

*Boa Vista.* *Indies*, &c. but only pound the Leaves of the a of the Shoals. From the South Point of the little Island, about a Mile, there lies a Rock, which stretches South-West about a Mile, and is steep close to the Side of the little Island; but everywhere else all-round-about it, there are gradual and sandy Shoalings. The Channel between this Rock, and the little Island, is clean; and near the Rock you have nine Fathom: But nigher the Island it shoals gradually, till you come into five Fathom, and that is near enough to venture. The best Riding is, as soon as you see the South Point of the little Island bear North-West <sup>d</sup>.

THE Author is of Opinion, that it might be worth while to bring it to *England* in the Condition they make it up; and brought himself fix or eight of these Cakes for a Trial, whether it would answer to open a Trade for them, and gave them to a Gentleman with that View: But to his great Disappointment, he did not take a proper Method or Care in the Affair. He gave them to his Wife, telling her it was unrefined Indigo; but she not knowing how to extract the Tincture, in blueing her Linen, threw them away, as good for nothing. *Roberts* expected he would have gotten some skilful Person to make the Experiment, in order to know how much Stone-Blue the Cakes would have yielded; for at that Time the Captain himself was ignorant how to extract the Tincture, or Stone-Blue, which he learned afterwards from the Natives of *St. Nicholas*, who do it by means of a Lixivium; but he believes there may be better Ways than that <sup>a</sup>.

*Vegetable Stones.* THE Vegetable-Stone is more frequently met with here than in the rest of the Islands: It shoots in Stems, like the Head of a Collyflower, or as Coral does; but is more porous, and of a greyish Colour, much like the Stones generated from Shells <sup>b</sup>. Some little Ambergrease was found here, but it was dangerous dealing-for it; the Inhabitants generally adulterating it with a Sort of Jelly, or Excrement cast on Shore there.

*Fish.* THIS Island yields to that of *Sal*, for Fish, all about; except at the Rock called *John Letton*, hereafter mentioned, where they are every whit as plentiful as at *Sal*, and there is no Want any where: For *Roberts* himself hauled, at one Draught, with a *Seyn*, fifty-six Mulletts, besides a vast Quantity of other Fish.

*Soil.* THIS Island is Low-land, for the most part, with some rocky Mountains and sandy Hills: The Coast on the East Side, and from the South-East Point, round by the Southward, as far as to the *English Road*, is all a whitish Sand, with a few black rocky Cliffs interspersed <sup>c</sup>.

*English Road.* THERE are but two Roads used by Ships, the most noted of which, is the *English Road*, lying to the Southward of the little Island. It is a large clean Bay, with several little stony Shoals, spitting-out from the Northernmost Side. You may anchor any where, from thirteen to four Fathom; but not within that Depth, for Fear

THE other is called the *Portuguese Road*, *Portuguese Road.* which though not nigh so good as the former for landing, yet it lies nearer the Town, and is clean; there being nothing to hurt a Ship but the Shore, after she is to the Southward of the Shoals of *Kalyete St. George*, till you come to the South-East Point; only you must give the North-West Point of the Bay a small Birth, because it runs out flat a little Way.

THE Rock of *John Letton* lies from *Kalyete St. George*, South-West, about five Leagues; from whence, in clear Weather, you may see *Boa Vista*. The ragged Mountain over the Town (which is the only one on that Island) bears from the Rock North-East, Easterly. The North End of the Rock is above the Water, and shews about the Bigness and Height of a little Ship of two or three hundred Tuns, and is steep to the very Sea, on the North-East End; stretching away West South-West, and East North-East, about half a League in Length.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS passed over the West South-West End of it in ten Fathom Water, and could very plainly see the Bottom, which was rocky, and all down swarming with Fish. He lay-to, as soon as he was clear of it, having a fine light Gale, and smooth Water; and in less than a Quarter of an Hour got as much Fish as he could tell what to do with. The Waves broke then only about the Rock; but he had passed by it when the Sea ran high, and then it broke on the Shoal, in his Judgment, for above half a Mile in Length <sup>e</sup>.

THE same Author observes, that the People of *Boa Vista* naturally love the *English*, and can speak most of them a little of the Language; and even some of the Women made-shift to understand him in it. *Inhabitants.*

THE Governor, *Singore Pedro Letton*, he found an honest Man: But there was then one Captain *Manuel Domingo*, who, in his Opinion, was not only the fairest Dealer, whose Word might be depended on, but the most sensible

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid.* p. 397. & *seqq.*<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 402.<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 398.<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 398. & *seqq.*<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.* p. 399. Black

*Mayo.* Black that he had met with, on all the Islands. <sup>a</sup> He could read both *English* and *French*, and had a *French Bible* <sup>a</sup>.

*Proprietor.* THIS Island belong'd to the old Marquis *das Minbas*, as Lord Proprietor; but, since his Death, the King has given it to some other *Portuguese* Nobleman <sup>b</sup>.

## S E C T. III.

*The Isle of Mayo, or May* <sup>c</sup>.

*Situation. Extent. Coast. Soil. Water scarce. Cattle. Fruits. Trees. Cotton. Silk-Cotton. Fowl. Guinea Hens. Fish. Tortoise. Salt, how made. Salt-Trade. A Trape-Boat, how made light: Its Use. Paa Seco Road. English Road. The Inhabitants: Their Way of Living. The Government. Part of Queen Catharine's Fortune.*

*Situation.* **M**AYO, according to Captain *Roberts*, lies in the Latitude of fifteen Degrees twelve <sup>a</sup> Minutes North, and Longitude five Degrees twenty - nine Minutes West, from Cape *de Verde*. It bears from *Boa Vista* South by West Westerly about fourteen Leagues. This is low Land, for the most Part, like the former, but is distinguished by three Mountains, the South Eastermost, which is highest, being called *Pinosa*; the Northermost, *St. Antonio* <sup>a</sup>.

*Extent.* **D**AMPIER says this Island lies about forty Miles East by South from *St. Nicholas* <sup>a</sup>; that it is about seven Leagues in Circumference, of a roundish Form, with many small rocky Points shooting out into the Sea a Mile or more. On this Occasion he observes, that in sailing about the Isle, pretty nigh the Shore, you shall see the Water breaking-off from those Points, which you must give a Birth to, and avoid. He sailed, in 1699, two Parts in three round the Island, but found nothing dangerous besides these Points, which all shewed themselves by the Breakers: Yet it is reported, that on the North and North North-West Side there are dangerous Shoals <sup>a</sup>, which lie farther-off at Sea.

*Coast.* THIS is confirmed by Captain *Roberts*, who observes, that the North and North-East Parts are very rocky, and full of Shoals, some of which lie a good Way off the Land. The most dangerous is a Ledge of Rocks that extends from

the North-East Side the Length of a League, and at low Water is almost dry in some Places: Between that and the Shore is a Channel, where there is Water enough for a Ship to run through; but it is dangerous for such as are not acquainted with it <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> THERE are two Hills on this Island of a considerable Height: One pretty bluff; the other peaked at Top. The rest of the Island is pretty level, and of a good Height from the Sea. The Shore clear round hath sandy Bays between the rocky Points <sup>c</sup>.

THE whole Island is very dry, and generally *Soil*. barren, the best of it being but a very indifferent *Soil* <sup>k</sup>: For it is, for the most Part, either a Sort of Sand, or loose crumbling Stone, without any fresh Water Ponds, or Streams to moisten it, excepting Showers in the wet Season, which run off as fast as they fall; and one small Spring in the Middle of the Isle, from which proceeds a little Stream of Water that runs through a Valley between the Hills <sup>l</sup>.

AND indeed all Ships that lade Salt here will be obliged to touch at *St. Jago* for Water; for at the Bay there is none, not so much as for drinking. It is true there is a small Well of brackish Water not half a Mile from the Landing-Place, which the *Asses*, that carry Salt, drink at; but it is very bad Water <sup>m</sup>.

*MAYO* suffered in the general Drought as *Cattle*, <sup>n</sup> much as *Boa Vista*, yet they have more Cows, and these generally the best and fattest on all the Islands. They have also most of them Goats. They have fewer Fish than at *Boa Vista*, and but a small Quantity of Turtle <sup>n</sup>. *Dampier* says, there is Plenty of Bulls, Cows, and Goats, but not many Fowl: Also Corn, Yams, Potatoes, and some Plantains. When that Author was at *Mayo* in 1683, it was better stocked with Beef and Goats (besides Store of *Asses*) than the rest of the Islands <sup>o</sup>. But in 1699, when he was there, the Pirates had miserably infested them all, and much lessened the Number of the Cattle, nor spared the Inhabitants themselves <sup>p</sup>.

THE Fruits of this Isle are chiefly Figs, and *Fruits*, Water-Melons. They have also Callavances (a Sort of Pulse like *French-Beans*) and Pumpions for ordinary Food <sup>q</sup>. But *Dapper* says, the Fig-Trees here are so scorched, that the Fruit is insipid.

THERE also are some Trees within the Island, *Trees*,

<sup>a</sup> See *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 400.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 394.

<sup>c</sup> So called, because discovered on *May-Day*.

See before, p. 16. a.

<sup>d</sup> *Dampier* makes it fifteen Degrees. See his *Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 75.

<sup>e</sup> See *Roberts's*

*Voyage*, p. 400.

<sup>f</sup> See *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 75.

<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* vol. 3. p. 11.

<sup>h</sup> *Roberts's*

*Voyage*, p. 400.

<sup>i</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 11.

<sup>k</sup> *Ibid.* p. 15.

<sup>l</sup> *Ibid.* p. 16.

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.* p. 21.

<sup>n</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 401.

<sup>o</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 75.

<sup>p</sup> *Dampier*,

vol. 3. p. 18.

<sup>q</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 17.

*Mayo.* but none to be seen near the Sea-Side; nothing a but a few Bushes scattering up and down against the Sides of the adjacent Hills, for the Land is pretty high from the Sea<sup>a</sup>.

AMONGST the Vegetables may be reckoned the Stone already described in our Account of *Boa Vista*<sup>b</sup>.

*Cotton.* THOUGH the Inhabitants of *Mayo* never had a tenth Part of the Cotton that *Boa Vista* had, and lost a great deal of that for Want of Rain; yet they have still more than enough for their own Use, but are troubled with the same Distemper, for which their Neighbours the *Boavistians* are justly celebrated<sup>c</sup>. *Dampier* says, there is no great Store of Cotton here. He saw some Bushes of the Shrub that bears it near the Shore, but most of it is planted in the Middle of the Isle, where the Inhabitants live; Cotton-Cloth being their chief Manufacture<sup>d</sup>.

*Silk-Cotton.* THERE is also a Sort of Silk-Cotton found here. It grows on the sandy Bank<sup>e</sup> that pens in the Salt-Pond, on tender Shrubs three or four Foot high, in Cods as big as an Apple, but of a long Shape; which, when ripe, open at one End, parting leisurely into four Quarters; and at the first Opening the Cotton breaks forth. It is of no Value, any more than that of the great Cotton-Tree<sup>f</sup>; or of Use, except to stuff Pillows<sup>g</sup>, and the like. The Author laid some of these Cods in his Chest before they were quite ripe, and in two or three Days they would open d and throw out the Cotton. Others he bound fast with Strings, so that the Cod could not open; and in a few Days after, on slackening them ever so little, the Cod would burst, and the Cotton fly out forcibly, at a very little Hole, just as the Pulp out of a roasting Apple, till all has been exhausted. *Dampier* met with this Sort of Cotton afterwards at *Timor* in the *East Indies*, (where it was ripe in *November*) and no where else in all his Travels<sup>h</sup>.

*Fowl.* THE same Author tells us, that there are many Sorts of small Birds and Fowl in *Mayo*; as Pigeons and Turtle-Doves; *Miniota's*, a Sort of Land-Fowls as big as Crows, of a grey Colour, and good Food. *Crusia's*, another Sort of grey coloured Fowl, almost as big as a Crow, which are only seen in the Night, (probably a Sort of Owls) are said to be good for consumptive People, but eaten by none else. *Rabeke*, a Sort of large, grey, eatable Fowls, with long Necks and Legs

and Guinea Herons. Here are also great Curlews and Guinea Hens, which the Natives of these Islands call *Gallena Pintada*<sup>i</sup>, or the *Painted Hen*, *Guinea Hen*, called, at *Jamaica*, the *Guinea Hen*, where they love the dry Savannahs and Woods. They seem to be much of the Nature of Partridges; are bigger than *English* Hens; have long Legs; and will run a-pace, but cannot fly far; having large heavy Bodies, with short Wings and Tails. They are so strong, that one cannot hold them, and very hardy. They have thick and strong yet sharp Beaks, but pretty long Claws: Their Necks are long and slender; their Heads also but little. The Cock Bird has a small Rising on his Crown in Manner of a Comb, of a dry Walnut-Shell Colour, and very hard. He has a small red Gill on each Side of the Head like Ears, strutting out downwards; but the Hens have none. The Feathers of these Birds are speckled with dark and light Grey in small round Spots, very regular and uniform. They feed either on Worms, which they find by tearing open the Earth, or else on Grass-Hoppers, which are plentiful here. They are very good Meat, sweet, and tender, the Flesh in some very white, but in others black; however, both Sorts are very good. The Natives run them down easily with Dogs, for here are abundance of them. You shall see two or three hundred in a Company: When taken young, they will grow tame<sup>k</sup>.

THE Sea is plentifully stocked with Fish of *Fish*, divers Sorts, viz. Dolphins, Boneta's, Mulletts, Snappers, Silver Fish, &c. And here is a good Bay to haul a *Seyne* or net in, as the Author found often by Experience; dragging ashore at one Time six Dozen of great Fish, most of them large Mulletts of a Foot and an half, or two Foot long. Here are also Porpoises, and a small Sort of Whales, that commonly visit this Road every Day<sup>l</sup>.

*MR. ATKINS* observes, that while their Ship lay-to at this Island in 1721, they fished with Lines, and took Breems, (or Porgas) Skip-Jacks, Groupes, a Rock-Fish, and the *Jew-Fish*. The Rock-Fish is thick, short, and of a deep Yellow on the Belly, Gills, and Mouth: The *Jew-Fish* has a double Mouth; the uppermost not to swallow, but full of Air-Pipes, and finned like a Cod. They were all well-tasted<sup>m</sup>.

IN *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August*, says *Dampier*, a Sort of small Sea-Tortoise come hither to

<sup>a</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 16.

<sup>b</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 16.

<sup>c</sup> On the same Bank there grows likewise a Plant that runs along the Ground, branching out like a Vine, but with thick broad Leaves. *Dampier*. Perhaps it is the Batata, or Spanish Potatoe.

<sup>d</sup> That is, the Silk-Cotton Tree, of which *Dampier* found two Sorts in *Brasil*. See his *Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 164.

<sup>e</sup> See before, p. 633. c.

<sup>f</sup> *Roberts* mentions this Hen, p. 402.

<sup>g</sup> *Atkins's Voyage to Guinea*, &c. p. 32.

<sup>h</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 402.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.* p. 401, & *seqq.*

<sup>j</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 15, & *seqq.*

<sup>k</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 17.

<sup>l</sup> *Ibid.* p. 19.

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.* p. 19.



May<sup>n</sup>. lay their Eggs: But these Turtle are not so sweet as those in the *West Indies*<sup>a</sup>. It is worth taking Notice of, that the Turtle always, both in North and South Latitude, lay their Eggs in the wet Months<sup>b</sup>; when, considering what great Rains there are then in some Places, it might be thought that their Eggs should be spoiled. But the Rain, though violent, is soon soaked up by the Sand, wherein the Eggs are buried; and, perhaps, sinking not so deep as the Eggs are laid, serves to keep down the Heat, and make the Sand hotter below than it was before, like a hot Bed<sup>c</sup>.

BESIDES the above-mentioned Productions, there is some little Indico to be met with in this Island; and sometimes small Quantities of Ambergrease are found<sup>d</sup>. *Barbot* tells us, that the Inhabitants salt the Flesh of Goats, and export it in Cask; dressing the Skins very neatly in the Nature of *Turkey Leather*. And *Dapper* says, five thousand of these Skins are yearly carried into other Parts.

Salt, BUT the chief Commodity of this Island is Salt, and *Mayo* is the most noted of all the Islands for it by the *English*, many of their Ships lading here in the Summer<sup>e</sup>. *Dampier* says, that though there is bad Landing on the Island, yet it is much frequented by Shipping for its great Plenty of Salt<sup>f</sup>. In 1699, in six Days time, he got seven or eight Tons aboard for his Voyage: In which Time there came also into the Road where he was, several Sail of Merchant-Ships for Salt, all bound with it for *Newfoundland*<sup>g</sup>; whither, *Barbot* says, the *English* have a great Trade for it. He adds, that the Island can load one thousand Ships every Year with this Commodity.

How made. DAMPIER gives the most particular Account of the Manner of making and loading the Salt here, of all the Authors we have met with. On the West-Side of the Isle, where the Road<sup>h</sup> for Ships is, there is a large sandy Bay, and within it a Sand-Bank about forty Paces wide, which runs along the Shore two or three Miles. Between the Sand-Bank, and the Hills beyond it, there is a large Salina, or Salt-Pond, about two Miles in Length, and half a Mile wide: But above one half of it is commonly dry, only the North-End never wants Water; being in that Part only supplied, as well as deepest, producing Salt from *November* till *May*, which is here the

dry Season of the Year. The Water which yields this Salt works-in from the Sea, through a Hole in the Sand-Bank before-mentioned, like a Sluice, and that only in Spring-Tides; at which Times the Pond is filled more or less, according to the Height of the Tides. If there is any Salt in the Ponds when the Flush of Water comes-in, it presently dissolves; but then in two or three Days after it begins to kern, and so continues till either all, or the greater Part of the Water is congealed or kernal; or till a fresh Supply of it comes-in again. It was in a Spring of a new Moon when our Author was there, who was told, that it comes in at no other Time but at the new Moon Spring-Tides; but why that should be, he could not guess<sup>i</sup>.

THEY who come hither to lade Salt rake it up as it kerns; and lay it in Heaps on the dry Land, before the Water breaks-in a-new. It is observable of this Pond, that the Salt kerns only in the dry Season<sup>k</sup>, contrary to the Ponds in the *West Indies*, particularly those of the Island *Salt-Tortuga*<sup>l</sup>, for they never kern there till the Rains come-in about *April*, and continue to do so in *May*, *June*, *July*, &c. while the wet Season lasts, and not without some good Showers of Rain first.

THE *English* drive here a great Trade for Salt-Trade, Salt, and have commonly a Man of War stationed for the Guard of their Ships and Barks that come to take it in<sup>m</sup>; of which, as the Author was informed, there have not been fewer sometimes than an hundred in a Year. It costs nothing but the Labour of raking it together, and wheeling it out of the Pond, except the Carriage; and that also is very cheap, the Inhabitants having Plenty of Asses, for which they have little to do besides conveying the Salt<sup>n</sup> from the Ponds to the Sea-Side at the Season when Ships are here. They lade and drive their Asses themselves, being very glad to be employed; for they have scarce any other Trade but this to get a Penny by. The Pond is not above half a Mile from the Landing-Place, so that the Asses make a great many Trips in a Day. They have a set Number of Turns to and fro both Forenoon and Afternoon, which their Owners will not exceed<sup>o</sup>.

AT the Landing-Place there lies a *Trape-Boat*, *Trape-Boat*, as the *English* Seamen call it, to take-in Salt. It

<sup>a</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 75.

not only with the Turtle, but Crocodiles, Alligators, Guanos, and all other Sort of amphibious Animals that lay Eggs.

<sup>b</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 19.

<sup>c</sup> See *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 402.

<sup>d</sup> *Atkins's*

*Voyage to Guinea*, &c. p. 32. <sup>e</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 75. <sup>f</sup> *Idem*, vol. 3. p. 21. <sup>g</sup> This must be the *English* Road described hereafter: That which he mentions elsewhere, on the North-West Side, vol. 1. p. 75, must be *Pao Sico*. <sup>h</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 12. <sup>i</sup> So says *Barbot*, Description of *Guinea*, p. 538. but *Roberts* made a Cargo of Salt at *Boa Vista* in the rainy Season. See before, p. 636. <sup>j</sup> Perhaps they might have made it here, had they followed his Method. <sup>k</sup> Mentioned by *Dampier*, vol. 1. p. 56. <sup>l</sup> *Barbot* says the same, *ubi supra*. <sup>m</sup> Dr. *Fryer* in his Travels, p. 6. says, the Salt here is brought down to the Sea-Side in Barrows, driven by the Wind. <sup>n</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 13.

<sup>o</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 13.



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is made purposely for this Use, with a Deck reaching from the Stern a third Part of the Boat's Length. Where it ends, a kind of Bulk-Head rises from the Edge of the Deck, to about two Foot in Height, all calked very tight. The Use of it is to keep the Waves from dashing into the Boat, when it lies with its Head to the Shore to take-in Salt; for here commonly runs a great Sea. To keep the Boat's Head right to the Shore, there are two strong Stanchions set up; one at the Head, and the other in the Middle against the Bulk-Head, a Foot higher than it. In the Top of each of these Stanchions a large Notch is cut, big enough for a small Hazer or Rope to lie in; one End of which is fastened to a Post ashore, and the other to a Grappling or Anchor lying a pretty Way off at Sea: This Rope serveth to haul the Boat in and out, and the Stanchions serve to keep her fast.

How made tight.

THE better to prevent her staving, and keep her the tighter together, there are two Sets of Ropes more: The first divide the Length of the Boat in three Parts, going athwart from Gunnel to Gunnel; and bind the Boat's Sides so hard against the End of the Rowers Benches, that they cannot easily fall asunder. The other Set of Ropes are more in Number than two, and so placed as to keep the Ribs and Planks of the Boat from starting-off. For this Purpose there are Holes made, at certain Distances, through the Edge of the Keel on the Inside of the Boat; through which these Ropes passing, are laid along the Ribs, so as to line them, or be themselves as Ribs upon them; being made fast to them by Rattans brought thither, or small Cords twisted close about both Ropes and Ribs up to the Gunnel: Which will hold her together, if any of the Nails or Pegs are shaken out, especially with the Help of a Rope going quite round about the Gunnel on the Outside, as our long Boats have: From which Girding with Ropes (called *Traping* by our Seamen) they have the Name of *Trape-Boats*.

Two Men suffice to haul her in and out, take-in the Salt from Shore, (which is brought in Bags) and put it out again. As soon as the Boat is brought nigh enough to the Shore, he who stands by the Bulk-Head whips the Hazer instantly about the Bulk-Head Stanchion, that stops her fast before the Sea can turn her aside; and when the two Men have got-in their Lading, they haul-off to Sea, till they come a little without the Swell,

where they remove the Salt into another Boat that carries it on board the Ship. Without such a *Trape-Boat* here is but bad Landing at any Time: For though it is commonly very smooth in the Road, yet there falls a great Sea on the Shore; so that every Ship that comes here should bring, or make such a Boat; or else borrow one of other Ships, for the Inhabitants have none. *Dampier* is thus particular in the Description of these *Trape-Boats*, because of the Use they may be of in any Places where a great Sea falls-in upon the Shore; as it does especially in many open Roads in the *East* and *West Indies*, where he never saw any.

MR. ROBERTS tells us, there are two Roads in the Island for Ships to ride; besides several little Coves, where a Boat might run-in, but not worth farther Notice.

THE Northernmost Road is called *Paa seco*, *Paa seco* where you may anchor in six, seven, or eight Fathom, bringing the Eastermost Point of the Bay North-West, or North-West by North. The Ground is stony, but doth not much damage a Cable, except among the Coral Rocks, which may be avoided by this Direction. The Coast down along almost to the Point of *Yingdoff* is full of stony Shoals and Banks: Some of them extend near two Miles from the Shore.

ABOUT the Point of *Yingdoff*, lies the *English Road*, where the Salt Ships ride: It is mostly foul Ground, and rocky towards the bluff Point, which makes the South Point of the Bay. The Northernmost Point of the Bay is almost as bad for cutting a Cable, but not liable to hook an Anchor, as the South-Side is, by Reason of the Rocks. It is generally said, that the West of *England* Men fouled this Bay, by heaving their Stone Ballast over board in it. The Middle of the Bay is the cleanest Ground, and from twelve to eight Fathom the best Depth to ride-in; except at the latter End of *June* and *July*, when you expect shifting Winds, and then it is better Riding out in fifteen or eighteen Fathom.

DAMPIER says, the Inhabitants live near the Bay above-mentioned, in the Middle of the Isle, in three small Towns, (having a Church and *Padre* in each;) which, as he was informed, are six or seven Miles from the Road, on the West-Side (or *English Road*.) *Pinosá* is said to be the chief Town, and to have two Churches: *St. John's* the next; and the third, *Lagoa*. The Houses are very mean, small, low Things. They

\* *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 13, & seq. Voyage, p. 401.

b *Ibid.* p. 14, & seq. c *Ibid.* p. 15. d *Roberts's* that he was at on the North-West Side, seems to have been *Paa seco*. See before, p. 640. c. e *Roberts,* ubi supra.

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build with Fig-Tree, here being, as the Author<sup>a</sup> was told, no other Trees fit for the Purpose. The Rafters are a Sort of wild Cane<sup>2</sup>.

Inhabitants.

THE Natives, even their Governors and *Padres*, are all Negros, Wool-pated like their *African* Neighbours, from whom it is likely they are descended<sup>b</sup>; though being subject to the *Portuguese*, they have their Religion and Language. They are stout, lusty, well-limbed People, both Men and Women, fat and fleshy; they and their Children being as round and plump as little Porpoises: At the same Time the Island appears so barren to a Stranger, as scarce to have Food for its Inhabitants; who, as *Dampier*, upon Enquiry, was told by one of the *Padres*, amounted to no more than two hundred and thirty Souls<sup>c</sup>.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS observes, that these Islanders are much the same with those of *Baa Vista*, but not altogether so well affected to the *English*; and they dress just as the *Beavisians* do; but that few of them have any Holiday-Cloaths at all. When he was there in 1722, their Number was computed at something above two hundred. They were chiefly Blacks; and the most hard-favoured of all their Neighbours: Having but few Molattoes, and no Whites at all among them<sup>d</sup>.

Way of living.

DAMPIER says, the People of *Mayo* live very poorly, yet much better than the Inhabitants of any other of these Islands, *St. Jago* excepted<sup>e</sup>. They depend, for their Trade and Subsistence, chiefly on the *English*; who, in Return for their Assistance in lading the Salt, give them Victuals, some Money, and old Cloaths, viz. Hats, Shirts, and other Things; by which Means many of them are indifferently well rigged: But some of them go almost naked. All the Islanders are, at that Time, fully employed in getting somewhat; for they have no Vessels of their own to trade with, nor do any *Portuguese* Ships come hither, or scarce any but *English*, for whom they have a particular Value<sup>f</sup>.

WHEN the Season for Turtle comes-in, they watch the Sandy-Bays, in the Night, to turn them; having small Huts, at particular Places, on the Bays, to keep them from the Rain, and to sleep in. This is another Harvest they have for Food: For, by Report, there come a great many Turtle to this and the other Cape de Verde Islands. When the Turtle-Season is over, they have little to do, but to hunt for Guinea Hens, and manage their small Plantations. By these

Means they have all the Year some Employment or other, whereby they get a Subsistence, though but little else. When any of them are desirous to go over to *St. Jago*, they obtain a Licence from the Governor, and desire Passage in any *English* Ship<sup>g</sup>.

Mayo.

THE same Author observes, that the Negro Governor has his Patent from the *Portuguese* Governor of *St. Jago*. The Person who held that Office in 1699, was a very civil and sensible poor Man; and they are generally a good Sort of People. He expects a small Present from every Commander that lades Salt here; and is glad to be invited aboard their Ships; spending most of his Time with the *English* in the salting Season, which is his Harvest<sup>h</sup>. When *Roberts* was here in 1725, the most noted Man in the Island was Captain *Vincent Alva*, known to the *English* by the Name of *Peter Vincent*<sup>i</sup>.

THE Pirates have often landed on this Island, and carried off, not only Cattle, but some of the Inhabitants. In 1683, there came, about a Week before *Dampier* arrived here, an *English* Ship: The Men of which going ashore, under Pretence of Friendship, seized on the Governor, with some others; and carrying them aboard, made them send to Land for Cattle to ransom their Liberties: Yet after this they sailed away with them<sup>k</sup>, and possibly never brought them back again. The *Englishman* who did this vile Action, was one Captain *Bond*, of *Bristol*, who, with most of his Men went over afterwards to the *Spaniards*; and had like to have burnt the Ship *Dampier* was in, in the Bay of *Panama*<sup>l</sup>: When the same Navigator was here in 1699, the Governor likewise was but newly returned from being a Prisoner among the Pirates, who had taken him away, and carried him about with them for a Year or two<sup>m</sup>.

IT may not be amiss to observe, that this Island with *Tangier*, and *Bombay*, in *India*, were Part of Queen *Catherine's* Fortune to *England*: And it may be presumed, that the *English* would not have quitted it, if it had been thought worth keeping.

## S E C T. IV.

The Island of Sant Jago, or St. James.

I. Of the Island in general, and its Inhabitants.

<sup>a</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 17. The *Spanish* Roofs at *Jamaica* are built in the same Manner. <sup>b</sup> They came originally from *Africa*. See before, p. 631. a. says, that in 1505, there were two hundred twenty-five Souls on the Island; and in 1628, but one hundred and fifty.

<sup>c</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 402.

vol. 3. p. 20.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* <sup>e</sup> *Ibid.* <sup>f</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>g</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 18, & seq.

<sup>h</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 19. <sup>i</sup> *Dapper*

<sup>j</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>k</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 402.

<sup>l</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 75.

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>n</sup> For this Reason

<sup>o</sup> See

St. Jago. *Name and Situation of the Island. Its Air. Soil. a Campo de Terrafal, rises in Mountains. Peak St. Jago.*  
*Cattle. Fowl. Fruits. Custard Apple. The Antonio is the highest, lying near the Middle; and*  
*Papab Fib. Marchasite. Red Oker. The at the Distance of three or four Leagues, but*  
*Inhabitants: Their Privileges: Character. Ex- not nearer, shows itself above the rest, on either*  
*ecrable Clergy. Cordeliers. Negro Priest. Side of the Island. When you make the high*

*Name and Site.*

AS this Island was discovered also on the first of May, as well as the former; and that being the Festival of St. James, it therefore had his Name given to it. It lies, according to Captain Roberts, in Latitude, fifteen Degrees North, and Longitude, six Degrees five Minutes West, from Cape de Verde<sup>a</sup>. Captain Philips puts it in the Latitude of fifteen Degrees, twenty-five Minutes<sup>b</sup>; conformable, we suppose, to that of Praya, where he touched.

It is the largest of all the Cape de Verde Islands, and, according to Beeckman, in Length about forty-five Leagues; in Breadth, ten; and in Circuit, ninety-five<sup>c</sup>. Philips makes its Length about twenty Leagues South-East and North-West, and its Breadth, ten, East North-East and West South-West<sup>d</sup>.

ST. JAGO lieth four or five Leagues, says Dampier, to the Westward of Mayo, and is the chief, the most fruitful, and best inhabited of all the Islands of Cape Verde; yet mountainous, and has much barren Land in it<sup>e</sup>. Philips says it is full of barren high Mountains<sup>f</sup>.

*Av.*

AS to the Air, Captain Roberts observes, that in the rainy Seasons<sup>g</sup>, this Island is more sickly than the rest, and dangerous to Strangers<sup>h</sup>. At that Time there are not many Places in Guinea, except Cacheu, more sickly than St. Jago: Its Unhealthfulness being such, that it may properly be compared to a Country where the Plague rages<sup>i</sup>.

*Soil.*

ACCORDING to Beeckman, the Country is exceeding pleasant, and abounds with all Things necessary for the Use or Delight of Man<sup>k</sup>: Yet Ovington says it is not so pleasant as Madera; nor yet so mountainous; and therefore proper for Plantations<sup>l</sup>.

*Face of the Land.*

ROBERTS observes, that the South-East End of this Island is flat Land, but all the rest, except

HERE, saith the same Author Roberts, the Portuguese settled first, finding it not only the largest, but the most fruitful of them all; as having the best Seasons, and consequently the best Pasture, and greatest Variety of Fruits; and is refreshed with pleasant Rivulets<sup>n</sup>.

THIS Island having, as already observed, Plenty of Water<sup>o</sup>, the Vallies afford good Pasture<sup>p</sup>.

THEIR chief Land Animals are their Bulls, which, according to Dampier, are said to be many; though they asked twenty Dollars a piece for them. They have also Horses, Asses, and Mules; Deer, Goats, Hogs<sup>q</sup>, and black-faced, long-tail'd Monkeys<sup>r</sup>.

SIR RICHARD HAWKINS says there are Civet-Cats here; and that the Monkeys are the best proportioned he had any-where seen<sup>s</sup>. Roberts affirms, that St. Jago alone, of all the Cape de Verde Islands, produces this Creature, and that they may be had in all Parts of it<sup>t</sup>.

PHILIPS, instead of Monkeys, speaks of Jackanapes: He says, that they breed in vast Numbers on the Mountains, were the least he ever saw, and very cheap<sup>u</sup>.

BEECKMAN says there are great Numbers of small Oxen, Hogs, and Goats<sup>v</sup>. According to Cornwall, the Goats are lean<sup>w</sup>. Philips observes, that there are vast Numbers of them; for he had seen three or four Herds, five hundred at least in each, near the Ship: But says their Sheep are but ordinary; and their Hogs in different<sup>x</sup>.

AMONG the Fowls to be met with in this Island, Dampier mentions Cocks and Hens, both tame and wild; Parakites, Parrots<sup>y</sup>, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, Herons, Hawks, Crab-catchers,

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyages, p. 403.

to Borneo, p. 9.

vol. 1. p. 76.

p. 333.

Voyage to Surat, p. 40.

See his Voyages, vol. 4. p. 3.

that it may likewise be gotten, by digging in the Sand.

See his Observations on several Voyages to India, p. 7.

Ibid. p. 404.

of Sheep, Hogs, and Horses.

See his Voyage, p. 404.

See his Voyage, p. 411.

Voyage to Borneo, p. 13.

Africa and Barbadoes, p. 187.

p. 31.

<sup>b</sup> Philips's Voyages to Africa and Barbadoes, in 1693. p. 183.

<sup>c</sup> See Philips, ubi supra.

<sup>d</sup> Philips, ubi supra.

<sup>e</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>f</sup> Beeckman's Voyage to Borneo, p. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 409.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. p. 403.

<sup>i</sup> Dampier

<sup>j</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>k</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>l</sup> Ovington's

<sup>m</sup> Dampier

<sup>n</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>o</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>p</sup> Ovington's

<sup>q</sup> Dampier

<sup>r</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>s</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>t</sup> Ovington's

<sup>u</sup> Dampier

<sup>v</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>w</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>x</sup> Ovington's

<sup>y</sup> Dampier

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyages, p. 403.

<sup>b</sup> Philips's Voyages to Africa and Barbadoes, in 1693. p. 183.

<sup>c</sup> See Philips, ubi supra.

<sup>d</sup> Philips, ubi supra.

<sup>e</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>f</sup> Beeckman's Voyage to Borneo, p. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 409.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. p. 403.

<sup>i</sup> Dampier

<sup>j</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>k</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>l</sup> Ovington's

<sup>m</sup> Dampier

<sup>n</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>o</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>p</sup> Ovington's

<sup>q</sup> Dampier

<sup>r</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>s</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>t</sup> Ovington's

<sup>u</sup> Dampier

<sup>v</sup> See before, p. 632. a.

<sup>w</sup> See Roberts's Voyage,

<sup>x</sup> Ovington's

<sup>y</sup> Dampier



St. Jago.

Galdens, (a larger Sort of Crab-catchers) and a Curlews, &c.<sup>a</sup>

CAPTAIN ROBERTS says they have Fowls of all Sorts, as Guinea-Hens, Peacocks, and Dunghill-Hens; which last fly out in Flocks, to feed on the Mountains, and return home to roost every Night, like Doves in England<sup>b</sup>. Cornwall adds Turkeys<sup>c</sup>, and Beckman Geese and Ducks, with this remarkable Circumstance, that most of their Fowls have Bones almost as black as Jet, and Skins as black as the Natives: However that the Flesh is as white, or whiter, than the Flesh of ours, and altogether as good, tho' not so pleasant to the Eye<sup>d</sup>. Yet Philips says the Poultry is but indifferent<sup>e</sup>.

Fruit.

THEY have likewise Plenty of Maiz, Feshoon, Guinea Corn, Plantains, Bananos<sup>f</sup>, and Pom-pions, for necessary Provision; and, for Delight, there grow good Oranges (both sweet<sup>g</sup> and sour) Lemons, Tamarinds, Pine-Apples; Musk, and Water-Melons; and Mandyokes, and Cocoa-Nuts in Abundance: Besides Guavas, Custard, or Star-Apple<sup>h</sup>. Sugar-Canes also grow here, but they make little Sugar<sup>i</sup>, contenting themselves with Molasses. They have likewise some Grapes, and the Author thinks, as well as the Natives, that Vines would do here very well, but, for Reasons of State, the King of Portugal does not suffer them to make any Wine<sup>k</sup>. Ovington says there are but few Vines, and no Wine made; all they drink coming from Madera<sup>l</sup>. Dapper says from Lisbon. The same Author adds Cedars to the Trees; and says the European Herbs and Plants grow very well, but must be renewed every Year.

ACCORDING to Dampier, they have Plenty of Cotton growing up in the Country, where-with they cloath themselves, and send also a great deal to Brazil<sup>m</sup>.

CAPTAIN CORNWALL says, they have a little coarse Sugar, Cotton, and Provisions<sup>n</sup>.

Custard-Apple.

THE Custard-Apple, mentioned among the Fruit, is as big as a Pomegranate, and much of the same Colour. The outside Coat is for Sub-

stance and Thickness, between the Shell of a Pomegranate, and the Peel of a Sevil Orange, softer than this, yet more brittle than that; and is remarkable for being regularly studded round with Knobs. Within it is full of a white, soft Pulp, sweet and very pleasant; most resembling a Custard of any-thing, both in Colour and Taste (whence it is named by the English.) It has, in the Middle, a few small black Stones, or Kernels, but no Core, for it is all Pulp. The Tree that bears it, is about the Bigness of a Quince-Tree; with long, small Branches, thick set, and very spreading. The Fruit grows, hanging down with its own Weight, at the Extremities of the Branches, upon Stalks, about nine or ten Inches long, slender and tough: But a large Tree does not bear above twenty or thirty Apples<sup>o</sup>.

THIS Fruit grows in most Countries within the Tropics. Dampier had seen of them all over the West-Indies, both Continent and Islands, as also in Brazil, and in the East-Indies.

THE Papah too (says the same Author) is Papah found in all these Countries. It is a Fruit about the Bigness of a Musk-Melon, hollow as that is, and much resembling it in Shape and Colour, both out and inside; only in the Middle these have a Handful of small blackish Seeds, about the Bigness of Pepper-Corns, tasting hot also, something like Pepper. The Fruit is sweet, soft, and luscious, when ripe; but while green, hard and unsavoury: Yet then being boiled, it serves by way of Turnips to salt Beef, and is equally esteemed.

THE Papah-Tree is about ten or twelve Foot high: The Body, near the Ground, may be a Foot and an half, or two Foot Diameter, and goes up tapering to the Top. It has no Branches at all, but only large Leaves, growing immediately from the Body upon Stalks, which are longer as they grow farther from the Top. The Leaves are of a roundish Form, with jagged Edges. They begin to sprout-out about six or seven Foot high from the Ground; whence upwards they grow thicker and larger; and at

<sup>a</sup> Dampier's Voyages, vol. 3. p. 25. <sup>b</sup> Voyage, p. 404. <sup>c</sup> Observation on several Voyages to India, p. 7. <sup>d</sup> Voyage to Barneo, p. 13, & seqq. <sup>e</sup> Voyage to Africa and Barbadoes, p. 187. <sup>f</sup> Ovington says the Bananas here are better than at Madera. Voyages to Surat, p. 40. He adds Dates, so does Dampier.

<sup>g</sup> Captain Philips remarks, that the Lemons and Limes were good, and the sweet Oranges the best he ever met with; exceeding, he thought, those of Lisbon; and so common, that for an old Rag you might buy a hundred. See his Voyage to Africa and Barbadoes, p. 187. <sup>h</sup> Dampier adds Citrons and Limes, Pomegranates and Quinces. Voyages, vol. 3. p. 24.

<sup>i</sup> It is reported, says Dampier, that there are several small Sugar-Works on this Island, from which they send home near an hundred Ton every Year. Dampier's Voyages, vol. 3. p. 25. <sup>k</sup> Roberts, *ibid.* p. 404. Dampier says they have Vines, of which they make some Wine; but that the European Ships furnish them with better; though they drink but little of any. See his Voyage, vol. 3. p. 23.

<sup>l</sup> Voyage to Surat, p. 40. He had been told in a former Voyage, that they made a great deal of Wine, such as is that of St. Nicholas. See vol. 1. p. 77. <sup>m</sup> Dampier, *ubi supra*.

<sup>n</sup> Cornwall's Observations on several Voyages to India, p. 7. <sup>o</sup> See Dampier's Voyages, vol. 3. p. 24. They are called Sweet Sops in Jamaica.

*St. Jago.* Top are quite close and broad. The Fruit grows <sup>a</sup> only among the Leaves; and thickest among the thickest of them: So that toward the Top they are as thick as they can stick by each other; but are no bigger there than an ordinary Turnip: The larger Fruit before-described growing lower down where the Leaves are thinner <sup>z</sup>.

*Fish.* DAMPIER says, that the Fish at *St. Jago* is the same as at *Mayo*, and the rest of these Islands <sup>z</sup>. Captain *Philips* found in the Bay great Plenty of Fish, and very good. They caught them very fast with their Hook; but in a Sayne, which they hauled two or three Times in the little sandy Bay, near the East Point coming-in, they caught such Quantities, that the Men, not being able to eat them all, dried and salted Abundance <sup>b</sup>.

*Marchasite.* NONE of the Authors we have met with, mention any thing of the subterraneous Productions of *St. Jago*, except Captain *Roberts*, who takes Notice of two. He tells us there is Abundance of that *Marchasite*, which the *Portuguese* call *Beur d'Ore*, which is generally opaque, though some is a little transparent. In the Shade it casts a dark bluish or purple Colour; but when brought into the Sun, it shews the Colour of Gold, and appears very bright and glittering. The Author was informed by some Gentleman, who had resided for a Time in several Parts of *Brazil*, and had conversed with People concern'd in the Mines there, that there was certainly a gold Mine, wherever any great Quantity of this *Beur d'Ore* was found; the same Gentleman likewise told him, that the Colour made with this *Marchasite* looked as well as Gilding. The other Fossil is a very curious red Stone [or Oker] which is found here in a Hill, on the North Side: It is very much like Chalk in *England*, but softer and something heavier than Powder, when scraped off with a Knife, feeling as fine as the finest Flour. It runs in Veins, and next the Surface is a common Rock, which growing softer by Degrees appears variegated, till you come to a Vein of a Brimstone Colour. This covers one of a fainter Yellow, which is succeeded by a Flesh Colour. The Red prevailing in the next grows fuller in one under it: After which the true Vein appears of a deep, but bright and lively red <sup>c</sup>.

*Red Oker.* In the Journal you will find he was shewn at *Terrasfall* a kind of yellowish, grey-colour'd luminous Rock, full of shining Spangles, which f

*St. Jago.* This Island enjoys the Privilege of being the Port of Clearance for all Ships trading by the Northward of *Sierra Leona* to *Guinea*. This Advantage joined to the Conveniency of its Situation for Commerce hither, brought several Merchants here, who carried on a good Manufacture in *Barrafools*, till their Trade declined, as before mentioned <sup>e</sup>. However, it gave Occasion to replenish this Island with Inhabitants; and for the better Encouragement of Settlers, the Crown made Grants of the Lands to them and their Heirs for ever, without any Reservation of Rent or Tax of any Kind <sup>f</sup>.

*Privileges.* THIS Ascertainning of Right and Property, peopled the Island better, and produced greater Improvements here than in the other Islands; none of which, except *St. Philip*, had this Privilege. But by the Decay of Trade, for the Reasons above-mentioned, though the Land chiefly belonged to the Whites in Mr. *Roberts's* Time, yet there were but few of them; and the Blacks exceeded them in Number above forty to three <sup>g</sup>.

DAMPIER affirms the Island of *St. Jago* was inhabited formerly by *Portuguese*, who were banished to this Place for Murders, Thefts, and other Villanies <sup>h</sup>: And Captain *Cornwall* says they are no better than Transports, who intermixing with a Race of People from their Plantations in *Guinea*, have but a very faint Resemblance in Person, a coarse Affinity of Language, and a natural Indolence to vouch for their Original; being grown perfect Molattos, tall, but not well proportioned, especially the Women, who have also large Lips, flat Bodies, and vicious Inclinations, being as infamous for Levity as Deformity <sup>i</sup>. By this Converse amongst their Women-Slaves, which are *Guinea* Negros, the People are in general become black, or at least of a mixt Colour, except only some few of the better Sort, viz. the Governor, the Bishop, and some of the Gentlemen and *Padres* <sup>k</sup>: Captain *Beeckman* says the same, with regard to the Colour of the Inhabitants. He adds, that they are a poor, lazy, ignorant Sort of People, prodigious Thieves, and by Religion, *Roman Catholics*, as they are told; but that their Ignorance and Stupidity is such, that they know little more than the Name of Religion <sup>l</sup>. This Author having drawn his Character of the Natives of the Island in general, from those of *Praya*, an Exception must be made to it, as to the Article of Thievery: For *Dampier* observes, that although the People at

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>z</sup> Vol. 3. p. 25.

<sup>b</sup> *Philips's Voyages to Africa and Barbadoes*, p. 187.

<sup>e</sup> He had

a Piece of this, and also of the *Beur d'Ore*, but lost them both with several other Curiosities, with his Boat

at *St. Nicholas*, p. 312.

<sup>d</sup> See *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 414.

<sup>c</sup> See before, p. 631. b.

<sup>f</sup> *Ro-*

*bert's Voyage*, p. 403.

<sup>h</sup> *Ibid.* p. 404.

<sup>i</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 4. p. 4.

<sup>j</sup> *Corn-*

*wall's Observations*, &c. p. 6.

<sup>k</sup> See *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 23, and vol. 4. p. 4.

<sup>l</sup> *Beeck-*

*man's Voyage to Borneo*, p. 12.

St. Jago.

that Port are addicted to this Vice, yet those of a the Town of *St. Jago*, living under their Governor's Eye, were more orderly, though generally poor, having but little Trade<sup>a</sup>. The Negroes here wear only a Roll of Linen about their Heads, and a waist Clout (or *Barrafool*) made of blue and white striped or checkered Cotton. He was told, these were a good Commodity upon the Gold-Coast of *Guinea*<sup>b</sup>.

Exercisable Clergy.

THE Portuguese Clergy in general are renowned over all *Christendom* for their Ignorance, and amongst them it is a Practice to send away into their foreign Plantations such Profligates as have the good Luck to escape the Inquisition, and yet would bring a Scandal upon their Function at home. These are generally Men of such loose, vicious, and scandalous Lives, that they could not fail of being very disagreeable to the Bishop, who was a Man of a meek and mild Disposition, and therefore preferred to them the Blacks with no more Education than what they could have at *St. Jago*, as making better and soberer Clergymen; and, by this Means, most of the Priests among these Islands, as also upon the Coast of *Guinea*, were of that Colour: But yet none of them are ever admitted to the Dignity of Bishop, Canon, or Chaplain to the Bishop, who must all be Europeans.

IT is possible, indeed, that there may be here and there a Person of another Character among these profligate Priests, because sometimes, the Want of Friends to get into a Benefice, may oblige a sober Man to desire a Mission abroad, purely to keep him from Want<sup>c</sup>.

Cardinals.

THIS was manifestly a very commendable Practice of the Bishop; yet the Religious of the Convent, at the Town of *St. Jago* already mentioned, gave him a great deal of Trouble upon that Account, though he was of their own Order: For they used to ridicule and expose the Ignorance of the Negro Priests, educated at *St. Jago*, which obliged the Bishop at last to threaten to shut them up in their Cloisters, if they ever concerned themselves with any thing beyond their own Walls, either ecclesiastical or civil<sup>d</sup>.

Negro Priests.

A GREAT Number of young Blacks are brought-up at *St. Jago* for the Priesthood; and as soon as they have resolved to be such, they make an Interest the usual Way by Friends, Presents, &c. to one of the Dignitaries of the Church, who takes them under his Tuition; and after some Time past, with little or no Pains, taken in their Instruction, presents them to the Bishop; who, after Examination, and a serious Discourse concerning the Dignity, Importance, and great

Difficulties of the sacerdotal Function, takes a solemn Engagement of their tractable Behaviour, and gives them his Blessing. This entitles them to put on a Student's Habit, which is a long Cassock, and a Cloak, both of black Bays; and purchasing a *Latin* Grammar, and some catechistical Books of the first Rudiments of their Religion, they labour hard to get all they can by-heart to be qualified for disputing and bandying Questions out of them; for which Purpose they meet in some shady Street in the Evening: But their highest grammatical Contests seldom rise above the Declensions of Nouns; few of them ever being so deep learned, as to be able to form a Verb through all the Moods and Tenses<sup>e</sup>.

As soon as they have made a sufficient Progress in these Books, they pass a second Examination before the Bishop; who grants a Licence to the ripest for reading some higher Compositions.

AND after some Time spent in the same Kind of Exercises as before, they are examined out of these Books a third Time by the *Palustre*, who is Vicar-General, and first Judge of the Inquisition; and dignified with the Title of *Doctor Theologiae*, though, perhaps, he knows little of it. This Officer gives a Certificate of the several Qualifications of the Candidates, the Tenor of which depends pretty much upon the Size of the Present, &c. made him; and according to this Certificate, the Bishop gives the Ordination of the lowest Order, or Subdeacon; and takes an Oath of Secrecy from them, as well with regard to those Mysteries (which as yet were none of the highest) they have already learned, as all those also they shall hereafter be admitted to. Here they continue till Merit or Interest fits them to receive the second Degree or Order; namely, of the *Evangelii*. Thus dignified, they have Privilege to read and peruse the Liturgy, and may officiate in assisting the Mass-Priest, by reading the Epistles and Gospels<sup>f</sup>.

THE Graduate then sets all Engines at work to obtain the third and highest Degree, which is the missal-Order: But before his Admission to this, he is again sworn, in the most solemn Manner, to continue constant and obedient to holy Church, submitting to and believing every Thing commanded by her; as likewise to keep secret all the Mysteries of Religion not allowed by holy Church to be exposed to the Secularity. Thus much some of the Negro Priests seem to have declared to the Author, who supposes there was much more of this Sort of Craft, which they would not acquaint him with. Being thus

<sup>a</sup> Dampier, *ubi supra*.  
<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>c</sup> Philip's Voyage to *Guinea*, &c. p. 188.  
<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 406, & seq.

<sup>e</sup> Robert's Voyage, p. 405.  
<sup>f</sup> Robert's Voyage, p. 407.



St. Jago. regularly qualified, their chief Business is to make a  
all the Interest they can to get a Benefice as soon  
as possible.

UPON the Whole, Mr. Roberts hints at the  
Artifice of their Superiors, in turning the Igno-  
rance of these homebred Tools to serve their own  
Ends; observing, that they are kept from com-  
mitting any Crime or Misconduct that would ex-  
pose them to the Danger of the Inquisition, or  
incur the Bishop's Displeasure, by a firm Belief,  
that either of these would be sufficient to ruin b  
them. This is built upon a Notion which they  
have early instilled into them, and are thoroughly  
prepossessed with, that if they were to run away,  
they could expect no Reception in a foreign  
Land, especially in Europe, among Christians,  
(that is, Roman Catholics;) and if they were to  
go to the Heretics, they must eternally be damned  
in the future State, and certainly be Slaves during  
this Life.

THUS the same Principle that secures them to c  
their Superior's Views, serves at the same Time,  
by keeping them from every Thing scandalous,  
to influence the common People to embrace any  
Doctrine which they are taught to impose upon  
them; as, that all those, that are out of the Pale  
of the Church of Rome, are certainly in a State  
of Damnation: And to render them more odious,  
they deny them the very Name of Christians; d  
insomuch, that many of their Priests, and most  
of the People, believe, that even Baptism, d  
which is, as it were, the entering and registering  
a Man into that holy Community, is used by no  
People in the World, except the Romish Church  
only.

UPON this Occasion the Author observes, that  
this is the Practice not only in these Islands, where  
they know nothing but what they are taught,  
by those who make it a great Part of their Study  
to represent the Reformed Religion in as odious  
Colours as they do the Mohammedan: But even e  
in Spain and Portugal, if they want to know,  
whether you are a Protestant or Papist, they ask,  
If you are a Christian? which they think you  
cannot be, if you are not a Romanist.

## II. The Ports and Towns of St. Jago.

Rio das Bharkas. Terrafal. Porto Faciendo.  
Bighude, or Bikuda Point. Porto Sine Noma.  
Porto Formoso. St. Jago's Bay. Porto Ma-  
dera. Praya Formosa. St. Domingo. Porto  
Lobo. St. Francisco. Portete. Porto Praya.  
Kalyete St. Martin. Ribeira Grande. Rivera  
de Plata. A farther Account of the same Parts.

Town of St. Domingo. The City of St. Jago, St. Jago.  
or Ciudad de Ribeira Grande: Its Situation,  
Rivulet, Houses, Cathedral; Convent of Cor-  
deliers. Castle and Fortifications. Bay of St.  
Jago: Inhabitants. The Men: The Women.  
St. Jago taken by Sir Francis Drake, and by Sir  
Anthony Sherley.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS failed round the  
Island and visited all the Ports, of which  
we meet with two Accounts: One in the Jour-  
nal of his Voyage; the other in the Description  
of the Islands. We shall insert both here: The  
first is delivered in the same Order that he per-  
formed that little Navigation.

FROM the Fuerno, on the East-Side of St. Phi- Das Bharkas.  
lip's, he crossed over to the Bay of Rivera das  
Bharkas in St. Jago. There he recruited his Wa-  
ter, and concluded to go about the North-End of  
the Island for Mayo; which, though seemingly the  
longer, he knew to be the shorter Way thither.  
Hence, therefore, he sailed to the Bay of Rivera  
de Prata, (or Plata) and stopping there a Lec- De Prata.  
Tide, the next Windward Tide got to Port Ter- Terrafal.  
rafal. Thence, with a Windward Tide, he fetch-  
ed Porto Faciendo. Next, in one Tide, he made Porto Faci-  
a Bay, which having no Name, he called Porto endo.  
Singore Jorge: Here he met with Singore Jhuifs.  
This is a small Bay, with a great many Rocks  
right against it of different Sizes; the largest not  
above a good Stone's Cast in Length, and most  
of them above Water, extending from the Shore  
about half a League. This made the Entrance  
difficult, but when entered he found a safe pleasant  
Running-in behind the Point, about a good Cable's  
Length wide, from which you could see no Sea,  
but was Land-locked for all Winds, and from five  
to three Fathom Water, a Sort of Sand and Ooze  
mixed.

THENCE, the same Day, getting round the Bighude:  
Bighude, or North-East Point of the Island, 2- Point.  
bout Noon, the Wind North-East, light Gales,  
about two or three in the Evening he saw Monte  
Pinoso on the Isle of Mayo. From Kalyete in  
Mayo he returned to St. Jago, and fell with a  
large fair Bay to the Southward of it, which he  
called Porto Sine Noma. He anchored under the Porto Sine-  
high Land on the Northern or Weather Side of Noma.  
the Bay in a little sandy Cove; where, sounding  
with a Stone, slung to a Fishing-Line, he found  
it pretty deep, and was within a Stone's Cast of  
the Strand before he had Ground. There was  
a large Beach of small Pebbles, a Sign of clean  
Ground, but the Land was so high, that it made  
an eddy Wind blow right into the Bay; which

\* Roberts's Voyage, p. 407.  
p. 624, c.

\* Ibid. p. 308.

\* Ibid. p. 408, & seqg.  
\* Ibid. p. 314.

\* Ibid. p. 306.

\* See before,

St. Jago. increased in Proportion to the Gale on Shore, as a Fathom; but within that tough Ooze to three St. Jago.  
the Sun declined <sup>a</sup>. Fathom, and then Sand again. There is good

Porto Formosa. HE rowed out there to get into the true Wind, and run down to *Porto Formosa* <sup>b</sup>, and from thence with the same Wind down to the Bay of *St. Jago* <sup>c</sup>; thence down still to *Porto Madera*. Here he moored with his Anchor off, and a Rope fast ashore to a Rock, which was like a Key, having twelve Foot at low Water close to it. There being no Inhabitants near the Port, and but an indifferent Road from thence to the Village, he coasted still down to *Praya Formosa*; and touching there and at *St. Domingo*, from thence proceeded to *Porto Lobo*, from whence he rode to Town <sup>d</sup>, which is twenty Miles by Land bad Way; where, in Discourse with *Singore Pedro Balderaveffa*, asserting, that *Porto Lobo* was a more secure Port than *Kalyete*, especially in the shifting Wind Season, that Gentleman told him, that *Kalyete* was always reckoned the safest Port in all *St. Jago* <sup>e</sup>.

St. Francisco and Portate. FROM *Porto Lobo* he ran down the Coast, taking a View of the Bays of *St. Francisco* and *Portate*; and being short of Day-light to go to *Kalyete*, he anchored at *Villa de Praya* till next Morning, and then ran to the *Kalyete*: But expecting a Southern Wind in a little Time, he hastened to get to the East-Side of the Island: Because from thence he could not only better sail with a Southerly or Westerly Wind, but the Roads are the safest also; for there is not one Road on the Lee-Side of the Island where a Man can ride safe with a Westerly or South-West Wind, except *Kalyete St. Martin*: But then you cannot get out with those Winds; which, however, are the only Winds you have to carry you up to the Windward Islands. From hence therefore he went back to *Porto Praya* <sup>f</sup>.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, in his Description of the Islands, begins his Account of the Ports at *Porto Praya* on the South-Side of *St. Jago*, and proceeds Westward round the Island as before, till he comes back to the same Place.

Porto Praya. PORTO PRAYA, which lies near the South-West Point of *St. Jago*, is the first and most noted Port, being distinguished from the rest by its pleasant Prospect. The Town and Fort stand on a pretty high flat Land in the Middle of the Bay, with a Valley on each Side, diversified with Cocoa-Nut and Palm-Trees. The best Riding is beyond the Island on the North-West Side of the Bay; which, however, in the open Part, is clean Sand or Clay from fifteen to five or six

Watering here <sup>g</sup>. ABOUT two Leagues from *Praya*, West North-West, lies *Kalyete St. Martin*; a narrow Cove not above half a Cable's Length broad, and runs in from the Westermost Point about a Quarter of a Mile, having sixteen or eighteen Foot Water within. You moor with an Anchor off, and a Stern-fast ashore to a Tree in the Middle of the Beach, which is full of small Stones. There you lie secure all the rainy Season, and may water also. You must take a Black aboard at *Porto Praya* to shew you the Place, being hard to find; although there is no Danger, but what you may see <sup>h</sup>. The Author in his Voyage observes, that in the rainy Seasons this is the sickliest Part of all the Island <sup>i</sup>. From *Kalyete* to the City [that is, *Rebeira Grande*, or *St. Jago*] is about four Miles by Land, pretty level, but very stony

c Way. BEFORE the City, which lies about a League [by Sea] to the North-Westward [of *Kalyete*] is a very ordinary Road; being so very foul, that it is much, if you lie any Time there, but you cut your Cable, or hook your Anchor in the Rocks, and leave it behind. Several Vessels have been lost in this Road, which is the Reason that of late it has been frequented by few, except *Portuguese*. The *Dutch* formerly touched here for Refreshments; but of late *Porto Praya* only hath been used <sup>k</sup>.

RIVERA DE PLATA is a very good Bay, all clean Ground, in what Depth you please, from three and a half to twelve or fourteen Fathom; and is a better Place to water at, than *Porto Praya*, the Stream running down to the Sea-side, where you may rowl your Cask into the River, and fill it at the Bung, without using Bucket or Funnel. You have all Sorts of Refreshments here, as Fruit, Roots, Fowls, Goats, and Cows, much cheaper than either at *Porto Praya*, or the City: He had seen a much better Cow sold here for two thousand five hundred Reas, than you could have for six thousand, or eight Dollars, at *Porto Praya*; and Maiz is as dear again there as here <sup>l</sup>.

TERRAFAL is the next considerable Port, but yields no Commodities for Trade; and tho' it is a good Road when in, except in the shifting-wind Season, yet the Turning-up into it is very troublesome.

THE next is *Porto Faciendo*, a fair large Bay,

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 317.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 329.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 331.

<sup>d</sup> By the Town must

be meant what elsewhere he calls the City, to distinguish it from the four Towns or Villages; that is, *Ribeira Grande*, of *St. Jago*, on the South-West Side of the Isle.

<sup>e</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 332.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid.

p. 333, & seqq.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid. p. 409.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. p. 410.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. p. 340.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid.

p. 410.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. p. 410, & seqq.

# DESCRIPTION of the CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.

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**St. Jago.** and clean athwart the Beach, from ten to four a is to take-in one of the Natives on board at **St. Jago.**  
Fathom. You may also fill Water here; but **St. Jago** to shew them the Port.  
this Part of the Island being mostly Pasture-land, you can have little Refreshment, except Goats, and Cows, which are as cheap as on any Part of the Island. The Author bought a young Bull about two Years and an half old, for an old Shirt, not worth Sixpence in England.

**St. Jago.** THERE are several Coves and little Bays betwixt this Road and the *Bikbude*, which is the Northermost Point of *St. Jago*: But the Country is not only barren and uninhabited, but it is a dangerous Coast; being all along full of Rocks, several under Water, and those that shew themselves out of it don't lie above a Mile off the Shore<sup>a</sup>.

**Bikbude Point.** HAVING doubled the *Bikbude*, the Coast runs to the Southward of *Porto sine Nama*, before described<sup>b</sup>. The next Bay is *Porto Formosa*, being a very fair one, all Mud up at the Head of it round the Point, where a small Shallop may lie Land-locked from all Winds; but it is not convenient for Trade.

**Porto Formosa.** *SAINT JAGO* is known by its Church, which is white-washed, and covered with red Pantiles, and stands athwart the Middle of the Bay on a rising Ground; with a Valley on its South and North-Side, well planted with Cocoa-Nuts and Palm-Trees. The Bay is clean sandy Ground, and affords safe Anchoring in ten or twelve Fathom. A little to the Northward of the Church, there commonly runs a great Sea along Shore, which is sandy.

**St. Jago.** THIS is one of the plentifullest Places on *St. Jago*, for whatever the Island produces; and the People are very free, like those of *St. John*.

**Porto Madera.** SOUTH by East of this, about two or three Miles, lies *Porto Madera*: The Mouth is not above a good Stone's Cast wide, between two rocky Points, but steep on both Sides to the Water, which is from nine to six Fathom. After you are shot-in about the Northermost Point, you have four, and farther-in three Fathom and an half. You are then Land-locked for all Winds, and can see no Sea, and may secure a Ship of three hundred Tons with a three Inch Rope<sup>c</sup>. Its Bottom is Sand mixed with Clay: But higher up, it is soft Mud. It is a very good Harbour when in, and neither dangerous nor difficult to enter. But it is hard for a Stranger to find, because one Point locks or shuts in the other so, that you cannot perceive the Harbour till you are past it, as it is so narrow, and has nothing remarkable enough to distinguish it: The only Way for such

FROM this there are several Bays before you come to *Porto Lobo*, but none fit for Ships to ride in, and all somewhat dangerous; having many sunken Rocks lying along the Coast, though none farther than a Mile off Shore.

*PORTO LOBO* is a very safe Harbour, when *Porto Lobo* in, from all Winds. The Entrance is but narrow, not above half a Cable's Length broad, with several sunken Rocks lying on each Side of it, which makes this Port too dangerous for a Stranger to enter without a Pilot. It seems within like a large Bason, or Lake, being about three Quarters of a Mile every Way; But has not above twelve or fourteen Foot Water; except under the Northermost Point, where you have eighteen or twenty Foot. It is all muddy Ground till you run up to the Bottom of the Lake, and then sandy. A little to the Northward of *Porto Lobo*, the mountainous Land of the Island of *St. Jago* terminates; and except some Hills, is flat, yet mostly high champain Land down to *Porto Praya*<sup>d</sup>.

BETWIXT *Porto Lobo* and *Praya* is the Road *St. Francisco* of *St. Francisco*, a fair sandy Bay, with Coconut and Palm-Trees in the Valley: But it is foul Ground in most Places of the Bay; neither is there any fresh Water near.

ABOUT a League to the South-Westward from *Portate*, *St. Francisco* is a Cove, called *Portet*, or *Portate*, a good Road for Shallops or small Vessels, but not fit for great Ships: There lies a sunken Rock about two Thirds on the Starboard-Side going-in. The next Road is *Porto Praya* already described<sup>e</sup>.

LET us next take a transient View of the Towns, *Towns*. *Dampier* was told, that there are two large Towns on this Island, some small Villages, and a great many Inhabitants<sup>f</sup>: But Captain *Roberts* says, there are four Towns<sup>g</sup>, viz. *St. Jago*, *St. Domingo*, *St. Domingo Abasco*, and *Villa de Praya*, besides the City called *Cidade de Rebeira Grande*, which Name *Roberts*, as well as the late foreign Authors, doubtless after the Inhabitants, gives to the Capital, and not *St. Jago*, as other English Voyagers call it. Whence it must needs be the same with *St. Jago*, although *Barbot* makes them two distinct Places<sup>h</sup>. It took the Name of *Ribeira Grande*, probably to distinguish it from *St. Jago* on the East-Side of the Island, which is one of the four Towns (or Villages) mentioned by *Roberts*, and a Port described a little above.

CAPTAIN *ROBERTS* saw all the Places *St. Domingo*, above-mentioned, except one of the *St. Domingo*'s,

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 411.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 647. e.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 412.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 413.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>f</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>g</sup> In 1593, when Sir Richard Hawkins was at *St. Jago*, there were one City, and two Towns, with their Ports on the Island. See his Voyage to the South-

<sup>h</sup> p. 29.

<sup>h</sup> See his Description of Guinea, p. 538.



*St. Jago.* which is a Village twelve Miles within Land from *St. Jago*. Here the Governor, the Bishop, and other Persons of Quality dwelt, when Sir Francis Drake attacked the Island in 1585. The twenty-fourth of November, he marched thither from *St. Jago* Town with six hundred Men, but the Enemy fled, and he burnt the Place<sup>a</sup>. Before this, in 1582, it was sacked by *Manoel Perades*, a Portuguese, who commanded a French Fleet<sup>b</sup>.

OF the other four Places, which are Maritime, only two are mentioned by the Generality of Voyagers, viz. *St. Jago* and *Porto Praya*; as being the only Ports on the Island frequented by European Ships: But to make Amends, they furnish a good many very useful Remarks with regard to the Country in general, and its Inhabitants.

*St. Jago City.*

THE City of *St. Jago* (or *Ciudad de Rebeira Grande*) lies three Leagues to the West of *Praya*. Dampier puts it on the South-West Part of the Isle, and in the Latitude of fifteen Degrees North<sup>c</sup>; but Captain Cornwall observed it to lie in fifteen Degrees five Minutes<sup>d</sup>. This Town, according to the first of these Authors, stands scattering against the Sides of two Mountains, between which there is a deep Valley, about two hundred Yards wide against the Sea; but within a Quarter of a Mile it closes-up so, as not to be forty Yards wide<sup>e</sup>.

THE City of *St. Jago*, when Sir Francis Drake took it, in 1585, was of a triangular Form, standing in a very narrow Valley between two rocky Mountains; one on the East, the other on the West-Side, which seemed to hang over it, and on each were built certain Fortifications to secure it. The Town also was walled, the South-Side washed by the Sea, near which there was a Fort; and there were fifty Pieces of Cannon about the Town. Through the Midst of the Valley ran a small Rivulet of fresh Water, which made a Pond near the Sea-Side, where Ships might conveniently water.

AT the End of the Town (Northward) the Valley widening, was converted into Gardens and Orchards, replenished with Lemons, Oranges, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa-Nuts, Plantains, Potatoes, Cucumbers, Onions, Garlic, and divers other Fruits, Plants, and Trees<sup>f</sup>.

IN Sir Anthony Sherley's Voyage to *St. Jago* and the West Indies, 1596, *St. Jago* is thus described. f

It stands between two steep Cliffs strongly housed, and three exceeding good Forts commanding the Whole: The Chief of them situate on the Top of the (Eastern) Hill, right over the Town, so that from thence with their Muskets they command every Street. The other two Forts stand by the Water-Side; all three commanding the Road, and the two last every Street in the Town. On the Front of the Town the Sea beats: The Cliffs are ascended each by only one small Path, where but one Man can march at a Time<sup>g</sup>.

*St. Jago.*

WITH regard to the River, or Rivulet, here, Rivulet. Dampier observes: That in the Valley by the Sea, there is a straggling Street, Houses on each Side, and a Run of Water in the Bottom; which empties itself into a fine small Cove, or sandy Bay, where the Sea is commonly very smooth: So that here is good Watering and good Landing at any Time; though the Road be rocky, and bad for Ships<sup>h</sup>.

CAPTAIN PHILIPS gives the best Description of this Stream in a few Words. Through the Middle of the Town (says he) there runs a small Brook, about eight Yards broad, and a Foot deep, which passes through the Foot of the Town-Wall, and empties itself into the Sea<sup>i</sup>; after it has first crossed a stately Orchard, inclosed with a Wall, and planted with Cocoa and Orange-Trees<sup>k</sup>.

DAPPER says, this River rises two Miles from thence, and falls into the Sea, by a Mouth a Bow-shot wide. Durret calls it *Ribeira Corea*: He says also, that its Banks are covered with Cedars, Cocoas, and other Fruit-Trees<sup>l</sup>.

DAMPIER says, the Town may consist of Houses, Cathedral. two or three hundred Houses, all built with rough Stone; having also one Convent, and one Church<sup>m</sup>. Philips makes the Number of Houses about two hundred<sup>n</sup>; and says there is a Convent, a Nunnery, and a good large Church near the Castle<sup>o</sup>. This, doubtless, is the Cathedral, which Roberts tells us is a fair Building: Besides which, he says, there is a Convent of Cordelier Friars, who, it seems, are the only Men on these Islands who constantly eat fresh-baked and fermented Wheaten-Bread, the Flour being sent them yearly from Portugal. They had very fine Gardens, stored with Sallading, and the best Fruit on the Island; and made a Cut from the Rivulet of *Ribeira Grande*, to bring the Stream through their Gardens, from whence the Water was likewise con-

*Convent.*

<sup>a</sup> See the *English Hero*, or Sir Francis Drake revived, p. 129.

p. 27.

<sup>b</sup> Dampier's Voyages, vol. 3. p. 22.

<sup>c</sup> This Author gives a Draught of the Town and Bay.

p. 128. & seq.

vol. 3. p. 22.

<sup>d</sup> Philips's Voyage to Africa and Barbadoes, p. 187.

<sup>e</sup> Durret's Voyage a Lima, in 1707, p. 85.

<sup>f</sup> Durret says, the City of *Ribeira Grande* has five hundred Houses.

<sup>g</sup> See his Description of Guinea, p. 538.

<sup>h</sup> Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea,

p. 6.

<sup>i</sup> Dampier's Voyages, ubi supra.

<sup>j</sup> Drake's Voyages, ubi supra.

<sup>k</sup> Dampier's Voyages,

<sup>l</sup> See Dr. Fryar's Travels,

<sup>m</sup> Dampier's Voyages, vol. 3. p. 22.

<sup>n</sup> Bar-

<sup>o</sup> Philips's Voyage, ubi supra.

St. Jago.

veyed almost to every Part of the House, which, next to the Cathedral, makes the best Prospect in or about the City <sup>a</sup>.

If we may judge of the rest of the Houses by those on the Top of the Hill, which Dr. Fryar describes <sup>b</sup>, they are one Story high, thatched with Cocoa-Nut-Tree Leaves or Branches: Windows with wooden Shutters, but no Casements, built with Mud and Stone. All that he saw, the biggest not four Yards in Front, and half that taken up by the Door. Their Furniture answerable.

THE Foundation of the Governor's House is even with the Tops of most of the other Houses in the Town, which lies in a Bottom under it <sup>c</sup>.

Castle,

THIS Town seems to be in much the same Condition, for Strength, that it was in the Time of Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Anthony Sherley, as hath been already mentioned. Dampier observes, that just by the Landing-place, there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea, where is always a Court of Guard kept. On the Top of the Hill above the Town, there is another Fort, which, by the Wall that is seen from the Road, seems to be a large Place. They have Cannon mounted there, but how many he knew not; neither what Use that Fort can be of, except for Salutes <sup>d</sup>. Philips says, the Number of Guns is about twelve; that the Castle stands on the Hill, on the East Side of the Town, and makes a pretty good Shew at Sea <sup>e</sup>. After this he surveyed the Garrison more leisurely, and observed about eight small Houses in it, ready to tumble: Their Church was the best, and next the *Corps du Guard*. On the Brow of the Hill was a little Breast-work, through which peeped six small Iron minion Guns, so much out of Kelter, that they were ready to drop out of their Carriages <sup>f</sup>.

And Fortifications,

These are the half Dozen small Pieces near the Water-side, on the Brow of a Precipice, overlooking the Haven, which saluted the Ship in which Dr. Fryar went to India: And not far from it was another Guard-house facing the Land, which gave Notice what Vessels were seen at Sea <sup>g</sup>.

It may give the Reader some farther Light to insert the Doctor's Account of his Walk from the Sea-side to the Top of the Hill. Landing with others at the Watering-place, he passed on to the Grove; and by a Door in the Wall (which was Mud and Stone, Breast-high) entered into a Court, where lay, at the Foot of the Mountain,

a Company of their Militia, raised on this Occasion. Their Muskets and Pikes, with their Colours (which were of Silk, with a green Cross athwart, and the Arms of Portugal in the midst of it) rested against the Wall, which could not have supported their Weight, if it had not been supported itself by some Trees. Those who walked about had Javelins in their Hands, and long Swords tied to their Backs: They saluted the English with their Hats, bowing to the Ground. The Mountain was very steep, yet People mounted on Asses, with Jackanapes's behind them, to the Author's Surprise, rode over the Precipices, which nothing but themselves and Goats could clamber. At the Top they found another Wall, over which was a Gate, with a Cross upon it. As soon as they passed through it, they saw, on the left Hand, a Building, which was either a Prison or a Guard-house. Not many Paces from it, on the same Side, was a Row of Houses already described. Proceeding in the Way, which here was easy and plain, on the Right stood another Cross, supported by a square Pillar, raised on Steps; and a little farther, a Chapel, being the rural Seat of one of their black *Padres*. Not much beyond this, was the *Corps du Guard*, whence their Centinels were supplied, nearer the Water-side, in a well-chosen Place. On the Brow of the Precipice were the six little Cannon; and not far from thence another Guard-house <sup>b</sup>, already mentioned.

THE same Author observes, that the Country neighbouring on the City, is rocky and mountainous: But that more within Land, it is reported to be pleasant, well watered, and furnished with all the Necessaries of Life <sup>c</sup>.

To the Account already given of St. Jago's Bay of St. Bay, or Port, from Captain Roberts, we shall add here what other Authors report of it.

DOCTOR FRYAR says, that this Bay is a Semicircle, of four Miles in Content; the weathermost Point bearing South-West, half West, the other (to which was an Inlet) East by South, and South <sup>d</sup>: That the Ground was covered with Coral of all Sorts, and that the Shore, at landing, is sandy and easy <sup>e</sup>. Captain Philips says the Road is smaller and more exposed than that of Praya, and the Ground foul and rocky <sup>f</sup>.

DAMPIER declares, that St. Jago Road is one of the worst that he had been in. There is not, continues he, clean Ground enough for a

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyages, p. 405.

<sup>b</sup> Fryar's Travels, p. 8.

<sup>c</sup> Philips's Voyages, p. 187.

<sup>d</sup> Dampier's Voyages, vol. 3. p. 22.

We are told before, that this Fort commanded both the Town and Port. <sup>e</sup> Elsewhere he says this Fort commands the Harbour, Voyages, vol. 1. p. 76.

He says, he saw nothing more worth Notice, except a Cross or two.

<sup>f</sup> Philips's Voyages, p. 187.

<sup>g</sup> Fryar's Travels, p. 8.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. p. 7, & seq.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. p. 9.

<sup>k</sup> The Author gives a Draught of this Bay and Coast

to the West.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. p. 6.

<sup>m</sup> Voyage to Guinea, p. 187.

<sup>St. Jago.</sup> above three Ships, and they also must lie very near <sup>a</sup> each other: One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a Land-fast there; and that is the best for a small Ship. He should not have come in here, if he had not been told, that it was a good secure Place; but he found it so much otherwise, that he was in Pain to be gone. Captain *Barfoot*, who came to an Anchor while he was here, in foul Ground, lost quickly two Anchors; and the Author had lost a small one <sup>a</sup>. The Island *Fogo* shews itself from this Road very plain, at about seven or eight Leagues Distance; and in the Night we saw the Flames of Fire issuing from its Top <sup>b</sup>; and the Smoke by Day, adds *Fryar* <sup>c</sup>.

CAPTAIN *PHILIPS* observes, that they are so jealous of the Inhabitants going-off in Ships which call-in here, that they don't keep a Boat in the Island; at least he saw none, either here or at *Praya* <sup>d</sup>: And a Guard is kept constantly upon the Marine, while any Ships are in Port, to prevent it <sup>e</sup>. The Author mentions this on Occasion of an old *Flemish* Officer, Commandant of the Castle, who would willingly have come away with him, but durst not attempt it.

*DAPPER* calls this Harbour, *Porto Raibeira Korea*, and says it lies to the Northwestward of *Cabo Tubarao*, which seems to be the most Eastern Point of the Bay of *St. Jago*. The *English* Pilot says, *Cape Tubarao* lies South-West of *Praya*; and *Port Raibeira*, West of that Point.

<sup>Inhabitants.</sup> ACCORDING to Captain *Philips*, the Majority of the Inhabitants of this Town are *Portuguese*; but that in the rest of the Islands, the Blacks are twenty to one <sup>f</sup>.

DR. *FRYAR* says, the People are of a comely Black, with frizzled Hair, tall of Stature, but cunning and thievish, staring you in the Face while they cut off a Shoulder-Knot, or pick your Pocket.

<sup>The Men.</sup> THEIR Speech and Dress are both broken *Portuguese*. Thus the Doctor paints the Men: Few of them, says he, are so well clad as to hide their Nakedness; for either their Legs, Shoulders, or Backs may be seen, and in some, all. If any of them can get an old Hat, with a Bunch of Ribbons, two white Sleeves, a Waist-band, or a Coat slashed, to hang back to shew their Sleeves, or an old Pair of long Breeches to their Backsides, an unfixable Sword to their Backs, a Javelin <sup>g</sup>

<sup>St. Jago.</sup> in their Hands, without either Hose or Shoes, you shall see them strut and look as big as the greatest Dons in *Portugal* <sup>h</sup>.

THE Women are not so handsome as the Men, <sup>Women.</sup> but blubber-lipp'd, more corpulent, and shorter; notorious also for their Levity. Their Headgear, a Clout rowled up like our Water-bearers; their Backs and Breasts (which were large and hanging down) bare to their Waists, from whence a thin Cloth, in manner of a Petticoat, reached down to their Feet, which were bare likewise: Some of the better Sort had Bracelets about their Arms and Necks; with false Stones in their Ears, and a kind of Veil from their Head to their Knees, with a close-bodied Coat and Hanging-Sleeves <sup>i</sup>.

DR. *FRYAR* was invited-in by some of the Inhabitants; but all the Entertainment he met with was a Pipe of Tobacco. The Instrument they smook with, is called a *Hubble-Bubble*, from the Noise it makes. It is a long Reed, as brown as a Nut with Use, inserted into the Body of a Cocoa-Shell, filled with Water; the Surface of which is just pressed by a very nasty Bowl, which they ram with uncut Tobacco, where you may suck as long as you please: But if you expect any thing else, you will find yourself much disappointed; their common Drink being only Water, and Food as plain, nothing but the Fruits of the Earth <sup>j</sup>.

THE sixteenth of November, 1585, Sir Francis <sup>St. Jago</sup> *Drake* anchoring between this City and *Praya*, <sup>taken by Sir Francis Drake,</sup> landed above a thousand Men, under Lieutenant-General *Carlisle*. Drawing near the Place, they descended (the Eastern Hill) into the Valley; and the Inhabitants being fled, the *English* Ensign was placed in the Fort towards the Sea. Here they stayed fourteen Days, and got Provision, but no Treasure: They burnt it to revenge the Death of an *English* Boy, cruelly murdered by the Natives <sup>k</sup>.

AFTER this, in September, 1696, Sir *Anthony* <sup>And Sir A.</sup> *Sherley* marched from *Praya* to *St. Jago*, with <sup>Sherley.</sup> two hundred and eighty Men. When they came in Sight of it, they could see no Way to get into it, but by one narrow Path down a very steep Hill, where only one Man could pass at a Time. The *English* were dismayed at the Strength of the Place; and the Enemy wanted them down into the Valley, but half Musket-shot over, concluding then they should have them at their Mercy. The

<sup>a</sup> This answers to the Account already given of this Road, by Captain *Roberts*. See before, p. 648. c.

<sup>b</sup> See *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 26.

<sup>c</sup> See his *Travels*, p. 10.

<sup>d</sup> *Dampier* says, they have no

Boats of their own on any of the Islands; so that they are forced to buy even their Salt from Foreigners, for want of being able to transport it themselves, from Island to Island. See his *Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 22. But he mentions no Cause; and they have Boats at *St. Nicholas*.

<sup>e</sup> *Philips*, *ubi supra*, p. 188.

<sup>f</sup> *Ibid*. p. 187.

<sup>g</sup> *Fryar's Travels*, p. 9.

<sup>h</sup> *Ibid*. p. 9, & seq.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid*. p. 8.

<sup>j</sup> See *Drake's Voyages*, *ubi supra*.

p. 129.



*St. Jago.* General finding his Retreat, cut-off, and that a he had nothing else for it, resolutely marched down; where he was pursued by the People, who from both Sides pelted them with Stones: But those who attempted their Rear, were so well received, that they made a full Stop, and came no more near. From hence they had half a Mile to the Town; where, in the Streets, they were opposed by their Pikemen: But the Captain and several others being killed, they fled; and the General now possessed of the two lower Forts, b and the Town, barricadoed the Streets. The *Portuguese* increasing to 3000; attacked them, slew several Men, and did great Damage from the upper Fort. They were reduced to great Streights when the Ships came into the Road, and were battered by the upper Fort, at which the General ordered the Ships and lower Forts to fire furiously in the Night. The *Portuguese* imagining their Design was to assault it, drew thither for its Defence; and in the mean c Time the *English* retreated to their Ships after being in Possession of the Town for two Days and Nights <sup>a</sup>.

*BEECKMAN*, who was here in 1713, says, that the *French*, with eighty or a hundred Men, took the Island a few Years before; but abandoned it in a little Time, having carried away what Plunder they could find <sup>b</sup>.

*BARBOT* observes, that they took and plundered the City, in 1712 <sup>c</sup>, which, we presume, d was the same Transaction mentioned by the former Author.

### III. Government and Trade of *St. Jago*. Town of *Praya* described.

Government of *St. Jago*. Treacherous Pirates.

Perfidious Governor: Captain *Beeckman* poisoned by him. Trade of the Town. Provisions. Old Cloaths, the best Commodity here. Town of *Praya*. Its Strength. The Bay described. Road not defended. The best Riding. Much frequented by Ships. Directions to find it. Trade there. The Inhabitants. Beggary Pride. Great Thieves. Their roguish Craft.

*Government.* THIS Island hath always, from the first, remained in the King's Hands <sup>a</sup>; and the Governor who resides at the City of *St. Jago* has Jurisdiction not only over the other Islands <sup>c</sup>, but also over all the *Portuguese* Dominions in North or High Guinea.

*St. Jago.* It is also an Episcopal See, Suffragan to *Lisbon* <sup>f</sup>; from whence the Bishop is sent <sup>g</sup>, who serves for all the *Cape de Verde* Islands <sup>h</sup>. Besides the Governor, the *Ovidor*, or Judge <sup>i</sup>, has his Residence at *Ribeira Grande* <sup>k</sup>. Here also is the Bishop's Palace, who has a Country-Seat besides, about three or four Miles out of the City, called *Trinidad* (i. e. *Trinity*.) He is styled Bishop of *St. Jago*, of all the *Cape de Verde* Islands, and of all the Coasts of *Guinea* <sup>l</sup>.

IN 1689, these Islands were governed, as well in Civil as Ecclesiastical Affairs, by a Prelate <sup>m</sup>. The Governor of *St. Jago*, in 1693, when Captain *Philips* was there, was a Layman, and appeared in pretty good Equipage. He dwelt in a large Hut, with a Court before it. It had an Iron Balcony facing the Sea, towards which there was a fine Prospect. He treated the Captain with a Collation, being a Loaf of good white Bread, a Box of Marmalade, laid on a Napkin, and a square Cafe-Bottle, half full of *Madera* Wine, but so foul and hot, it almost turned the Captain's Stomach in drinking it.

THE Governor excused himself from going on board, by reason, he said, that some of his Predecessors in that Post had been detained by Pirates and Privateers, till they had what Provision they demanded: For which, it seems, they would give a Bill, payable at *London*, but drawn on *John a Nokes*, or the Pump at *Aldgate*; as *Barbot* <sup>n</sup> served the Governor of *St. Thomas*.

THIS Gentleman was of a noble Family in *Portugal*, a Man of good Parts and Experience; but his Cloaths very shabby: He had a long black Wig, which reached to his Middle, but some Body, says our Author, had plucked out the Curls <sup>o</sup>.

*BEECKMAN*, who was here in 1713, had the Governor on board his Ship, treated him handsomely, and gave him some Guns; but met with a very bad Return: For going next Day to the Castle, with some others, by the *Cape-Verdean's* Invitation, he treated them according to his slovenly Manner, in Appearance, tolerably well; but they soon after found the Effects of his perfidious Banquet. As soon as they got on board, they took such Antidotes as the Surgeon (who was one of the Guests, and fared no better than the rest) thought proper on the Occasion. They laboured under the violent Shocks of the Poison f for four or five Days, being first taken with a

<sup>a</sup> See *Hakluyt's Collection*, p. 599, & seq. <sup>b</sup> *Barbot's Description of Guinea*, p. 538.

<sup>c</sup> *Barbot's Description of Guinea*, p. 538.

<sup>d</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 22. and *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>e</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>f</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>g</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>h</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>i</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>j</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>k</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>l</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>m</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>n</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>o</sup> *Hawkins's Voyage to the South-Sea*, p. 29.

<sup>a</sup> *Voyage to Batavia*, p. 13.

<sup>b</sup> *Robert's Voyages*, p. 403.

<sup>c</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>d</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>e</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>f</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>g</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>h</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>i</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>j</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>k</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>l</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>m</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>n</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>o</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 187.

<sup>a</sup> *Barbot's Description of Guinea*, p. 538.

<sup>b</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>c</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>d</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>e</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>f</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>g</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>h</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>i</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>j</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>k</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>l</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>m</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>n</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>o</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

*St. Jago.* most terrible Vomiting and Looseness; afterwards with violent Convulsions both in their Bowels and Limbs; and at last became raving mad. The Surgeon did not begin to vomit till the third Day, but swelled in a prodigious Manner: After the fifth Day, they began to recover both their Senses and Health: But two lay languishing for several Months during the Voyage, and at last died. They had neither Time nor Power enough to revenge so execrable a Piece of Villany<sup>a</sup>.

*Trade.* THE Town of *St. Jago* is but poor, having but little Trade; yet *Dampier* observes, that besides chance Ships of other Nations, there come hither a *Portuguese* Vessel or two every Year in their Way to *Brasil*. These vend among them a few *European* Commodities, and take off their principal Manufactures, viz. striped Cotton-Cloth, which they carry with them to *America*. Another Ship also comes hither from *Portugal* for Sugar, their other Manufacture, and returns with it directly thither<sup>b</sup>: He found here two *Portuguese* Ships bound for *Brasil*, and an *English* Pink, that had taken-in *Asses* at one of the other Islands for *Barbadoes*<sup>c</sup>.

No Provisions can be had here or elsewhere without the Governor's Leave, and all the Cattle is sold by himself alone. *Dampier* going from *Praya* thither to buy Provision, the Governor treated him with Sweetmeats, and sent a Crier about the Town to give Notice of the Occasion of his Coming, by which Means he got Fowls and Maiz in Truck for Salt; but Cattle were not to be had without Money<sup>d</sup>. *Philips* found Things much in the same Posture. The Governor would sell no Cattle but for Money, of which the Captain had none; but gave him Leave to buy Goats, Sheep, &c. in Truck.

*Provisions.* NEXT Day, the Captain going ashore at the Cod of the Bay, found it covered with ragged Merchants; some had Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa-Nuts, Pine-Apples, Bananas, &c. Here one with a Couple of small Hens in his Hand; there another with a little Monkey<sup>e</sup> upon his Knee: A little farther one with a Goat betwixt his Legs, another near him with a Hog tied to his Arm; and the Seamen very busy trafficking with them for old ragged Shirts, Drawers, or any other Moveables, for nothing comes amiss; so that the Trade was very brisk and diverting.

HAVING bespoken of a Gentleman, who

*St. Jago.* came to contract with him for Provisions, fifteen Goats, ten Sheep, four Hogs, sixty Hens, five hundred Oranges, and as many Lemons, he found them ready according to Promise at the Sea-Side, and had them, he says, very reasonably; paying three Pounds in *Spanish* Money, which was all they could raise among the Officers, and the rest in Muskets, Coral, and printed Linen<sup>f</sup>.

TRAVELLERS agree, that nothing goes off better here than old Cloaths. *Ovington* says, they are the staple Commodity, and that they pride themselves mightily in wearing them<sup>g</sup>. Captain *Cornwall*, to old Cloaths, adds Knives and Scissars, which, he says, turn to better Account here than ready Money<sup>h</sup>. *Beekman* says, the Natives bring down their Cattle and Fowl to the Port to exchange for old Cloaths, black Cafes, Hats, Knives, Oil, Butter, Cheese; or almost any thing of foreign Growth or Manufacture, be it never so old or indifferent<sup>i</sup>. No Wonder Butter and Cheese should be good Commodities at *St. Jago*, since *Ovington* tells us, the Inhabitants know not how to make either<sup>k</sup>. But possibly it is because they have seldom Bread to eat there-with; which was their Case then.

*SAINT JAGO* formerly was the great Market for Negro Slaves, which were sent from thence immediately to the *West Indies*<sup>l</sup>: But at present that Trade runs in another Channel.

*PRAYA*, or *PLAYA*, as it is called by Sir *Praya Town*, *John Hawkins*, signifies, in *Portuguese*, Strand or Shore. The same Author says, the Town lies three Leagues Eastwards of *St. Jago*, and stands high with a goodly Bay, whence its Name<sup>m</sup>. *Beekman* puts the Latitude of the Port of *Praya* fifteen Degrees North, and the Longitude twenty-three Degrees thirty Minutes from *London*<sup>n</sup>; but *Dampier* makes the Latitude fourteen Degrees fifty Minutes North, and the Longitude West from *London* twenty-four Degrees forty-seven Minutes<sup>o</sup>. The first seems to be most exact, and differs but fifty-five Minutes in Longitude from our Chart; whereas *Dampier's* Computation exceeds it two Degrees ten Minutes.

WHEN Sir *Anthony Sherley* was here in 1596, it was a very pretty Town, with a small Fort mounting six or eight Cannon<sup>p</sup>. At present it is but a poor Place.

IN 1713, *Beekman* found their Churches meanly adorned, and as meanly built, not much exceeding Country Barns in *England*: Their

<sup>a</sup> See *Beekman's Voyage to Borneo*, p. 14, & seq. <sup>b</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 23. <sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 21.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 22.

<sup>e</sup> Doctor *Fryar* observes, that at his going on Shore, the Natives among other Things brought green Jackanapes to be sold at the Price of a clean Rag, or a Bunch of Ribands. See his *Travels*, p. 6.

<sup>f</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, &c. p. 187, & seq.

<sup>g</sup> *Surat*, p. 41.

<sup>h</sup> *Surat*, p. 41.

<sup>i</sup> *South-Sea*, p. 27.

<sup>j</sup> *Sherley's Voyage in Hakluyt*, vol. 3. p. 599.

<sup>k</sup> *Ovington, ubi supra.*

<sup>l</sup> See before, p. 573. b.

<sup>m</sup> *Beekman's Voyage to Borneo*, p. 11.

<sup>n</sup> *Beekman's Voyage to Borneo*, p. 11.

<sup>o</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 4. p. 8.

<sup>p</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 4. p. 8.

St. Jago.

In Strength.

Houses were very ordinary, scattered here and there. The same Author observes, that here was the Remains of an old decayed Castle, very little of which was standing besides the Wall, whereon were planted seven or eight old Iron Guns without Carriages, which were of no Defence, but served only for Salutes<sup>a</sup>. *Philips* tells us, that the Garison Soldiers at *Praya*, in 1699, looked half starved. The commanding Officer was an old *Flemming*, and lived in an old House, and paid great Submission to the Deputy Governor of *St. Jago*, though but twenty, because a *Portuguese*<sup>b</sup>. *Mansel Perades* before-mentioned sacked this Town as well as *St. Jago* in 1582<sup>c</sup>; *Drake* burnt it three Years after<sup>d</sup>, and *Sherley* took it in 1596<sup>e</sup>. It fell a Prey to the *French* with the rest of the Isle, in 1712.

Bay of Praya

*SIR JOHN NARBOROUGH*, who was at *Porto Praya* in 1669, says, it is no Port, but a fine round Bay, with high steep Cliffs on the East-Side; and in the Bottom a steep Hill, where the Castle was, that had but four Guns, and was of no Force. There was a small Fort on the Top of a Hill on the East-Side, which had three Guns. On the North-West Part of the Bay the Shore is gravelly and sandy, and there is a Grove of Cocoa-Nut Trees: A fresh Water River runs down into the Valley, and thence through the Sand soaks into the Sea: This Water is in great Quantity, very good, and keeps well at Sea. To the West Part of this Bay lies an Island close on the Shore, which has Grass upon it, which *Sir John* caused to be cut off for Cattle.

Road not defended.

THE Road is no safe Guard for Shipping, for a Man of War may take any Ship out of the Bay, without receiving the least Damage from the Forts ashore; and with Fire-Ships a whole Fleet may be spoiled at Pleasure, for there is a fresh Gale every Day, and but two Points of Land, by which a Man may fetch into the Bay, else it lies open to the Sea from the East Southerly, to the West South-West<sup>f</sup>.

Best Riding.

*CAPTAIN PHILIPS* found the Soundings in *Porto Praya* from ten to seven Fathom in clean Sand, where he anchored between the Starboard Shore, and the little Island on the Larboard or West Shore going-in; which, when at Anchor, bore due West of him; the steep Point over against it North-East; the Fort and Church on the Top of the Hill North-West by West. He rode something more than a Cable's Length from

each Shore; and about a Mile from the Bottom of the Bay, there is a large Cocoa-Nut Walk near the Water-Side. The Trade-Winds blow between North North-East, and East North-East; the Night is calm, and you have a small Land-Breeze in the Morning<sup>g</sup>. *Barbot* says, the Bay is large enough for an hundred Ships to ride safe at Anchor, in fourteen Fathom, behind the small Island<sup>h</sup>.

THIS is called corruptly *Prior Bay* by some of our Voyagers, as *Dampier* and *Cornwall*: And *Sir John Narborough* gives the Place the Name of *Pryam*, if it be not a Mistake of the Printer.

*CAPTAIN PHILIPS* was directed for Water to a large Hole in the Cocoa-Nut Orchard near the Sea, which, he was told, used to be full of Water; but he found none, and was forced to fill his Cask at a Well, three good Cables Length distant from the Sea, over sharp rocky Fragments. It was about a Foot deep to the Water. They handed it up in Buckets, which made it thick, and fit only for boiling Provisions<sup>i</sup>.

*DAMPIER* calls this a good Port, and says, Much frequented. that in peaceable Times especially it is seldom without Ships; which, for a long Time, have been wont to touch here 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 *Brasil*, which is generally about the latter End of *September*: But few Ships call in here in their Return for *Europe*<sup>k</sup>.

*BEECKMAN* informs us, that about a Mile Eastward of the Port, is another Bay so much like this, that without the following Instructions, one may be mistaken, as *Beeckman* was, though his Mate and others had been there before; but it is not by much so good a Road. In the former Bay you have the Island of *Mayo* open off the East Point of the Bay, which in the Port of *Praya* is for some Time shut-in before you run high enough into the Bay to anchor; and you have the Top of the Island of *Fuogo* over the West Point of the Bay when you are in the Port<sup>l</sup>. This seems to be *Porto Portate* mentioned by *Roberts*<sup>m</sup>. *Beeckman*, while at *Praya*, caught with Nets and Hooks a great Quantity of Fish; as, Mulletts, Breams, large Craw-Fish, and a Fish called a *Soldier*; being of a Blood-red Colour, having Scales as large as half a Crown, in Shape like a Carp, and some weighing eighty Pounds.

Directions find it.

<sup>a</sup> *Beeckman*, ubi supra, p. 12, & seq.

<sup>b</sup> *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, &c. p. 184.

<sup>c</sup> *Drake's Voyage*, ubi supra, p. 130.

<sup>d</sup> *Sherley*, ubi supra, p. 599.

<sup>e</sup> *Narborough's Voyage to the Straights of Magellan*, p. 748.

<sup>f</sup> See *Philips's Voyage to Guinea*, &c. p. 183.

<sup>g</sup> *Barbot's Description of Guinea*, p. 538.

<sup>h</sup> *Philips*, ibid. p. 183.

<sup>i</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>j</sup> See before, p. 648. c.

<sup>k</sup> See before, p. 648. c.

<sup>l</sup> See before, p. 648. c.

<sup>m</sup> See before, p. 648. c.



St. Jago.

There is also Plenty of several other Sorts of a a Care of them, for that if they see an Oppor-

Trade at  
Praya.

As to the Trade here, *Dampier* observes, in his Voyage of 1683, that when any Ships arrive, the Country People bring down their Cattle, Fowl, and Fruits, which they truck for Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Waistcoats, Breeches; or, in a Manner, for any Sort of Cloth, especially Linen, for Woollen is not much esteemed there. They care not to part with their Bullocks or Cattle of any Sort, but in Exchange for Money, or Linen, or some other valuable Commodity<sup>b</sup>. But when Captain *Philips* was here in 1693, no Cattle was to be had without the Governor of *St. Jago's* Consent<sup>c</sup>.

Inhabitants.

THE People of *Praya* are remarkable for their Pride and Laziness: Their Sloth is so great, that although the Island be of itself very plentiful, they make no Improvements; and their Pride such, that if you ask a poor sorry Fellow (that has scarce the Necessaries of Life) who he is, he will immediately reply, that he is nearly related to some Nobleman in *Portugal*: That himself or his Fore-fathers were banished thither on Suspicion, but very unjustly; and to be sure he is some Officer, for most of them are either Colonels, Captains, or Lieutenants<sup>d</sup>; yet these grand Gentlemen can submit to wear the cast-off Cloaths of Strangers. It was pleasant to see with what Pride the *Portuguese* here would strut in the over-worn Suits of other Men, and even d Thread-bare Jackets of Sailors. The common Wear of the People here as elsewhere is *Barrafools* of *India*, like Stuff; and some thin Stuff is thrown over their Shoulders. The Women were very loose<sup>e</sup>.

Beggary  
Pride.

It is no Wonder that so much Laziness should be attended with beggary Pride and Poverty; and as the People are indigent, so is the Governor. *Ovington* informs us, that a Couple of Cheeses, twelve Stock-Fish, and two Dozen of poor Jack were kindly received in 1689 by a commanding Officer there, who was at that Time unable to supply their Ship with a Loaf of Bread; which made a Sea-Biscuit as acceptable to the Inhabitants, as fresh Provisions after a Storm would be to Sailors<sup>f</sup>.

Great  
Thieves.

ALL Navigators, who have been at this Place, charge the *Prayans* with still a greater Vice than those we have mentioned, and that is, of being strangely addicted to Pilfering and Thieving. *Dampier* cautions those who put in here to have

St. Jago.

they will snatch any thing from you, and run away with it<sup>g</sup>. He observes elsewhere, that Thieving<sup>h</sup> is commoner here than in any Place else where he had been. They will take your Hat, says he, at Noon Day, and in the Midst of Company<sup>i</sup>: Or, as *Ovington* tells us, one or two of them will entertain you in Discourse, while the third takes off your Hat, or snatches away the Sword from your Side. He adds, if they meet a Stranger at a Distance from any Town, they seldom fail of stripping him naked<sup>k</sup>. *Beeckman* observes, that they are very nimble footed, as well as nimble fingered, for they take whatever they can lay their Hands on, and then trust to their Heels<sup>l</sup>.

You find no more Honesty in trading with them, for *Dampier* declares, that if you let them have your Goods before you have theirs, you are sure to lose them<sup>m</sup>. Nor are you sure of keeping some of their Goods when you have gotten them. *Beeckman* mentions a notable Piece of Roguery practiced by them in selling their Cattle: They bring them down tied either by the Legs or Horns with rotten Cords; and as soon as they have delivered them, and received the Price in either Money or Barter, retiring to some Distance, they make a hideous Noise and Whistling: At which the Cattle (already sufficiently frightened, says the Author, at the Sight of a white Face) begin to caper and bound about, until they either break the Rope, or force it out of the Hands of him who holds it, and immediately run up into the Mountains from whence they came<sup>n</sup>.

*DAMPIER* supposes them to be Thieves by Constitution, inheriting the Vices of their Predecessors<sup>o</sup>, who were transported Criminals. It may also be presumed, that the Corruptness of their Manners receives some Improvement from their Converse with Pirates, by whom we are told this Port is much frequented<sup>p</sup>.

## S E C T. V.

St. Felipe, or Fuego.

The Name, Situation, Surface. Pike or Volcano. Fiery Eruptions. Streams of Brimstone. Ashes and Cinders. Origin of the Volcano. Soil and Produce. Wine and Cattle. The Inhabitants. Blacks more numerous. Tenants to the Whites. Trade in Cotton. Slaves and Mules. The Coasts:

<sup>a</sup> *Beeckman*, ubi supra, p. 12.  
p. 184.

<sup>b</sup> See *Dampier's* Voyages, vol. 1. p. 76.

<sup>c</sup> *Ovington's* Voyage to Surât, p. 40, & seq.

<sup>d</sup> *Ovington*, ubi supra, p. 41.

<sup>e</sup> *Dampier's* Voyages, vol. 3. p. 23.

<sup>f</sup> *Dampier*, vol. 4. p. 3, & seq.

<sup>g</sup> *Ovington's* Voyage to Surât, p. 41.

<sup>h</sup> *Beeckman's* Voyage to Borneo, p. 14.

<sup>i</sup> *Dampier*, ubi supra.

<sup>j</sup> *Beeckman*, ubi supra.

<sup>k</sup> *Dampier*, ubi supra.

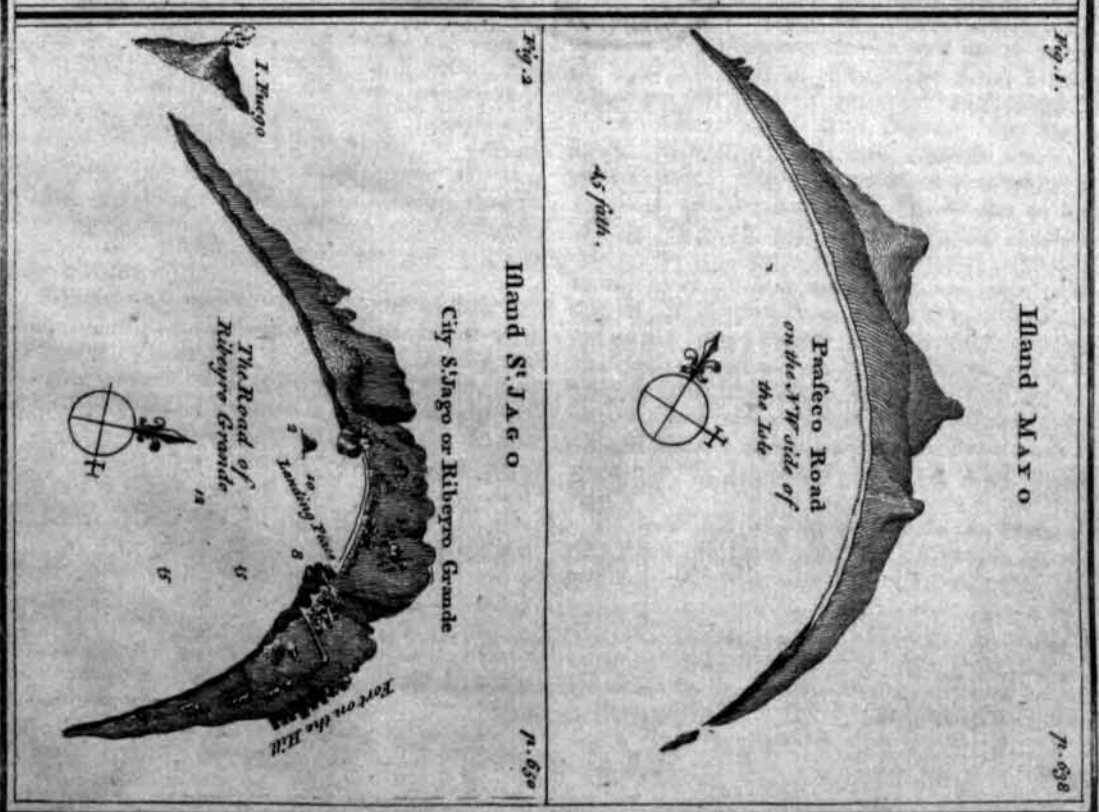
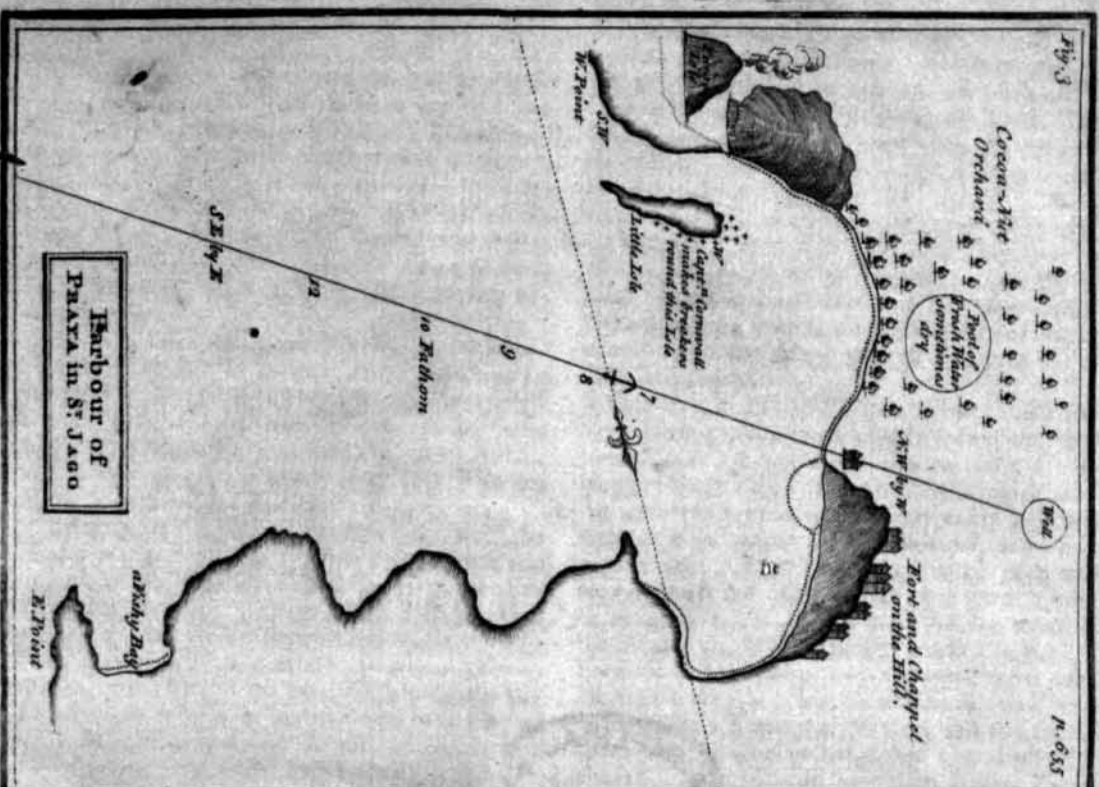
<sup>l</sup> *Beeckman*, ubi supra.

<sup>m</sup> *Dampier*, ubi supra.

<sup>n</sup> *Beeckman*, ubi supra.

<sup>o</sup> *Dampier*, ubi supra.

But



# DESCRIPTION of the CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.

657

*St. Felipe,  
or Fuego.*

But two Roads. Fonte de Villa Road. Noftra a Singora. Laghate Bay. The Villa, or chief Town. A Caffle.

*Name.*

THIS Island was discovered by the Portuguese on the first of May, being St. Philip and Jacob's Day; and as St. Jago took the Name of one Saint, this Island assumed that of the other, Mayo receiving its Denomination from the Month, all three having been discovered at the same Time. However, St. Philip's commonly goes by the Name of the Island of Fuego, or Fire, being so called by all the English Voyagers, except Roberts.

*Situation.*

As to its Situation, the North-East Point thereof lies about sixteen Leagues from the Point of Terrafal in St. Jago, which mutually bear West South-West, and East North-East. It is in the Latitude of fifteen Degrees twenty Minutes North, and Longitude six Degrees fifty-four Minutes West from the Cape de Verde.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS observes, that the Islands of St. Philip and St. John being very little, or not at all used by English Shipping, the Sea Draughts give but a very imperfect Description of them: That the Waggoners and Pilots of those Parts are every whit as much or more defective, making them both to be very dangerous, and the Island of St. Philip in particular to have few or no Inhabitants, and the Roads or anchoring Places very bad, which the Author found to be false.

*Surface.*

THIS Island is much higher than any of the Cape de Verde Islands, and is, as it were, one continued Mountain up to the Top; neither can those who sail along it perceive any Valleys, for it seems to be one single Mountain, the Valleys appearing only as Gutters made by the Waters, which run off the Hills in the Time of Rains: But when a Man is ashore, those Gutters then appear to be deep Valleys, and their Banks great high Mountains.

HENCE we may account for the Mistake of Authors, who have only viewed the Island at a Distance. Froger says, it is nothing but a great burning Mountain; and Dampier declares, that it is all one large Mountain of a good Height.

*The Pike, or  
Volcano.*

THE chief Mountains in St. Philip's are the Pike, which is a Volcano; and a great high Mountain which runs along it from South-East to North-West, and is little inferior in Height to the Pike, being the Limits of the Capiteen de Mountain's Jurisdiction.

THE Pike or Volcano (from whence the Island takes the Name of Fuego) is a very high Hill, situate in the Middle thereof. The Top of it is raised above two Stories of the Clouds, which are ranged each below the other on its Sides. This Volcano burns continually, Flames of Fire issuing out of the Top, which Dampier says are to be discerned only in the Night, and then may be seen a great Way off at Sea. Froger says, they saw the Flame all Night, and the Smoak by Day. It is most horrible to behold, especially in the Night, saith Beeckman, what prodigious Flames and vast Clouds of Smoak it vomits up continually, which we could perceive afterwards in a clear Day, though we were above sixty Miles distant.

*St. Felipe,  
or Fuego.*

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, who was upon the Firey Eruption, declares, that it is almost incredible what

huge Rocks are cast-out, and to what a vast Height; the Noise of which in falling again, breaking and rowling down, may very easily be heard eight or nine Leagues off in a still Air, as he had experienced. The Explosion, when they are blown-up, is like the Report of a great Gun, or rather Thunder. The same Author often in the Night-time saw the Stones rowling down the Pike all of a Flame; and the Inhabitants told him, that they had seen Brimstone stream down its Sides like a Torrent of Water, and that sometimes they might gather what Quantity they pleased. They likewise gave him several Pieces of it, which he says was like common Brimstone, but of a much brighter Colour, and in the burning gave a brighter Flame. Roberts adds, that sometimes this Volcano heaves out such Quantities of Ashes, mixed with Cinders, that they cover the adjacent Parts, and smother some of their Goats. This Circumstance is confirmed by other credible Authors. The Writer of Sir Anthony Sherley's Voyage to St. Jago and the West Indies asserts, that one Night a Shower of Ashes from the Hill fell so thick into the Ships, that one might have written his Name with his Finger on the upper Deck. And Ovington observes, that such Quantities of Pumice-Stones are disgorged, that they swim on the Surface of the Ocean, and are dispersed by the Currents to distant Places; particularly, that some floated as far as St. Jago, and spread by their Ship's Side.

*Streams of  
Brimstone.*

*Ashes and  
Cinders.*

It must not be forgotten to be mentioned, that when this Island was first discovered, it had no Pike, nor was there any Burning upon it,

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 415.  
<sup>b</sup> de la Mer du Sud, 1695, p. 57.

<sup>c</sup> Ovington's Voyage to Surin, p. 42.

<sup>d</sup> Beeckman's Voyage to Burnee, p. 10.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. vol. 3. p. 600.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 131.

<sup>c</sup> Voyage, vol. 1. p. 77.

<sup>d</sup> Dampier's Voyages, vol. 1. p. 77.

<sup>e</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 417.

<sup>f</sup> Ovington, ubi supra.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 417.

<sup>d</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 418.

<sup>e</sup> Froger, ubi supra, p. 57.

<sup>f</sup> See Hakluyt's Collec-



St. Felipe,  
or Fuego.Volcano, its  
Origin.Soil and Pro-  
duct.Wine,  
Cattle.

the Pike growing but since the Fire broke out; and by Report of the ancient People, hath sensibly increased within their Times<sup>a</sup>.

FOR the Original of this Volcano, the Inhabitants of *St. Philip's* have a Tradition not at all favourable to their Priests, yet firmly believed by them. They say, that the first Dwellers upon this Island were two Friars, who chose to be put here to pass the Remainder of their Days in a solitary Life. Whether these two Friars were Mineralists, Metalists, or Alchymists, *Roberts* cannot tell; but the Story goes they were Conjurers. Whatever they were, they found a Gold Mine, and there took-up their Abode; and after they had gotten as much of that precious Metal as they thought sufficient, they concluded to put an End to an hermitic Life, and take the first Opportunity of a Ship to *Europe*: But one of them, who supposed himself the Master, requiring more than half to his Share, the Contest grew so high, that they fell to conjuring to do one another a Mischief; and conjured so long, that they set all the Island in a Flame, wherein they both perished. After this, the Fire went out, except where the Pike now stands, which has continued to burn and cast-up Stones ever since<sup>b</sup>.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS is almost the only Author that the Reader is to expect any Account from, relating to either the Geography, the civil or natural History of *St. Philip's*. Considering that this Island hath no running Brooks, and that fresh Water is to be had but in a very few Places; (inasmuch, that the Inhabitants are forced, in some Parts, to go six or seven Miles to fetch it) yet it is very fertile<sup>c</sup> for Pompion, Water-Melon, Feshoon, and Maiz; but for want of Water, or low Vallies<sup>d</sup>, produces no Bananas, Plantains, or hardly any Tree-Fruits, save wild Figs.

THEY have some few *Guava*-Trees planted in some of their Gardens: Also a Crab-Orange and Lemon; likewise Lime, and a Sort of Crab-Apple: But they have here and there some good Vineyards, whereof they make little Quantities of an indifferent good small Wine<sup>e</sup>; but they generally drink it all before it clears, or has done fermenting.

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts, ubi supra*, p. 416.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 416.

<sup>c</sup> *Dampier* says, the Substance of the Inhabitants is much the same as in the other Islands; and that he was informed, they had some Goats, Fowls, Plantains, Cocoa-Nuts, &c. See his *Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 77. But *Roberts* expressly denies, that it produces the Plantain, and does not mention the Cocoa-Tree.

<sup>d</sup> Yet before he says, there are deep Vallies, which gives Room to suppose, that by deep Vallies the Author only means, what they call in *Jamaica*, dry Gullies, to signify Gullies that have not been made by the Running of Water.

<sup>e</sup> *Barbot* says, that *Bravia* and *Fogo* afford the best Wine. See his Description of *Guinea*, p. 538.

<sup>f</sup> See *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 417, & seq.

<sup>g</sup> *Voyage de la Mer du sud*, p. 58. <sup>h</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 77. A Negro told Captain *Roberts*, that about the Year 1700, *St. John's* had about an hundred Inhabitants; and that *St. Philip's* had three or four Times that Number. See his *Voyage*, p. 137. But as *Roberts* makes the Number of the People of *St. John's* above two hundred, that of *St. Philip's* by the same Proportion must amount to six or eight hundred.

<sup>i</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 415, and 418.

<sup>j</sup> *Ibid.* p. 418.

THE Land is all taken-up at present, only about the Pike, and that great high Mountain before-mentioned, which runs obliquely across the Island. The *Portuguese*, who first inhabited it, brought Negro-Slaves with them, and a Stock of Cows, Horses, Asses, and Hogs; the King placing Goats there, which run wild on the Mountains, (particularly the said great one:) The Profit of the Skins being reserved to the Crown, and he that hath the Management of them, is called *Captain of the Mountains*, none daring to kill any of them, but by his Licence<sup>f</sup>.

THIS Island having been very little frequented by foreign Ships, Authors have commonly represented it as uninhabited. One Instance has been already produced from *Roberts's* Account; in particular *Froger* says, the *Portuguese* have often attempted in vain to settle it; but that they have been hindered by the great Quantities of Rocks and Ashes thrown out by the Volcano<sup>g</sup>. *Dampier* remarks only, that this Island is of little Note, yet not without Inhabitants; who, he says, live at the Foot of the Mountain near the Sea<sup>h</sup>. On the contrary, it is reckoned to contain, at least, three or four hundred Souls<sup>i</sup>. Captain *Roberts* tells us, that this Island lay uninhabited for a great many Years after it was discovered, till the King of *Portugal* (sometime after the Fire had been extinguished every-where, but at the Pike) granted to his Subjects, who were willing to settle there, all the Land that they should improve, to them and their Heirs for ever<sup>k</sup>. Several accordingly went over and settled themselves: But as the Custom of *St. Jago* is in Use here to free Blacks at their Deaths, they at present exceed the Whites an hundred to one. It is probable also, that some manumitted Blacks from *St. Jago* might have settled here; and that, when Trade decayed, some of the *Portuguese* might have left this Island, as they had done at the other<sup>l</sup>.

THE free Blacks, for the most Part, are Tenants to the Whites, who have taken-up most of the Land, especially near the Sea; some Whites having thirty or forty Slaves, and some of the free Blacks have Slaves, whom they purchase for Cotton-Cloths, which pass there in the

St. Felipe  
or Fuego.

Inhabitants.

Blacks more  
numerous.Whites the  
Landlords.

*St. Felipe, or Fuego.* Room of Money, (as Tobacco was formerly a wholly, and now partly in *Virginia* and *Maryland*) a Cloth being valued, and passing current among them for one thousand Reas<sup>a</sup>.

MOST the Inhabitants of *St. Philip's* are of the *Romish* Religion; some Pagan Superstitions being mixed with the Popish by the Mountaineer Blacks.

THEY have a strong Aversion to Pirates, having been plundered by one about thirty Years before<sup>b</sup>.

*Cotton-Trade.* THE Natives formerly planted Cotton in Abundance; and this was the greatest Mart for Cotton-Cloths of any of the *Cape de Verde* Islands: Here also the *Portuguese* European Ships used to trade for Cargoes of *Barrafools* for *Guinea*; but, by the last Drought, all their Cotton-Shrubs, in a manner, were dried up; so that what was before the chief Product of their Island, is now a good Commodity to carry there. On account of this Scarcity of Cotton here, and at *St. Jago*, the *European Portuguese* understanding that the *French* Ships, which traded there formerly, used to buy those Cloths; as did likewise the *French* and *English* at *St. Jago*; they procured an Order, that no Person on either of those Islands should, under a Penalty, sell Cloth to any but Subjects of *Portugal*; which Order is strictly observed by the Officers of the Customs at *St. Jago*, though not much minded at *St. Philip's*, by reason there are no Duties paid at this Island, and consequently no Custom-house or Office<sup>c</sup>.

*Slave-Trade.* SINCE the Trade of Cotton-Cloths failed, they have sold a great many Slaves to the *Portuguese* Ships trading thither: But they are endeavouring to revive this Branch again, by planting Cotton; though, for Want of a Sufficiency of Rain, it does not thrive so well as it used to do.

*Mule-Trade.* THEY had also formerly a pretty good Trade with the *French*, for Mules; a good Number of which they bred, and sold cheap; but the dry Season destroyed them almost all: So that they told Captain *Roberts*, that six Years before, there were but two Mules on the Island. However, they have lately began to breed them again, and mightily wish some *European* Ships would come and trade for them: But whether it be, that the *French* have found a better Market, or that their Islands in the *West Indies* do not require Mules now so much as formerly; or that they do not as yet know that they can be supplied as heretofore, is uncertain: But since the Island failed of Mules, there have been no *French* Ship there to trade<sup>d</sup>.

THEY have a great Desire to trade with the *English*, and would reserve their Commodities for them; saying, that notwithstanding the Prohibition above-mentioned, yet they would sell their Cotton-Cloth to them, in case they would trade thither.

THE chief and only Man for Trade, when *Roberts* was here, was Captain *Thomas Santee*; but there was not one on the Island, who could either speak or understand *English*<sup>e</sup>.

*b* THIS Island is clean on the North-West, *Coast*, West, and South Parts; but on the South-East, East, and North-East Parts is rocky; although these Rocks do not lie above a Mile from the Shore, neither do they stand thick, but only here and there one, some above and some under Water, excepting one Rock, which lieth about four Miles off from the North End of the Island, having (as *Roberts* was informed) twelve or fourteen Foot Water on it. He had seen the Sea break over it, when it blew hard, but not else. It is not large; and the Sea is clean all round it.

*ST. PHILIP's* hath not many Places to anchor at, and but two where a Ship can ride; for excepting at the *Villa La Ghate*, and two or three other Places, the whole Coast is such steep, high, rocky Cliffs, that there is no getting up to it<sup>f</sup>. The Writer of *Sir A. Shirley's* Voyage says, *Fuego* is a very small Island, invincible, by Nature, being high-cliffed round about; and that, not without Difficulty, they at length found a small Path (or Opening) where they landed their Men with extrem Difficulty<sup>g</sup>.

CAPTAIN *ROBERTS* sailing from the *Furno*, in *St. John's*, got over to *St. Philip's*, sailing to the Windward of the *Villa*<sup>h</sup>, and ran down till he came to *Fonte de Villa*, a sandy Bay; thence proceeding along Shore, he doubled the Point of *Nessa Singora*, another sandy Bay; and anchored a little to the Northward of the Church. Here *Singora Capiteen Thome Santee* (before-mentioned) came down with the Horse of the Island, by Order of the Governor, who was alarmed at the Author's Arrival<sup>i</sup>. A little lower down he ran his Boat into the Bay of *Laghate*. These are all the Places Captain *Roberts* touched at in *St. Philip's*.

THE most noted Road is *Fonte de Villa*, which is right against the Town<sup>k</sup>, and is sandy, except when a strong North Wind blows, which often sweeps away the Sand, and leaves the Rocks at Bottom bare: This happens about *November*,

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 419.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 295.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 418, & seq.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 419.

<sup>e</sup> *seq.*

<sup>f</sup> *Ibid.* p. 420, & seq.

<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* p. 420.

<sup>h</sup> See *Hakluyt*, vol. 3. p. 600.

<sup>i</sup> This we suppose to be the chief Town, which, p. 422, he calls the *Villa* of *St. Philip*, where the Governor resides, and the Town to which *Fonte de Villa* is the Port.

<sup>j</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 394, seq.

<sup>k</sup> This

we take to be the *Villa* of *St. Philip* before-mentioned.

St. Felipe,  
or Fuego.

December, and January, and then it is not so safe riding as about the sandy Point of *Nossa Singora*, which is to the Southward of the Town; to the Southward of which, on the Cliff, stands the Church of *Nossa Singora*: From whence the Bay and Point took their Name<sup>a</sup>. This Church appears somewhat like a Barn: The Outside of the Walls were seemingly as white as if they had been just white-washed; and the Roof was covered with red Pantiles, as are also some of the Houses of the *Villa*<sup>b</sup>.

Nossa Singora Road.

At the *Nossa Singora* Point, there is good Riding with a Northerly Wind; and better, when the true North-East, or North-East by North Trade-Winds blow, being clean and sandy at Bottom, except when a Southerly Wind blows strong; or sometimes by a Southerly Sea, which now and then runs here in the Months of *June, July, August, and September*, when these Winds do not reach home to the Island; although our Author believes they blow in the *Offing*, and clear the Sand from the Bottom of the Rocks, as the Northerly Wind and Sea do at *Fonte de Villa*<sup>c</sup>.

ONE may anchor in both these Roads, from fourteen to ten Fathom Water, in clean sandy Ground, except in the Caves before-mentioned. More Southerly there is a little sandy Bay, about a small Point of low, broken Rocks<sup>d</sup>; and right against a Gully made by the Water, running down in the Time of the Rains. Here is smooth Riding, as well as Landing, the Surf running but little: Besides, you have Water pretty near, which you have not at the other two Places; where also the Sea generally runs with a great Swell on the Shore. You must anchor right off the Gully, having it fair open; for if you shut it either to the Northward or Southward, and anchor so, you will have foul Ground; neither is there room for above two Ships to anchor there at once<sup>e</sup>.

Lagbata Bay.

THIS Place we take to be *Lagbata*, as well from Circumstances as the Account given thereof elsewhere by *Roberts*, who says it is a little sandy Bay, where one may put a Boat to the Beach and wade ashore; on which little or no Surf runs, the Sea being very smooth. To the Windward lies a little Point of Rocks, which made the Bay very smooth, the Trade-Wind very seldom reaching down so far; it being mostly calm, except from about four in the Afternoon,

a little sooner or later; at which Time it would blow a faint Southerly or South-West Breeze, till six or seven at Night, and then fall calm again, till about one or two in the Morning; when a light Breeze would rise, or Air of Southerly Wind; but without ever affecting the Sea<sup>f</sup>.

St. Felipe,  
or Fuego.

MOST of the Whites, with the Governor, live in the *Villa*; though most of them have their Country-Houses abroad in the Country, on that Part of their Estates which they keep in their own Hands, and manage by their Slaves, which supplies them with Food; and the Rents of those Plantations, which they let to the Blacks, are commonly paid in Cotton-Cloths: And since their Cotton-Shrubs were dried-up, and for the most Part perished, the Owners were forced to fill those Plantations with Hogs, Fowls, or what other Animals the Blacks could raise<sup>g</sup>.

The Villa,  
or Town.

THE Governor of *St. Philip's* was a Portuguese, and formerly had been Governor (or as they call him Captain *More*) of a Fort or Factory belonging to the King of *Portugal*, on the Coast of *Guinea*<sup>h</sup>.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS gives no distinct Account of this *Villa*, or Town (near the Bay of *Fonte de Villa*) its Situation or Name<sup>i</sup>; and though in his Voyage, he says there is a Fortification on the Island<sup>k</sup>, yet he mentions none in his Description. It is probable however, that this Place is the same, *Dapper* takes Notice of in his Description of *Africa*, where it is said, that on the West Side of the Island, there is a Road, with a Castle adjoining, built at the Foot of a Mountain; but that the Haven is not convenient, by reason of the strong Current before it: That those who sail out of the East for this Harbour, must make to the Northward about the Country, or they will scarce fetch it; for that not only the Wind blows very hard, but the Ground is deep and runs down sloping; so that none can be had but under the Castle<sup>l</sup>.

A Castle.

THE Island of *St. Philip*, or *Fuego*, was taken by Sir *Anthony Sherley*, in *September*, 1596, who was a good while finding a proper Place to put-in at, and then could not land his Men without extream Difficulty. The Author of the Voyage observes, that besides Water, they got nothing else here but Infection<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 421.<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 294.<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 421.<sup>d</sup> This seems, fromthe Author's Course along the Coast before-related, and other Circumstances, to be the same Bay with *Lagbata*, mentioned a little above; although the Author (who is not the most accurate) by omitting the Name here, gives Room to imagine it to be a different Place.<sup>e</sup> *Idem, ibid.*<sup>f</sup> *Idem, ibid.*<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* p. 295.<sup>h</sup> In his Description of *St. John's*, he<sup>i</sup> *Idem, ibid.*<sup>j</sup> *P.* 388. See also before, p. 631. f.<sup>k</sup> See *Dapper's* Descrip-<sup>l</sup> *tion of Africa*, translated by *Ogleby*, p. 729.<sup>m</sup> See *Hakluyt*, vol. 3. p. 600.



## I SECT. VI.

The Island of San Juan; or, Brava.

*1. In Situation. Soil and Produce. Cattle. Goat-Hunting. The Cattle very lean. Saltpeter. Nitre. Metals. Ores. Gilded Rocks. Gold Mine. Fish. Salt-making Rocks. How they cure Fish. Whales or Grampuses. Ambergrease. Number of Inhabitants. Their Good-nature: Humanity: Diet: Bread. Their Ingenuity in splitting Timber.*

Situation.

**SAN JUAN's**, or *St. John's*, is situate in the Latitude of fifteen Degrees, twenty-five Minutes North; and Longitude seven Degrees, two Minutes West, from Cape de Verde; and the *Villa of St. Philip* lies East from *Fuurno*, about six Leagues. It is also called *Brava*, which signifies wild, perhaps because it continued so long uninhabited<sup>a</sup>.

Soil and Produce.

THIS Island is very high Land, the Mountains rising one above another, like Pyramids<sup>b</sup>; yet being so near the Island of *St. Philip*, it seems, in Comparison of that, to be but low<sup>c</sup>. It is fertile for Pompion, Water-Melons, Potatoes, Bananas, Maiz, and Feshoon, as any of the Cape de Verde; as likewise for Cows, Horses, Asses and Hogs<sup>d</sup>.

Cattle.

**FRANKLIN** told the Author, that the whole Island was a barren Rock, having only a few Clefs of Valleys spread with a thin Crust of Earth, where Bananas, Pompions, and Potatoes grew pretty well: That they had Plenty of Feshoons and wild Figs, which served them as Food<sup>e</sup>: That there grew a pretty many Papays; and those who planted had Maiz enough; but that they were very lazy, which kept them very poor: That some of the Inhabitants had Cows, Horses, Asses and Hogs; of which last especially they had most Plenty, because they seldom used any, except at their public Feasts: And that there had been a considerable Number of wild Goats; but most of them were destroyed<sup>f</sup>.

Goat-Hunting.

THE Privilege of killing these is entirely reserved to the Governor<sup>g</sup>. This was done to prevent the Breed from being destroyed. None are allowed to keep Hunting-Dogs here but the *Gaufadors*, who are licensed by the Governor<sup>h</sup>. WHEN the Governor has a mind to make a general Hunt, all the Islanders are summoned, and all the Hunting-Dogs are got together: These are between a Beagle and a Greyhound,

a not unlike the mungrel Greyhounds in England, but shorter legged, and clumsier, with large flapping Ears.

San Juan, or Brava.

AFTER the Chace, they meet all-together, and the Governor parts some of the Venison among them as he pleases, sending home the rest; which he afterwards distributes among the Old and Neceffitous; as also some of the Skins, reserving the Remainder for the Lord of the Soil.

THE Author says, they had a Report among them, that the King of Portugal had lately given their Island to one of the Ladies of his Court. However that was, most of the He-goat Skins were laid by for her in a *Casa de Fazenda*, or Warehouse built for the Purpose (as they informed him) ever since the Portuguese first brought them hither; where they have lain so long, that, he observed, many were reduced to Dust. When the Governor hunts privately, or sends his Servants out, he disposes of all the Venison and Skins as he thinks proper: And this is the principal Privilege or Advantage which he has<sup>i</sup>.

THE Flesh of these Goats, as well as the other Cattle of *St. John's*, is very lean; for the Author wanting Tallow to pay the Scams of his Boat, the Governor (who encouraged the Work) caused a general Hunt to be made, in order to supply him therewith. On this Occasion forty Goats were killed, which however (it being a bad Season) yielded only four or five Pound of Tallow, and above half that was Skin: Nay, the fattest Cow the Governor had, which was good spending Meat, furnished no more<sup>j</sup>.

**ST. JOHN's** abounds most with Saltpeter, of any of the Cape de Verde Islands; and the Governor offered to engage to procure *Roberts* a Cargo sufficient to load with it, a bigger Sloop than that he lost there (which was of sixty Tons:) It grows in several earthy Caves there; covering all the Inside like a thick hoar Frost, and in some Places like Icicles: Also in some hollow Rocks, and rocky Caves, they hang in Strias as thick as a Man's Thumb.

THE same Author tried several of the Earths Nitre, of that Island, and extracted out of some of Nitre, out of others from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ . He found most of the Rocks abounded with that Mineral, and supposes they were cemented by Nitre, as a Gluten, for in the rainy Season they crumbled into Dust, the moist Air dissolving the Salt<sup>k</sup>.

**ROBERTS** is of Opinion, that this Island abounds with Copper, and perhaps, with finer

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 422, & seq.

<sup>b</sup> See before, p. 622. a.

<sup>c</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 428.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>e</sup> *Dapper* says, it produces Maiz, Millet, Water-Melons, Figs, Mulberries, and several other Fruits.

<sup>f</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 195, & seq.

<sup>g</sup> *Dapper* says the Property of the Goats (which are but few) belongs to the Governor of *St. Jago*.

<sup>h</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 264, & seq.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.* p. 265, & seq.

<sup>j</sup> *Mr. Roberts*, in his Voyage, takes Notice of this friable Quality of the Rocks in the Day-time. See before, p. 622.

<sup>k</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 428.

San Juan,  
or Brava.

Metals; for which he gives his Reasons: He observes, that there are several acid Fountains, wanting not much, perhaps, of the Acidness of undephlegmated Oil of Vitrol, which he tried by putting a clean Knife into them; and in about half a Minute it would be all over covered with Copper, nearly of a Gold Colour, very thick, and by letting it stand a while longer, when dry, it scraped off in Scales or Powder; and where any Scratch, or the like, was in the Knife, it would be as if it had been enamelled, &c. Some of those Waters will much sooner copper a Knife over than others; and the Acidity diminishes proportionably to their Distance from the Fountain-Head<sup>a</sup>.

Ores.

THERE are several very heavy Sands and Earth; some are of a bluish Black, others of a purplish; some of a bright, others of a dark reddish Colour; some exceed Iron in Weight, falling but little Short of Lead.

Gilded Rocks.

ONE Time scrambling up the Rocks on the South Side of the Island, he perceived a Rock, which, at a Distance, glistered in the Sun like burnished Gold; and near to it looked as if it was all thick gilt. He rubbed his Hand against it, but nothing came off; and when he scraped it with his Knife, found it so thin, that he could collect scarce any of it. He observed the Rock underneath appeared of a blackish Colour; and that it was gilt only where the Water run down from the Mountains when it rained<sup>b</sup>.

Gold Mine.

ESPYING another Rock which glistered with golden Spangles, he went, and found it full of gold Fibres, some as fine as Hairs, and others as thick as an ordinary Needle. With his Knife he picked out near a Dram Weight, which was solid Gold, as far as he could perceive by the Eye. He got one little Bit, like a small flatted Wire, about half an Inch long, by cutting and raising the End up. Not being able to get any more out of the Rock, the Vein running deeper in, he was forced to break it off, by bending it backwards and forwards three or four Times; and breaking his Knife with the Experiment, he desisted, and came down again to his Black Mates, without taking Notice to them of what he had seen. However, a little before he left the Island, he told the Governor of it, but avoided going to shew it him; and as it never was observed by any of the Natives, he questions whether they ever found it<sup>c</sup>. Here one meets with the *Beur d'Orre*,<sup>d</sup> mentioned in the Description of *St. Jago*, but

not in such Quantity, though altogether as glittering, and of a golden Aspect<sup>e</sup>.

San Juan,  
or Brava.

ST. JOHN's abounds with Fish, especially about the little Islands; where also some Tortoise resort at the Season of laying their Eggs. But they are not much regarded for Food here any more than at *St. Philip's*, or *St. Jago*, and yet at all the other Islands they are accounted their most delicious Food; as *Roberts* says indeed they are<sup>f</sup>. Mr. *Franklin*<sup>g</sup> likewise informed him, that Angling was the chief Employment of the Natives; that for this Reason they missed no Opportunities of Wrecks, or when Ships touched there, to procure and save all the Bits of Iron, Wire, and the like, they could meet with; and that there was an old Man, a Native of *St. Philip's*, upon this Island, who had a Hammer and three or four Files, with which and the Help of Charcoal, made of the wild Fig-tree, he could bungle up a Fish-Hook out of an old Nail; for which, in Exchange, he had another Nail, and a Present of Fish, from such as wanted it. He added, that the Fish were so eager, that a crooked Nail would take them<sup>h</sup>.

It is remarkable, that almost all the Fish thereabout, have large and sharp Teeth, rather like ravenous Land-Animals, than the Fish on the Coast of *England*; so that the Inhabitants take Care to hook them in the Mouth, to prevent their cutting their Lines<sup>i</sup>, as they do in case they swallow their Hook: Their Baits are Crabs, Limpets, or any other Rock Shell-Fish; and when they catch a Fish, they make Bait of that; but Crab is the surest<sup>j</sup>.

As Captain *Roberts* went often out upon this Salt-making Sport, he had an Opportunity of seeing how the Natives got their Salt; which he observed was made by the Heat of the Sun, on the Sea-Water lying in Holes among the Rocks; some thrown up by the Spray; others filled at High-Water, which, if not too deep, would be all turned to Salt before the next Tide. He had seen it even two Foot thick of Salt, and to the Quantity of four Bushels, in a Cavity not above five or six Yards square.

UPON this Occasion the same Author says, that he is apt to think there is a certain Quality in some Rocks that helps, and in others that hinders the Salt's kerning: For in some he had seen, after the Water was exhaled, nothing but a Sediment left, like that of muddy Water, but very salt; and sometimes a thin Crust lying on the

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 428, & seq.  
<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 431.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 429, & seq.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 430.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>f</sup> This *Franklin*, whoever he was, seems to have been a curious Man, for he told the Author he had made several Researches into the Nature of Metals and Minerals, and, in trading to *Guinea*, had made exact Experiments on the Mineral Earths, Stones, Sands, &c. Of all which he had Memorandums in Writing. See also before, p. 620. d. <sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* p. 195, & seq. <sup>h</sup> Their Angling-Rod is a wild Cane, with a Cotton Line, twisted very strong, and an old bent Nail for a Hook.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.* p. 261.  
Sediment,

San Juan,  
or Brava.

Sediment, like Cream of Tartar, but extreamly salt, and strong even to a Corrosiveness; whereas other Rocks shall yield one third or a fourth Part of Salt, in proportion to the Quantity of Water contained in those Hollows.

How they  
cure Fish.

THE Natives used to get the Salt first; and in the Evening, gut, split, and salt what Fish they caught, and let them lie in the Salt in Heaps all Night, in the Morning spreading them in the Sun to dry, and they were ready to dress whenever they wanted, which was seldom oftner than once a Day, towards Night when they had done fishing. At the most usual fishing Places, they generally leave an Earthen Pot, for they chuse to boil their Fish for the Sake of the Broth, which they esteem far beyond any made of Flesh<sup>a</sup>.

Whale or  
Grampus.

THE *Baaleas*, which is a Sort of Whale or Grampus, come at the usual Times of their Cooing to the Isle of *Mayo*, to *St. Jago* more, and most of all to *St. John's*. Mr. Roberts has seen a Male and Female play three Days successively in the *Fuerno* Harbour. Constantly every Night they went out to Sea, and came in again about eight or nine the next Morning. They would lie and sleep an Hour or two together in the Water like the Hull of a Ship turned Bottom-up; at which Time it would be easy to strike a Harpoon into either, or both of them: He adds, that the Male is not above half the Bigness of the Female. These *Baaleas* are very common also on the Coast of *Brasil*, where they are caught much after the Manner of the *Greenland* Whales, and Train-Oil made of them.

Ambergrease.

SOME of those People do confidently affirm, that the Ambergrease is the Sperm of that Fish, shed in the Water at the Time of their Cooing: That at first it is like a Jelly, and whitish, but gradually acquires its dark Colour and Hardness by floating on the Water: Likewise, that the Virgin, or first Sperm evacuated, is white and transparent, and congeals white. Mr. Roberts has seen of that white Ambergrease, but knows not whether it owed either its Whiteness or Origin to the Causes assigned<sup>b</sup>.

FORMERLY a great deal of Ambergrease was found about this Island, but very little at present. Roberts was told, that about thirty Years before, one *Juan Carneira*, a *Portuguese*, who was ban-

nished from *Lisbon* for some Crime, having gotten a little Sloop, or Shallop, traded among these Islands, and lighted on a Piece of Ambergrease of almost an incredible Bigness: With which he not only procured his Liberty to return before the Term for his Exile was expired, but purchased a plentiful Estate, and that the Rock, (between the two Islands) near to which he found it, is at present called by his Name<sup>c</sup>.

WITH respect to the Inhabitants, Captain Roberts tells us, their Number did not amount to two hundred Souls<sup>d</sup>. The Natives are all Blacks, and the most innocent and harmless, as well as ignorant and superstitious, of all the Islands<sup>e</sup>.

IN another Place the same Author speaks highly in Praise of their moral Virtues, especially their Charity, Humility, and Hospitality, in which Respect you cannot affront them worse than refuse their Offer: And particularly their Veneration for Age, he says, is well worthy of Imitation, for they pay a great Regard to their Elders of all Ranks<sup>f</sup>.

FRANKLIN, at his first Meeting on the *Good Na-* Island, gave him a very agreeable Account of their good Nature; telling him, that he would have no Occasion to trouble himself to fish for his Subsistence, for that the Natives would supply him with that, or any thing else the Island afforded, without his seeking, as they had offered to himself, but that he chose both to fish and hunt to divert his Melancholy<sup>g</sup>.

WHILE the Author lay sick here<sup>h</sup>, they supplied him with all Kinds of Necessaries: Every Day some or other of the Inhabitants would come to see how he did, and scarce ever without a Fowl, or some Fruit for him. The Governor himself used to visit him almost daily, and every two or three Days would send him a Quarter of a wild Goat, a Side, or a whole one. All this Time he was lodged by one of the chief Inhabitants, and when he was recovered, he found fifty-one Fowls left of the Presents which had been made him<sup>i</sup>.

ANOTHER Time, he had a Couple of Quails brought him<sup>k</sup>, besides Milk very often, and Banana Cakes, which are made of Maiz and Bananas mixed<sup>l</sup>.

FISH makes a great Part of their Food, espe-

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 263.

<sup>b</sup> Labat, in his History of *Afrique Occidentale*, ridicules this Opinion of its Origin, as the Reader will see hereafter: But it is now, we think, confirmed beyond Doubt, that if it be not the Sperm, it is some greasy odoriferous Substance, generated in a Bag near the Testicles of the *Spermi Cetæ* Whale. See the *Philosophical Transactions*, No 387, p. 256, & seq. Also the Abridgment, vol. 7. p. 429.

<sup>c</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 431, & seq.

<sup>d</sup> About the Year 1700, this Island seems not to have had so many Inhabitants, since a Negro Native of *St. Nicholas*, who had been carried by the French Pirate *Marinawin* to *St. John's*, where he had lived three Years, told Roberts, there was about an hundred Inhabitants upon it twenty Years before. See his Voyage, p. 137.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. p. 197.

<sup>f</sup> See before, p. 623. a.

<sup>g</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 422.

<sup>h</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 258, & seq.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. p. 228.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid. p. 244.



San Juan,  
or Brava.

cially the Broth, which they are very fond of, and brought it as the best Diet in his Fever<sup>a</sup>. They have a Way likewise of slicing Pompion into Fish-Broth<sup>b</sup>, and boiling it to a Pap like Hasty-Pudding. Another Kind also is made with Maiz and Mandy oak Flower, i. e. Mandy oaks sliced thin, dried and pounded to Powder very fine and white; and this Mixture baked, he says, makes also good Bread<sup>c</sup>.

Bread.

THEY have a Cake too, called *Kuskus*<sup>d</sup>, which is Indian Corn pounded and boiled over the Steam of fresh Water to a Pudding; then cut in Pieces, and dried in the Sun: If well dried, it will keep some Months, and resembles a Sort of Bread (though much coarser) made for Sailors up the *Streights*. This, he says, upon Occasion a Man might make shift with as far as to *Barbadoes*<sup>e</sup>.

Ingenuity.

IN building his Boat, he gives an Instance also of the Ingenuity of these *Bravans* shewn in their Contrivance for splitting Timber for Boards. After the Tree was cut down of the designed Length, which seldom exceeded seven or eight Foot, they chopped with Hatchets two Channels as narrow and deep as they could right opposite to each other, the whole Length of the Tree: Then chocking it with Stones to keep it steady, they put Wedge-like Stones into the Gutter, thick enough to stick short of its Bottom: Upon these, they throwing great Stones, the Piece soon split; after which, they hewed away the round Side, till they brought it of the Thickness required, smoothing up both Sides pretty even and streight, but could not work by a Line; which not being used to, rather put them out, they said<sup>f</sup>.

II. The Island first peopled by Blacks. Story of a Priest: His Hypocrisy and Avarice: Calls himself God's Steward. Knavery rewarded. Ignorant Priests here: Prefer the Mass-Book to the Bible: Yet understand it not. Old Customs retained. Trade. Government. Punishments. Roads and Bays about St. John's. The Fuurno: Directions to find it. Anchoring-Place. Faciendo de Agua. Ferrier Bay. Scio Bay.

THIS Island has not been peopled above two Centuries. It was, for several Years, inhabited only by two Black Families, infected with no Superstition but their own, till about sixty Years past, (or the Year 1680) a Famine raging at St. Philip's, some of the poorer Sort of Negroes got

themselves waisted over to the Island of St. John by a Portuguese Ship. These were joyfully received by their Fellow Blacks, who having much increased the Stock of Goats, Cows, and especially Hogs, which the Portuguese had on all the Islands when they first discovered them; and understanding, that the new Comers were brought hither by the Portuguese, purely in Compassion to prevent their being starved, freely offered to load the Ship with Hogs, as a Reward for their Charity. This Draught so thinned their Hogs, that finding, by the Time the Ship was laden, that there were but few left, they caught the Remainder, killed some, and tamed the rest<sup>g</sup>: For the St. Philip Blacks soon introduced the Notion of Property; so that he who could kill, catch, or tame most, had most; by which Means all the Cattle on the Island quickly became divided among them, except the Goats, which still remain wild, but are claimed as the Property of the Lord of the Soil, as are all the wild Goats on the other Islands.

San Juan,  
or Brava.

First peopled  
by Blacks.

THESE new Comers taught the rest to spin Cotton, which grew naturally there, and to make Cotton Cloaths of it to <sup>g</sup> they going stark naked before, as most of the Negroes on the Guinea Coast do. They had likewise, occasionally in Conversation, informed them of the Principles and Notions, as far as they knew themselves, of the *Romish* Religion.

ALL this being known at St. Philip's, one of the Priests there, out of a godly *Romish* Zeal to try what he could pick-up among the poor shepherdless Blacks of St. John's, got some Merchants to give him a Cast over in a large Boat they had managed by a Portuguese Sailor, whom they had hired, and used to send to St. Jago with Cotton-Cloths, when the Portuguese Ships missed coming to trade there<sup>h</sup>. Our Volunteer Missionary, upon his Arrival, published the pious Occasion of his Coming, with his Power of pardoning their Sins, whereby he promised to send them an easy and sure Way to Heaven, were their Actions ever so bad; and, at the same Time, declared an Impossibility of going thither, let their Actions be ever so good, without a priestly Admittance by Absolution.

A GREAT Part of these Notions having been instilled into them by their Brother Blacks before, the pious *Padre* set himself to baptize them just as they were, without farther Instruction; since it was sufficient for them to believe that they

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 260. and 356.

<sup>b</sup> At St. Jago, he relates they had a Kind of Pap made with Pompion and Sherree, which is the largest of the Maiz pounded, and when boiled, is like boiled Barley. See his Voyage, p. 318.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 152, 164, 334.

<sup>d</sup> This resembles, both in Name and Preparation, the *Kuskus* used in Marokko.

<sup>e</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 289.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid. p. 270.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid.

San Juan,  
or Beava.Hypocrite.  
deceit.God's Ste-  
ward.Knew very re-  
warded.

were *Christians* by Baptism, that they would certainly go to Heaven, and, at the Resurrection, to be changed white, &c. and so he mumbled over a Mass, which neither they nor himself understood: but that is not material, since thereby he obtained the sole End of his Mission; which was as much of their Substance as he could cant them out of. He got Pieces of Cloth from those who had them, and single Breadths from others; Cotton-Thread or Yarn from a third Sort; raw Cotton from such as had none, either woven or spun; from others Indigo, which then grew in common, though not at present. In short, his Contributions reached the very Animals: From some he had Hogs; from others Fowl, and so on, the good disinterested Soul refusing nothing that was brought, which he thought worth receiving; and when he had gotten as much as he thought he could well manage to get back in the Boat, he took his Leave; telling them, that what they had given was to God, and that he was God's Steward and Receiver. The poor deluded Souls waited on him down to the *Fuorno*, where his Boat lay; in Return for which Kindness, he freely gave them a parting Mass in a Cave there, which ever since goes by the Name of *Fuorno da Padre*.

It is remarkable, that not only here, but in all the rest of the Islands, the People are persuaded, that whatever is given to the Priest, is given to God, unless they dedicate it to some particular Saint; on whom in such Case they think they lay an Obligation to stand their Friend, and for whom the Priests are also the Receivers, as well as for God. The pious *Padre* comforted his new Flock at parting, with a Promise to return from Time to Time, and give them Absolution for what Sins they should commit in his Absence; nor did he fail accordingly to visit them yearly, or as often as he could, or found it would answer: For, it seems, they were not so ignorant, but that by Degrees they began to suspect, that the principal Motive of his pretended Piety was Avarice; and that his Heart was set more upon their Goods, than the Good of their Souls. This made the wiser Part of them withhold their Benevolence, and give over their Attendance on him to the Boat; which, in the Event, proved very happy for them: For had they all continued in their first Zeal, the whole Island must, in a few Years after, have been intirely depopulated. In short, as the *Padre*, at the Conclusion of one of his Visits, was giving his Benediction, and a Mass as usual in the before-mentioned Cave, the Top fell-in, and he with thirty more of his Auditors miserably perished. They were heard groaning for three

a Days after, but it was impossible to move the great Rocks, which fell and blocked-up the Mouth of the Cavern.

THE Boat-Men perceiving their pious Master fixed, and no Possibility of his coming forth, made the best of their Way home; where, giving this doleful Account of the sad Catastrophe of *Singore Padre*, and his most zealous Auditors, the black Flock of the Island of *St. John's* remained without an absolving Pastor for several Years, which gave them an Opportunity of mingling the *Pagan* and *Romish* Superstitions so intimately together, that to this Day they remain inseparable, making good the old Chymical Axiom; that Like easily unites and incorporates with its Like.

SOME Years after, the Bishop being upon a general Visitation round his whole Province, (in a Ship sent him for that Purpose from Portugal, at the King's Expence) out of his most reverend Piety, placed an ignorant Fellow in *St. John's* to be Priest. He, who was there in *Robert's* Time, was the fourth in Succession, and no Doubt (says that Author) a Pattern of his Predecessors, or, perhaps, exceeded them in Learning; for he could make shift to read in his old Missal Book, given him probably by the reverend Bishop at his Ordination, which he called and believed to be the *Scriptura Sagrada* (or, *Holy Scripture*;) And when *Roberts* told him, that Appellation belonged only to the Bible, and that his Country had quitted the *Romish* Communion, on Account of its Doctrines in Contradiction thereto, his Answer was: That the Bible might be the best Book the *English* had, because it was certain, that when they apostatized from the holy Catholic Church, that holy Book of the Mass, which far exceeds the other, was not given them by the holy Pope; it not being lawful for any to look into it, but Priests lawfully ordained by a *Romish* Bishop.

WHEN *Roberts* objected, that he must needs be ignorant of most of what was contained in it, so far as it was in *Latin*, a Language which he did not understand: The Priest told him, he did not think that was an Imperfection in him, unless he was of a higher Order; and that to understand it, was so sublime a Mystery, that it was not (that he knew of) taught to any black Priest. He added, that he knew enough, that is, what he ought to read for baptizing and marrying, as likewise for the principal Holidays and Sundays; and that whether he understood it or not, God would never fail to bless the Effects of those Sacraments: Declaring, that he was sure he could say or read the Office of the Mass to transubstantiate the Wafer as often as he pronounced or read the Words of Consecration, with an

San Juan,  
or Beava.Mass-Book  
preferred to  
the Bible.Yet under-  
stand it not.

San Juan,  
or Brava.

Intent to make the Sacrament; though he confessed he did not understand the Meaning of one Word that he read. He urged the same in Behalf of the Efficacy of his Absolution, in forgiving Sins, and of his Masses for the Dead, in redeeming Souls out of Purgatory, and a great deal of such Stuff: But notwithstanding all his high Pretensions, there are several of these poor Innocents, who have Sense enough to suspect them, and reverence him only from the Teeth outwards<sup>a</sup>.

Old Customs  
retained.

HE baptizes, marries, and buries; but the Natives have intermixed, with the Popish Rites, some of their own; such as washing before Baptism; decking the Bride with Flowers and a Garland; on the Marriage-Day giving her bodily Worship; stripping her of all at Night, and putting Earth on her Head, in Token of Subjection; sprinkling the Graves of the Dead with Water, and sometimes with the Juice of Water-Melons; and abundance of other Fooleries<sup>b</sup>.

Trade.

THERE is scarce any foreign Trade here at present. Captain Roberts could not find, that more than two Ships had touched here for seven Years before<sup>c</sup>. He was indeed informed, by Franklin and others, that the Sailors belonging to the French Ships, that called now and then at St. Philip's for Mules, used often to come over in their Boats to St. John's, and buy Fowls and Hogs: But that of late Years they had discontinued that Practice. Whence the Islanders concluded, either that no Ships had been trading lately at St. Philip's, or else that they supplied themselves better there, than at St. John's<sup>d</sup>.

Government.

THE Governor of this Island is Justiciary, and decides the little Differences that arise among the Natives; and if they are refractory, can send them to Prison: Which is an open Place, like the Pounds for Cattle in England; only a Stick laid across the Entrance serves for a Gate. Here, says the Author, these innocent Criminals will stay without attempting to get out, unless very rarely: In which Case the Prison-Breaker, when caught again, is tied Hand and Foot, and a Centinel set over him; and remains imprisoned till he has satisfied his Antagonist, and asked the Governor's Pardon, who can keep him in Hold during Pleasure. This is the whole Extent of the Governor's Power, even in Case of Murder: However, the Delinquent's Friends are bound for his Appearance, when a proper Judge shall come from Portugal. But this had never happened as far as he could learn.

Punishments.

SOMETIMES for a small Crime, especially if he be an elderly Person, he is only confined to his

own or some other House; which is reckoned a great Favour. For to be imprisoned is such a Scandal, that Tyburn itself is hardly so much dreaded by the Criminals in England<sup>e</sup>.

THE Governor of St. John's, in 1722 was named *Leuonel Goncalves*; and was made such by *Thome Santee* the *Paterson*, or, as they also called him, *Procurador* of this Island<sup>f</sup>, mentioned in our Account of St. Philip's<sup>g</sup>, where he had long resided.

THE Charts and Pilots are very defective and erroneous, with respect to this Island: For they allow it to have but one good Road, and that very difficult for one unacquainted to enter, by reason of the abundance of Rocks, both sunken, and otherwise<sup>h</sup>: Whereas St. John's hath several Bays or Roads where a Ship may anchor. But the principal, and, indeed, the best about all the Island, is the *Fuorno*, which, in the *Cresle* *The Fourneau* Tongue, signifies an *Oven*, or *Cave*: So called either from the several Caves thereabouts, or else because the Harbour is a close Bay, or Cave; for if you haul-in near the *Kaay* Rock, which is a very good Key, (having Water enough by the Side for a first Rate Man of War) you will lie Land-locked from all Winds: Nor does any Wind blow in there, except from the South by East, to the South by West, which heaves a Sea into the Bay, and makes it very well deserve the Name of a Harbour<sup>i</sup>.

As it is a little difficult, for one who never was there, to find it, Roberts gives the following Directions to find it. When you are about the North-End of St. Philip's, the Island of St. John's may be seen, if it be any thing clear: But if it should be hazy, as often it happens, and you are within two Leagues of St. Philip's, steer away North by West, (ordering your Course as your Offing is more or less). As this will bring you fair for the little Islands, make directly for the Eastermost of them, with the bluff Hummock on its South-End, (the Westermost having a piked Hummock) and giving the North-End of it a pretty good Birth, run down along it at about a Mile's Distance, till you are abreast of the said bluff Hummock on the South-End. Then steering directly for the North-East Point of the main Island, which is a low flat Point; and giving a Birth to it of about half a Mile, till you are shot to the Southward of it, haul-in along Shore, and run down within a large Cable's Length of the Rocks, till you come abreast of a Cave; and then you will see a low Point of a Rock shooting out a little Way from the high Land, about a Quarter of a Mile or less a-head of you. About that

San Juan,  
or Brava.Roads and  
Bays.

The Fourneau

Directions to  
find it.<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 427.<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 428.<sup>c</sup> See before, p. 623. e.<sup>d</sup> Roberts's

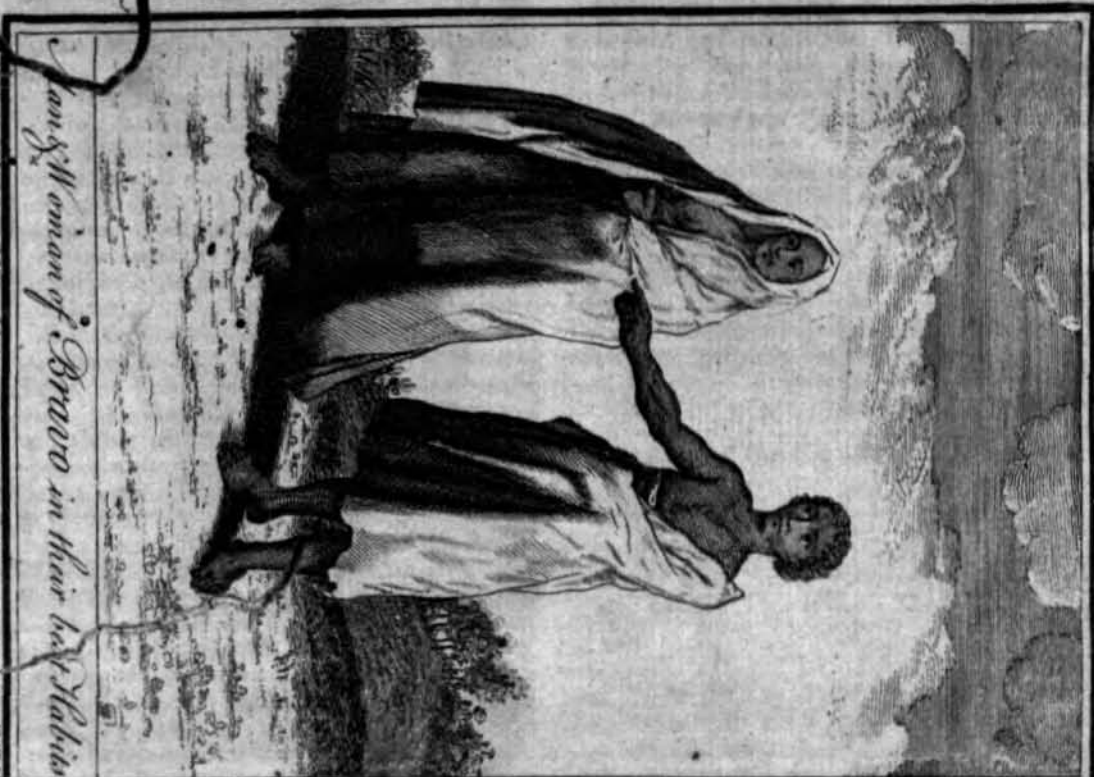
Voyage, p. 266, &amp; seq.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. p. 264.<sup>f</sup> Ibid. p. 298.<sup>g</sup> See before, p. 659. a.<sup>h</sup> See

Roberts's Voyage, p. 231.

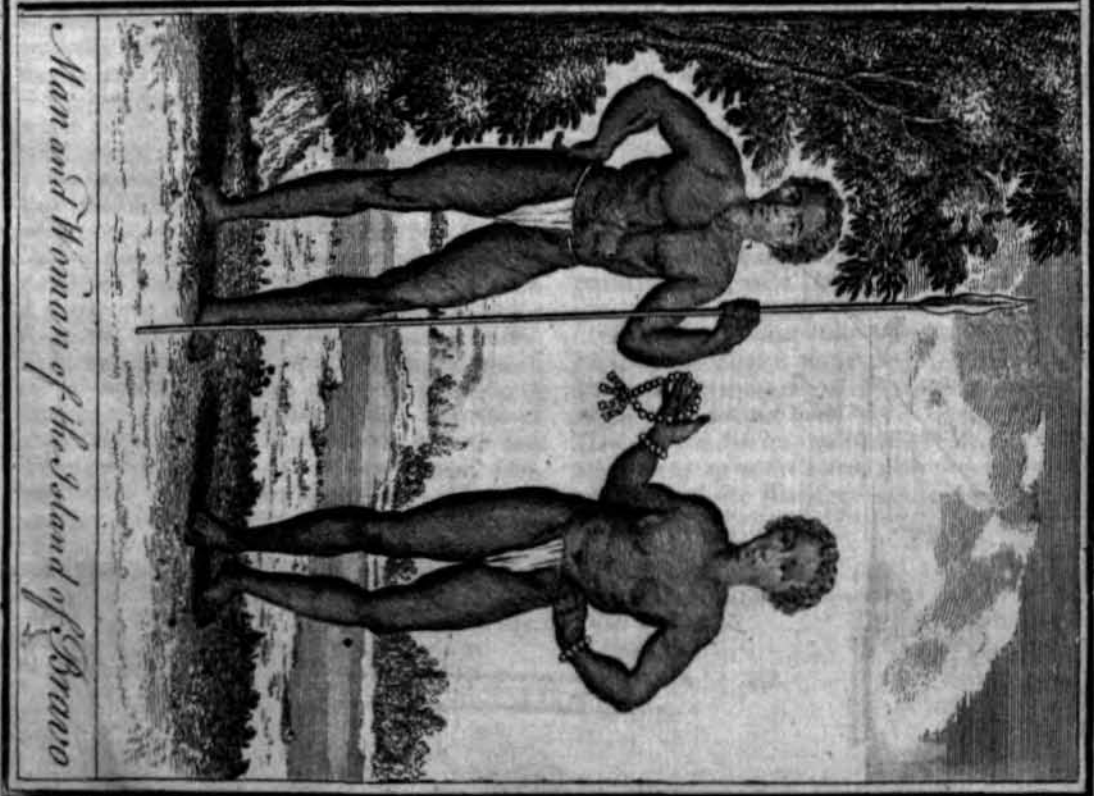
<sup>i</sup> Ibid. p. 432.





*Woman of Orero in her habit*

*J. K. Smith sculp.*



*Man and Woman of the Island of Orero*

Point is the *Fuorno*. Give that Point a Birth of a little more than half a Cable, for fear of not fetching into the Bay, which turns-up like an Elbow, and you may anchor where you please; but nearest on the East Side is best.

It is best mooring with a Fast ashore, and not to swing, but have a small Hauser ashore, from the Stern to the Northward, where you will lie as snug as in an Oven. In case you happen to come from the Eastward to this Island, take Care not to run about to the South End of *St. Philip*; for then, with a common Trade-Wind, you cannot fetch the *Fuorno*, nor hardly any Point of the Island.

On the North-West Side is another Bay, called *Faciend de Agua*, distinguished by the Banana-Trees, no Valley but this being visible from the Sea. The Bay has a shingly Beach, and you may anchor near the Middle, toward the North Side, in eight, nine, and ten Fathom, clean Ground, and a fresh running Water almost down to the Beach.

FARTHER down, to Leeward, on the South-West Side of the Island, about a smooth, low Point, but rising high suddenly, is the *Ferrier Bay*, which is a double one; a high Bluff-Rock, dividing in two the Beach, which is large Pebbles, looking, at a Distance, like Shingle. This is a fair Bay, with a smooth Landing-place, and a Lake, or Basin of fresh Water, behind the South-Eastermost Beach, which is constantly fed by the Water from the Mountains. This Bay is all over clean Ground; in some Places Sand, but generally a stiff Ooze, or Clay, and commonly the Sea runs smooth on the Beach. There is a Kaay, or Rock, on the North-West Side, to which you may put the Boat; and it would be a good Riding-Place, were it not for the strong Flaws which come down the Valleys; which happen mostly in *November, December, and January*, and come so violent, if there be a Gale of Wind, that a Ship cannot turn into it, or always stay there at anchor, if she be in; as fared with a *Portuguese* Vessel. Nor is the Road safe in the Rains and shifting Wind Seasons; when the South-East, South, and South-West Winds, to which it lies open, bring in a great Sea, enough, if strong, to drive a Ship ashore. For the rest of the Year it is good Riding here, and in fine Weather, especially *March, April, and May*, you have a Southerly Sea-Breeze in the Evening, and Land-Breezes all Night, and till ten in the

Morning. This Road is most used, very few being acquainted with the *Fuorno*.

*SCIO* is a fair, sandy Bay, but difficult to come into, and without any Water. There is likewise *Sal Point Bay*, where *Roberts* lost his Ship, which is sufficiently described in the Journal. There are other Bays also, but not worth mentioning.

In the Leewardmost of the little Islands, about the South-West End, there is a little Cove, very fit for a small Vessel to lie; and although there are some great Stones, or Rocks, in it, yet the Bottom may be seen, as in most Places about these Islands, in seven, eight, nine, ten or twelve Fathom Water; and you have Room enough to moor, and swing clear of those Stones.

## S E C T. VII.

The Island of San Nicolao, or St. Nicholas.

Its Site and Extent. Face of the Land. The Coasts. Paraghi Road. Puerto Lappa. Currifal Road. Terrafal Road. Good Watering everywhere. Chief Town. Inhabitants: Their Number: Colour: Their Women. The Vulgar thievery. Fossils: Nitre. Beur d'Ore. Soil: Fertility. Dragon-Tree. Cattle. Wild Goats and Cows: Much diminished; increase again. Manufactures. Trade. Proprietor of the Island.

ACCORDING to Caprain *Roberts*, *St. Nicholas* (or *San Nicolao*, as the *Portuguese* call it) is the longest of all the *Cape de Verde* Islands, except *St. Jago*. Its Port *Paraghi* lies from *Palmera* in the Isle of *Sal*, West-Southerly about thirty Leagues<sup>d</sup>; and in North Latitude sixteen Degrees, forty-five Minutes, and West Longitude from the *Cape de Verde* six Degrees, fifty-two Minutes<sup>e</sup>.

*DAMPIER* says, its Shape is triangular; that the largest Side lying to the East, is about thirty Leagues long, and the other two about twenty Leagues each. He adds, that it is mountainous, and barren all round towards the Sea-Coast<sup>f</sup>.

*ROBERTS* says, this Island is mostly high Land<sup>g</sup>, the highest being a flat Sugar-Loaf-like Mountain, terminating at Top with a rounding, not a sharp-pointed Peak<sup>h</sup>. It is called *Monte Gourda*, and lies on the North-West Side<sup>i</sup> but a good way up in the Land, and may be seen on any Side of the Island at nine or ten Leagues Distance<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 433.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 434, & seq.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 435.

<sup>d</sup> *Dampier*

says, it lies West South-West from *Sal*, about twenty-two Leagues. See his *Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 74.

<sup>e</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 436.

<sup>f</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 74.

<sup>g</sup> High, steep Land, with a

great many Gullies. *Roberts's Voyages*, p. 23.

<sup>h</sup> *Ibid.* p. 441.

<sup>i</sup> The Author says, towards

the West End, p. 441.

<sup>k</sup> *Ibid.* p. 115.

San Nic-  
lao.  
The Coast.

THE Coast of this Island is so clean (or clear a from Rocks and Shoals) that a Ship may run along from the East Point, till within half a League of the South-West Point, within Call of the Shore <sup>a</sup>.

Paragbi  
Road.

IN the Shifting-Wind Season, no Road on this Island is good or safe; but when the true Trade-Wind is settled, there are three or four indifferent ones. That which is nearest the Town is *Paragbisi*, where there is a Bay, in which you may ride-off, single, or moor'd, the Wind blowing always from the Shore; or you may haul into the Cove of *Paragbisi*, and moor between four Land-falls <sup>b</sup>.

THE Bay here not named must be *Puerto Velho*, or the Old Road, where *Roberts* chose to anchor rather than at *Paragbisi*, for fear of being pestered with the Natives coming on board: For this last is a little narrow Gut between two rocky Points, where Vessels may moor so close to the Rock, as to step from one to the other, with one Anchor off, or by Shore-falls, without any Anchor out at all. *Paragbisi* is higher the Town than *Tresfal*, and the Way, for the most Part, level, which is a Rarity in those Islands; the Roads, by Land, being generally very steep and rocky <sup>c</sup>. Half a League to the North of *Paragbisi* there is a small Sand-Bank, with four Fathom Water on it <sup>d</sup>.

Puerto Lap-  
pa.

THE next is the Road of *Porto Lappa*, which you can't miss finding, because it is in the very Cod of the great Bight, on the South Side of the Island: The Ground here is foul, and several Anchors have been lost, by the Cables being cut with the Rocks.

Currifal  
Road.

TO the Eastward of *Porto Lappa*, about half Way between that and the East Point of the Island, is the Road of *Currifal*, where is a River of fresh Water, close to the Beach (very commodious for watering.) The best anchoring is to the Eastward of the Beach, almost shut-in. Then you are a-breast of *Petra de Loema*, or the *Fiery Rock*; over which, being sunk and flat, the Sea always breaks, whence the Author supposes it has its Name <sup>e</sup>.

THIS Road is not so convenient for Trading, as being sixteen or eighteen Miles from the Town, and the Way rocky, with many high and steep Ascents and Descents <sup>f</sup>.

THESE Roads, especially *Paragbisi* and *Currifal*, are but little known or frequented, there being no Marks by which a Stranger may find them: But there are always (except in the Tornado-Time) People on the look-out along the Side, where a Ship may anchor, or a Boat land. Else you see Fishermen on the Rocks, within Call; or you may send your Boat ashore, and have a Pilot to any Road; else you may run-in with an easy Sail, or lie too a little, to give the People Time to gather down to the Port; by which Means you will discover it <sup>g</sup>.

San Nic-  
lao.

THE most-generally resorted Road is *Terra-fal*, (or *Tresfal*) on the West Side of the Island; it is best known by the great Boats of the Natives, some of which are always hauled up ashore there. This is a clean Bay, and you may anchor any where in or about it, especially to the Northward, in good Ground.

THERE is a high, bluff, rocky Point, near a Quarter of a Mile short of the Sea-Side, in which Space it is low, stony, gravelly, and, in some Places, shingly Ground; the Shore being a pebbly Beach. On each Side this Point is a very deep Gully; out of which come violent Flaws or Gusts of Wind; and therefore when any thing of a hard Gale blows, it is very difficult to turn up into this Bay. To avoid these Flaws, you must anchor right against the Point, between the Gullies; where you may ride very easy under its Lee, in from sixteen to three Fathom.

A SAND-BANK lies cross the Mouth of this Bay, on which is about ten Fathom. Within it is twelve, thirteen and fourteen Fathom, soft Ground; and then it shoals gradually to the Shore, till you are in four or five Fathom, where you have again Sand to the pebbly Beach <sup>h</sup>.

By digging a Well almost any-where on the Low-Land, you may water here, except the rainy Season has failed: But there is always good Water in a Valley about half a Mile from the Sea, whence the Natives will bring it down on Asses for a Trifle. From this Road you may see, in clear Weather, all the Leeward Islands; but if it be the least hazy, the *Ile of Chaon*, or, of *Dogs* <sup>i</sup>, is not discernable <sup>j</sup>.

Watering  
every-where.

THE Town belonging to *St. Nicholas* is the most populous, as well as compactest, of any on all the Islands; and although not built so large,

The chief  
Town.

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 442.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 441.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 25, & seq.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 344.

<sup>e</sup> From the Position given here to *Currifal*, as well as other Circumstances, we are apt to think it ought to be placed near where *Porto Gbay* lies in the Map. See what relates to *Currifal*, in *Roberts's*, p. 117, 120.

<sup>f</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 441.

<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* p. 25.

<sup>h</sup> *Ibid.* p. 443.

<sup>i</sup> Captain *Crowley*, who rode at the South-East Side of the *Ile*, got fresh Water, by digging three Wells. See his *Voyage*, p. 4. in *Dampier*, vol. 4.

<sup>j</sup> In the Original the Words are, Else you can see none but the *Ile of Dogs*, or *Ile Chaon*, and not then, if it be any thing hazy. But the *Ile Chaon*, or of *Dogs*, seems to be the same, from the Name, though corrupt; besides, the *Ile of Dogs* is not mentioned elsewhere in his *Voyage*, or inserted in his Map under that Name.

<sup>k</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 443.



San Nicolau.

nor the Walls cemented with Lime-Mortar, as the Houses at the City of *St. Jago* are, nor covered, not even the Church, with any thing but Graft Thatch; yet, for Number of Houses, as well as regular Streets, it rather exceeds that City: But some Time ago, Captain *Avery*, the Pirate, touching here, the Inhabitants some way disgusted him so that he burnt all their Town<sup>a</sup>.

CAPTAIN *ROBERTS* has omitted this Capital in his Map, as well as that of *St. Jago*; nor does his Description either give us the Name, or afford any Light into its Situation, although he was there<sup>b</sup>, any farther than what is mentioned above, that *Paragbisi* is the nearest Road to the Town. Likewise in the Journal of his Voyage, *Trefal*, or *Terrafal* Road, is occasionally said to be sixteen or eighteen Miles from the Town<sup>c</sup>; and *Porto Lappa*, twelve<sup>d</sup>; whence we can only gather, that it may lie about six or eight Miles to the North of *Paragbisi*, as we have placed it in the Map.

DAMPIER, who anchored on the South-East Side of this Island in 1683, informs us, that the Governor who came down there, told him that the chief Town was in the Valley, fourteen Miles from the Bay where the Ship rode; and that he had there under him above one hundred Families, besides other Inhabitants that lived scattering in Valleys more remote<sup>e</sup>.

Inhabitants, Number.

JANNEQUIN says, only *Mayo* and *St. Nicolas*, of all the Cape de Verde Islands, are inhabited<sup>f</sup>; and it is possibly on his Authority, that *Ovington* affirms, ten of the Islands out of twelve are without Inhabitants<sup>g</sup>.

BEFORE the Famine, the Inhabitants, according to Captain *Roberts*, were computed to be above two thousand Souls; but now he says they do not exceed thirteen or fourteen hundred<sup>h</sup>. They have mostly an European Portuguese Padre, and it is as much as he can do sometimes to manage them: For although they profess the *Romish* Religion, unmixed with any other Superstition, (contrary to what most of the rest are, not excepting *St. Jago*) yet they are the most headstrong and resolute the Author ever met with any-where, of that Profession.

Their Colour.

THEY are all black, or Copper-coloured, with frizzled Hair; except a few of the French Race, left there by the Pirate *Marengwin*<sup>i</sup>, and three old Portuguese, and two or three old Portuguese Women<sup>k</sup>.

DAMPIER observes, that the Governor (who came aboard when he was there, with three or four Gentlemen more in his Company) was the clearest of them, yet of a tawny Complexion. He says they were all indifferently well clad, and accoutred with Swords and Pistols; but that the rest who accompanied him to the Sea-side, and were about twenty or thirty more, were but in a ragged Garb<sup>l</sup>.

San Nicolau.

THE Women here are by far more house-wisely and ingenious at their Needles, than in the other Islands: She who does not appear in a wrought Coif, like those worn by the *Boa Vista* Women, is looked upon as an idle Person. They are also more modest, never appearing out of their Houses, nor within, bare before Strangers, as is common at *St. John's*; and except when they are out a planting, or weeding, or gathering in their Harvest, they are always at their Needles, or spinning, if they have any Cotton<sup>m</sup>.

THE best Portuguese is spoken here in all the Cape de Verde Islands; and as the Natives resemble the Portuguese most in their Language, so are they like the vulgar Sort of that Nation, errant Thieves to Strangers; and where they take an Antipathy, very blood-thirsty; being mighty dextrous at their Knives<sup>n</sup>.

WITH regard to their Thievery, or being disposed to pillage Strangers, the Behaviour of some who came aboard Captain *Roberts's* Sloop, when upon this Coast in 1722, and stole all his Liquor, may be produced as an Instance: For having observed the Place from whence his Boy brought a Bottle of Rum, which he sent for to treat them, they made bold, seeing only those two belonging to the Ship, to fetch it themselves, though *Roberts* forbade them; saying, that the least they could expect, was to participate of what was in the Vessel; and that he shewed himself very ungrateful, as well as niggardly, to think much at any thing they could eat and drink that was on board. In short they had the Assurance to tell him, that the Sloop and every thing in her was as much theirs as his, since he was in Distress, and must needs have perished if they had not come from Shore, and brought him and the Boy some Water: Which, after all, was false, *Roberts* having been then safe at Anchor; and as for the Water, they had drank it all themselves<sup>o</sup>.

As to the natural Productions of this Island, *Fish*.

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 439.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 352.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 25.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 43.

<sup>e</sup> *Dam-*

*piet's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 74.

<sup>f</sup> See *Jannequin's Voyage de Lybie*, p. 215.

<sup>g</sup> See before, p. 630. Note 1.

<sup>h</sup> The Author tells us, five hundred died of the Famine, within twelve Months before his Arrival. *Voyage*, p. 25. *Dapper* says, that in the Year 1625, there were no more than nineteen Persons, viz. eight Men, seven Women, and four Girls, on the Island.

<sup>i</sup> About twenty Years before the Author was first here. See his *Voyage*, p. 156.

<sup>k</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 444.

<sup>l</sup> *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 74. & seq.

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.* p. 437.

<sup>n</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 444.

<sup>o</sup> *Ibid.* p. 125, & seq.



San Nico-  
lao.

but, in reality, because he was related to his Predecessor, whom he did not affect. *Roberts* therefore made a Present of it to *Manuel Swaar Gum*, a Relation of the Governor, who, after some Show of Unwillingness, allowed him to keep it, under Colour that it was for the Author against he came again; and this in Time, says he, may increase, and make another Stock of Cattle, besides that belonging to the Lord of the Soil<sup>a</sup>.

Increased a-  
gain.

THE Island is at present fertile, and they begin to increase their Stocks of Hogs and Fowls apace; inasmuch, that there are few Families but have Store of those Animals. This was done in about three Years Time, (without either giving or selling) from only ten Hogs, and not many more Fowls, or above half the Number of tame Goats: So that the Author believes, when he was last there, they could have loaded a Ship, on reasonable Terms, with live Hogs<sup>b</sup>, as well as Horses; a Breed of which were brought from *Boa Vista* about fourteen Years before, by one Captain *Rollo* a Frenchman<sup>c</sup>.

Manufac-  
tures.

THE Natives make Cloaths of Cotton as fashionable as our common Country Tailors; and Buttons to imitate almost any Pattern you shew them. They knit Cotton Stockings, tan Goat and Cow Hides, and make tolerable Shoes; besides the best Cloths and Cotton Quilts of all the Islands, which are too good for the Guinea Trade: But as they do well for that of *Brasil*, the Portuguese were wont to touch here for them. But Cotton is now scarce; for the Drought destroyed that Commodity here, as well as at all the rest of the Cape de Verde Islands, except at *Boa Vista*<sup>d</sup>.

Trade.

SAINT NICHOLAS was never an Island of much Trade, which mostly consisted in Asses and Cotton Manufactures. Some Sorts of Provision were likewise to be had. Captain *Cowley* was here in 1683, and traded for Plantains, Bananas, and Wine<sup>e</sup>. The chief Trade at present seems to be for Turtle, the Inhabitants being much addicted to catch them, as well as fishing. This they mostly do in their Boats at the Islands of *Chaon*, *Branca*, *St. Lucia*, and *St. Vincent*; being the only People who build and use Boats in these Islands. They sell their Fish for ready Money, or what else they stand in Need of; and the Portuguese, who traded there for Cloths and Quilts to carry to *Brasil*, as well as Portugal, used often to pay Cash for them, not having such Commodities as pleased the Inhabitants. These latter were generally supplied by the English and French who traded thither; and

either exchanged their Goods for Asses, or sold them for Money: But as the Famine exhausted their other Stocks, so it did, in a great Measure, their Money: For the first Portuguese Trader who happened to come in there, in the Height of the Famine, with Provisions, after trucking his Corn, which he brought from the Western Islands, for as many Cotton Cloths as he thought fit, would sell for nothing but ready Money; which swept away the best Part of the Coin of this Island<sup>f</sup>.

St. Lucia.

THE old Marquis *das Minhas* was formerly the Lord Proprietor of this Island, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, and *St. Antonio*; but after his Death, the King resumed the three first into his own Hands, the latter only being the hereditary Estate of that Nobleman; who used every Year to send a Ship for the Goat-Skins and Hides, which was all the Profit he had out of those Islands, except *St. Antonio's*<sup>g</sup>.

The Islands of *Chaon*, *Branca*, and *Santa Lucia*.

THESE three Islands are destitute of either Chaon Inhabitants or Waters, and the two first of Cattle. The Island, or rather the Rock *Chaon*, lies from *Terrafal* West-Northerly about three Leagues. The *St. Nicholas* Men fish about it in Boats: Between it and *Branca* is all foul Ground.

ILHA BRANCA<sup>h</sup>, or *White Island*, is a high steep Rock, lying Lengthways East South-East, and West North-West, about two or three Miles. The *St. Nicholas* Men come here also to fish. On the South-Side there is a Place where Boats may ride, but so dangerous, when it blows from the strong Flaws that come-down the Rocks, that the *St. Nicholas* Men care least to resort hither, though there is extraordinary Fishing about it. The Author supposes it took the Name from a Vein of white Rocks, which runs under the high, dark, rocky Land on the South-Side, and appears, at a Distance, like white Sand-Hills. Between this and *St. Lucia* you have broken Ground, with several Rocks above or under Water; yet a Ship may pass through safe enough, by keeping a good Look-out: But it is too dangerous for a Stranger to the Islands to venture, unless under some Necessity of doing it.

THIS Island produces the *Guana*, a Creature well known in the *West Indies*, but found on none other of the Cape de Verde Islands. It is shaped very like a Lizard, and some here are above a Yard long<sup>i</sup>.

SAINT LUCIA lies three or four Leagues

St. Lucia.

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 439, & seq.

<sup>b</sup> See his *Voyage*, p. 4, in *Dampier*, vol. 4.

<sup>c</sup> It is a Corruption of *Blanca*, or *White*.

<sup>d</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 445, & seq.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.* p. 441.

<sup>f</sup> See *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 440.

<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* p. 439.

<sup>h</sup> *Ibid.* p. 437.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.* p. 437, & seq.

It is called, in the Charts, *Ilha Ronda*; or, *The round Island*.



San Vicente,  
or St. Vin-  
cent.

West North-West from the North-West Part a of *St. Nicholas*: There is a good clean sandy Bay on the South-West Side, and another on the South-East Side. The Island produces Goats and Asses, but no Inhabitants<sup>a</sup>.

THE Channel between this and *St. Vincent* is very foul, and so full of Rocks, that it is as unsafe to venture through it as the former<sup>b</sup>.

Fiery Sea.

*FRAZIER* observes, that the Sea about these and the adjacent Islands is, during the Night, very bright and sparkling, in case the Surface be ever so little agitated by Fishes or Ships; so that the Vessel's Way looks like Fire. And though he had read the Accounts given of it by Philosophers, particularly *Robault*, yet he would scarce have believed it, if he had not seen it<sup>c</sup>.

### SECT. VIII.

*The Islands of San Vicente and San Antonio.*

I. San Vicente; or, St. Vincent.

*The Face of the Island.* Bahia des Ghat. Puerto Grande. Sugar-Loaf Rock, its Form and Site. Difference in those Respects betwixt Roberts and Frazier. Puerto de San Pedro. Fish here. Turtle. Soil barren. No Inhabitants, Game, Fowl or Fruits.

Face of the  
Land.

*SAINT VINCENT* on the North-East Side is low and sandy: But the rest is mostly high Land, with sandy Bays, and several Roads to anchor at: The chief are, first,

*BAHIA DES GHAT* is on the North-Side. It goes in North-East between two low sandy Points; and the Water is so smooth, that a Vessel may lie safe ashore: But it is so difficult to come out with a Trade-Wind, which blows right into the Bay, or rather small Gulph, that no Ships frequent it: However, the *St. Nicholas* Men use it securely with their Boats a Turtling, taking the Opportunity of rowing-out in the Morning Calm.

Puerto  
Grande.

In the North-East Bight, on the North-West Side, right against *St. Antonio*, is *Porto Grande*, a fair large Bay. Here you may ride safe from all Winds in six or seven Fathom Water, and anchor any-where, for it is all clean Sand. It is easily known by a high Rock, like a Tower, off the Bay, and clean all round. You may pass on either Side; but if designed for the great Bay, f you had best go to Windward, leaving it on the Starboard-Side. You will have very hard Flaws,

if it blows under the high Land; but as soon as you are clear of it. Heady Gales San Vicente, or St. Vincent. you may have wild Goats as well as Wood and Water, if you will take the pains to shoot them<sup>d</sup>.

*FROGER* and *Frazier* both touched at this Bay, which they call *The Bay of St. Vincent*; and the Rock or Island that lies at the Mouth of it, *The Sugar-Loaf Rock*<sup>e</sup>. In entering, they passed within Musket-Shot of it. *Frazier* says, they found twenty-seven Fathom clear Ground, and that it lies about two Cables Length from Shore: That in turning it, Ships are exposed to great Squalls of Wind coming from the Mountains at North-East, some of Mr. *Guay's* Squadron having lost their round Tops here: And that this Rock, with the low Land on the North-Side, (extending from the Foot of the high Mountains toward the North-West next *St. Anthony*) were the Signs by which they distinguished and entered the Channel (between this Island and *St. Anthony*) from the North<sup>f</sup>.

THEY anchored in the Creek in ten Fathom fine Sand and Gravel, South by East; somewhat Easterly of the little Island or Rock, and East of the Starboard Point going in. They landed to fetch Water from a little Rivulet, which runs a great Part of the Year into a little Creek, the farthest Northward in the Bay, but found it dry<sup>g</sup>.

THE Form of *Porto Grande* Bay, in Mr. *Roberts's* Map, differs much from *Frazier's* Plan<sup>h</sup>; which agrees very well with some old Dutch Maps, excepting that they make the Rock or Island at the Entrance much larger than *Frazier*. Nor does the Position given of the same Bay in *Roberts's* Map correspond better with the Latitude assigned it by *Frazier*, who makes it twenty-five Minutes less, viz. sixteen Degrees fifty Minutes. If this be exact, that of *Paragbisi* in *St. Nicholas*, given by *Roberts*, must be false, as well as the Situation of the other three Northern Isles regulated thereby: But as neither says the Latitude he sets down is the Result of an actual Observation, we cannot determine where the Error lies.

*PORTO SAN PEDRO* is a clean Bay or Road about the South-West Point, where you may anchor in what Depth you please in sandy Ground: But it is hard Riding there, unless in moderate Weather, by reason of the Flaws that come from the Valley.

MORE Turtle and Fish are caught about this Island, than any of the *Cape de Verdes*, except-

<sup>a</sup> Yet *Barbot*, in his Description of *Guinea*, p. 538, says, it is the best peopled next to *St. Jago*.  
<sup>b</sup> *Roberts's* Voyage, p. 446.  
<sup>c</sup> *Frazier's* Voyage to the South-Sea, p. 9.  
<sup>d</sup> *Roberts's* Voyage, p. 447, 2<sup>d</sup> seq.  
<sup>e</sup> *Frazier* calls it a little Rock; *Froger*, a great Rock. See his Relation, d' un Voyage de la Mer du sud, p. 51.  
<sup>f</sup> *Frazier's* Voyage to the South-Sea, p. 9, & seq.  
<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.* p. 11.  
<sup>h</sup> See the Plate.

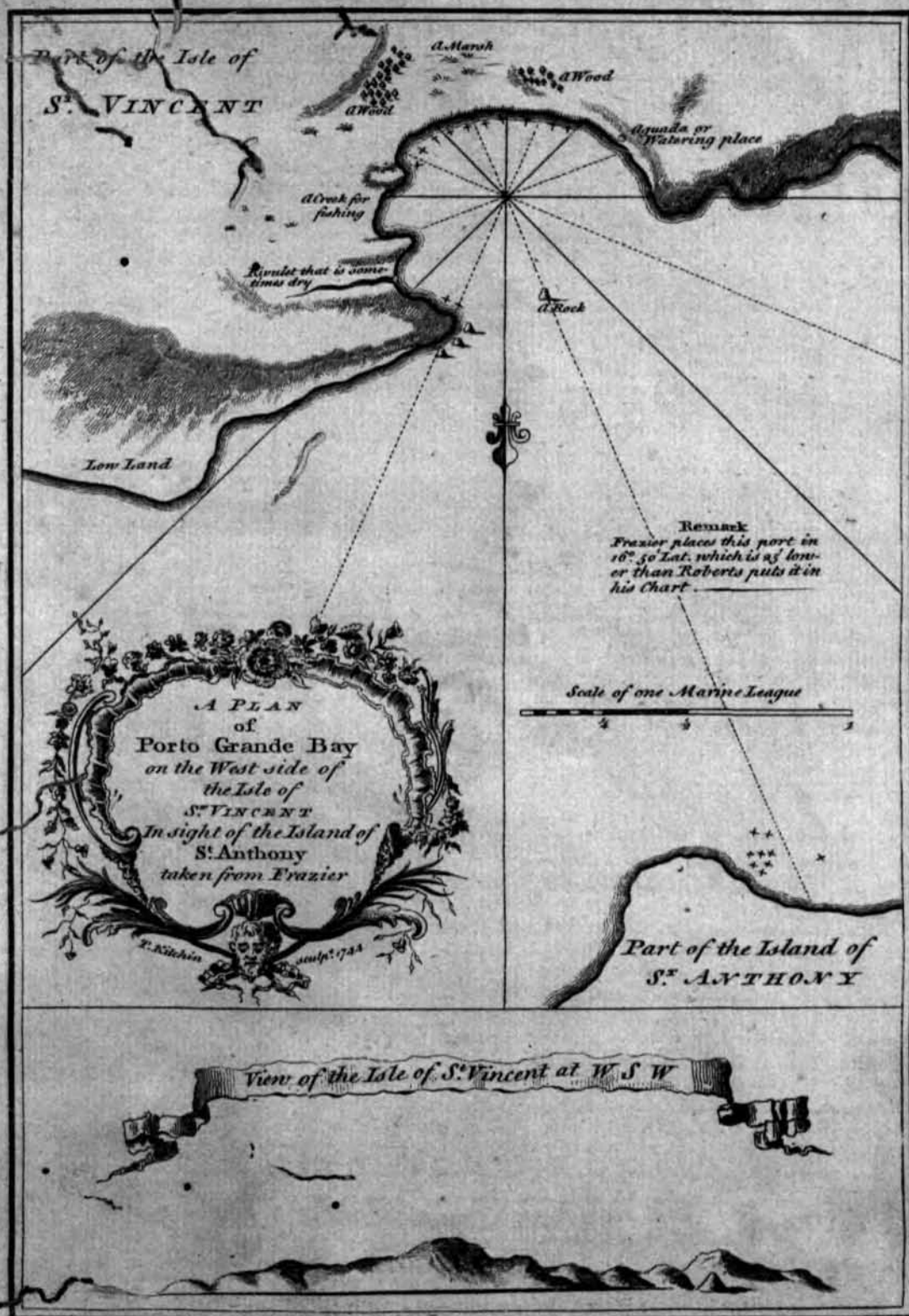


Fig. I.

View of the Island of *FOBO* or *FIRE*.

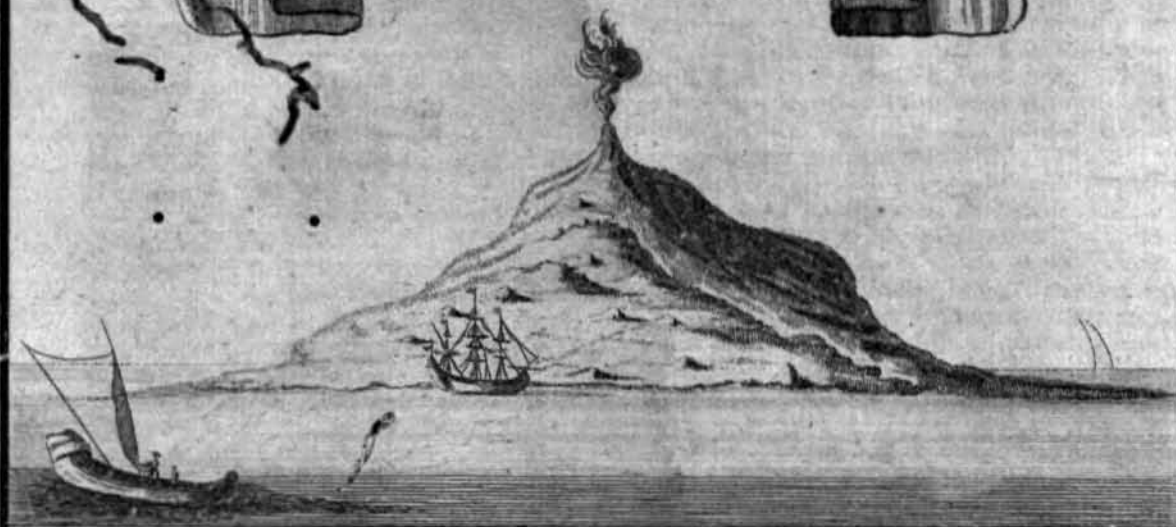


Fig. II.

Puerto Grande or  
HARBOUR of *S. VINCENT*  
from *Neuhoff*





San Vicente,  
or St. Vin-  
cent.

Fish.

Turtle.

Soil barren.

ing Sal. Here is also good Store of Goats and a Alces, and almost as great Plenty of Nitre as at St. John's, but not so good. The Author tried both by Fire, and found the first always left some fixed Salt; whereas the latter burnt clean away, except what was generated near the Sea-Side<sup>a</sup>.

THESE of Mr. Gennes's Fleet, who touched at the best Port in 1605, caught great Numbers of good Fish there: One Sort of which, called a *Bourse*, or *Purse*, was very beautiful, having Rays darting round from its Eyes like a Glory, and speckled all over with hexagonal Spots, of a very bright blue Colour<sup>b</sup>.

THE whole Refreshment of the *St. Joseph's* Crew, while *Frezier* was here in 1712, was Fish, of which they took Plenty in the Bay: But there is only one Creek lying between two little Points towards the East South-East, where the *Seyne* can be used; in other Places the Shore is rocky; but they made Amends with the Hook. There are Mullet, Rock-Fish, Mauchorens, Pilchards, Grunters, white Tooth, long Beaks, and a Sort which have a Rat's Tail, and round Spots all over them. He gives the Figure of one which was six Foot long, and very like the *Petinuabo* of *Brasil*. He says likewise, that there are sometimes taken *Bourses*, or *Purses*, described by *Froger*<sup>c</sup>.

THEY guessed there was great Plenty of Tortoise, by the infinite Quantity of Shells and Skeletons that lay along the Shore. The Inhabitants of *St. Anthony* come hither a Turtling every Year, for they both trade with, and feed on them<sup>d</sup>.

*FROGER* affirms, that the Coasts of this Island abound with Turtles of different Sorts, some weighing three or four hundred Pound Weight. These Creatures lay their Eggs ashore, covering them with the Sand, which alone hatches them in seventeen Days; but it is nine more before the young Ones are able to crawl down to the Sea, by which Means about three Fourths of them become a Prey to the Birds<sup>e</sup>. While he was here, a Vessel from *Nantz*, bound for *Martinico*, came-in to lade Turtle for that Island<sup>f</sup>. *Frezier* says, there are great Numbers of Whales in the Bay of *St. Vincent*<sup>g</sup>.

THIS Island is very mountainous, and has very little fresh Water or Wood<sup>h</sup>. The Crew

of the *St. Joseph*, after being disappointed of Water at the Rivulet, penetrated a little farther, and met with several Salt Marshes; and, at length, upon the South Point of the Bay, found a little Gut of Water, which ran down from the Craggs to the Sea. They dug to make it run the better, but had much ado to get it aboard, the Sea being very rough: And though perfectly fresh Water, yet it stunk in seven or eight Days. About two hundred Paces from this they got Wood, which was a Sort of Tamarind easy enough to fell, and near the Shore<sup>i</sup>.

*SAINT VINCENT* is uninhabited: But Mr. *Gennes* found about twenty Portuguese from *St. Nicholas*, who had been there two Years employed in tanning Skins of Goats, with which the Island abounds. They have Dogs trained-up for the Purpose, which kill a Dozen or fifteen each, every Night<sup>k</sup>. *Frezier* tells us, that they found at the Bay a few Cottages, the Doors of which were so low, that there was no going-in but upon all four: All the Furniture here was only some Leathern Budgets and Tortoise-Shells, which served for Seats and Vessels to hold Water. The black Inhabitants<sup>l</sup> had quitted them on Sight of the French, though they put out English Colours. They saw two or three of them stark naked in the Woods, but could not come to speak with them<sup>m</sup>.

THEY found no Game there, not so much as Game Fowl, a Beast, except wild Asses and Goats on the Mountains, hard to come at: Some few Pintadoes, and no other Birds<sup>n</sup>. The Soil is so barren, it produces no Fruit, only in the Valleys there are little Tufts of Tamarind-Trees, besides a few Cotton and Lemon-Trees: However, he found some curious Plants, as the *Tithymallus Arborescens*, or *Branched Spurge*; the *Abrotanum mas*, or *Male Southernwood*, of a most sweet Scent, and a beautiful Green; a yellow Flower, the Stem whereof has no Leaves; the *Palma Christi*, or *Ricinus Americanus*, called *Pillerilla* by the Spaniards in *Peru*; who affirm, that the Leaf of it applied to the Nurse's Breast brings Milk, and laid to the Loins draws it away: The Seed of it is exactly like the *Indian Pine-Apple* Kernel; in *Paraguay* they make Oil of it: Abundance of *Houfseek* of several Sorts; some of which have thick round Leaves like a Hazle-Nut;

<sup>a</sup> *Roberts's Voyage*, p. 448.

<sup>b</sup> *Froger, ubi supra*, p. 57.

<sup>c</sup> *Frezier, ubi supra*, p. 12, 89 seq.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 13.

<sup>e</sup> *Froger, ubi supra*, p. 52.

<sup>f</sup> *Ibid.* p. 55.

<sup>g</sup> *Frezier, ubi supra*, p. 13.

<sup>h</sup> *Froger, ubi supra*, p. 52. *Dapper* says, that on the South and no where else is a little fresh Water. There is fresh Water, but not very pleasant, in Wells. A Brook runs from the highest Mountain with fresh well-tasted

Water. All the rest are sulphurous and brackish.

<sup>i</sup> *Frezier, ubi supra*, p. 12.

<sup>k</sup> *Froger, ubi supra*, p. 52.

<sup>l</sup> In all Probability these Blacks were no other than Men employed there to tan Skins, like the Portuguese before-mentioned: Nor does it appear from Authors, that this Island ever was inhabited. It was quite destitute of People when *Jannequin* was here in 1639. See his *Voyage de Lybie*, p. 200.

<sup>m</sup> *Frezier, ubi supra*, p. 11.

<sup>n</sup> *Ibid.* p. 12.

San Antonio,  
or St. An-  
thony.

*Coloquintida Apples*<sup>a</sup>; *Limonium Maritimum* very a ward, which is the only Mark of the Kind visible on that Side of the Island; and running a League or farther down the long Shore, you will see the Road, where you may anchor on the North-East Side from seven to twelve Fathom<sup>c</sup>.

ABOUT half a League to the Northward of the Chapel, there is a little Bay or Cove, call'd *Rivera des Trafa*, where a Boat may lie. It has a very good Key to land or load at, the Water being smooth, and is Shelter'd by the North-East Point: There is also a Stream of fresh Water, and Wood enough in the Valley<sup>e</sup>. *Dapper* mentions a Road at the North-Side of the Island, in the Latitude of sixteen Degrees fifty Minutes.

## II. San Antonio; or, St. Anthony.

*Site and Face of the Island. Terrafal Road. Praya Simune. Rivera des Trafa. Fruit and Wine. Indigo. Cotton. Trees. Cattle. Stones. Profits to the Proprietor. Silver Mine. The Inhabitants: Most of them Slaves. Party Divisions. Trade in Provisions. Chief Town: Fort near the Road.*

Site and  
Face.

**SAINT ANTHONY** lies in Latitude seventeen Degrees nineteen Minutes North, and eight Degrees two Minutes West Longitude from the Cape de Verde, and is both the most Western and Northern of all the Cape de Verde Islands. *Frezier* says, this Island is but two Leagues from *St. Vincent*. Others make the Distance six.

It is a very high Island, little, if at all, inferior to *St. Philip's* in that Respect; and considering the high Mountains<sup>c</sup>, and low Valleys, it contains as much Ground, or rather Rocks, as *St. Jago*; and hath abundance of fresh Water Brooks<sup>d</sup>.

Terrafal  
Road.

THERE are in *St. Anthony* but two Ports or Roads where Ships anchor; the best, call'd *Terrafal*, is on the South-West End. It is a sandy Bay, and affords good Riding; the Way from thence to the Town, and inhabited Parts of the Island, is so very long, as well as difficult, (being, by Report of the Natives, four or five good Days Journey<sup>e</sup>) that a Ship might lie there a long Time undiscovered by the Inhabitants.

Praya Si-  
mune.

THE other Road is a sandy Coast, rather than Bay, call'd *Praya Simune*, it affords no Shelter from the Wind, which generally blows strong through the Channel between *San Antonio* and *St. Vincent*, so that a Ship is often forced from her Anchor before she can finish her Trading: But in such Case, *St. Vincent* stands their Friend; for by stretching over to *Porto Grande*, they may there ride safe. However, it is tolerable Riding in fine Weather and light Winds, as well as in different smooth Landing. It is distinguished by a small Village, with a little Chapel to the North-

THE Plenty of Streams that water this Island, *Fruit and Wine.* fertilize the Valleys so, that *San Antonio* yields to none of the Cape de Verde Islands for Maiz, Feshoon, Bananas, Plantains, Potatoes, Mandy-oaks, Pompions, Water and Musk Melons, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Guava's, &c. and the greatest Plenty of Wine, which though the ordinarie, to make amends is the cheapest too in all the Island<sup>b</sup>. *Frøger* says, they make good Wine, and have excellent Fruit; and that, as the Air is healthy and temperate, it may be reckoned a delightful Place<sup>f</sup>.

ABUNDANCE of Indigo grows here; and several great Plantations are walled-in and cultivated for the Use of the Marquis: Being managed by an *European Portuguese*, who separates the Tincture. The Indigo-Shrub (or Plant) grows something like Broom, but not so large, having small, pale, green Leaves, very juicy, in Form something resembling those of Box. These Leaves are stripped-off in *October* or *November*, and pounded into Pap; which, made-up into Cakes or Balls, changes in dying from Green to a dark Blue.

THERE are also Cotton Plantations cultivated, and Cloths made for the Marquis. The Cotton-Shrub grows about the Bigness of a Rose-Bush, but spreads more: The Leaves are of a Grass-green, something like those of Spinage, but broader and smooth; the Flowers are of a pale Yellow; which, after they blow away, are succeeded by round Pods, inclosing the Cotton commonly in three Cells, wherein also are contained the Seeds, which are black, and of an oval Form, about the Bigness of *French Beans*<sup>h</sup>.

THIS Island is very woody in the Valleys, *Trees.* Among the Trees are the Dragon, which are very

<sup>a</sup> *Dapper* says, *Coloquintida* spreads so much over the Ground, that it cannot be destroyed.

<sup>b</sup> *Frezier*, *ubi supra*, p. 14.

<sup>c</sup> *Dapper* says, *St. Anthony* hath two high Mountains, one almost as high as the Pike of *Teneriffe*, but generally covered with Clouds.

<sup>d</sup> *Robert's Voyage*, p. 448, & seq.

<sup>e</sup> This, if Fact, must be on account of the Badness of the Road; or, perhaps, it is to be considered only as the Way of speaking of the People, who are very ignorant in what concerns the Island; for the Whole is not above thirty-five or forty Miles long at most from North to South.

<sup>f</sup> *Robert's Voyage*, p. 452.

<sup>g</sup> *Ibid*, p. 449.

<sup>h</sup> & seq.

<sup>i</sup> *Frøger's Voyage de la Mer du sud*, p. 54.

<sup>j</sup> *Robert's Voyage*, p. 450,

*San Antonio, or St. Anthony.* numerous; whence the *Sanguis Draconis*, or a Gum called *Dragon's Blood*, is produced in great Quantities <sup>*San Antonio, or St. Anthony.*</sup>

*Cattle.* THEY have Asses and Hogs, which are very large, as well as Plenty of them; a numerous Stock of Cows, and the Mountains are well replenished with wild Goats. On one of the Mountains is found a transparent Stone, called, by the Natives, *Topaz*: But whether the true *Topaz* or not, the Author could not tell.

*Profits.* THIS Island is not held of the Crown, but is the hereditary Estate of the Marquis *das Minhas*, lately made Marquis *de Gbore*, who sends a Ship from *Portugal* every Year, to bring home the Profits of it. To him belong all the Cows, wild Goats, Gum-Dragon, Stones, &c. above-mentioned; likewise all the *Beur d'Ore*, and Ambergrease that is found in and about the Island. A great Penalty is laid upon the Concealer of the latter; yet it is no hard Matter for a Person of Address, who is Master of the Language to procure any thing the Island produces, at an easy Rate. A Quantity of the *Beur d'Ore* is gathered and sent to *Portugal*; but to what Use applied there, the Author could not learn.

*Silver-Mine.* THERE is, by Report, a Silver Mine here, but the Marquis will not open it, for fear the King of *Portugal* should seize it: It is said likewise, that a certain Man extracted above an A's Load of Gold from a certain Mountain, where he had lived some Time as a Hermit.

*Inhabitants.* FROGER says, the *Portuguese* of this, like the rest of the *Cape de Verde* Islands, are all of a dark, swarthy Colour, but yet a good Sort of People, and very sociable. This Character of them is confirmed by Mr. Roberts, of all the Natives, who, says that Author, are almost as innocent and good-tempered, for the generality, as the Natives of *St. John*.

*Most of them Slaves.* CAPTAIN ROBERTS informs us, that this Island is made a Kind of Store-house for Slaves. He supposes, that when the *Portuguese* had the *Spanish* Slave-Trade, the then Marquis caused a Cargo of Negros to be brought from *Guinea*, and placed there, who were supplied at his Expence, till they could maintain themselves by planting, which they soon learned from the free Blacks inhabiting there before. These Slaves increased so fast, that notwithstanding the great Numbers of them who have been transported both to *Portugal* and *Brazil*, by the Marquis's Order, they make four Fifths of the Inhabitants:

The whole being computed at two thousand five hundred <sup>*San Antonio, or St. Anthony.*</sup> Souls.

THESE Slaves have Plantations, Houses, Wives, &c. as the free Blacks have; and some of the best Places are cultivated by them for Cotton, Indigo, &c. which are all wrought by them, under the Inspection and Management of a Steward (or Overseer) placed there by the Marquis. He is generally an *European Portuguese*, and has the Title of *Capiteen More*.

THUS they are divided into two Parties, and very often Differences happen between them, which sometimes end in Bloodshed: The free Blacks valuing themselves upon their Freedom; and the Slaves telling them they are only Tenants at Will, and in a worse Condition than they, as being liable to be turned-off the Island whenever the Marquis pleases, without knowing where to go; and will therefore be necessitated to yield themselves Slaves whenever the Marquis pleases, &c. And when it comes to Blows, the free Blacks, being the Minority, generally get the worst of it, and sometimes the Steward himself has much ado to restrain the Slaves; of whose Insolence the free Blacks complain much, and think they are favoured more than themselves, which, says the Author, I believe is true.

*Trade in Provisions.* ST. ANTHONY is a good Place for taking in Provisions, they being very plenty here. *Froger* observes, that sending their Canoa from the Bay of *St. Vincent*, to *St. Anthony's*, for Provisions, the Men went to some Country-Houses near the Road, where they got some Fowls; with good Store of Fruits, such as Figs, Grapes, Bananas, Oranges, and Water-Melons. A few Days after, they sent again, by Direction of the Inhabitants (who promised to give the Town Notice of their coming) and brought from thence twelve hundred Fowls, an hundred Pigs, and above twenty-five Beeves, and a great Heap of Fruit; for which they trucked old Linen, Beads, small Looking-Glasses, Ribbands, Knives, and such Trifles: These the Islanders preferred to Money, in regard but few Ships touch there; and even the King of *Portugal*, to whom the Profits and Produce of the Island belong, does not send for three Years together sometimes to fetch them home.

THE *St. Joseph*, in which *Frazier* went to the *South Sea*, had not such good Success. They shot off a Gun (at the Port of *St. Vincent*) for a Signal to *St. Anthony's*, but no body came. They

<sup>a</sup> Roberts, *ibid.* p. 449.

<sup>b</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 449.

<sup>c</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 450.

<sup>d</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 12.

<sup>e</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>f</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>g</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>h</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>i</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>j</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>k</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>l</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>m</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>n</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>o</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>p</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>q</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 449.

<sup>r</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 449.

<sup>s</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 450.

<sup>t</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 12.

<sup>u</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>v</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>w</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>x</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>y</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>z</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>aa</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>ab</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>ac</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>ad</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>ae</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>af</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.

<sup>ag</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 451, & seq.



Roberts. 1722. only saw a Fire, which seemed to answer that a made by their Waterers in the Night: However, the *St. Clements*, and the *St. Malo*, with its Pink, having anchored at the same Place, were visited by the Inhabitants of *St. Anthony*, who, for their Money, brought them Bees, Goats, Figs, Bananas, Lemons, and very sweet Wine <sup>a</sup>.

Chief Town. CAPTAIN ROBERTS, according to his Custom of neglecting the chief Towns, gives little or no Light into the Situation of the *Villa of St. Anthony*, mentioned before in his Account of *Terrafal Road*. *Froger*, who was either at *Praya Simune*, or *Rivera des Trasa* (for he does not name the Road) says the Town is situate in the Midst of high Mountains, which makes it of difficult Access. He adds, that it contains about five hundred Persons, able to carry Arms, besides a great Number of black Slaves, and has a Church of *Cordeliers* <sup>b</sup>.

A Fort. FREZIER says, that above the Anchoring-Place (which must be one of those now mentioned) there is a little Fort (with four Pieces of Cannon) in which there is a *Portuguese Governor* <sup>c</sup>. Two Priests governed for the Marquis in 1724 <sup>d</sup>.

DAPPER speaks of a Village at the North-West End of the Island, consisting of twenty Huts, which, about the middle of the last Century, were inhabited by fifty Families, governed by a Captain, a Priest, and a Schoolmaster, who all spoke good *Portuguese*, but lived very poorly: But whether this was the chief Place at that Time, the Author is silent.

## SECT. IX.

Story of Potter. Roberts begs an old Boat. The Governor's kind Proposal. Author's Shift for Nails and Tools. The Blacks offer their Assistance. A Wreck luckily arrives. Roberts dissident of his Ability to build. Falls to work. His various Contrivances. An Anchor found. The Boat launched. Game of the Blacks in Water. He sails to *St. Nicholas*. Meets with *George*, a *Devonshire Man*. Bold Action of a Black. Respect shewed Roberts. Story of *George*.

Story of Potter.

BEFORE we take our Leave of the *Cape de Verde Islands*, we shall add two or three Passages from Captain Roberts's Journal, which may be of Use to Mariners and others; but could not conveniently be brought into our Abstract, without interrupting too much the Relation of his Voyage.

THE first Passage relates to his Boy *Potter*, who was lost at *St. Nicholas* <sup>e</sup>. This Lad had

served his Time to a Potter, at *Kingston upon Thames*; after which, in a youthful Frolic, he took a Fancy to go to Sea, speaking for that Purpose to a Crimp, as he pretended to be, that is, one who used to provide Sailors for Voyages, Boys to Masters, &c. This Villain, under Pretence of helping him to one, bound him a Plantation-Servant to *America*, for five Years. After the Boy was put aboard the Ship, and found he had been trapped, he began to repent of his Voyage: But they made him believe they were at very great Charges for the Crimps Trouble, and for his own Lodging, Diet, &c. which they enhanced to a Sum they thought above his Purse, and then demanded Re-imbursement of every Penny, before his Dismission; so that either for Want of Friends, or through Shame to apply himself to them, he was forced to acquiesce, and was carried to *Barbadoes*, where he was to be sold. Roberts being there, and understanding the Lad's Case, upon his Prayers and Promises to be good and faithful to him, bought his Time for twelve Pound, that Currency; and indeed, says Roberts, I always found him not only true and faithful to my Interest, but affectionate to my Person, which raised my Value for him so much, that I looked upon him rather as a Child, or Relation, than as a mere Servant <sup>f</sup>. Roberts lost *Potter*, as hath been already observed <sup>g</sup>, at *St. Nicholas*, and found him there again afterwards <sup>h</sup>; but only just mentions him, and does not say whether he brought him away, or left him behind. This short Instance may serve to caution Youth against the Frauds of the above-mentioned Set of Rogues, called Crimps, as well as to incite others to Love and Fidelity to their Masters, by the Example of that virtuous young Man.

WE shall next give you an Account of the Means which Captain Roberts made use of in a bungling-out a Boat (as he terms it <sup>i</sup>) for the Benefit of others, who may hereafter be reduced to the same unhappy Straits, as well as of the polite People of *Europe*, who, to form their Manners, could not do better than imitate the Barbarians of *St. John's*. Finding no Likelihood of getting a Passage home from the Island of *St. John*, he applied to the Governor to let him have an old Boat of his to fit-up, for going over to *St. Philip's*, offering to be the Carpenter himself, and to find Nails and Sails; the first he had saved out of the Wreck of his Sloop, and the latter he proposed to make out of his Jib: But the Boat having now lain above two Years on the dry Land, and being fallen, in a manner, to Pieces,

Roberts. 1722.

Roberts begs a Boat.

<sup>a</sup> Frezier's Voyage to the South Sea, p. 12.

<sup>b</sup> Roberts, p. 352.

<sup>c</sup> See before, p. 614. a.

<sup>d</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 343.

<sup>e</sup> Froger, *ubi supra*, p. 54.

<sup>f</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 110, & seq.

<sup>g</sup> See before, p. 623. f.

<sup>h</sup> Frezier, *ubi supra*.

<sup>i</sup> See before,



Roberts. as well as rotten, the Governor, out of pure a  
1722. Tenderneſs for his Safety, would not grant him  
his Requeſt; alledging moreover, the Danger of  
the Channel between the two Iſlands, from violent  
Winds and ſtrong Currents.

The Govern-  
mor's kind  
Propoſal.

HOWEVER he told Roberts, that if he under-  
ſtood how to build a Veſſel, he might build one  
new, large, and ſtrong, there being Wood en-  
ough on the Iſland, and that he did not doubt  
but all the Inhabitants likewiſe would aſſiſt him  
as much as they were capable: Saying, that b  
they would do all the laborious Work, while he  
and *Singere Carolos* (meaning *Franklin*) might be  
employed in that Part only, which their Ingenu-  
ity, he ſaid, could not reach to. He added, that  
beſides the Adz which Roberts ſaved, they had  
three or four Hatchets; and that they could han-  
dle them ſo as to cut-down Fig-Trees, ſplit, and  
hew Boards out of them: Engaging to ſupply him  
with Boards and Timber enough, of any Sort  
he would have. My Brother, continued the Go-  
vernor, who put up the Bed for me, and has  
been at *St. Jago*, is a good Carpenter, though I  
will not pretend to ſay like your white Carpen-  
ters; but yet he can work very well, and makes  
almoſt all our Doors on the Iſland, and has be-  
ſides made Stools for the *Padre*, which alſo ſeveral  
others on the Iſland can do; and the Chair  
which you have ſeen at the *Padre's* Houſe ſhews  
he is a Workman.

Shift for  
Nails and  
Tools.

UPON Roberts's telling him he was afraid he d  
ſhould not have Nails enough (having only fix  
or ſeven thouſand broken and whole, beſides a  
great many large Spikes, ſome Bolts and other  
Iron-work they had ſaved,) the Governor ſaid  
he was the beſt Judge in that Caſe; but that if  
he wanted, he might inſtruct the old Farrier,  
who was alſo ingenious of himſelf, to forge  
ſome out of the old Iron. But firſt he would  
have the Author promiſe to make a Boat large  
enough to carry him over the Channel of *St. e*  
*Philip's*, ſafely, without any Danger; and that,  
he thought, could not be leſs than twice the  
Bigneſs, at leaſt, of his own Boat. Roberts ſaid,  
that to make a Boat twice the Length, Breadth,  
and Depth of his, would be to make one a great  
many times bigger than his Boat: But all the  
Geometry he was Maſter of, could not convince  
his Excellence how that was poſſible.

HAVING concluded to build, they next took  
a general Survey of the whole Iſland, to find f  
what Tools were on it fit for the Occaſion. They  
muſtered up three ſmall Hatchets, a Thing like a  
Butcher's Cleaver, two Gimblets, (one about the  
Size fit for a twenty-penny Nail, the other a very  
large Spoke-Gimblet) a ſmall Pen-Mall, one Claw-

Hammer, one like a Cobler's Hammer, and a Roberts.  
double-headed Hammer, about three Pound 1722.  
Weight, over and above what the Smith had b.

AFTER this, all the Inhabitants were ſum-  
moned to meet before the Governor's Houſe, <sup>Natives offer their help.</sup>  
who made a Speech to them, ſetting forth the  
Caule for which they met; how charitable an  
Act it was to aſſiſt him; and withal how much  
it would redound to their Credit, &c. Thoſe  
beſt-natured Creatures answered, that he could  
not be more ready to aſk than they to grant; that  
they were wholly at Roberts's Call, and that he  
might always command them as his Servants and  
Slaves. They were very ſorry, they ſaid, to think  
of his leaving them; but when they conſidered  
how unable they were to ſupply his Occaſions to  
his Wiſhes, they could not be ſo unjuſt as to de-  
ſire him to continue among them in Miſery.  
They added, that they wiſhed their Iſland yield-  
ed thoſe Neceſſaries, as well as Pleaſures and De-  
lights, which his Country did; and then, perhaps,  
they would keep him with them per Force, and  
think they did not wrong him; ſaying, when he  
talked of a Retaliation, that they deſired nothing  
but his good Opinion; and that for the Continu-  
ance thereof they would do any thing for him in  
their Power. After this, coming to the Buſineſs  
in Hand, they ſaid, that thoſe who could uſe  
Hatchets, would take their Turns, Day by Day,  
that the three Hatchets might never be idle; and  
that the reſt ſhould carry down the Boards and  
Timber, after it was hewed, and a little dried, to  
the Place where he intended to build the Boat.

ALL this was accordingly performed; and by A Wreck  
the Time they had gotten a good Quantity of <sup>broken in.</sup>  
Boards made, a large Piece of a Ship's Quarter  
was thrown aſhore near *Scio*, which came luck-  
ily to help-on the Deſign. There being no con-  
venient Place there to haul it on Land, becauſe  
of the Rocks, thirty or forty of the Natives faſ-  
tening Lines to tow it by, ſwam with it, and got  
it, though with great Difficulty, into a little  
Cove between *Scio* and *Piſcaree Picuana*. This  
Wreck being broken-up, afforded a good Quan-  
tity of Boards, Timber, Nails, Spiking-Bolts,  
with all the Mizen Chain-Plates, Bolts, beſides  
the Mizen-Maſt and ſtanding Rigging, of  
which Maſt he propoſed to make the Keel c.

ROBERTS having ſeen a Ship built, but be-  
ing nothing of a Carpenter, began to be in doubt <sup>diffident.</sup>  
of his Ability to perform what he had underta-  
ken; yet reflecting on the Diſgrace it would be  
to deſiſt, after giving ſo much Trouble about it,  
he reſolved to proceed, and uſe his utmoſt Skill  
to compleat the Veſſel. Accordingly he went  
down with ſix or eight of the beſt Carpenters,

\* Roberts's Voyage, p. 267. compared with p. 219, and 260.  
p. 269, & ſeqq.

b Ibid. p. 268, & ſeq.

c Ibid.



Roberts, 1722. having several more Hands to help as Labourers, a and some to fish for Provision for the rest.

BUT just as they were going to begin, a new Objection arose, which had like to have put a Stop to the Work; for next Day the Governor coming down, told Roberts, that he was informed by *Singore Carolos*, that he (the Author) intended to build the Boat but a little bigger than his, which was twenty Foot long; <sup>a</sup> and that in case this was true, he would forbid all his People to assist him; for that both he and *Singore Carolos* were of Opinion he should only cast himself away through Eagerness to get-off the Island.

ROBERTS thanked him for his Care, and assured him he intended to make her twice as big as his own Boat; and agreed, that if she did not carry above twice as much as his, to give her to the Governor, and stay upon the Island till a Ship came.

Falls to work.

As soon as his Back was turned, Roberts measured out twenty-five Foot for the Length of the Keel, instead of thirty, which he had measured before the Governor; and, at his Request, his Assistants promised to say nothing of it: But in going-on with the Work, being at a sad Loss for a Saw, they furnished out an old rust-eaten one, and a File with which he sharpened it, while they stood over, much admiring his Ingenuity.

A CHIEF Motive with Roberts for building the Boat, was the Assurance Mr. Franklin had given of going with him; and the People thinking he was the Adviser of it, bore Franklin an ill Will on that Score. When it was half finished, he came down (having been sick) but lost much of his Credit by this Trip. It seems he had often said, he could build a Ship, and might have understood the Theory very well (for he was a Man of good Genius as well as Letters, and seemed to have had a Gentleman-like Education) but in the practical Part he was by far more awkward than the black Carpenters, which they presently perceived, and were not a little proud of.

To make the Sweeps, Roberts had contrived a Pair of wooden Compasses; and his Workmen were greatly astonished at seeing him fix the Stem and Stern Post, because he used a Plummert to set them upright. He employed the Wreck Boards along the Body of the Boat, for they would not bend for any other Part: But the Nails began to diminish apace, so that having nailed her indifferently secure at the Bottom, he was forced to fasten only the Butt-ends; and here and there, where Necessity required, was obliged only to pin or trunnel them with the large Spike-Gimblet <sup>b</sup>.

HE had a Half Deck abaft, a little above eight Foot long, a Fore-Castle from the Stem ast, something above seven Foot. He laid in four Beams that he double-kneed, fastening the Knees with Spikes. The Main-beam had three Knees at each End, whereof one was a standing Knee: He bolted them with some of the smallest Bolts, pointed; and boring the Length of the Spike-Gimblet, forced the rest, by driving the Bolt red hot.


Roberts, 1722.

His Contrivance.

AFTER they had skinned her, there were still Boards enough to deck her: But for want of Nails, being forced at the latter End to make use of all the broken Points, he frequently took a Point of a Nail, which was but little more in Length than the Thickness of a Plank, and after he had driven it up, he drove it forwards with a broken Stump of a Nail, till the latter had entered half way into the Plank, that the Point might take the better hold of the Timber.

How to make her tight was now to be considered. For this, he had some old spare Ropes, of which he made Oakum <sup>c</sup>, but found that Cotton and Moss did better: His Method to try how the Caulking held, was in the Evening, after they had left-off work, to heave Water hard against the Seams within Side; and where he perceived it went through, he caulked it over again.

HE finished his Mast, and fixed the Rigging, and the Pieces of the Jib <sup>d</sup> of his former Sloop made him a Main-sail. It was too narrow by a Breadth and an half, but there was no Help for it. His Fore-sail and Jib were patched out of the Pieces of the Main-sail and of Cotton-Cloth given him by the Natives.

HE made his Boom <sup>e</sup> of his old Gaff, by scarfing a Hand-Spike to it. His Rudder was made thus: He got three Eye-Bolts, and sharpening the Points, drove them into the Stern-Post up to the Eyes, which served in the Room of Braces or Gudgeons. His Pintles <sup>f</sup> were made of broken Bolts that had lost their Heads, which he bended thus ; and having pointed one End, drove it into the Rudder, first making a Way for it with the Spike-Gimblet, for fear of splitting the Rudder; and thus he finished his Boat.

Two or three Days before she was launched, <sup>Anchor found.</sup> four of the Blacks with *Nicolau Verde* went, and fastning a Rope to her Anchor, which lay in *Salt-Point Bay*, hauled it out from under some Rocks; then swimming it a Stone's Cast or better, let it go again. When they saw it quite clear of the Rocks, they brought it up to the Surface, and then floated it away. This he was very much surprised to see them do, believing it impossible.

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 269, & seqq.

into Tow. <sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 273, & seqq. A Triangular Sail at the End of the Bow-sprit.

the Sail is fastened, and which lies upon the Mast,

<sup>c</sup> Or Fastening.

<sup>d</sup> Old Ropes drawn out again

<sup>e</sup> A Pole to which the Bottom of

Roberts. 1722. for four Times the Number to have sustained the a weight of the Anchor, no less than two hundred three Quarters; besides the Stock, which, then being so much Water-soaken, could not weigh much less than one hundred Weight.

The Boat  
launched

THE Governor, Priest, and several Women came down to the Launching, which was performed very well: But she made as much Water as two Hands could keep clear by constant baling. Roberts stopped several Places where it went-in, but could see nothing of a constant Leak, only under b three of the Floor-Timber Heads, which he could not come at: However, he *chinned*<sup>a</sup> it as well as he could, and went down to Ferrier to fish-up an Anchor with a Hawser left there lately by a Portuguese Ship in a Storm. Mean time he had made a wooden Hillick, which he fastened to a Stone, as the Newfoundland fishing Sloops use, by Means of his Shrouds which he had saved, and now spliced together to the Quantity of about twenty-five Fathom.

Game of the  
Blacks.

LEAVING the Boat till the Governor, by a general Hunting, had killed Goats to supply him with Tallow to pay the Seams<sup>b</sup> of her, he went down to Ferrier for the Anchor; where a Black, called *Fum-so-roon*, who had been aboard the said Portuguese, playing in the Water with some others at their usual Game of plunging and striking with their Feet, in Imitation of the Thresher and Grampus-Fish, and diving from him who struck at him, he happened to hit against the Buoy, which was about a Fathom under Water. The Ground being a tough, clammy, stiff Ooze, or Clay, covered over with soft Ooze and Sand mixed, they were a long Time getting-out the Anchor, which they afterwards brought ashore near a Mile distant: And thus the whole Work was completed<sup>c</sup>.

Soils to St.  
Nicholas.

AFTER this, Captain Roberts set sail, and having visited all the lower Islands, came about to St. Nicholas<sup>d</sup>: Where, stopping first at *Porto Ghuy*, and then at *Paragbisi*, the People came down to welcome him, (among whom, at the first Place, was his Boy *Potter*) and bought all his Salt; which was a good Commodity then, it being their Turtling Season<sup>e</sup>.

Merry  
Christmas  
George.

AT *Paragbisi* there came to him a young Man, who said his Name was *George*; that he was born in *Devonshire*, and that he had been taken by Captain *Loe* in his Way from *Virginia*; and some Months past had escaped from him at the Island of *St. Vincent*, while that Pirate was there refitting the *Merry Christmas* of *London*, which he had taken also coming from the afore-said Plantation. This young Fellow said, he

would lie in the Vessel all Night, as it was likely to prove bad Weather; which being agreed, and the Boat secured, Roberts being very ill, was carried up to the Cave again, where the Blacks nursed him; and the little Boy being somewhat better than in the Morning, chose to be with *George* aboard.

Roberts.  
1722.

ABOUT eight that Night, the Wind blowing hard from the South-West, with much Rain, Roberts came down again to the Key, and haled the Boat to veer more upon the Anchor-Cable; saying, otherwise, it would be lost, but could not make *George* hear: Upon which, a Black of *St. Anthony* (who was very faithful to him) said, rather than the *Balandra*, which had carried them through so many Seas and Dangers, should be lost for want of veering Cable, he would try to swim on board, come Life, come Death: And (notwithstanding all the Dissuasions of the other Blacks, who told him the Sea ran so high, that he would be dashed in Pieces against the Rocks) watching an Opportunity of the smoothest Water, he darted himself from the Edge of the Rock, which was at least fifty Foot above the Surface, and got aboard the Boat: Just before he jumped, a Sea washed over the Bow of the Boat, that frightened both *George* and the Boy, which last he heard cry out.

THE Blacks perceiving Roberts chiefly concerned for the Boy, undertook for his Safety at all Events; but the Cable breaking, the Sea carried the Boat up so high on the Beach, that she lay undisturbed for above a Quarter of an Hour: By this Means they had all Time to get out of her. After the first Fright was over, *George* went on board to save what he could, but presently a great Sea rowling over her, so terrified him, that he made what Haste he could out again, with only a Bottle of the *Boa Vista* Wine. This Sea was the Forerunner of a greater; which quickly after staved her all to Pieces<sup>f</sup>.

THE Author, by sitting out all Night in the Wind and Rain on this Occasion, got an inveterate Cold, which was one great Cause of the tedious Sickness that held him till after his Arrival in *England*, and gave him Leisure to write this History. The Morning clearing-up, gave him a full View of the Ruins of his ten or twelve Months Labour, which had been destroyed in one Moment, and lay piled-up on the Shore.

THE Letters<sup>g</sup> brought from the former Priest of *St. Nicholas* to his Successor, and from the Bishop to the two *Padres*, who governed *San Antonio* for the Marquis *das Minhas*, procured him a very extraordinary Respect from all. Going

Roberts's

<sup>a</sup> Made it tight.  
See before, p.

Voyage, p. 343, & seq.

<sup>b</sup> He paid it afterwards with Asses Dung burnt to Powder, and mixed with Tallow.  
<sup>c</sup> Roberts, *ubi supra*, p. 280, & seq.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 348, & seq.

<sup>e</sup> See before, p. 626. a.

<sup>f</sup> See before, p. 626. f.

<sup>g</sup> Roberts's

Roberts.  
1722.

to wait on the Governor, as soon as he went up to the Town, after a while Dinner was brought to Table; which consisted of Fish, Fowls, Goats Flesh, Indian Corn-Bread, Plantains, Bananas, boiled Pompion, &c. The Fowls were baked in a Pot, and looked very well, and as brown as if they had been roasted; and the Venison (or wild Goats Flesh) and Fish were boiled. There was also a *Calamero*, which is half a Calabash cut in two, and serves instead of Basons and Porrengers: This was brought to him full of Fish-Water, being reckoned by them the daintiest Mef they can give to a sick or weak Person; but the Author could not touch it. He lay at one *Singere Gonsalvo's*, who had been formerly Governor, where all imaginable Care was taken of him. He sweat so much, that one Morning, by way of Experiment, his Landlady wrung out of the Cotton Bed-Cloaths more Sweat than filled one Fourth of a Canada, which is about three Eighths of a Pint *English*: But they supplied him with dry Cloaths every Morning; and sometimes, when he sweat in the fore Part of the Night, used to shift them towards the Middle of it<sup>a</sup>.

Story of  
George.

WHEN Captain *Harfoot*<sup>b</sup> arrived, Captain *Roberts* was very serviceable to him as a Linguist; and having spoken to him in Behalf of *George* before-mentioned, (who, he said, he believed would be glad to work for his Passage to get off these Islands) *Harfoot* consented to take him aboard, although he did not want more Hands. d At this, when *Roberts* told *George*, who was then at the Town, he seemed rejoiced.

BEING come down, he haled the Brigantine, and Captain *Harfoot* sent the Boat for him. As soon as he was brought on board, *Roberts* observed his Countenance to change, but could not imagine the Reason: However, Captain *Harfoot*

soon made him sensible of it: For, it seems, the Year before, *Lee* took Captain *Harfoot* at *Boa Vista*, where this Fellow was on board the *Pirates*; and having been as active as the rest in plundering his Vessel, was so daunted at the Sight of him, that he had no Courage to speak. The Captain, as soon as he had recovered Memory enough, to convince him, that he was the Man, said, in a Passion, You impudent rascally Villain, I admire how you dare come to ask a Favour of me!

Roberts.  
1722.

THE Fellow looked very dejected, and, by way of Excuse, alledged, that he was a Prisoner on board with the *Pirates*, and constrained to do what he did, as not daring to refuse whatever they thought proper to command him.

THE Captain bid him hold his Tongue, and tell them so who knew no better; saying, that if he had not the Impudence of the Devil, or his Master *Lee*, he would not come to ask him any Favour: He added, that if he was sure to find a Man of War to put him aboard of, before he went from the Islands, he would give him his Passage to it. Then turning to *Roberts*, If a Man, said he, should take that Villain on board to carry him to Justice, and should meet any of his Brother Villains, (meaning the *Pirates*) he could expect nothing but Death. After this, turning to *George*, who, to all this, replied not a Word, he told him, he should go ashore again; but that if he met with any of his Majesty's Ships before he left those Islands, he would give them an Account of him, and persuade them all he could to come and give him a Passage to *Tyburn*: Adding, that he hoped, ere long, to hear of his Master *Lee's* receiving his Reward at some such Place. Captain *Harfoot* then sent him ashore, weighed Anchor, and ran for *Boa Vista*.

<sup>a</sup> Roberts's Voyage, p. 352, & seq.

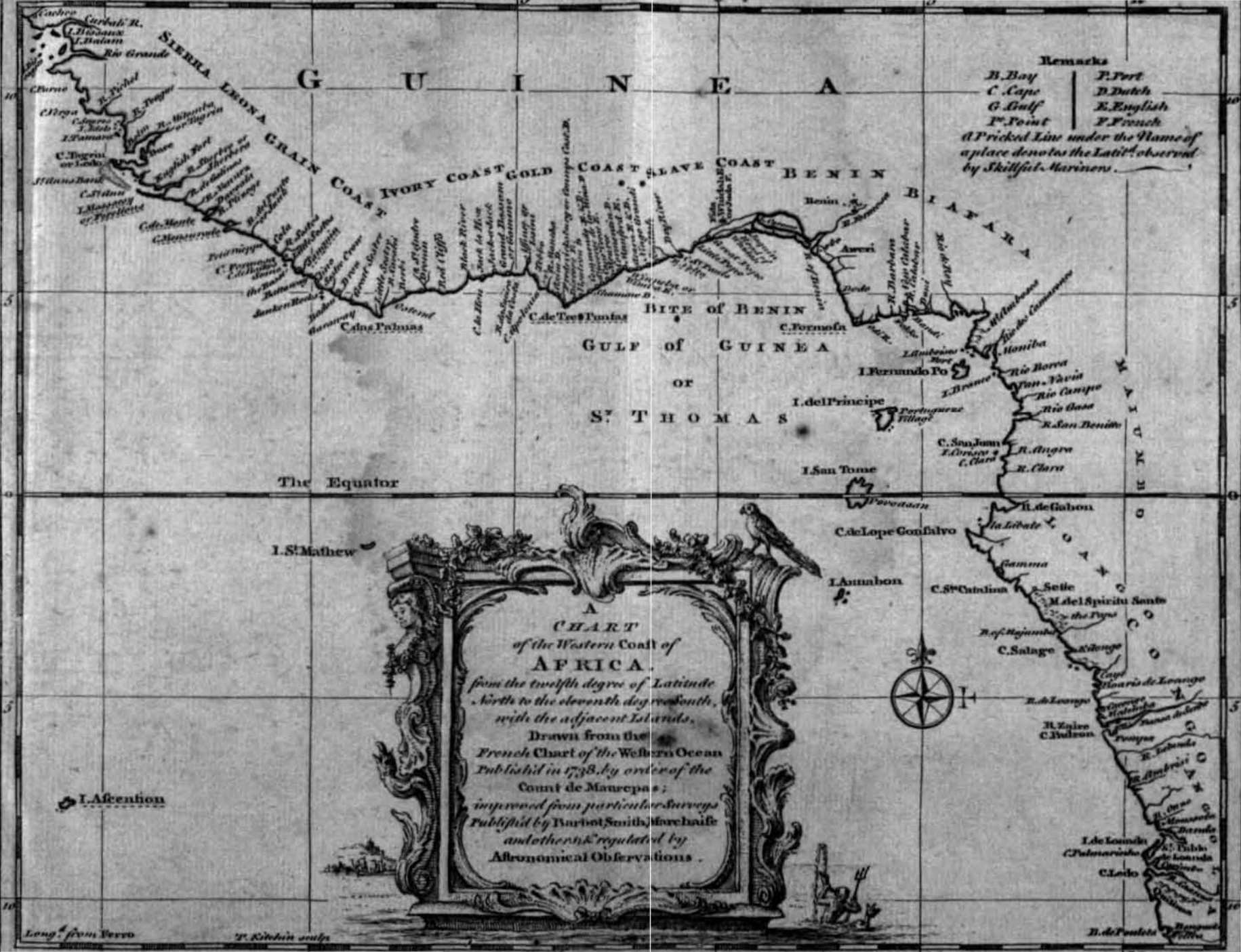
<sup>b</sup> See before, p. 627. b.

End of the FIRST VOLUME.









Remarks

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| B. Bay   | F. Port    |
| C. Cape  | D. Dutch   |
| G. Gulf  | E. English |
| P. Point | F. French  |

A Prickled Line under the Name of a place denotes the Latitude observed by Skillful Mariners.

A  
CHART  
of the Western Coast of  
AFRICA.  
from the twelfth degree of Latitude  
North to the eleventh degree South,  
with the adjacent Islands.  
Drawn from the  
French Chart of the Western Ocean  
Published in 1738, by order of the  
Comte de Maurepas;  
improved from particular Surveys  
Published by Barbot Smith, Marchant  
and others, & regulated by  
Astronomical Observations.

Long. 4° from Ferro

T. Kitchen sculp.

B. de Poullet



Island of  
S<sup>t</sup>. Helena

A CHART  
of the Western Coast of  
AFRICA,  
from the  
Eleventh Degree of South Latitude;  
to the Cape of Good Hope,  
Drawn from the  
French Chart of the Western Ocean.  
Published in 1738 by Order of the  
Count de Maurepas;  
improved  
from particular Surveys,  
and regulated by  
Astronomical Observations.

Remarks.

B. Bay  
C. Cape  
G. Gulf  
P. Point  
P. Port

Two Inches under the Name of a  
Place denote both Latitude and  
Longitude having been observed  
by Astronomers

C C E A N

NGUELA

MATAMA

DE  
S<sup>t</sup>. JAMES

NIMAGAS

HOTTE  
POT  
S





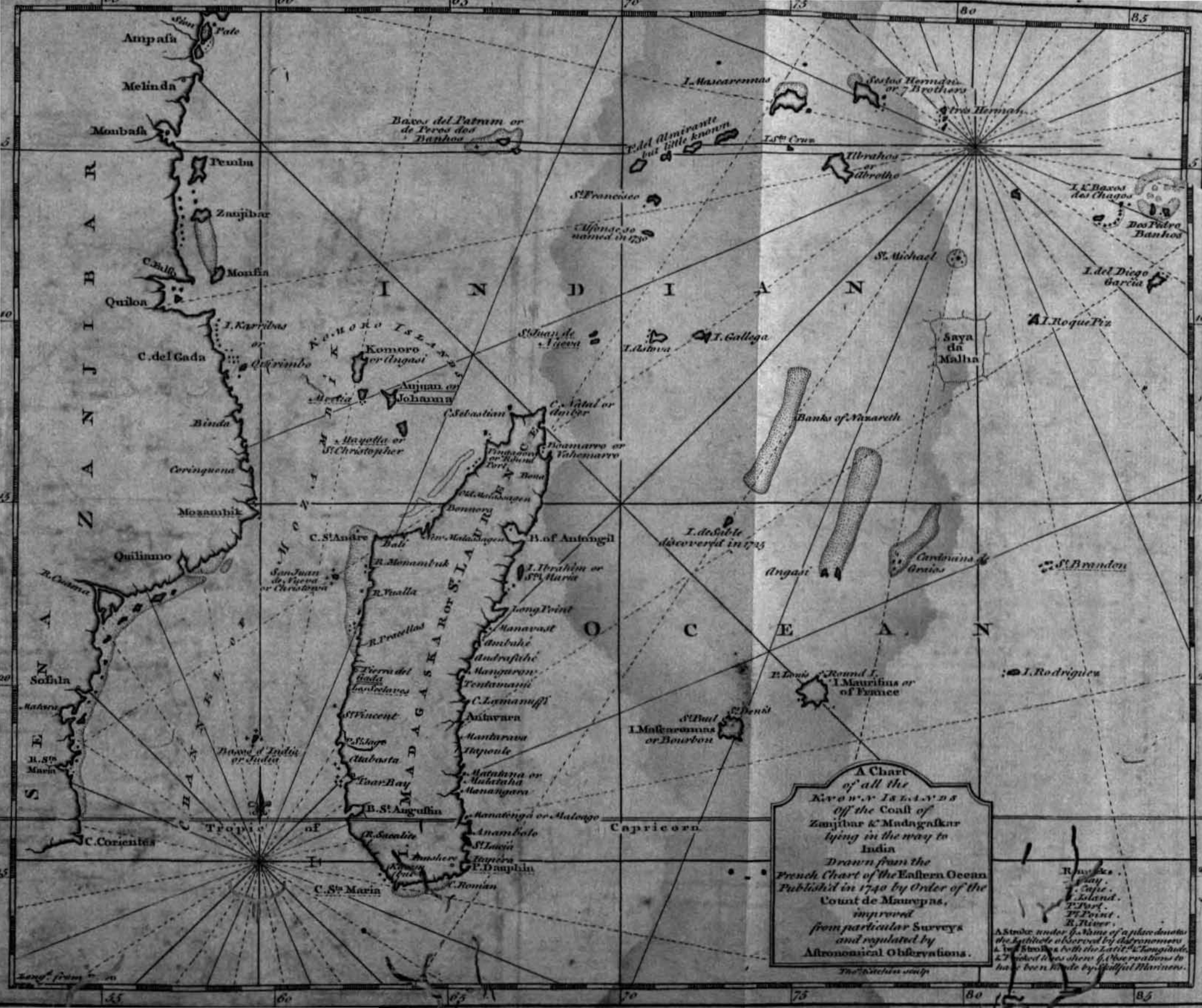
Tropit of Capricorn

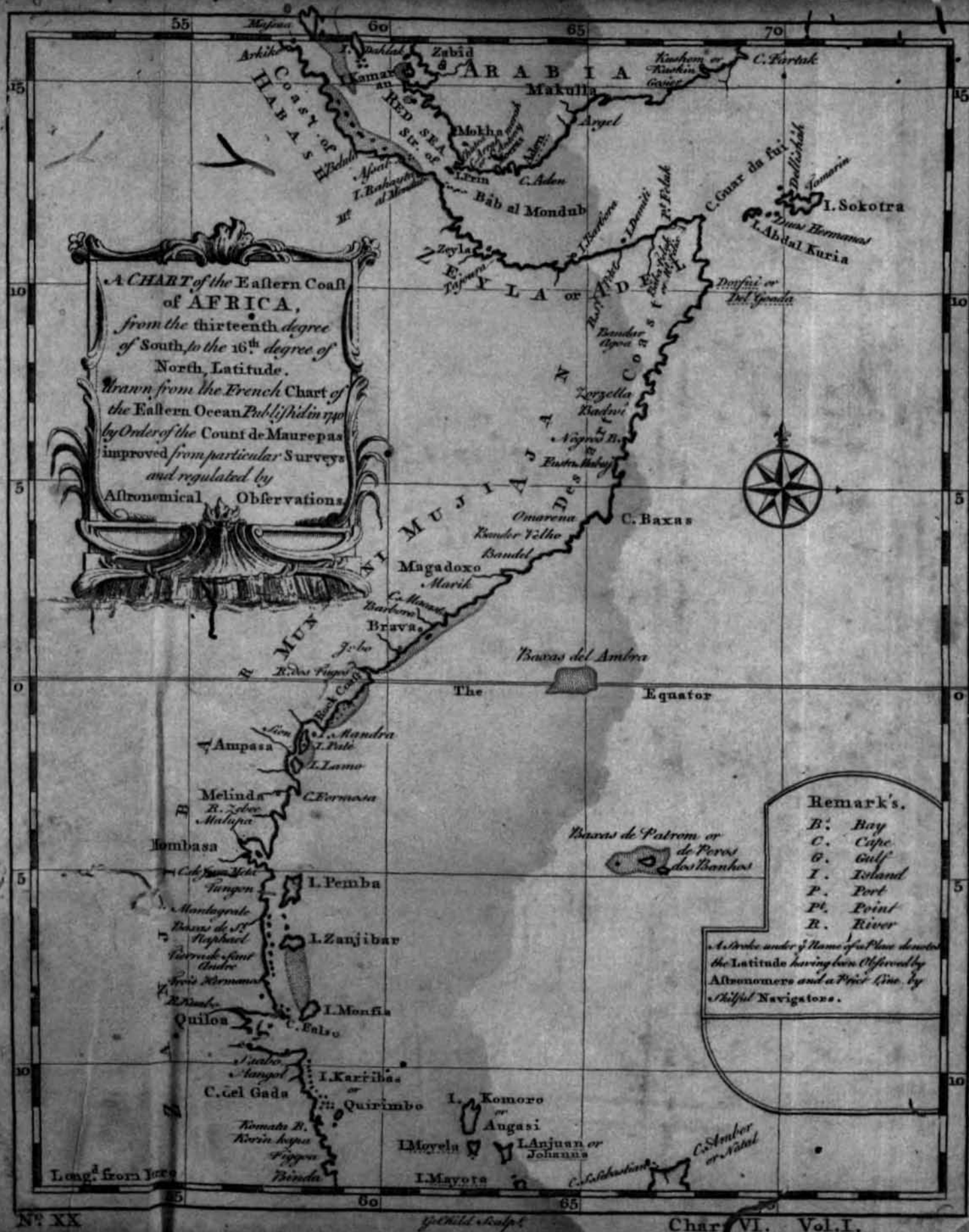
Remarks

R. River  
B. Bay  
C. Cape  
P. Point  
F. Fort  
I. Island

Two Strokes under the Name of a place de  
note both Latitude & Longitude having  
been Observed by Astronomers & Pricked  
lines shew the Observations to have been  
made by Skillful Mariners.











**A MAP and CHART**  
of  
**ARABIA,**  
the Red Sea, & Persian Gulf,  
*drawn from the*  
Chart of the Eastern Ocean,  
*Published in 1740, by Order of y*  
Count de Maurepas,  
*improved from particular Surveys,*  
and regulated by  
Astronomical Observations.

Hours & Minutes of Time East from London.

English Miles  
30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

**REMARKS.**

B. Bay.  
C. Cape.  
G. Gulf.  
Pt. Point.  
I. Island.  
P. Port.  
R. River.

*Notes under y Name of a Place de  
note y Latitude having been observed  
by Astronomers, and y First One by  
Nautical Navigators.*

