Goods from Fire ; and other Precautions against it. The Streets of the City, the Kings Palaces, and English and Dutch Factories. An Artificial Mole above the City, to break the Force of the Land-floods. Of their Wives and Common Women. Feasts at the Graves of the Dead, and Annual Feasts : their entertaining with Betle and Arek, &c. Their Religion, Idols, Pagods, Priests, Offerings, and Prayers. Their Language and Learning. Their Mechanick Arts, Trades, Manufactures, Commodities and Traffick.

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TONQUIN is very populous, being thick-set with Villages ; and the Natives in general are of a middle Stature, and clean limb'd. They are of a Tawny Indian colour : but I think the fairest and clearest that I ever saw of that Complexion : for you may perceive a Blush or Change of Colour in some of their Faces, on any sudden Surprise of Passion ; which I could never discern in any other Indians. Their Faces are generally flattish, and of an oval Form. Their Noses and Lips are proportionable enough, and altogether graceful. Their Hair is black, long and lank, and very thick ; and they wear it hanging down to their Shoulders.

Their Teeth are as black as they can make them ; for this being accounted a great Ornament, they dye them of that Colour,¹ and are three or four Days doing it. They do this when they are about twelve or fourteen Years old, both Boys and Girls : and during all the Time of the

¹ "With the Juice of a certain Herb which they hold in their Mouths for three Days successively, and the black Tincture continues ever after." (A. Hamilton, *New Account of the East Indies*, vol. ii. p. 215.)

BLACKING OF TEETH A BEAUTY

Operation they dare not take any Nourishment, besides Water, Chau, or some liquid Thing, and not much of that neither, for fear, I judge, of being poyson'd by the Dye, or Pigment. So that while this is doing they undergo very severe Penance: but as both Sexes, so all Qualities, the Poor as well as the rich, must be in this Fashion: they say they should else be like Brutes; and that would be a great Shame to them to be like Elephants or Dogs; which they compare those to that have white Teeth.

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They are generally dextrous, nimble, and active, and ingenious in any Mechanick Science they profess. This may be seen by the Multitude of fine Silks that are made here; and the curious Lacker-work, that is yearly transported from thence. They are also laborious and diligent in their Callings; but the Country being so very populous, many of them are extreme poor for Want of Employment: and tho' the Country is full of Silk, and other Materials to work on, yet little is done, but when strange Ships arrive. For 'tis the Money and Goods that are brought hither, especially by the English and Dutch, that puts Life into them: for the Handicrafts Men have not Money to set themselves to work; and the Foreign Merchants are therefore forced to trust them with Advance-money, to the Value of at least a third, or half their Goods; and this for two or three Months or more, before they have made their Goods, and brought them in. So that they having no Goods ready by them, till they have Money from the Merchant Strangers, the Ships that trade hither must of Necessity stay here all the time that their Goods are making, which are commonly 5 or 6 Months.

The Tonquinese make very good Servants; I think the best in India. For as they are generally apprehensive and docil, so are they faithful when hired, diligent and obedient. Yet they are low spirited:¹ probably by reason of their living under an Arbitrary Government. They are patient in Labour, but in Sickness they are mightily dejected. They have one great Fault extreme common among them,

¹ "They are not much given to Choler, yet are addicted to the far worse passions of envy and malice, even to an extreme degree" (*Samuel Baron*).

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AN. 1688 which is gaming. To this they are so universally addicted, Servants and all, that neither the awe of their Masters, nor any Thing else, is sufficient to restrain them, till they have lost all they have, even their very Cloaths. This is a reigning Vice among the Eastern Nations, especially the Chinese, as I said in the 15th Chapter of my former Volume. And I may add, that the Chinese I found settled at Tonquin, were no less given to it than those I met with elsewhere. For after they have lost their Money, Goods and Cloaths, they will stake down their Wives and Children: and lastly, as the dearest Thing they have, will play upon tick, and mortgage their Hair upon Honour: And whatever it cost them they will be sure to redeem it. For a free Chinese as these are, who have fled from the Tartars, would be as much ashamed of short Hair, as a Tonquinese of white Teeth.

The Cloaths of the Tonquinese are made either of Silk or Cotton. The poor People and Soldiers do chiefly wear Cotton Cloath dyed to a dark tawny Colour. The rich Men and Mandarins commonly wear English Broad-Cloath: the chief Colours are red or green. When they appear before the King, they wear long Gowns which reach to their Heels: neither may any Man appear in his presence but in such a Garb. The great Men have also long Caps made of the same that their Gowns are made of: but the middle sort of Men and the poor commonly go bare-headed. Yet the Fishermen, and such Labourers as are by their Employments more exposed to the Weather, have broad-brimm'd Hats made of Reeds, Straw, or Palmeto-leaves. These Hats are as stiff as Boards, and sit not pliant to their Heads: for which reason they have Band-strings or Necklaces fastened to their Hats; which coming under their Chins are there tied, to keep their Hats fast to their Heads. These Hats are very ordinary Things; they seldom wear them but in rainy Weather. Their other Cloaths are very few and mean: a ragged pair of Breeches commonly sufficeth them. Some have bad Jackets, but neither Shirt, Stockings nor Shoes.

The Tonquinese Buildings are but mean. There

THEIR HOUSES AND FURNITURE

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Houses are small and low: the Walls are either Mud, or Wattle bedawbed over: and the Roofs are thatched, and that very ill, especially in the Country. The Houses are too low to admit of Chambers: yet they have here 2 or 3 Partitions on the Ground-floor, made with a watling of Canes or Sticks, for their several uses; in each of which there is a Window to let in the light. The Windows are very small square Holes in the Walls, which they shut up at Night with a Board fitted for that Purpose. The Rooms are but meanly furnished; with a poor Bed or two (or more, according to the bigness of the Family) in the inner Room. The outer Rooms are furnished with Stools, Benches, or Chairs to sit on. There is also a Table, and on one side a little Altar, with two Incense-pots on it; nor is any House without its Altar. One of these Incense Pots has a small bundle of Rushes in it; the ends of which I always took notice had been burnt, and the fire put out. This outer Room is the place where they commonly dress their Food: yet in fair Weather they do it as frequently in the open Air, at their Doors, or in their Yards; as being thereby the less incommoded by Heat or Smoak.

They dwell not in lone Houses, but together in Villages: 'tis rare to see a single House by it self. The Country Villages commonly consist of twenty, thirty, or forty Houses, and are thick seated over all the Country; yet hardly to be seen till you come to their very Doors, by Reason of the Trees and Groves they are surrounded with. And 'tis as rare to see a Grove without a Village, in the low Country near the Sea, as to see a Village without a Grove: but the high Lands are full of Woods, and the Villages there stand all as in one great Forest. The Villages and Land about them do most belong to great Men, and the Inhabitants are Tenants that manure and cultivate the Ground.

The Villages in the low Land are also surrounded with great Banks and deep Ditches. These encompass the whole Grove, in which each Village stands.

The Banks are to keep the Water from overflowing their Gardens, and from coming into their Houses in the

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wet Time, when all the Land about them is under Water, two or three Foot deep. The Ditches or Trenches are to preserve the Water in the dry Time, with which they water their Gardens when need requires. Every Man lets Water at Pleasure, by little Drains that run inward from the Town-ditch, into his own Garden; and usually each Man's Yard or Garden is parted from his Neighbours by one of these little Drains on each Side. The Houses lie scattering up and down in the Grove; no where joining to one another, but each apart, and fenced in with a small Hedge. Every House hath a small Gate or Stile to enter into the Garden first, for the House stands in the Middle of it: and the Gardens run also from the Backside of the House to the Town-Ditch, with its drain and hedge on each side. In the Gardens every Man has his own Fruit-trees, as Oranges, Limes, Betle; his Pumkins, Melons, Pine-apples, and a great many Herbs. In the dry Season these Grovy dwellings are very pleasant; but in the wet season they are altogether uncomfortable: for though fenced in thus with banks, yet are they like so many Duck-houses all wet and dirt: neither can they pass from one Village to another, but Mid-leg or to their Knees in Water, unless sometimes in Boats, which they keep for this purpose: But notwithstanding these, they are seldom out of mire and wet, even in the midst of Village or Garden, so long as that season lasts. The Inhabitants of the higher part of the Kingdom are not troubled with such inconveniences, but live more cleanly and comfortably, forasmuch as their Land is never overflown with Water: and tho' they live also in Villages or Towns as the former, yet they have no Occasion to surround them with banks or trenches, but lie open to the Forest.

The Capital City Cachao, which stands in the high Country about 80 Miles from the Sea, on the West-side of the River, and on a pretty level, yet rising Ground, lies open in the same manner, without wall, bank, or ditch. There may be in Cachao about 20,000 Houses. The Houses are generally low, the walls of the Houses are of mud, and the covering Thatch, yet some are built

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE

with Brick, and the covering with Pan-tile. Most of these Houses have a Yard, or Back-side belonging to them. In each Yard you shall see a small arched Building made somewhat like an Oven, about six foot high, with the Mouth on the Ground. It is built from top to bottom with brick, all over daub'd thick with mud and dirt. If any House wants a Yard, they have nevertheless such a kind of Oven as this, but smaller, set up in the middle of the House it self; and there is scarce a House in the City without one. The use of it is to thrust their chiefest Goods into when a Fire happens: for these low thatch'd Houses are very subject to take fire, especially in the dry Times, to the Destruction of many Houses in an Instant, that often they have scarce Time to secure their Goods in the arched Ovens, though so near them.

As every private Person hath this Contrivance, to secure his own Goods, when a Fire happens, so the Government hath carefully ordered necessary means to be used for the preventing of Fire, or extinguishing it before it gets too great a Head. For in the beginning of the dry Season every Man must keep a great Jar of Water, on the top of his House, to be ready to pour down as occasion shall serve. Besides this, he is to keep a long Pole, with a Basket or Bowl at the End of it, to throw Water out of the Kennels upon the Houses. But if the Fire gets to such a Head, that both these expedients fail, then they cut the Straps that hold the Thatch of the Houses, and let it drop from the Rafters to the Ground. This is done with little Trouble; for the Thatch is not laid on as ours, neither is it tied on by single Leaves, as in the West-Indies, and many parts of the East-Indies, where they thatch with Palmeto or Palm-Tree Leaves: but this is made up in Panes of 7 or 8 foot square, before it is laid on; so that 4 or 6 Panes, more or less, according to the bigness of the House, will cover one side of it: and these Panes being only fastned in a few places to the Rafters with Rattans, they are easily cut, and down drops half the covering at once. These Panes are also better than loose Thatch, as being more manageable, in case any

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of them should fall on or near the Oven where the Goods are; for they are easily dragged off to another place. The neighbouring Houses may this way be soon uncovered, before the Flames comes to 'em; and the Thatch either carried away, or at least laid where it may burn by it self. And for this purpose every Man is ordered to keep a long Pole or Bambo at his Door, with a Cutting-hook at the end of it, purposely for uncovering the Houses; and if any Man is found without his Jar upon the House, and his Bucket-Pole and long Hook at his Door, he will be punished severely for his neglect. They are rigorous in exacting this: for even with all this caution they are much and often damaged by Fire.

The principal Streets in this City are very wide, though some are but narrow. They are most of them pav'd, or patch'd rather, with small Stones; but after a very ill manner. In the wet Season they are very dirty; and in the dry Time there are many stagnant Ponds, and some Ditches full of black stinking Mud, in and about the City. This makes it unpleasant, and a Man would think unwholesome too: yet it is healthy enough, as far as I perceiv'd, or could ever learn.

The Kings of Tonquin, who make this City their constant Residence, have two or three Palaces in it, such as they be. Two of them are very mean; they are built with Timber, yet have they many great Guns planted in Houses near them, Stables for the King's Elephants and Horses, and pretty large square Spots of Ground for the Soldiers to draw themselves up regularly before him. The Third Palace is called the Palace Royal. It is more magnificently built than the other two: yet built also with Timber, but all open as the Divans in Turkey are said to be. The Wall that incompasseth it is most remarkable. It is said to be 3 Leagues in Circumference. The Heighth of this Wall is about 15 or 16 foot, and almost as many broad or thick. It is faced up on both sides with Brick: there are several small Gates to go in and out at, but the main Gate faceth to the City. This they say is never opened, but when the *Boua* or Emperour

ENGLISH FACTORY

goes in or comes out. There are two smaller Gates adjoining to it, one on each side, which are opened on all Occasions, for any concerned there to pass in and out; but Strangers are not permitted this Liberty. Yet they may ascend to the top of the Wall, and walk round it, there being Stairs at the Gate to go up by: and in some places the Walls are fallen down. AN.
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Within this Wall there are large Fish-ponds, where also there are Pleasure-Boats for the Emperor's diversion. I shall defer speaking of him, whose Prison this is, rather than Court, till the next Chapter, where I shall discourse of the Government.

The House of the English Factory,¹ who are very few, is pleasantly seated on the North-end of the City, fronting to the River. 'Tis a pretty handsom low-built House; the best that I saw in the City. There is a handsome Dining-room in the middle, and at each end convenient Apartments for the Merchants, Factors, and Servants belonging to the Company to live in, with other conveniences. This House stands parallel with the River; and at each end of it there are smaller Houses for other uses, as Kitchen, Store-Houses, &c. running in a Line from the great House towards the River, making two Wings, and a square Court open to the River. In this square space, near the Banks of the River, there stands a Flag Staff, purposely for the hoysing up the English Colours on all Occasions: for it is the custom of our Countrymen abroad, to let fly their Colours on Sundays, and all other remarkable Days.

The Dutch² Factory joins to the English Factory on the South-side: I was never in it, and therefore can say nothing of it, but what I have heard, that their Ground is not so

¹ Alexander Hamilton states that the English East Indian Company withdrew this factory in January 1698, and that the Dutch "withdrew theirs about six years after." English private companies continued to trade there till 1719, when "an English Ship from Bengal" contrived to cause a final rupture between the English and the Tonquinese by an act of brutality.

² In the drawing of "Cha-cho" (Churchill's "Voyages," vol. vi. p. 3), the Dutch factory appears to the north of the English house and separated from it by a creek or river.

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AN. large as ours, tho' they are the longest Standers here by
1688 many Years: for the English are but newly removed hither
from Hean, where they resided altogether before.

There is nothing more in or about the City worth noting, but only a Piece of Work on the same side, up the River. This is a massy Frame of Timber, ingeniously put together, and very artificially placed on great Piles, that are set upright in the River, just by its Banks. The Piles are driven firmly into the Ground, close one by another: and all the space between them and the Bank is filled up with Stones, and on them great Trees laid a-cross, and pinn'd fast to each end of the Piles. So that the whole Fabrick must be moved before any part of it will yield. This Piece of Work is raised about 16 or 17 Foot above the Water in the dry Time, but in the wet Season the Floods come within 2 or 3 Foot of the Top. It was made to resist the violence of the Water in the rainy Season: for the Stream then presseth so hard against this Place, that before this Pile was built, it broke down the Bank, and threatned to carry all before it, even to the ruining of the City, if this course had not timely been taken to prevent it. And so

much the rather, because there is a large Pond just within Land, and low Ground between it and the City: So that had it made but a small breach into the Pond, it would have come even to the Skirts of the City. And though the City stands so high as that the Land-floods never reach it, yet the Land on which it stands being a sort of yielding Sand, could not be thought capable of always resisting such violence. For the natural Floods do very often make great changes in the River, breaking down one point of Land, and making another point in the opposite side of the River; and that chiefly in this part of the Country, where it is bounded with high Banks: for nearer the Sea, where it presently overflows, the Floods do seldom make any considerable change, and move more quietly.

But to return to the People. They are courteous and civil to Strangers, especially the trading People: But the great Men are Proud, Haughty and Ambitious; and the Soldiers very insolent. The poorer sort are very Thievish;

WOMEN LET OUT TO STRANGERS

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insomuch that the Factors and Strangers that Traffick hither are forced to keep good Watch in the Night to secure their Goods, notwithstanding the severe Punishments they have against Thieving. They have indeed great Opportunities of Thieving, the Houses being so slightly built: But they will work a way under Ground, rather than fail; and use many subtle Stratagems. I am a Stranger to any Ceremonies used by them in Marriage, or at the Birth of a Child, or the like, if they use any: Polygamy is allowed of in this Country, and they buy their Wives of the Parents. The King and great Men keep several, as their Inclinations lead them, and their Ability serves. The Poor are stinted for want of means more than desire: For though many are not able to buy, much less to maintain one Wife; yet most of them make a shift to get one, for here are some very low-priced ones that are glad to take up with poor Husbands. But then in hard Times, the Man must sell both Wife and Children, to buy Rice to maintain himself. Yet this is not so common here as in some Places; as I before observed of the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts. This Custom among them of buying Wives, easily degenerates into that other of hiring Misses, and gives great Liberty to the young Women, who offer themselves of their own accord to any Strangers, who will go to their Price. There are of them of all Prizes, from 100 Dollars to 5 Dollars, and the Refuse of all will be caressed by the poor Seamen: Such as the Lascars, who are Moors of India, coming hither in Vessels from Fort St. George, and other Places; who yet have nothing to give them, but such Fragments of Food, as their Commons will afford. Even the great Men of Tonquin will offer their Daughters to the Merchants and Officers, though their Stay is not likely to be above five or six Months in the Country: neither are they afraid to be with Child by White Men, for their Children will be much fairer than their Mothers, and consequently of greater Repute, when they grow up, if they be Girls. Nor is it any great Charge to breed them here: and at the worst, if their Mothers are not able to maintain them, 'tis but selling them when they are young. But to return, the Women who thus let

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themselves to hire, if they have been so frugal as to save what they have got by these loose Amours, they soon procure Husbands, that will love and esteem them well enough: and themselves also will prove afterwards obedient and faithful Wives. For 'tis said, that even while they are with Strangers, they are very faithful to them; especially to such as remain long in the Country, or make annual Returns hither, as the Dutch generally do. Many of these have gotten good Estates by their Tonquin Ladies, and that chiefly by trusting them with Money and Goods. For in this poor Country 'tis a great Advantage to watch the Market; and these Female Merchants having Stocks will mightily improve them, taking their Opportunities of buying raw Silk in the dead Time of the Year. With this they will employ the poor People, when Work is scarce; and get it cheaper and better done, than when Ships are here: for then every Man being employed and in a Hurry of Business, he will have his Price according to the Haste of Work. And by this Means they will get their Goods ready against the Ships arrive, and before the ordinary working Season, to the Profit both of the Merchant and the Pagally.

When a Man dies he is interr'd in his own Land, for here are no common Burying-places: And within a Month afterwards the Friends of the Deceased, especially if he was the Master of the Family, must make a great Feast of Flesh and Fruit at the Grave. 'Tis a Thing belonging to the Priest's Office to assist at this Solemnity; they are always there, and take care to see that the Friends of the Deceased have it duly performed. To make this Feast they are obliged to sell a Piece of Land, tho' they have Money enough otherways: Which Money they bestow in such Things as are necessary for the Solemnity, which is more or less, according to the Quality of the Deceased. If he was a great Man, there is a Tower of Wood erected over the Grave; it may be 7 or 8 Foot square, and built 20 or 25 Foot high. About 20 Yards from the Tower, are little Sheds, built with Stalls, to lay the Provisions on, both of Meat and Fruits of all Sorts, and that in great Plenty.

PASTIMES AT NEW YEAR'S FEASTS

Thither the Country People resort to fill their Bellies, for the Feast seems to be free for all Comers, at least of the Neighbourhood. How it is drest or distributed about, I know not; but there the People wait till 'tis ready. Then the Priest gets within the Tower, and climbs up to the Top, and looking out from thence, makes an Oration to the People below. After this the Priest descends, and then they set Fire to the Foundation of the Tower, burning it down to the Ground; and when this is done they fall to their Meat. I saw one of these Grave-Feasts, which I shall have elsewhere occasion to mention.

The Tonquinese have two Annual Feasts. The chief is at the first New-Moon of the New-Year: and their New-Year begins with the first New-Moon that falls out after the Middle of January, for else that Moon is reckon'd to the Old Year. At this Time they make merry and rejoyce 10 or 12 Days, and then there is no Business done, but every Man makes himself fine as may be, especially the common Sort. These spend their Time in Gaming or Sporting, and you shall see the Streets full of People, both Citizens and Country-Folks, gazing at several diverting Exercises. Some set up Swings in the Streets, and get Money of those that will swing in them. The Frames are contrived like ours in the Fields about London in Holiday Times: but they who swing stand upright in the lower part of the Swing, which is only a Stick standing on each End, being fastned to a pendulous Rope, which they hold fast with their Hands on each side; and they raise themselves to such a prodigious Heighth, that if the Swing should break they must needs break their Limbs at best, if not kill themselves out-right. Others spend their Time in Drinking. Their ordinary Drink is Tea: but they make themselves merry with hot Rack, which sometimes also they mix with their Tea. Either way it hath an odd nasty Taste, but is very strong; and is therefore much esteemed by them, especially at this Time, when they so much devote themselves to Mirth, or Madness, or even bestial Drunkenness. The richer Sort are more reserved; yet they will also be very merry at this Time.

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The Nobles treat their Friends with good Cheer and the best Rack; but indeed there is none good in this Country. Yet such as they have they esteem as a great Cordial; especially when Snakes and Scorpions have been infused therein, as I have been informed. This is not only accounted a great Cordial, but an Antidote against the Leprosy, and all Sorts of Poison; and 'tis accounted a great Piece of Respect to any one to treat him with this Liquor. I had this Relation from one that had been treated thus by many of the great Men. They also at this Time more especially chew Abundance of Betle, and make Presents thereof to one another.

The Betle Leaf is the great Entertainment in the East for all Visitants; and 'tis always given with the Arek folded up in it. They make up the Arek in Pellets fit for use, by first peeling off the outer green hard Rind of the Nuts, and then splitting it length-ways in three or four Parts, more or less, according to its Bigness. Then they dawb the Leaf all over with Chinam or Lime made into a Mortar or Paste, and kept in a Box for this Purpose, spreading it thin.

And here by the Way I shall take Notice of a Slip in the former Volume, p. 327, which I desire may be corrected: the Nut being there by Mistake call'd the Betle, and the Arek-tree call'd the Betle-tree, whereas Betle is the name of the leaf they chew. In this Leaf thus spread with Chinam, they roll up a slice of Arek Nut, very neatly, and make a Pellet of about an Inch long, and as big as the Top of one's Finger. Every Man here has a Box that will hold a great many of these Pellets, in which they keep a Store ready made up: for all Persons, of what Quality soever, from the Prince to the Beggar, chew Abundance of it. The poorer Sort carry a small Pouchful about with them: But the Mandarins, or great Men, have curious oval Boxes, made purposely for this use, that will hold fifty or sixty Betle Pellets. These Boxes are neatly lackered and gilded, both Inside and Outside, with a Cover to take off; and if any Stranger visits them, especially Europeans, they are sure, among other good Entertainment,

PRESENTS OF BETLE

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to be treated with a Box of Betle. The Attendant that brings it, holds it to the left Hand of the Stranger; who therewith taking off the Cover, takes with his right Hand the Nuts out of the Box. 'Twere an Affront to take them, or give or receive any thing with the left Hand, which is confined all over India to the viler Uses.

It is accounted good Breeding to commend the Taste or Neatness of this Present; and they all love to be flatter'd. You thereby extreamly please the Master of the House, and ingage him to be your Friend: and afterwards you may be sure he will not fail to send his Servant with a Present of Betle once in two or three Mornings, with a Complement to know how you do. This will cost you a small Gratuity to the Servant, who joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you received the Present: and this still engages him more; and he will complement you with great Respect whenever he meets you. I was invited to one of these New-years Feasts by one of the Country, and accordingly went ashore, as many other Seamen did upon like Invitations. I know not what Entertainment they had; but mine was like to be but mean, and therefore I presently left it. The staple Dish was Rice, which I have said before is the common Food: Besides which, my Friend, that he might the better entertain me and his other Guests, had been in the Morning a fishing in a Pond not far from his House, and had caught a huge Mess of Frogs, and with great Joy brought them home as soon as I came to his House. I wonder'd to see him turn out so many of these Creatures into a Basket; and asking him what they were for? he told me, to eat: but how he drest them I know not; I did not like his Dainties so well as to stay and dine with him.

The other great Feast they have, is after their May-crop is hous'd, about the Beginning of June. At this Feast also they have publick Rejoycing; but much inferiour to those of their New-years Feast.

Their Religion is Paganism, and they are great Idolaters: Nevertheless they own an omnipotent, supreme over-ruling Power, that beholds both them and their

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Actions, and so far takes Notice of them, as to reward the Good, and punish the Bad in the other World. For they believe the Immortality of the Soul: but the Notion that they have of the Deity is very obscure. Yet by the Figures which they make representing this God, they manifestly shew that they do believe him to excel in Sight, Strength, Courage and Wisdom, Justice, &c. For though their Idols, which are made in humane Shapes, are very different in their Forms; yet they all represent somewhat extraordinary, either in the Countenance, or in the Make of the Body or Limbs. Some are very corpulent and fat,¹ others are very lean; some also have many Eyes, others as many Hands, and all grasping somewhat. Their Aspects are also different, and in some Measure representing what they are made to imitate, or there is somewhat in their Hands or lying by them, to illustrate the Meaning of the Figure. Several Passions are also represented in the Countenance of the Image, as Love, Hatred, Joy, Grief. I was told of one Image² that was placed sitting on his Hams, with his Elbows resting on his Knees, and his Chin resting on his two Thumbs, for the supporting his Head, which looked drooping forwards: his Eyes were mournfully lifted up towards Heaven, and the Figure was so lean, and the Countenance and whole Composure was so sorrowful, that it was enough to move the Beholder with Pity and Compassion. My Friend said he was much affected with the Sight thereof.

There are other Images also, that are in the Shape of Beasts, either Elephants or Horses, for I have not seen them in any other Shape. The Pagodas or Idol Temples, are not sumptuous and magnificent, as in some of the Neighbouring Kingdoms. They are generally built with Timber, and are but small and low: yet mostly covered with Pantile; especially the City Pagodas; but in the Country some of them are thatched. I saw the Horse

¹ As "the God called *Migleck*," who sits "in a lazy Posture" on a "large Cushion or Bolster." This god "is very corpulent and always laughing."

² Perhaps the god described by Hamilton as "a young God that died before he reacht Twenty."

THE PAGODAS OR TEMPLES

and Elephant Idols only in the Country: and indeed I saw none of the Idols in the City Cachao, but was told they were generally in humane Shapes. AN.
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The Horse and Elephant Images I saw, were both Sorts about the Bigness and Height of a good Horse, each standing in the midst of a little Temple, just big enough to contain them, with their Heads towards the Door: and sometimes one, sometimes two together in a Temple, which was always open. There were up and down in the Country other Buildings, such as Pagodas, or Temples, Tombs, or the like, less than these; and not above the Height of a Man: but these were always shut so close, that I could not see what was within them.

There were many Pagan Priests belonging to these Pagodas, and 'tis reported that they are by the Laws tied to strict Rules of Living, as Abstinence from Women, and strong Drink especially, and enjoined a poor Sort of Life. Yet they don't seem to confine themselves much to these Rules: but their Subsistence being chiefly from Offerings, and there being many of them, they are usually very poor. The Offering to the Priest is commonly two or three Handfuls of Rice, a Box of Betle, or some such like Present. One Thing the People resort to them for is Fortune-telling, at which they pretend to be very expert, and will be much offended if any dispute their Skill in that, or the Truth of their Religion. Their Habitations are very little and mean, close by the Pagodas, where they constantly attend to offer the Petitions of the poor People, that frequently resort thither on some such Errand. For they have no set Times of Devotion, neither do they seem to esteem one Day above another, except their Annual Feasts. The People bring to the Priest in Writing what Petition they have to make: and he reads it aloud before the Idol, and afterwards burns it in an Incense-pot, the Suppliant all the while lying prostrate on the Ground.

I think the Mandarins and rich People seldom come to the Pagodas, but have a Clerk of their own, who reads the Petition in their own Courts or Yards: and it should seem

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by this, that the Mandarins have a better Sense of the Deity, than the common People; for in these Yards, there is no Idol, before whom to perform the Ceremony, but 'tis done with eyes lift up to Heaven. When they make this Petition they order a great deal of good Meat to be drest, and calling all their Servants into the Court, where the Ceremony is to be performed, they place the Food on a Table, where also two Incense-pots are placed, and then the Mandarin presents a Paper to the Clerk, who reads it with an audible Voice. In the first Place there is drawn up an ample Account of all that God has blest him withal, as Health, Riches, Honour, Favour of his Prince, &c. and long Life, if he be old; and towards the Conclusion, there is a Petition to God for a Continuance of all these Blessings, and a farther Augmentation of them; especially with long Life and Favour of his Prince, which last they esteem as the greatest of all Blessings. While this Paper is reading, the Master kneels down, and bows his face to the Earth; and when the Clerk has done reading it, he puts it to the burning Rushes, that are in the Incense-pot, where 'tis consum'd. Then he flings in 3 or 4 little Bundles of sacred Paper, which is very fine and gilded; and when that also is burnt, he bids his Servants eat the Meat. This Relation I had from an English Gentleman, who understood the Language very well, and was present at such a Ceremony. This burning of Paper seems a great Custom among the Eastern Idolaters: and in my former Volume I observed the doing so by the Chinese, in a Sacrifice they had at Bencouli.

The Tonquinese Language is spoken very much through the Throat, but many Words of it are pronounced through the Teeth. It has a great Affinity to the Chinese Language, especially the Fokein Dialect, as I have been informed: and though their Words are differently pronounced, yet they can understand each other's Writings, the Characters and Words being so near the same. The Court Language especially is very near the Chinese; for the Courtiers being all Scholars, they speak more elegantly; and it differs very much from the vulgar corrupted Language. But for the

THE TONQUINESE LANGUAGE

Malayan Tongue, which Monsieur's Tavernier's¹ Brother in his History of Tonquin says is the Court Language, I never could hear by any Person that it is spoken there, tho' I have made particular Inquiry about it; neither can I be of his Opinion in that Matter. For the Tonquinese have no Manner of Trade with any Malaysans that I could observe or learn, neither have any of their neighbours: and for what other grounds the Tonquinese should receive that language I know not. It is not probable that either Conquest, Trade or Religion should bring it in; nor do they travel towards Malacca, but towards China; and commonly 'tis from one of these causes that Men learn the language of another Nation. The remarkable smoothness of that Language, I confess, might excite some People to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.

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They have Schools of Learning and Nurseries to tutor youth. The Characters they write in are the same with the Chinese, by what I could judge; and they write with a hair Pencil, not sitting at a Table, as we do, but stand upright. They hold their Paper in one hand, and write with the other: making their Characters very exact and fair. They write their Lines right down from the Top to the Bottom, beginning the first Line from the right Hand, and so proceeding on towards the Left. After they can write they are instructed in such Sciences as their Masters can tutor them in; and the Mathematicks are much studied by them: They seem to understand a little of Geometry and Arithmetick, and somewhat more of Astronomy. They have Almanacks among them: but I could not learn whether they are made in Tonquin, or brought to them from China.

Since the Jesuits came into these parts, some of them have improved themselves in Astronomy pretty much. They know from them the Revolution of the Planets;

¹ Jean Baptiste Tavernier's *Recueil des Plusieurs Relations*, containing a "Relation du Royaume de Tunquin," was published at Paris in 1679. This particular "Relation" was by Jean Baptiste's brother. An English translation appeared in 1684. Tavernier's book has been discredited by other writers.

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AN. they also learn of them natural Philosophy, and especially
1688 Ethicks: and when young Students are admitted to make Graduates, they pass through a very strict Examination. They compose something by way of Trial, which they must be careful to have wholly their own, for if it is found out that they have been assisted, they are punished, degraded, and never admitted to a second Examination.

The Tonquinese have learnt several Mechanick Arts and Trades, so that here are many Tradesmen, viz. Smiths, Carpenters, Sawyers, Joiners, Turners, Weavers, Tailors, Potters, Painters, Money-changers, Paper-makers, Workers on Lacker-Ware, Bell-founders, &c. Their Saws are most in Frames, and drawn forwards and backwards by two Men. Money-changing is a great Profession here. It is managed by Women, who are very dextrous and ripe in this Employment. They hold their Cabals in the Night, and know how to raise their Cash as well as the cunningest Stock-jobber in London.

The Tonquinese make indifferent good Paper, of two Sorts. One Sort is made of Silk, the other of the Rinds of Trees. This being pounded well with wooden Pestles in large Troughs, makes the best writing Paper.

The vendible Commodities of this Kingdom, are Gold, Musk, Silks, both wrought and raw, some Callicoes, Drugs of many Sorts, Wood for dying, Lacker-Wares, Earthen-Wares, Salt, Anniseed, Wormseed, &c. There is much Gold in this Country: It is like the China Gold, as pure as that of Japan, and much finer. Eleven or twelve Tale¹ of Silver brings one of Gold. A Tale is the Name of a Summ² about a Noble English. Besides the raw Silk fetched from hence, here are several Sorts of wrought Silks made for Exportation, viz. Pelongs, Sues, Hawkins, Piniasco's, and Gaws. The Pelongs and Gaws are of each Sort, either plain or flowered very neatly. They make several other Sorts of Silk, but these are the Principal that are bought by the English or Dutch.

¹ Tael.

² The tael is now English.

OF THE LACKER WARE, AND LACK

The lacker'd Ware that is made here, is not inferior to any but that of Japan only, which is esteemed the best in the World; probably because the Japan Wood is much better than this at Tonquin, for there seems not any considerable Difference in the Paint or Varnish. The Lack¹ of Tonquin is a Sort of gummy Juice, which drains out of the Bodies of Limbs of Trees.² It is gotten in such Quantities by the Country People, that they daily bring it in great Tubs to the Markets at Cachao to sell, especially all the working Season. The natural Colour is white, and in Substance thick like Cream: but the Air will change its Colour, and make it look blackish: And therefore the Country People that bring it to Town, cover it over with 2 or 3 Sheets of Paper, or Leaves, to preserve it in its fresh native Colour. The Cabinets, Desks, or any Sort of Frames to be Lackered, are made of Fir, or Pone-tree: but the Joyners in this Country may not compare their Work with that which the Europeans make; and in laying on the Lack upon good or fine joyned work, they frequently spoil the joynts, edges, or corners of Drawers of Cabinets: Besides, our fashions of Utensils differ mightily from theirs, and for that reason Captain Pool, in his second Voyage to the Country, brought an ingenious Joyner with him to make fashionable Commodities to be lackered here, as also Deal-boards, which are much better than the Pone-wood of this Country.

The Work-houses where the Lacker is laid on, are accounted very unwholesome, by reason of a poisonous quality, said to be in the Lack, which fumes into the Brains through the Nostrils of those that work at it, making them break out in Botches and Biles; yet the scent is not strong, nor the smell insavoury. The Labourers at this Trade can work only in the dry Season, or when the drying North Winds blow: for as they lay several Coats of Lack, one on another, so these must all have time to be thoroughly dry, before an outer Coat can be laid on the former. It grows blackish of it self, when exposed to the Air; but the

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¹ Lacquer.

² *Rhus vernicifera*.

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Colour is heightened by Oil and other ingredients mixt with it. When the outside Coat is dry, they polish it to bring it to a gloss. This is done chiefly by often rubbing it with the ball or Palm of their Hands. They can make the Lack of any colour, and temper it so as to make therewith good Glew, said to be the best in the World: It is also very cheap, and prohibited Exportation. They make varnish also with the Lack.

Here is also Turpentine in good plenty, and very cheap. Our Captain bought a considerable quantity for the Ships use: and of this the Carpenter made good Pitch, and used it for covering the Seams, after they were caulked.

The Earthen Ware of this Country is coarse and of a grey Colour, yet they make great quantities of small Earthen Dishes, that will hold half a Pint or more. They are broader towards the brim than at the bottom, so that they may be stowed within one another. They have been sold by Europeans, in many of the Malayan Countries, and for that reason Capt. Pool in his first Voyage bought the best part of 100000, in hopes to sell them in his return homeward at Batavia, but not finding a Market for them there, he carried them to Bencouli on the Island Sumatra, where he sold them at a great profit to Governour Bloom:

And he also sold most of them at good Advantage to the Native Malaysans there: yet some thousands were still at the Fort when I came thither, the Country being glutted with them. Capt. Weldon also bought 30 or 40000, and carried them to Fort St. George, but how he disposed of them I know not. The China Wares which are much finer, have of late spoiled the sale of this Commodity in most places: Yet at Rackan¹ in the Bay of Bengall, they are still esteemed, and sell at a good rate.

The several sorts of Drugs bought and sold here, are beyond my Knowledge: but here is China root,² Galingame,³

¹ Arakan.

² *Smilax China L.* A sort of sarsaparilla once thought "sovereign for the gout."

³ Galingale, "mild ginger," the root of some East Indian roots of the genus *Alpinia*.

SAPPAN WOOD, WORMSEED, MUSK

Rhubarb, Ginger, &c. Neither do I know whether any of these grow in this Country, for they are mostly imported from their Neighbours; tho' as to the Ginger, I think it grows there. Here is also a sort of Fruit or Berry said to grow on small Bushes, called by the Dutch Annise,¹ because its scent and taste is strong like that of the Anniseed. This Commodity is only exported hence by the Dutch, who carry it to Batavia, and there distil it among their Arack, to give it an Anniseed flavour. This sort of Arack is not fit to make Punch with, neither is it used that way, but for want of plain Arack. It is only used to take a Dram of by itself, by the Dutch chiefly, who instead of Brandy, will swallow large doses of it, tho' it be strong: but 'tis also much used and esteemed all over the East-Indies.

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There is one sort of Dying-wood in this Country much like the Campeachy Log-wood, tho' whether the same, or Wood of greater value, I know not. I have heard that 'tis called Sappan Wood; and that it comes from Siam. It was smaller than what we usually cut in the Bay of Campeachy; for the biggest stick that I saw here was no bigger than my Leg, and most of it much smaller, and crooked. They have other sort of Dyes; but I can give no account of them. They dye several Colours here, but I have been told they are not lasting. They have many sorts of good tall Timber-trees in this Country, fit for any sorts of Building: but by relation none very durable. For Mastings, the Fir and Pine-trees are the best. Here is much Wormseed, but it grows not in this Kingdom. It is brought from within the Land, from the Kingdom of Boutan, or from the Province of Yunam, bordering on this Kingdom, yet belonging to China. From thence comes the Musk and Rhubarb; and these three Commodities are said to be peculiar to Boutan and Yunam. The Musk grows in the Cods of Goats. The same Countries yield Gold also, and supply this Country with it: for whatever Gold Mines the Tonquinese are said to have in their own Mountains, yet they do not work upon them.

¹ Anise: *Illicium anisatum*.

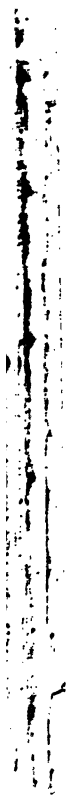
CAPTAIN DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

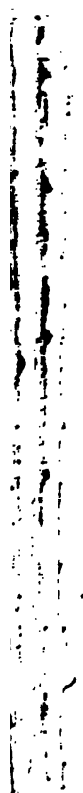
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With all these rich Commodities, one would expect the People to be rich; but the Generality are very poor, considering what a Trade is driven here. For they have little or no Trade by Sea themselves, except for *Eatables*, as Rice, and Fish, which is spent in the Country: but the main Trade of the Country is maintained by the Chinese, English, Dutch, and other Merchant Strangers, who either reside here constantly, to make their annual Returns hither. These export their Commodities, and import such as are vendible here. The Goods imported hither besides Silver, are Salt-peter, Sulphur, English Broad-Cloath, Cloath-rashes,¹ some Callicoes, Pepper and other Spices, Lead, great Guns, &c. but of Guns the long Saker is most esteemed. For these Commodities you receive Money or Goods, according to contract: but the Country is so very poor, that, as I formerly observed, the Merchant commonly stays 3 or 4 Months for his Goods after he has paid for them; because the Poor are not employed till Ships arrive in the Country, and then they are set to work by the Money that is brought thither in them. The King buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad-Cloath: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to deal with him, could they avoid it. But the trading People by all accounts are honest and just: That I heard a Man say, who had traded there ten Years, in which time he dealt for many Thousands of Pounds, that he did not in all that time loose 10*l.* by them all.

¹ Rough woollen fabrics. 3

END OF VOL. I







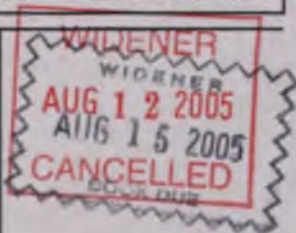


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