

1613. getting drunk ^a ashore, without any Provocation, ^a struck one of the old King's Men with a Stick. ^{Cocks.}
 The Man came to the *English* House, with three or four Witnesses of his, complaining of the Abuse, and threatening to inform the King, how he had been misused by the *English*. Mr. *Cocks* gave them fair Words; and, as they said, that the Aggressor was newly gone aboard the Ship, he desired them to follow aboard, and find out the Party; promising, that they should see him punished to their Contents. Accordingly, they went; but *Williams* would have denied it, swearing it was false. However, the Master ordered him to be brought to the Captain in their Presence; which they seeing, entreated for his Pardon, knowing he was drunk. For all this, he was so unruly, that he took up an Iron Crow, to strike the Fellow before the Master, to whom also he gave very ill Language.

THE thirteenth, the Author hearing, that the old King was sick, sent the *Jurebasso* to make him a Visit; with a Present of a great Bottle of the General's sweet Wine, and two Boxes of Conserve, Comfits, and Sugar-bread: Which he took in very kind Part, returning many Thanks, and desired Mr. *Cocks* would not be backward in asking for any Thing that was wanted, either for the Ship, or ashore; assuring the Interpreter, that he should be furnished. Next Morning betimes, the Author was informed by the Master, that most of the Ship's Company had lain ashore all Night, without his Leave, notwithstanding the great Wind which had continued all Night, and that the Ship was on Ground. Mr. *Melham* the Purser, and *Miguell* the *Jurebasso*, going along with him to seek them out; having found several drinking, and making a Noise, he bestowed a few Blows upon some of them; whereupon they hasted a Shipboard: But *Lambart*, and *Colphax*, disregarding the Master's Commands, staid ashore, and being drunk, went into the Field and fought. *Lambart* was hurt in the Arm, and remained drunk ashore all Night. *Boles* had done the like for two or three Nights before, and quarrelled with *Christopher Evans* about a Whore.

THE seventeenth, Mr. *Cocks* having been informed, that *Bastian*, who kept the Bawdy-house, gave out, that if he came any more to his House to look for *English* People, he would kill him, and those that came with him, he went and complained to the young King, (the old being sick) who, at his Request, made Proclamation, that no *Japanese* should receive any of the *English* in-

to their Houses, after Day-light, under a great Penalty; and, that it should be lawful for the Author, or his Assistants, to go into the House of any *Japanese*, to seek for the Men: That the *Japanese* themselves should assist him, and, that if the Doors were not immediately opened, he might break them down. A Soldier likewise was sent to warn *Bastian* not to oppose Mr. *Cocks* in his Proceeding; for that if he did, he would be the first who should pay for it. The perverse Sailors were so disgusted at this, that some of them declared, they would drink in the Fields, if they might not be suffered to do it in the Town; for that they would have Drunk, if they were forced to seek it in the Country.

THE twenty-sixth, *Novaska Dona* came to visit the Author; bringing with him two Bottles of Wine, seven Loaves of fresh Bread, and a Dish of Flying-Fish. Mean Time, the old King passing by the Door, said, he met two Men in the Street, whom he took for Strangers, and not *English*; wherefore he desired, that the *Jurebasso*, and another, might go along with one of his Men, to see them. They went, and found *Lambart* and *Charke*, who were drinking Water at a Door in the Street, as he passed by. After this, the Men were more upon their Guard, finding the King had a watchful Eye upon them.

THE twenty-seventh, Mr. *William Pauling*, Religious Master's Mate, dying at the *English* House of a lingering Consumption, the old King, at the Author's Request, granted a Burial-place for him, among the *Christians*: But they were obliged to carry the Corps, by Water, as far as the *Dutch* House, because the *Bose* ^b, (or Priest) would not suffer it to pass through the Street, before their Pagod or Temple: And although many of the Natives followed the Corps, they had much ado, to get any of them to make the Grave, it being for a *Christian*; neither would they suffer the dead Corps to be conveyed by Water in any of their Boats.

By the King's Command, all the Streets were cleaned, and Channels made on each Side, to carry off the Water. The Streets were gravelled, and the Channels covered with flat Stones, which Work was all finished in one Day, every one doing it before his own House. It was admirable to see their Diligence upon this Occasion. The *English* House was taken Care of by their Landlord.

THE thirtieth, some Merchants of *Miako* came and viewed all their Commodities, offering

^a Of many Misdemeanors, I permit some to pass the Press, that the Cause of so many Deaths in the *Indies*, might be found rather, to be imputed to their own, than the Element's Distemper, and for a Caveat to others, who shall send, or be sent, into Ethnic Regions, yet I conceal the most and worst. This Marginal Note of *Purchas*, or the Author, spares us the ingrateful Office of censuring such pernicious Practices of our Mariners, who ought to be the Glory, as they are the true Defence, of *Britannia*. ^b *Boi*, or *Yamma Boi*. They are a Sort of Hermits.

More Riots of
the Mariners.

Proclamation
to restrain
them.

1613.
Cocks.

Religious
Master.

Dispatched in
a sharp
Street.

1613. for the best *Stammel* Cloth, no more than twelve a
 Cocks. *Tais* a Fathom. The Eastern Winds were so violent both Day and Night, that they thought another *Tuffon* was coming. The Fishermen hauled their Boats on Shore, and every one bound fast the Covering of their Houses. It seems a *Bose*, (or Conjuror ^a) had told the King, a Week before, that this Tempest would come. The *English* Surgeon being in Liquor, and going into a House, where a *Bose* was telling a Woman when her Husbands or Friends would return from Sea, b gave him Three-pence to conjure again, and tell him when the General would return. The *Bose* assured him, he would be there within eighteen Days, pretending, that his Questions were resolved by a Voice which came from behind the Wall.

Kⁿ & H.
 L^o & H.

THE second of *October*, 1613, the Master sent Word, that seven of the Ship's Company ^b were run away with the Skiff. Mr. *Cocks* was going to send after him, but was diverted by the *Dutch Jurebasso*, who came and told him, his Men were on the other Side of the Water, carousing at a Tap-house: But they proved to be three of another Gang, who had gone over to a neighbouring Island, because they could not be allowed their Swing to walk by Night in *Firando*. By this Means the Runaways had more Time to get off.

Old King's
 House burnt.

THIS Night, about eleven o'Clock, the old King's House, on the other Side of the Water, was set on Fire, and quite burned down in the Space of an Hour. Nothing could be more violent for the Time. It was owing to his own Heedlessness, in going up and down with lighted Canes; the Coals whereof falling among the Mats, set them on Fire.

NEXT Day, the Author visited him upon Occasion, for which he returned Thanks; saying, his Loss was nothing, although it was thought to have been considerable. About Noon, Word ^c having been brought, that the Runaways were at a desert Island, two Leagues off, he applied to both Kings for their Assistance; who answered, that back they would fetch them either alive or dead. Accordingly, they sent two Boats full of Soldiers after them.

SECT. II.

Uprou about Fire. The Deserters take Sanctuary. f
 Their Pardon obtained. King of Nangasaki visits the Author. Present to him. Old King's Justice: Dines with the Dutch. The Deser-

ters secreted: Lay the Blame on their Officers. 1613.
 Another Fire. The Deserters encouraged. Great Cocks.
 Festival. More Fires at Firando.

THE fourth of *October*, there was a Report, ^{Uprou about Fire.} that the Devil had answered, by his Oracle to their *Bose*, or Conjurers, that the Town of *Firando* should be burned to Ashes that Night; and Criers went up and down the Streets all Night, making such a Noise with, *Put out your Fires*, that no Rest was to be had for them: But this Devil was proved a Liar therein, for no such Matter happened.

THE fifth, the old King came to the *English* House, and told the Author, he had sent out two Men of War after the fugitives: He informed him likewise, that the Governor (or King) of *Nangasaki*, called *Bon Diu*, would be at *Firando* next Morning, and that it would not be amiss, if the Ship shot off three or four Guns as he passed-by. This Governor is the Empress's Brother. And there is another *Japanese* Governor, or King, in Town, of a Place called *Seam*. While they were talking, a Cavalier brought the King a Letter from the Emperor's Court, and said, that the General would be in *Firando* within eight or ten Days; for that the Emperor had dispatched him away before his Departure thence.

THE seventh, Mr. *James Foster*, the Master, ^{The Deserters take Sanctuary.} returned from *Nangasaki*, and brought the Skiff: But the Men had taken Sanctuary in the Town, so that he could not get to speak with any of them. On this Occasion some *Japanese* informed Mr. *Cocks*, that *Miguel*, the *Jurebasso*, dealt deceitfully, and instead of exhorting the Men to return, counselled them to persist in their Desertion. In short, the Author perceived, that the Men would be conveyed away by the *Spaniards* to the *Manillas* or *Molukkos*, unless he made a Friend of the *Bon Diu* ^d.

AFTERNOON, the *Bon Diu* passing on Foot ^{Their Pardon obtained} before the *English* House, accompanied with the young King, (who gave him the upper Hand) and above five hundred Followers, Mr. *Cocks* went out to pay his Compliments: The *Bon Diu* stopped at the Door, and gave him Thanks for the Ship's Salute. At Night, the Author carried him a Present. In Return, he offered to do the *English* any good Office he could at the Court, and of his own Accord, began to speak of the Fugitives. He would have them all pardoned. *Cocks* was for excepting one or two Ring-leaders: But, at length, complied to give it under his Hand, that all should be pardoned; and that he

^a Before, he is called a Priest. Possibly their Clergy are both Priests and Fortune-Tellers. The poorer Sort go begging about; and to get Money, pretend much Skill in Divination and Medicine. ^b These Names were, *John Bowles*, *John Saris*, *John Tattie*, *Christopher Evans*, *Clement Locke*, *Jasper Makenty*; and *James the Dutchman*. ^c The true Name is *Nagasaki*. ^d In some Places, as here, this Name is made an appellative. would

1613.
Cocks.

would get the General to confirm the same at his Return: Otherwise the *Bon Diu* said, he would not meddle in the Matter, to be the Occasion of the Death of any Man. The *Dutch* waited on him also with a Present afterwards; but they were before-hand with him next Day, in a Present to his Brother, which he made at the Instance of *Semidone*, who said it was expected. Soon after, he came to the *English* House himself, accompanied with many Cavaliers, where they looked on all the Commodities, yet bought nothing. He gave the Author a small *Kattan*, who made him a Present of two Glass Bottles, two Gally-Pots, and about half a *Katti* of great Cloves, picked out on Purpose, he being desirous to have them for medicinal Uses. After taking a Collation, they departed.

King of
Nangafaki's
Pift.

Word being brought, that *Bon Diu* and his Brother (who was bathing at the *Dutch* House, where there was a hot Bath) designed to visit the Ship, Mr. *Cocks* went to meet and entertain them. *Bon Diu* gave him two *Kattans* for a Present, and they had seven Pieces of Ordnance shot off for a Farewel. Presently his Brother returned, desiring to have a little Monkey for *Bon Diu's* Children: So *Cocks* bought one of the Master Gunner, which cost him five Ryals of Eight, and sent it to *Bon Diu*; then went ashore with the Brother, (at his Request) three Pieces of Ordnance being shot off on the Occasion. When they were ashore, he would needs see the Author home, who made him another Collation in Captain *Adams's* Chamber; after which he departed, and would not suffer *Cocks* to accompany him back to his Lodging. It must not be omitted, that late at Night *Foyne Sama*, the old King, (for Reasons best known to himself) sent a Man to know of *Cocks* the Particulars of the Presents given to both the Brothers, and put it down in Writing.

Present to
Mr. Cocks.

The ninth, *Bon Diu* sent one of his Domesticks to give Mr. *Cocks* Thanks for his kind Entertainment aboard, and two Barrels of *Miako* Wine for a Present. Soon after, his Brother sent two Barrels of *Japan* Wine, with the like Ceremony. Both of them being very earnest to have a prospective Glass, he at last found an old one of Mr. *Eaton's*; but it was soon after returned with Thanks, as not being liked.

The tenth, two Sons of another Governor, who dwelt in *Nangafaki*, came to see the *English* House: They were Converts. *Cocks* shewed them the Commodities, made them a Collation, and entertained them with Music, two Hands by Chance being there. As they were at it, old

Foyne, the King, came stealing in upon them, and did as the rest did. He also bespoke a Piece of *English* Beef, and another of Pork, sod with Onions and Turnips for next Day. *Cocks* took this Opportunity to pretels the sending back the Runaways, which was promised.

The eleventh, the Beef and Pork were sent; with a Bottle of Wine, and six Loaves of white Bread. *Foyne* was well pleased with the Viſuals, and was accompanied at the eating thereof by the young King his Grandchild, *Nabefone* his Brother, and *Semidone* his Kinsman.

The twelfth, *Cocks* went to visit both the Kings, and found old *Foyne* asleep; but spoke with his Governor, and from thence went to the young King. They thanked him for the kind Entertainment he had given those Strangers: But towards Night, the old King sent to tell him, that he understood they had taken away certain Goods, paying him what they themselves thought fit, and not what he demanded. *Cocks* answered, that it was true, they had done so, but that he took it to be the Custom of the Country: For that he was informed, they used to take the same Liberty with both *Chinese* and *Portuguese* at *Nangafaki*; and that what they had taken from him, was not worth the speaking of. It was replied, that although they dealt so at *Nangafaki* with the *Chinese*, who were a People forbidden to trade in *Japan*, yet ought they not to make so free with Strangers, who had Privilege to trade; especially in *Firando*, where those Fellows had nothing to do. *Cocks* said, he would wait himself on his Highness, and acquaint him with the Affair: In the mean Time returning humble Thanks for the Care he took to see Justice done to Strangers, as well as the Natives. Captain *Brower* sent him Word, that the same Persons had taken divers Sorts of Commodities from him, and paid what they listed for them: He also sent an empty Bottle, desiring to have it filled with *Spanish* Wine, for that he had invited certain Strangers, and had none of his own.

The thirteenth, the old King sent for Mr. *Cocks* and *Eaton* to come to Dinner to the *Dutch* House, and to bring a Bottle of Wine. The Dinner was very good, and well dressed both after the *Japanese* and *Dutch* Fashion, served upon Tables, but no great Drinking. The old King sat at one Table, accompanied with his eldest Son, and both the Brothers of the young King; who, being indisposed, was not there himself. At the other Table sat first, *Nabefone*, the old King's Brother; then *Cocks* next; *Semidone* below him; after him the old King's Governor: And,

* Here we leave out *the*, to make *Bon Diu* a proper Name, instead of a Title. * These small Things are mentioned, to shew how poor *Cocks* was imposed upon amongst them; for it looks as if, taking Advantage of his weak Side, they had all a Design to get what they could out of him, without any Design of serving him.

1613.
Cocks.

lastly, *Zamzebar's* Father-in-law. On the other Side sat several Noblemen. Captain *Brower* did not sit all the while, but carved at Table; all his own People attending and serving on their Knees. At the Conclusion, he gave Drink himself to every one of his Guests upon his Knees. This seeming strange to *Cocks*, he asked *Brower* (who would needs see him home) the Reason of it. He said, it was the Fashion of the Country: And that the King himself, when he made a Feast, did the like in Honour to his Guest. Before Night, the old King came to the *English* House, and visited all Parts. A Collation was set before him, and he stayed an Hour talking of one thing or other.

The Deserters
secreted.

THE sixteenth, two Sea-faring Men, a *Venetian* and *Flemming*, coming from *Nangasuki*, told the Author, that the seven Runaways were conveyed away secretly in a small Bark, which went to *Makau*, with an Intent to get a Passage homewards in the *English* Ship. The *Flemming* had served the *Spaniards* three or four and twenty Years; and came a Master's Mate from *Agua Pulca* for the *Manillas*, or *Philippinas*. He had a good deal of Money, and would have sent it aboard, or brought it to the *English* House: But *Cocks* told them, that, in the General's Absence, he durst not presume to entertain them. These came for a Passage to *England*, upon which he sent *Miguel* the *Jurebassa* to acquaint the King with it; assuring him, they were no *Spaniards*, nor Subjects to the King of *Spain*. The King returned Answer, that if they were such as he said, they were welcome: But if they were *Castilians*, or *Portuguese*, he would not suffer them to stay there; for that the *Spanish* Ambassador had procured Orders from the Emperor, that all the *Spaniards* should withdraw from *Japan* to the *Philippinas*.

Complain of
their Officers.

THE seventeenth, the Author accompanied the two Strangers, by their Intreaty, to the old King's. In the Way they told him, the Fugitive *English* had reported at *Nangasuki*, that more would come after them; and that not any Man of Account would stay to carry away the Ship, for that those in Command used them more like Dogs, than Men; Adding, that if twenty resolute *Spaniards* would make the Attempt with a small Boat or two, they might easily take the Ship. The King received them very civilly, and inquired about the Wars betwixt the *Spaniards* and *Flemmings* in the *Molukkas*; which they said the *Spaniards* were determined to pursue very rigorously, and to that Effect had great Forces prepared. They also declared, that they believed the *English* Fugitives had been secretly carried from *Nangasuki* seven Days before in a *Sama* to

Makau: But the King would not believe them; saying, it was not possible that such a Man as *Bon Diu* should break his Promise. In fine, he was contented, that those Strangers should stay here, and go in the Ship, if the General permitted them. They told *Cocks*, that he needed not to desire any worse Revenge on their Fugitives, than the bad Entertainment they were sure to have from the *Spaniards*.

1613.
Cocks.

THE eighteenth, there was a total Eclipse of the Moon, about eleven at Night. Next Night, about the same Hour, a Fire broke out near the young King's House; and if the Wind, which was at North-West, had not of a sudden fallen, most of the Town had been destroyed. It was extinguished by the Diligence of the *English*, though not before forty Houses were burnt to the Ground. The Fire took hold three or four Times on the other Side the Street, where the *English* House was, but they still put it out; and were much commended by the Kings and all others for their Care. The old King came on Horseback to their House, and advised them to put all Things into the *Gadonge*, and daub up the Doors with Clay, to prevent Danger: Captain *Brower* and some of his People also came to assist him in case of Need. How the Fire began could not be discovered: Yet there was a Rumour among the People, that the Devil and their conjuring Priests had foretold a much greater Fire to happen; but it was likely the Contrivance of some Villains, for the Convenience of robbing and carrying-off the Goods securely during the Confusion.

Another Fire.

THE twentieth, towards Night, *Hernando Jimenes* the *Spaniard*, and *Edward Markes* returned from *Nangasuki*, but could not come to Sight of any of the Runaways, although they were in the Town. A *Portuguese*, or *Spaniard*, who was a considerable Man in the Sea-faring Way, told *Markes*, that they should have none of the Men back; but that all the rest should be welcome, especially if they brought the Ship with them. The *Japanese*, whom the King sent along with the other two, would not let *Markes* stir out of Doors for a Night and half a Day after their Arrival at *Nangasuki*, but went abroad himself, and *Hernando* lay at another House: Whence *Cocks* concluded there was some Juggling betwixt them, and dispaired of the People coming back. He blamed the Jesuits; the old King being pleased with what he said on the Occasion, and told him, that he would take such Order hereafter, that none of the *English* should be carried to *Nangasuki*, unless they stole away the Ship's Boat, as the others did. Accordingly, an Edict was published, forbidding to carry or convey away any

The Deserters
encouraged.

1613. of the *English*, without the Knowledge of the a
King, and Mr. *Cocks*.

*A great Pif-
crowl.*

THE twenty-third, a great *Pagan* Feast was celebrated: Upon which Occasion, both Kings, with all the Nobility, accompanied by divers Strangers, met at a Pavilion, set up before the great *Pagod*, to see a Horse-Race. Every Nobleman went on Horseback, accompanied by his Slaves, some with Pikes, some with small Shot, and others with Bows and Arrows. These lined both Sides of the Street, (the Pikemen on one Side, and the Musketeers on the other) where the Horses were to run; and right before the Pavilion was a round Buckler of Straw hanged against the Wall, at which the Archers on Horseback, running full Speed, shot their Arrows. Late at Night *Zanzebar* and his Wife's Brother came to the *English* House, the latter bringing a Present of a Haunch of Venison, and a Basket of Oranges: And about ten o'Clock, their Landlord came to tell them, that the King had given express Command, that every House should have a Tub of Water ready on the Top, because the Devil had declared, the Town should be burned that Night: But he again proved a Liar, it seems. However, *Cocks* did not fail to provide a huge Tub of Water; and all Night the People ran about crying, in a hideous dreadful Tone, *Look to your Fire*. The twenty-fourth, the Rumour of burning the Town continued with the same Noise at Night, made by three or four Men^a.

THE twenty-fifth, the King made a Complaint of *Hernando* the *Spaniard*, that he was a common Gamester, and had drawn in several to play, and had won their Money: Affirming also, that he attempted to run away when last at *Nangasaki*; which *Cocks* knew could not be, since he had free Liberty to go when he would. But by this, and some other Things, he observed, that the People of *Firando* were no Friends to the *Spaniards*, nor yet to the *Portuguese*.

More First.

LAST Night, some ill-disposed People attempted to fire the Town in three Places, which though it was prevented before any Hurt done; yet the Authors, whether the conjuring Priests, or other Villains, could not be discovered.

MR. *MELSHAM* being very sick, *Zanzebar* made him a Visit, accompanied with a *Bonze*, or Doctor; and advised him to take the Physic of that Country, which, he said, would presently stop his Flux. Accordingly the Patient, with the *English* Surgeon's Consent, took the Physic, (being Pills, and some Seeds) but without any Success.

THE twenty-sixth, all their waste Cloths, Pendants, Brals Shivers, and other Matters, were sent aboard, and the Ship put in Order to receive

the General. Another House was set on Fire the Night before by Villains, but soon put out. All this while the Night-Criers of Fire made such a horrible, disorderly Noise, that there was no taking any Rest for them.

THE Captain *Chimesa* being sick, sent for some spiced Cakes, and a Couple of Wax Candles, which were sent him, as a Piece of Pork had been the Day before. Mr. *Melsham*, grown weary of his *Indian* Physic, left it off, whereat *Zanzebar* and his Doctor seemed much disgusted

1613.
Cocks

S E C T. III.

An extraordinary kind of Feast. A Comedy acted by the King and his Nobles. Japan Poetry, and Music, ha sh. News of Korea, and its Trade. Spanish Spies from Nangasaki. The Author cautioned. New Alarms of Fire and Thieves. Method of the Author's, to prevent Fires, followed. Suspicious Dealers. The Bitters bitten.

THE thirtieth, in Compliance with the *Custom* of the Country, the Author got ready two Bottles of *Spanish* Wine, two roasted Hens, a roasted Pig, a small Quantity of Rusk, and three Boxes of banqueting Stuff, to be sent as a Present to the King: For the more sumptuous Celebration of a great Feast, which was to be held the next Day; on which Occasion, a Comedy, or Play, was likewise to be acted. Before Night, the young King sent to him, to borrow a Pair of *Stammel* Cloth Breeches for some of the Actors, which he could not furnish them with: But returned a Compliment, with an Offer of any Thing they had, that might be of Use to them. Both the Kings, at Night, sent him an Invitation to the Comedy.

THE thirty-first, the aforesaid Present was sent; and his Company being insisted on, together with Messieurs *Foster* and *Eaton*, they all three went to the Play. They found a good Place appointed for them, and, the old King himself came and brought them a Collation, in Sight of all the People. After which, *Semidane* did the like, in the Name of both Kings. And then divers Noblemen of the Kings Followers, made them a third Collation. This Comedy (or Play) was performed by the Kings themselves, with the greatest Noblemen and Princes. The Subject was a History of the valiant Deeds of their Ancestors, from the Foundation of the Kingdom to the present Time; with many diverting Interludes, for the Entertainment of the common People. There was a prodigious crouded Audience. Every House in Town brought a Present: Nor was there a Village or Place, under their Dominions, but

Mr. *Cocks*'s farther Preparations on this Occasion we omit.

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1613.

Cocks.

Hutch Poetry
and Music.

what did the like, and were Spectators. The Kings themselves saw that every one, both great and small, eat and drank before they departed.

THEIR Acting, Music, and Singing, (as well as their Poetry) was very harsh to the English; yet they kept due Time both with Hands and Feet. Their Music was little Tabors, shaped like an Hour-glass. They beat on the End with one Hand, and strained the Cords that went about them with the other, which made it sound great or small ^a, as they lifted; accompanying it with their Voice, whilst another played on a Fife, or Flute. As uncouth as it all appeared, yet the Author observes, that he never saw a Play which affected him so much, as it discovered a Reach of Policy and Grandeur, not to be found in the European Comedies, which are but the Pictures, or Images of Things. Whereas this Play was a true History, acted by real, not imaginary Kings, in order to keep up a perpetual Remembrance of their Affairs. The King did not send for the *Humming*s, and therefore Mr. Cocks esteemed it a greater Compliment to the English.

Notes of
the

AT his Return home, he found three or four Dutchmen there. One of them was in a Japan Habit, and came from a Place within Sight of Korea, called *Kushma*; where they sold Pepper, and other Commodities, and had, as he thought, a secret Trade into Korea, or were in Expectation of it. He was in Hopes, if they succeeded, that it would prove a leading Card to the English; not doubting but Mr. Adams, who put them into the Way of it, would do as much for his own Country, as for Strangers. *Hernando* seeing these two Men at *Brewer's*, asked whence they came; at which, the Captain took Fire, and said, he would give him no Account of it.

Spanish Spies.

TOWARDS Night, *Andres Bulgarin*, of a *Genoese*, and *Benito de Palais*, Pilot-Major of the Spanish Ship, lately cast away on the Coast of Japan, came to *Nangasacki*, and sent for the *Jurebasso*: But Mr. Cocks refusing to let him go to them, they presently after made him a Visit, with *Zanzibar*, at whose House they lodged. They pretended it was not the Fathers (as they call them) who secreted the Runaways, or went about to convey them away; but the People of *Nangasacki*, who, they said, were a very bad Sort of People. But Cocks suspected these Fellows came of Purpose, to inveigle more of the Men away; and therefore advised the Master, to have a strict Eye both to Ship and Boats; as also to take Notice if any offered to keep them Company.

The Dutch
answered.

THE Master said, he would beware of them, and that he esteemed them such as Cocks took them for: Yet soon after, going ashore to the English

House, he was there prevailed on, to go dine with them at *Zanzibar's*. The other two Spanish (or Strangers) and *Hernando* went also: But desired Mr. Cocks to caution him, not to eat, or drink any Thing, but what he saw the others taste before them; for that there was no trusting them. Mr. Adams, it seems, had Goods in his Hands, belonging to this Pilot-Major, who came to look after them, and proposed to wait till his Return. He also brought Letters from the Bishop, and other *Padres*, to the two Strangers, to persuade them to return to *Nangasacki*.

THE second, some Villains set on Fire in *Fish-street*; but it was soon extinguished, and the Parties escaped: They were supposed to come from *Miako*. Three were much suspected, but no Proof found against them. Another Villain got into a poor Widow's House, to rob her: But the making an Out-cry, he fled up into the Wood, over-against the English House, where the Pagod was; and, although soon after the Wood was beset with above five hundred Men, yet the Thief could not be found. At Night, as they were going to Bed, there was an Out-cry on a sudden, that Thieves were on the Top of the English House, setting it on Fire: But the Ladder being ready reared, Cocks, and others, instantly mounted, but found no body. They observed all the Neighbours on the Tops of their Houses also. It was thought to be nothing but a false Alarm, given on Purpose to see how ready every one would be to prevent the Danger: Yet at that very Instant, a House was set on Fire, although soon quenched.

Alarms of
Fire and
Thieves.

THE Night before, three Houses were set on Fire in divers Parts of the Town, but all put out at Beginning; whereupon Order was given, to take Notice what People were in every House, and such as were suspicious, to be banished out of the Country. Gates, or Bars, also were made to shut up the Passages, or Ends of Streets; and Watch set in divers Places, without crying and making a Noise up and down in the Night, as hath been for a Time practised: Nor was any Man suffered to walk the Streets at Night, except about earnest Business. Notwithstanding all this, a Villain, about ten o'Clock in the Night, set a House on Fire, near the Pagod above-mentioned. Being espied by the Watch, they pursued him: But he got into the adjoining Wood, which forthwith was beset, as before; the old King *Foyne* coming in Person, with many Noblemen. Yet the Rogue escaped; and, getting among the Croud, (as the Author thinks) ran up and down, crying *Stop Thief*, as well as the best. Several more Attempts having been made these four Days

^a By which we understand, loud and soft, or strong and weak.

1614. ^{Cocks.} past, to set Fire to the Town, and all other Methods to put a Stop to them, failing, Order was given, on the fourth of *November*, to have a secret Watch in divers Parts of the Town every Night, and no Man to stir out, during that Time; except upon urgent Occasion, and with a Light before him that he might be seen. The *Japanese*, it seems, were beholden for this Contrivance, to the Author, who proposed it to the Kings, and others, above a Week before, not doubting but it would prove an effectual Remedy.

Suspicious
Dealers.

NEXT Morning, Mr. *Cocks* received two Letters: One from *Domingo Francisco*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, dated in *Ximonaseque*, for certain Goods; the other from *George* the *Portuguese*. Having shewed the Servant, who brought them the Goods that were written for, he pitched upon two Pieces of fine *Semian* Chowters, and eight Pieces of white *Bastas*; paying seven *Tais* the Piece for the first, and two *Tais* the Piece for the latter. A *Spanish* Friar, or Jesuit, who came in the Boat with the Ambassador's Man, having desired to see the Ship, he was gratified, and kindly used by the Direction of Mr. *Cocks*; according to the old Saying, *it is good sometimes to hold a Candle to the Devil*, &c.

General Saris
returns.

THE sixth, about ten o'Clock, the General, and all his Company, returned from the *Japan* Court, and Mr. *Adams* with them. As soon as

a he arrived, he sent Mr. *Cocks* with his Compliments to both the Kings, promising to visit them next Day, which they accepted kindly. Some Merchants of *Miako*, came to the *English* House, and chose out ten Pieces of *Kessdi Nil*; and agreeing for them at three *Tais* the Piece, the Author sent them to their Lodgings. But receiving, instead of the Money, an Order only upon *Semidone*, who was newly gone on a Voyage, (the General having met him on the Way) he sent Word back, that he would have his Money, or else his Goods again: But they returned Answer, that he should have neither one nor other. Upon this, *Cocks* applied to the Kings for Justice, but first sent aboard with Orders for the Boat to be stopped, which carried-off the Goods. The young King told him, in Answer to his Complaint, that *Semidone* was able enough to pay him. But refused to be responsible for the Debt. Mean Time, the old King coming in, said he would give Order, that the Money should be paid. Yet his Order had come too late, if the Pinnace had not stopped them. At last, the Host, where they lodged, passed his Word for Payment.

1614.
Cocks.

The letters
written.

CAPTAIN *Brower*, and all his Merchants, came to the *English* House to visit the General; and *Nabesone* ^a sent him a young Shote for a Present, saying, he would come himself and visit him within a Day or two.

C H A P. XIX.

Several Particulars relating to the Affairs of Japan, from 1614, to 1620, extracted from the Letters of Mr. Cocks.

To which is added, the Substance of two Letters from Mr. Sayer; and a Letter from the Emperor of Japan, to the Prince of Orange.

Introduction.

THE Letters of Mr. *Cocks* are five in Number. The first is dated from *Firando*, the tenth of *December*, 1614, which was about a Year after the Departure of Captain *Saris*, to whom it appears to be written, (although it has no Direction); and, by the Remark in the first Note, at the End, he desires to be remembered to his Brother *George Saris*. The second Letter is of the same Date with the first, and directed to *Thomas Wilson*, Esq; (afterwards Sir *Thomas*) at his House at the *Britain-Burse*, [or *Exchange*] in the *Strand*. The third is to Captain *Saris*, and dated the fifteenth of *February*, 1617 ^b; Mr. *Cocks* had written to him the fifth of *January*, 1616, by the Ship *Thomas*, which went from *Fi-*

c rando in Company with another small Vessel, called *The Advice*, (which returned thither in *August*, 1617) but this Letter is not inserted in *Purchas*; and only Part of the fourth is given, without either Date or Direction: But it seems to have been written in 1618, or 1619, and to Captain *Saris*, from what we have observed in a Note towards the Beginning. The fifth and last Letter, is directed to Sir *Thomas Wilson* above-mentioned, but dated by Mistake, the tenth of *March*, 1610, instead of 1619, or 1620 ^c. We have thrown the Substance of these five Letters together, according to the Order of Time in which they were written; and marked, by a Note, the Place, where the Matters, contained in each, begin.

^a *Notisana*, in *Purchas*.

^b That is, 1617-18.

^c See the Note hereafter.

1614.
Cocks

S E C T. I.

The Romish Priests and Jesuits, banished out of Japan. Civil Wars break-out there. Osakay burned. A Tuffon. State of the English Trade. Hopes of Trade to China. Dutch Piracies. Trade of Korea. Sailing Waggon. Infant-Murder, common. Dutch Reports. Their great Strength, and bad Conduct; revenged by the Chinese, and Kochin Chinese.

SOMETIME after Captain Saris's Departure for England, Mr. Cocks bought a Junk ^a, called the *Sea Adventure*, of about two hundred Tons. She was fitted out for *Siam*; and Mr. Adams often mentioned before, was to go in her as Master; and Messieurs *Wickham* and *Sayer* ^b, as Merchants: Mr. *Peacock* having been slain in *Kochin-China*; and no News heard of *Walter Carwarden*, since he went thither.

Priests and
Jesuits ba-
nished.

BETWEEN the writing of this Account, and his Correspondent's Departure, the Emperor had banished all Jesuits, Priests, Friars, and Nuns, out of *Japan*; shipping them away, some for *Makau* in *China*, and the rest for the *Manillas*, and had pulled down, and burned all their Churches, and Monasteries. *Foyne Sama*, the old King of *Firando*, died; and *Ushindano* his Governor, and two other Servants, had ripped up their Bellies to bear him Company, their Bodies being burned, and the Ashes entombed upon his.

Civil Wars
in Japan.

Also Wars were likely to ensue betwixt *Ogusho Sama*, the old Emperor, and *Fidaia Sama*, the young Prince, Son to *Tiko Sama*, who had fortified himself strongly in his Castle of *Osakay*. He had eighty, or an hundred thousand Men, consisting of Runaways, Exiles, and Malecontents, who resorted to him from all Parts, and had laid in Provision for three Years. The old Emperor himself was come down against him in Person, with an Army of three hundred thousand Men, and was then at the Castle of *Fushima* ^c: Their advanced Parties, had had two or three Skirmishes already, in which many were slain on each Side. All *Osakay* was burned to the Ground, except the Castle, which obliged Mr. *Eaton* to retire to

Osakay
burnt.

^a *Sakkey* with his Goods; yet not without Danger there; for Part of that Town was likewise burned.

1614
Cocks

In his second Letter, he adds farther, with regard to the King's Palace, (which was a stately Building, and within a new Fortress) that the Tiles, which were all gilt on the Outside, were carried away with a Whirlwind, in such a Manner, that none of them were to be found; and, that the *Japanese* attributed it to some Charms, or Conjuraton of the Jesuits, lately banished: And, on the other hand, the *Papist* Converts, ascribed it to the Punishment of God, for banishing such holy Men.

SUCH an extraordinary Tempest, or *Tuffon*, ^{A Tuffon}, had happened at *Edoo*, that the like was never seen in that Place: The Sea overflowing all the City, driving the People up into the Mountains, defacing, and breaking down all the Noblemens Houses, which were beautiful and stately Buildings.

As to the Trade, the Emperor had taken the Ordnance, with a large Quantity of the Lead, ten Barrels of Powder, and two or three Broad-cloths: He had likewise sold a good Part of the Remainder, particularly of the Black, Hair-colour, and Cinnamon-colour, at fifteen, fourteen, thirteen, and twelve *Tais* the *Tattamy*. They would not look on a *Venice* Red, nor a Flame-colour, neither were *Stammels* in such Request as formerly: But inquired much after Whites, and Yellows. The *Hollanders* had sold most of their Broad-cloths at under Rates, which forced him to do the like. With regard to the *Kambaya* Cloths, the *Japanese* did not like the red *Zalas*, blue *Byrams*, nor *Duttus*, which were chiefly the Sorts left at the Factory: Only some white *Bastas* were sold at fourteen, and fifteen *Mas* the Piece; and *Kassedis Nil*, *Allias*, broad *Pintados*, with such spotted, striped, and chequered Stuffs, were most asked for, and sold to best Profit. He had also sold near half their *Bantam* Pepper, for sixty-five *Mas* the *Pikul*; and all the rest had been disposed of, had it not been for the Rumour of Wars. He was in Hopes of pushing a Trade into *China*, by Means of *Andrea*, the *China* Cap-

State of
English
Trade.Hopes of
Trade to
China.

^a On this Occasion, he tells his Correspondent, that it rode at *Kochi*, a League from *Firando*, where, (says he) your Ship rode at your Departure from hence: Whence, it may be presumed, that this Letter was written to Captain *Saris*.

^b Mr. *Sayer*, in his Letter to Captain *Saris*, dated the fifth of December, 1615, informs his Worship, (as he calls him) that they set out on this Voyage; but meeting with great Storms, and foul Weather, the Junk sprung Leaks: That hereupon they bore up for the Island of *Louches* [or the *Lucayas*,] where they laid so long, that they lost the *Monson*; and after all, could not stop the Leaks; so that they were forced to return to *Firando*: But that this Year, they had trimmed her anew, and she was ready to sail again for *Siam*.

^c Mr. *Sayer*, in the same Letter quoted in the Note above, mentions the Issue of these Wars: He observes, that last Summer, (*viz.* in 1615) there were great Troubles in *Japan*, occasioned by the Wars betwixt the Emperor and *Fidaia Sama*, who lost the Battle; and it was not known whether he was slain or fled. The Letter says, four hundred thousand Men were slain on both Sides: But in the Margin, they are said to be forty thousand: This is most likely.

1614. tain, and two of his Brothers, who stirred heartily in the Matter, and made no Doubt of bringing it to bear, for three Ships a Year to come and go to a Place near *Nan King* ^a, which Port was but three or four Days Sail, with a fair Wind, from *Firando*; of which he had written at large both to the Company, and the Lord Treasurer.

MESSIEURS *Cocks*, *Wickham*, *Eaton*, *Nealson*, and *Sayer*, had all been very sick, but were recovered, except *Eaton*, who was troubled with the Flux, and a Tertian Ague. *Jacob Speck*, who was thought to be cast away, in his Voyage from thence to the *Molukkas*, was returned Captain of the *Zelandia*, a great Ship, and a little Pinnace, called, *The Jakkatra*. He shaped his Course to the Eastward of the *Philippinas*; yet by Currents and contrary Winds, could not fetch the *Molukkas*, but was driven to the Westward of *Selebes*, and so passed round about it, through the Streights of *Desalon*, and so back to the *Molukkas*; which was the Occasion that he had been so long missing.

Dutch Piracy.

THE *Chinese* complained much of the *Hollanders* robbing and pilfering their Junks, having seized and rifled seven, (as they said.) The Emperor of *Japan* had taken some Distaste against them; for he refused a Present they lately sent him, and would not speak to those who brought it: He had done the like by another Present from the *Portuguese*, who came in the great Ship from *Makau* ^b that Year, to *Nangasacki*.

CAPTAIN *Saris* had imagined, that Trade for the future, might be carried on, without making any farther Present to the Emperor, than what had been made by himself at first: But Mr. *Cocks* found, that a new Present was expected by him from every Ship, as a Custom, and that they could not set out a Junk without his yearly Licence; nor durst a *Japanese* Mariner go in such an unlicensed Vessel, under Pain of Death: None but their own Ships from *England*, having the Privilege to go in and out, exempted from that Obligation.

Trade of Korea.

MR. *COCKS* had endeavoured, but had not been able by any Means, to push a Trade from *Fushma* into *Korea*; neither had the People of *Fushma*, any more Liberty than barely to enter into one little Town (or Fortrefs); and, on Pain of Death, not to go without the Walls thereof, to Landward; and yet the King of *Fushma* was no Subject to the Emperor of *Japan*. The *English* could vend nothing but Pepper at *Fushma*, and of that no great Quantity: Their Weight was much bigger than at *Japan*, but the Goods sold at a better Rate.

THE Author was informed, that up in the

a Country of *Korea*, they had great Cities; and that the Land betwixt them and the Sea, was so full of Bogs, that no Man could travel on Horseback, and scarcely on Foot: That to remedy this, they had great Waggon or Carts, which went upon broad, or flat Wheels, by Means of Sails, like Ships; so that observing the *Monsons*, they transported their Goods to and fro in these Sailing Waggon ^c. That *Damask*, *Sattins*, *Taffatas*, and other Silk Stuffs, were made there as good as in *China*: That *Tiko Sama*, (otherwise called *Quabikun Dono*) the deceased Emperor, intended to have conveyed a great Army of Soldiers in these Sailing Waggon, to surprise the Emperor of *China* in his great City of *Pe-king*: But was prevented by a *Korean* Nobleman, who poisoned himself, to poison the Emperor, and other great Men of *Japan*; and that by this Means, the *Japanese* had lost their Footing in *Korea*, which they had held about twenty-two Years.

1614. Cocks.

Sailing Waggon.

It is a common Practice in *Japan*, for Women to murder their Children: The Author gives an Instance of this, in a Wench who was left with Child by a Lad belonging to the Ship; for she killed it as soon as it was born, although Mr. *Cocks* gave her two *Tais* in Silver to bring it up. In this Letter, he sent a *Japan* Almanack to Mr. *Saris*.

Infant Murder common.

MR. *COCKS* ^d had written to *Thomas Wil-* Dutch Reson, Esq, by Captain *Saris*, and gave him an

Account of the ill Usage which the *English* had received at the *Molukkas*, from the *Hollanders*, who, since then, had reported there, that the two *East India* Companies of *England* and *Holland*, were likely to be united. The Author observes, that in case this was true, it would be an easy Matter to drive both *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* out of those Eastern Parts of the World; utterly to cut them off, or hinder them from all Trading. On this Occasion he says, that it was scarce credible how much the *Hollanders* themselves had already daunted the Spirits of those two Nations, especially in the *Malukkas*, where they daily encroached upon the *Spaniards*, who far from being able to hinder their Progress, were much afraid, that in a short Time, they would also take the *Philippinas* from them: That the *Portuguese* also who traded from *Ormuz* to *Goa*, and so for *Malakka*, and *Makau*, in *China*, stood daily in Fear of being surprised by them.

THE *Dutch* make a constant Practice of robbing the *China* Junks in those Parts, to such an Amount as was sufficient to set out and maintain a large Fleet; and if the King of *Japan* should

Their great Strength,

^a In *Purchas*, *Languin*.

^b In *Purchas*, *Amacau*.

^c This is a Fiction of the *Japanese*, to impose on the Credulous. Most Nations are addicted to this Way of diverting themselves at the Expence of others, and the *Asiatics* are remarkable for the Fertility of their Invention.

^d Second Letter of Mr. *Cocks* begins fall,

1614.
Cocks.

fall out with them, and forbid them trading into his Dominions, (a Thing not altogether unlikely) then probably they would make Prize of the *Japanese* Vessels also: For their Force at Sea in those Parts, was sufficient to do what they pleased, if they had but a Victualling-place to retire to. Of late they were grown very haughty, and mocked at the *English*, who all the World knew were their Masters, and Teachers. They had indeed gotten Possession of divers Fortresses in and about the *Malukkas*; yet to the Author's Knowledge, the People of those Parts had a greater Liking to the *Spaniards*, although on account of their intolerable Pride, they were at first glad of the Arrival of the *Dutch*. But now they find the Want of the Ryals of Plate, which the *Spaniards* brought; who, for all their haughty Airs, were liberal, and could afford to be so, since they had Plenty of Money: Whereas the *Hollanders*, who served in those Parts as Soldiers, had nothing but their Pay to trust to, which was so scanty, that it scarce afforded them Meat for their Bellies, and Cloaths to their Backs: Their Commanders alledging, that all the Benefit accruing, either by Reprisal or Conquest, was for the *States*, and *Winthebbers**, as they called them.

And b d
Conduct.

WHAT would be the Issue of these Proceedings, the Author could not pretend to judge: However, he was strongly of Opinion, that if this Conduct of the *Hollanders* did not prevent it, the *English* might obtain Liberty to trade in *China*, especially as their Demand was only for three Ships a Year; and to leave Factors sufficient to do the Business, without bringing in any Jesuits, or *Padres*, as they term them, which the *Chinese* could not endure to hear of: Because heretofore they came swarming into those Parts, where they went about continually craving and begging without Shame; insomuch, that they became a Proverb among those People, who would suffer it no longer. He had still the greater Hopes of this Trade, from the good Character which the *English* had gotten in those Parts since their Arrival, which, he understood, had reached the Ears of the Emperor of *China*; who had been told, likewise, of the Privileges granted them by the King of *Firanda*, and that they had, at all Times, held the *Castilians*, as they called the *Spaniards*, to hard Meat, both by Sea and Land. The *Chinese* Merchants, from whom the Author had this Account, told him also, that the Emperor, and other great Men in *China*, delighted to hear Reports of the *English*. Some of them asked him, whether in case of a Grant to the *English* to trade in that Empire, the King of *England* would prevent the *Hollanders* from plundering their Junks? This was a puzzling Que-

tion: However *Cocks* ventured to make Answer, that his Majesty would take such Order, as should effectually put a Stop to it.

1614.
Cocks.

THE Company had lately a Loss in *Kochin* *China*, where a *Japan* Junk was sent with a Cargo of *English* Goods and Money, to the Value of seven hundred and thirty Pounds *Sterling*, prime Cost. Messieurs *Tempest*, *Peacock*, and *Caerwarden*, went as Merchants, and carried the King of *England*'s Letters; with a handsome Present for the King, which they delivered on their Arrival at *Quinham*, the Port where they were bound. The *Dutch* seeing they were well received, and had great Promises made them for their Encouragement, would needs do the like, and were also well entertained at first: But e're long, their chief Merchant and Mr. *Peacock* going ashore in the same Boat, to receive some Money of the King for Broad-cloth, and other Goods sold him, were treacherously set upon, and their Boat over-turned by the *Chinese*; who killed them in the Water with Harping-Irons, like Fishes, not sparing their Interpreters, and other Followers, who were *Japanese*. Mr. *Peacock* was slain, because he was in Company with them; *Walter Caerwarden*, being in the Junk, escaped, but had not been heard of since.

THE common Report both of the *Chinese* and *Japanese* was, that the King of *Kauchin* *China* did this, to be revenged on the *Dutch*, for burning a Town of his, and putting his People to death, without Mercy. The Grudge began with the *Hollanders* sending a great Number of false Dollars, or Ryals of Eight, to *Quinham*, some Years before; and there putting them off in Payment for Silks, and other *China* Stuffs. But when it was discovered, the People laid Hands on the *Dutch* Factors, and one of them was put to death in Revenge: Whereupon, the *Holland* Ships coming on that Coast, landed their Men, and burned a Town, putting Man, Woman, and Child, to the Sword; which was said to be the Occasion of this late Misfortune.

And Kauchin
China.

S E C T. II.

Dexterous Thieves. Sea-fight betwixt the Dutch and Spaniards. Dutch Ship cast away. Their Villany. Friars attempt to settle again in Japan. Forced to return. Two Deserters from the Spaniards. Dutch Insolence: Rob the English: Call them their Slaves: Set a Price on their Heads. An impudent Boaster ridiculed. Converts of the Jesuits and Friars put to death. Arbitrary Power of the Emperor. The Kings disgusted with him. All Signs of Churches defaced. Two Comets. Spanish Stupidity.

* Or, *Brauntbeggars*.

1617. ^{Cocks.} IN 1617, Mr. *Cocks*^a had been again before the Emperor of *Japan*, but could not get the *English* Privileges enlarged, obtaining License to trade no where except at *Firando* and *Nangasacki*; nor were their Shipping to put into any Port but the first.

THE Year before, Mr. *Edward Sayer* went for *Kochin China* with a Cargo of about one thousand eight hundred *Tays*, Goods and Money: But just when he was ready to come away, he was couzened of six hundred and fifty *Tays* by a *Chinese* and others, of whom he had bought Silk for the Company. He had weighed out the Money ready against the Silk came, and waited with another in the same Room to receive it: But the Jest is, they were robbed of this Money, as it were, before their Faces; for, it seems, those crafty Knaves made a Hole through the Cane Wall, and carried it clean off, without those on the Watch being aware of it. However, *Sayer* was in Hopes to recover the Damage that Year, having left a Man to prosecute the Suit; and was to return himself that *Monson* in a *Chinese* Junk, (in which Mr. *Adams* went Pilot) with a Cargo of two thousand *Tays* in Plate to lay out in Silk. The *Sea-Adventure* Junk had the same Year made another Voyage to *Siam*, Mr. *Eaton* going Merchant, who also went thither again in her this Year.

See Page.

THE *Hollanders* sent a Fleet of Ships the Year before from the *Molukkas* to the *Manillas*, to attack the *Spanish* Fleet: Which keeping-in for five or six Months, the *Dutch* concluded they durst not come out at all, and therefore separated to look-out for *China* Junks; whereof they took and rifled twenty-five according to some, to others thirty-five (one was a very rich Prize) and all this done under the Name of *Englishmen*: But at last, the *Spaniards* putting to Sea, fell upon five or six of their Ships, burnt and sunk the Admiral, and two others. Now the Victory was their own, and all had been well, if they had kept together: But separating in their Turn, to seek out the *Dutch*, their Vice-Admiral fell in with two fresh Ships of that Nation in the Morning, whom the fought all Day, and at last run herself aground; where her own Men set her on Fire, because the *Hollanders* should not take them.

Dutch Ship cast away.

THESE two Ships, and one of those that were in the first Engagement, came afterwards to *Firando*, with two other great *Hollanders* from *Bantam*, in Pursuit of the *Makau* Ship, which they narrowly missed: So that five great *Dutch* Ships,

the least of them as big as the *Cloue*, came into *Japan* this Year: One of which, called the *Red Lion*, (the same that had rode by the *English* at the *Molukkas*) was cast away at *Firando* in a Storm, with a *Chinese* Junk they brought in for a Prize; but all the Merchandize was saved, though damaged. The Emperor suffered them to make lawful Prize of all. They sent away the *Black Lion* (a Ship of nine hundred Tons, laden with raw Silk, and other rich *Chinese* Stuffs) for *Bantam*; another, called the *Flushing*, of seven or eight hundred Tons, went to the *Molukkas*, laden with Provision and Money; and the *Sun*, a Ship of six or seven hundred Tons, with the *Gallias* of above four hundred Tons, were left to scour the Coast of *China*, to take what Booty they could there, and return the next *Monson*.

THE *Gallias* was then gone out; but the *Sun* waited for the *Makau* Ship from *Nangasacki*. She ventured-out once; but coming in Sight of the *Gallias*, (the Wind serving her) returned into Port: So that the Author judged, she would hardly go-out again that Year. He observes farther, that the *Dutch* had robbed all the *Chinese*, under the Name of *Englishmen*, which had hurt them greatly, in regard to their settling a Trade to *China*; and that they had been obliged to send thither on purpose to acquaint the Governor, that they were *Hollanders*, and not *Englishmen*, who committed these Outrages.

THERE came two *Friars* in a Ship, as Ambassadors from the Vice-Roy of *New Spain*, with a Present for the Emperor: But he would neither receive the Present, nor speak to them who brought it; sending Mr. *Adams* to tell them, they must forthwith depart out of his Dominions, for that he had banished all of their Coat, and remained still in the same Mind. It was reported, that *Fidaia Sama* had promised the *Jesuits* Entrance again, in case he had obtained the Victory, and been settled in the Empire: So that it is better he did not succeed, for if he had, without Doubt both *Dutch* and *English* had been excluded from trading to *Japan*.

THE Year before, when the latter sent their *Spanish* *Do* Junk, they hired a *Spaniard*, called *Damian Marin*, being a good Helmsman; and another *Spaniard*, called *Juan de Lervana*, went with them as a Passenger: But the Junk losing her Voyage, they returned to *Nangasacki*, where soon after arrived the *Carak* from *Makau*; which, getting Information of these two Men, her People laid Hands on them, and put them in Chains

^a The third Letter begins. ^b The fourth Letter. ^c In the Letter, these Words follow: And was the same Man who thought once to go along with you, in Company of George Peterfon. Whence we conclude this Letter was written to *Saris*, and that the Junk so sent out was that mentioned in the former Letter, as ready to go with *Sayer* to *China*: So that this Letter must have been written in 1618, or 1618-19.

1619.
Cocks.

aboard the great Ship, condemning them to death as Traitors to their Prince and Country, in serving the *English* their Enemies: But this coming to the Author's Knowledge, he got a Power from the Emperor, and had them set at Liberty, to the no small Mortification both of *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*; and afterwards they went Passengers in the *Hessander* for *Bantam*, &c. The Factory had a great deal of Uneasiness in *Japan*, in posting their Goods from Place to Place for Safety, on Account of the Wars.

Dutch Inf-
luence.

MR. ADAMS went again this Year in the Junk for *Siam*, accompanied only with Mr. Sayer.

In a former Letter ^a to Sir Thomas Wilson, Mr. Cocks had given him an Account of the injurious Proceedings of the *Dutch* against the *English* in all those Parts of the World, not sparing them even in *Japan*, notwithstanding the large Privileges which the Emperor had given them. But the *Dutch* that Year [1619] having seven Ships, great and small, in the Port of *Firando*, one *Adam Westerwood* their Admiral, and Lord Commander, (as they called him) had, with Sound of Trumpets, openly proclaimed War aboard their Fleet against the *English*, both by Sea and Land; with a Resolution to take or seize their Ships and Goods, killing and treating them as their mortal Enemies. After this, they came to brave them before their own Doors, and picking Quarrels, entered the House with a Design to murder them; which, had not the *Japanese* come to their Assistance, they no Doubt had effected, there being an hundred *Dutch* to one *Englishman*.

Saw the
English.

BEING disappointed of this, they seized their Boat, and finding but one *Englishman* in her, who was Son of Captain King of *Plymouth*, him they sent Prisoner to their own House; some drunken Fellows all the while insolently threatening to stab him with Knives, which they held ready in their Hands. After this, they bent a Piece of Ordnance against two other of their Barks, which not taking Fire, they shot at them with Muskets; but missing the *Englishmen*, killed a *Japanese*: Yet for all this no Notice was taken by the King of *Firando*, although he had the Emperor's express Command to call them to an Account for it.

Two of those Ships, which they brought into *Firando* that Year, were Ships they had taken from the *English* in the *Indies*, as they had done two others riding in the Road of *Patania*; where the *English* had a Factory, and suspected nothing

a less. In this Broil they had killed Captain *John Jordain*^b, the Company's chief President in the *Indies*, with divers others, and carried the Ships and Goods quite away; only six of the Mariners escaping to the *English* House. The *Dutch* had the Impudence to demand them back of Mr. Cocks. But he sent Word, he would first see by what Commission they acted, that they durst take the *English* Shipping and Goods, and kill the King's faithful Subjects: Upon which they went b to the *Tono*, or King of *Firando*, desiring to have their *English* Slaves^c (as they pleased to call them) delivered to them. But his answer was, that they should first demand them of the Emperor, and what he ordained, should be fulfilled: Yet that in the mean Time he held not the *English* to be their Slaves^d. But the Author hoped, that King *James*, on Application of Sir Thomas, and the rest of the Company, would not suffer his Subjects to be robbed and murdered by such an ungrateful and thievish Rabble of *Dutch*, as were then got together in those Parts of the World, who plundered all alike, and spared neither Friends nor Foes.

1619.
Cocks.Call them
their Slaves.

WESTERWOOD went so far as to offer fifty Ryals of Eight to any one who should murder Mr. Cocks, and thirty for killing every other *Englishman*; in Consequence of which, two or three were wounded, although not mortally. This whole Proceeding was told the Author privately by some of their own People, who warned him and the rest to take Care of themselves. They also informed him of the noble Parentage of their Lord Commander *Westerwood*, whose Father was a Close-stool Maker in *Amsterdam*; and the best of their Captains were the Sons of either Shoe-makers, Carpenters, or Brewers. Mr. Cocks went the same Year to *Miako*, to complain to the Emperor of the Abuses offered the *English* within his Dominions, contrary to the Privileges his Majesty had granted them. He met with very fine Words and fair Promises, that Justice should be done them, and the *Tono*, or King of *Firando*, was commanded to see them righted; yet nothing was done, although he had many Times earnestly applied to the King.

WHILE he was at Court, several *Portuguese* and *Spaniards* were there to pay their Duties to the Emperor; a Ceremony always observed on the Arrival of their Ships. There was a *Hollander* in the Palace, (who had lived in *Japan* almost twenty Years, and spoke the Language

Set a Price
on their
Heads.Impudent
Boasting.

^a The fifth Letter begins here, dated the tenth of *March*, 1610: But as the former Letter, mentioned here, is said to have been written three Years before, and the Letter to that Gentleman, already inserted, was dated the End of 1614, we thence judge, that this fifth Letter must have been written in 1619, or 1620. ^b He was reported to have been killed treacherously in the Time of Treaty. *Purchas*. ^c *Purchas* observes, on this Occasion, that the *English* had redeemed them from Slavery. ^d Thus Denial it was, which made them attempt to cut all their Throats in their own House, as above-mentioned.

1619. well :) This Fellow, in hearing of the Author and
 Cocks. others, began to extol his King of *Holland*, representing him as the greatest Monarch in *Europe*, and one who held all the rest in Awe. But Mr. *Cocks*, who understood *Japanese*, though the other did not think so, replied, that he ought not to tell so broad a Lie, for that they had no King at all in *Holland*, but were governed by a Count, or rather they governed him; and that if they had any King at all to brag of, it was the King of *England*, who hitherto had been their Protector, otherwise they would never have had States to boast of. The *Dutchman* being thus silenced, gave both *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* then present Occasion to laugh at him.

Converts put to death.

THE Emperor was a great Enemy to the Name of *Christians*, especially *Japanese*; so that all who were found, were put to death. The Author saw fifty-five executed at *Miako* at one Time, because they would not renounce the *Romish* Faith^a; and amongst them Children of five or six Years old, who were burnt in their Mother's Arms, calling on *Jesus* to receive their Souls: That at *Nangasaki* five were burnt, and eleven beheaded, after which their Bodies were cut in Pieces, and cast into the Sea, tied up in Sacks, in thirty Fathom Depth; yet the *Jesuits* got them up again, and kept them secretly for Relicks. There were many more in Prison at *Firando*, and several other Places, who every Hour expected Death, very few returning to *Paganism*.

Emperor arbitrary.

BEFORE *Christmas* last, the Emperor had deprived *Fushima Tay*, one of the greatest Princes of *Japan*, of sixty or seventy *Mangokas*, leaving him only a small Corner in the North Parts of *Japan*, but he was under a Necessity either to submit to this, or rip up his Belly. It was thought much Mischief would have ensued about it, for all *Fushima Tay*'s Subjects were in Arms, and had resolved to hold out to the uttermost, having fortified the City of *Fushima*, and gotten Provision for a long Time into it: But the *Tay* himself and his Son being in the Emperor's Court, the latter commanded them to write to their Vassals to lay down their Arms, and submit to his Pleasure, or else forthwith to cut their Bellies. Life being sweet to them, all surrendered, and the Emperor pardoned them: But gave the *Tay*'s Dominions (being two Kingdoms) to two of his Kinsmen, and this Year pulled down his Castle at *Fushima*^b, a very beautiful and stately Building; which, in Mr. *Cocks*'s Opinion, was far bigger than the City of *Rochester*. All the Stones

a were carried to *Ofakkay*; for that old ruined Castle, which *Tiku Samma*^c built, and *Ogofha Samma* pulled down, was to be rebuilt, and that three Times bigger than it was before. Upon this Occasion, all the *Tonos*, or Kings, had each his Task set to do at his own Charge, which created great Discontent among them, especially as they had Leave, after so many Years, to return to their Lands, and now on a sudden were sent for again to Court. However they had no Choice, but Obedience, or Belly-cutting: Yet at that very Instant it was whispered about, that *Fidaia Samma*^d, the Son of *Tiku Samma*, was living, and in the *Dairé*'s^e House at *Miako*. Reports of the like Nature had been spread before, and the Falseness of them detected: Nevertheless, there were then in *Firando* several rich Merchants of *Miako*, who held themselves in Readiness to return thither, for fear the Emperor should burn the City, in case that new Rumour should prove true. Doubtless was *Fidaia* alive, the Emperor would have but a bad Chance; for although he is a great Politician, he is not of a martial Disposition.

1619.

Cocks

The King's disaffected.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Destruction made of Churches, mentioned in the former Letter, there were still some left standing in *Nangasaki*. The Monastery of *Misericordia* likewise remained untouched, as well as the Church-yards and Burial Places; but this Year they were all intirely demolished by the Emperor's Orders. The very Graves and Tombs were opened, from whence the dead Mens Bones were taken-out, and carried by their Parents and Kindred to be buried in the Fields. Nay, to root out, as it were, the very Memory of *Christianity*, Streets were laid out, and Houses built upon the Ground where the Churches stood, or Pagods erected in their Stead, where heathen Priests were sent to dwell. There was a certain Place a little without the City of *Nangasaki*, where several *Padris* and other *Christians* having been put to death in the Time of *Ogofha Sama*, their Parents and Friends had planted green Trees, and set up an Altar near each, to which many hundreds repaired every Day to pay their Devotion: But the Emperor at this Time caused the Trees to be cut down, the Altars destroyed, and the Ground made level as it was before.

All Signs of Churches destroyed.

IN *November*, and *December*, 1618, two Comets were seen over all *Japan*; the first rising in the East, being like a great fiery Beam, went to the Southwards, and within a Month vanished.

Two Comets.

^a They were not put to Death merely for being of that, or any other Faith: But because it was found, that their Religion taught Doctrines which tended to subvert the *Japanese* Government and Religion, as will appear from the Relations of *Kempfer*, and others, inserted hereafter.

^b In this Place, *Fushima*.

^c Called by *Kempfer*, *Fideyori*.

^d Or *Dairi*, who is the

1619
Cocks

The other also rose due East, like a great blazing a Star, and, proceeding Northwards, disappeared within the same Space of Time, about *Charles's-Wain*, or *Ursa-Major*. The Wizards represented them as the Forerunners of very strange Events: But to that Time, nothing of Moment had happened, except the Deposing of *Frushma Tuy*, as before-mentioned.

Spanish
Stupidity.

THE *Portuguese* and *Spaniards* reported, (and shewed the Author Letters to prove it) that a bloody Cross was seen in the Air in *England*, and that a Protestant Preacher speaking against it in the Pulpit, was struck dumb; that this Miracle, as they termed it, caused the King to apply to the Pope, to send some Cardinals, and learned Men, into *England*, he being resolved, that all his Subjects should turn *Roman Catholics*. Mr. *Cocks* mentioned this Piece of Nonsense, to shew the Stupidity of some People, and make Sir *Thomas* laugh: But tells him, that, as ridiculous as the Story was in itself, there were many *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*, who would not be persuaded to the contrary. He concludes by telling him, he proposed to return for *England* with the next Ship-
b

The Substance of Mr. Edmond Sayer's Letters.

THERE are two Letters from Mr. *Edmond Sayer*, dated from *Firando* in *Japan*: The first of *December* fifth, 1615; the second, *December* fourth, 1616. Neither of them is directed to any body; yet the first appears to have been written to Captain *Saris*: For *Sayer* mentions a Letter received from him, (delivered by Captain *Copendal*, of the *Hosiander*) which gave an Account of his Arrival at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the Loss of some of his Men by Sicknefs. The other Particulars of this Letter are to be found in two Notes added to Mr. *Cocks's* first Letter. The second Letter of Mr. *Sayer's*, was probably written also to *Suris*.
c

Voyage to
Siam.

HAVING bought more Goods at *Siam* than they could lade, they freighted another Junk, in which Mr. *Benjamin Fary*, (Principal of the Factory at *Siam*) thought it fit, that he should go to take Care of the Goods *. The Year being far spent, they were, from the first of *June* to the seventeenth of *September*, between *Siam* and *Shachmar*, distressed with foul Weather, and a bad Pilot: For the *Chinese* they employed, was
f

1619.
Cocks.

quite ignorant of Navigation, not knowing where-abouts he was, the Moment he was out of Sight of Land. At length, he falling sick, and not able to creep out of his Cabbin, Mr. *Sayer* was forced, with the small Skill he had, to take that Office upon him, and by good Fortune, brought the Junk safe to *Shachmar*; where they arrived the seventeenth of *September*. They lost twenty Men through Sicknefs, and Want of Water, and had but five able to stand on their Legs, when they reached *Japan*. As he came so late to *Firando*, he could not go this Year to *Siam*: But the Junk went with Mr. *William Eaton*, accompanied by *Robert* and *John Burges*, two *English* Pilots.

The Emperor of Japan's Letter to the King of Holland b.

EMPEROR, and King of *Japan*, wish to the King of *Holland*, who hath sent from such distant Countries to visit me, greeting.

I rejoice greatly at your writing, and sending to me; and wish our Countries were nearer one another, that we might continue and increase the Friendship begun betwixt us: Yet I seem to have your Majesty before my Eyes, through your Liberality; whereby you so amply manifest your Affection to me, though unknown, in honouring me with four Presents, whereof though I have no Need, yet coming in your Name, I received them with a particular Regard, and hold them in good Esteem.

And farther, whereas the *Hollanders*, your Majesty's Subjects, desire to trade with their Shipping in my Country, small as it is, and of little Value, and to traffic with my Subjects; and desire to have their Residence near my Court, whereby, in Person, I might help and assist them: I assure your Majesty, that though this cannot yet be absolutely effected, according to my Wishes, by Reason of our present Com-motions; yet notwithstanding, I will not neglect them, but continue to be mindful of them, as hitherto I have been; and to give in Charge to all my Governors, and Subjects, that they shew all Favour and Friendship to their Persons, Ships, and Merchandizes, in whatever Places or Havens they shall arrive, throughout my Dominions. Herein, neither your Majesty, nor your Subjects, need doubt or fear any Contravention; but they may repair hither as freely, as if they were your Majesty's own Havens and Countries; and may likewise remain in my Territories to trade. And be assured, that the Friendship begun betwixt me and my Subjects, with you, shall never be impaired on my Behalf, but rather strengthened and increased.

I am partly ashamed, that your Majesty (whose

* He takes no Notice of his being choused here by the *Chinese*, mentioned in *Cocks's* third Letter. b This Letter was brought by the Ship called, *The Red Lion*, with Arrows, which arrived in the *Tenell*, the twenty-second of *July*, 1610.

1619. *Name and Renown, on Account of your noble Ex-*
Adams *ploits, is spread throughout the whole World) should*
condescend to cause your Subjects to come so far into
a Country so unworthy as this is, to visit me, and
to offer me such Friendships as I have not deserved:
but considering, that this proceeds from your Affec-
tion, I could not but friendly entertain your Subjects,
and yield to their Requests; whereof this shall serve
for a Testimony, that they, in all Places, Countries,
and Islands, under my Subjection, may traffic, and
build Houses, fit and useful for their Commerce and
Merchandizes; where they may trade without any

a *Hinderance, at their Pleasure, as well in Time to*
come, as for the present; so that no Man can do
them any Injury; and in this I will support and de-
fend them as mine own Subjects.

I promise likewise, that the Persons, who, I under-
stand, are to be left here, shall now, and ever after,
be held as recommended to me, nor shall ever want
my Favour and Protection, whereby your Majesty
shall find us as your Friends and Neighbours.

For other Matters, which passed betwixt me and
b your Majesty's Servants, and would be too tedious
here to insert, I refer myself to them.

C H A P. XX.

The Voyage of William Adams Pilot, to Japan, with his Adventures and Pro-
motion there.

Written by himself.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Voyage having been performed by the South-West Course, we had once Thoughts of referring it to that Division of our Work: But the Author being frequently mentioned in the Journals of Mr. Saris and Cocks, to whom he was serviceable in Japan, we judged it better to insert it here. The Account we have of this Voyage, is given in two Letters^a; one directed to any one of his Acquaintance in general; the other to his Wife. Mr. Adams, (as we are informed in the first of these) was born in the Town of Gillingham, in Kent, two English Miles from Rochester, one Mile from Chatham, where the King's Ships lay: From the Age of twelve Years, he was brought up in Limehouse, near London, where he was Apprentice twelve Years, to one Mr. Nicholas Diggins: He afterwards served in Place of Master and Pilot, aboard the Queen's Ships; and about eleven or twelve Years was employed by the Company of the Barbary Merchants, till the Dutch began to trade into India: When, being desirous to become acquainted with the Course of sailing thither, in 1598, he was hired for chief Pilot of a Fleet, bound for the South Sea. From thence, through Necessity, they sailed for Japan, where Mr. Adams soon came into great Favour with the Emperor, who bestowed on him a Pension, and afterwards an Estate, fit for a Nobleman to live upon. But he was still uneasy to be at home, on account of his

c *Wife and two Children, whom he had left at London; and could not endure to be so long without the Sight of any of his Countrymen. At length hearing, that some English Merchants were in the Island of Java, he wrote a Letter, dated the twenty-second of October, 1611, and sent it at a Venture, superscribed in this Manner: To my unknown Friends and Countrymen, desiring this Letter, by your good Means, or the News, or Copy of this Letter, may come to the Hands of one, or many, of my Acquaintance in Limehouse, or elsewhere, or in Kent in Gillingham, by Rochester. This Letter is followed by Part of another to his Wife^b, which relating several Things touching the Voyage, not in the first, we have joined the two Accounts together.*

ONE of Mr. Adams's Views by Writing was, doubtless, to excite the English to repair to Japan: And, it seems, they had their Eye upon a Trade thither at the same Time; Captain Saris having set out upon his Voyage to that Island, six Months before the Date of Mr. Adams's Letter. The English continued from that Time, to send Ships to Japan; and, Mr. Adams made several Voyages from thence to the neighbouring Countries, in Quality of Master, or of Pilot, but still returned to the Island; where he remained, without ever coming back to England; till 1620, or 1621, when he died at Firando^c.

^a Inserted in *Purchas Pilgrims*, Vol 1. p. 125.

count of the Voyage, and goes as far as Mr. Adams's first Imprisonment at Osaka. The rest, *Purchas* tells us, was suppressed by the Malice of the Bearers.

as we are informed by the last Ship, the *James*, which returned from thence in 1621.

^b This Letter gives a somewhat more particular Account of the Voyage, and goes as far as Mr. Adams's first Imprisonment at Osaka. The rest, *Purchas* tells us, was suppressed by the Malice of the Bearers.

^c This *William Adams*, (says *Purchas*) lately died at *Firando*,

1598.

Adams

S E C T. I.

The Fleet sets out. Isle of Annobon. Straights of Magellan. South-Sea Currents. Coast of Chili. The Captain and twenty-three Men slain. The General slain also. Sail for Japan. Arrive at Bungo. Are visited by a Jesuit, and other Portuguese from Nangasaki.

Fleet sets out.

THE Fleet, consisting of five Sail, was fitted out by *Peter Vanderbag*, and *Hans Vander Vike*, Chief of the *India Company* in *Holland*. The General of this Fleet was a Merchant, called *Jagues Mayhay*; in which Ship being Admiral, Mr. *Adams* went Pilot. They set Sail from the *Taxel*, in *Holland*, the four and twentieth of *June*, 1598. The fifth of *July*, they left the Coast of *England*; and, the twenty-first of *August*, came to *Sant Jago*, one of the Isles of *Cape Verde*, where they staid twenty-four Days: In which Time, many of the Men fell sick, through the Unwholesomeness of the Air; and, among the rest, the General. The Reason they continued so long at these Islands was, that one of the Captains made the General believe, they should find Plenty of Goats there, and other Refreshments, in which they were disappointed.

HERE Mr. *Adams*, and the other Pilots of the Fleet, being called to Council, gave their Opinions in Disapprobation of the Place; which all the Captains took so ill, that afterward it was agreed, that the Pilots should be no more in the Council. The fifteenth of *September*, they departed from the Isle of *Sant Jago*, and passed the Line. And in the Latitude of three Degrees South, the General died, and many of the Men were sick. Here also they met with contrary Winds, and Rain, they were forced upon the Coast of *Guinea*, falling upon an Head-land, called *Cabo de Spirito Sancto*. This was owing to the Season of the Year being too far spent before they set-out. The new General commanded to bear up with *Cape de Lope Gonsalves*, on the Coast of *Guinea**, there to seek Refreshment. Here they landed all their sick Men, where many of them died, and few mended; the Place being unhealthy, and affording very little Victuals. The nine and twentieth of *December*, they set Sail, determining to pass the Straights of *Magellan*; and in their Way, fell-in with an Island called, *Ilha de Nobon*, (or *Annobon*) where they landed all their sick Men, taking the Island in by Force. Their Town contained some eighteen Houses. In this Island they refreshed themselves, having Oxen, Oranges, and divers other Fruits: But the Air was so unwhole-

Isle of Annobon.

a some, that as one grew well, another fell sick. Having lingred at *Cape Gonsalves*, and *Annobon*, till about the twelfth of *November*, they set Sail from the latter: At which Time, the General ordered, that each Man's Allowance should be reduced to a Pound of Bread for four Days, with the like Proportion of Wine and Water. The Scarcity of Victuals made the Company very feeble, and brought on great Sickness; so that for Hunger, they eat the very Calves Skins, where-with the Ropes were covered. The Winds continued at South by East, and South South-East, till they got into four Degrees South; at which Time, they veered to the South-East, East South-East, and East; so that they were five Months between the Island of *Annobon*, and the Straights of *Magellan*. One of their Ships also spent her Main-mast, by which they were not a little hindered; for they had much ado to set a new one at Sea. At length, the twenty-ninth of *March*, they saw Land in the Latitude of fifty Degrees.

1599.

Adams

THE third of *April*, 1599, they fell with the Port *Saint*; and, the sixth, entered the Straights of *Magellan*, and came to the first Narrow; and the eighth, they passed the second Narrow, with a good Wind. Here they came to an Anchor; and landing on *Penguin* Island, laded their Boat full of *Penguins*, (which are Fowls larger than Ducks) wherewith they were greatly refreshed. The tenth, they weighed Anchor, having a brisk Gale, proper for carrying them through the Straights: But the General would water, and take in Provision of Woods for all the Fleet; of which there was Plenty every where, as well as good Anchorage every three or four Leagues. He likewise staid to set up a Pinnacle of fifteen or sixteen Tons. It was already Winter in those Parts, and there fell much Snow; so that the Sailors, between Cold and Hunger, grew very weak. The Wind was at North-East, five or six Days, in which Time they might have passed through the Straights: But through the above-mentioned Delays, losing the Opportunity, when they would have passed them, they could not: For in the mean Time, the Wind changing, came Southerly; and *April* being over, there fell a prodigious Quantity of Rain and Snow, after which, they had Frost, and high Winds: So that not being able to proceed in their Voyage, they were forced to look for a good Harbour to winter in; which they found on the North Side, four Leagues off *Elizabeth Bay*. The Winter here, is during the Months of *April*, *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August*, being in fifty-two Degrees thirty Minutes South. Even during this Time, the

Straights of Magellan.

They winter there.

* This Cape is on the Coast of *Loango*: So that by *Guinea*, (or *Gymy*, as the Author writes it) is to be understood *Lower Guinea*, which includes *Congo*.

1599.
Adams.

Wind often proved fair to pass the Streights, but the General would not. They continued here till the twenty-fourth of September^a, in which Time, most of their Provision being spent, many of the Men died through Hunger.

Enter the
South-Sea.

HAVING passed the Streights into the South-Sea, they met with several strong Currents, which drove them into fifty-four Degrees South, being then very cold. At length, the Winds and Weather proving favourable, they pursued their Voyage towards the Coast of Peru: But six or seven Days after, a greater Storm than they had before, arising, the whole Fleet was scattered. The Storm continuing long, they were driven into the Latitude of fifty-four Degrees and an half South. The Weather breaking up, and having good Wind again, the ninth of October, they saw the Admiral: But eight or ten Days after, in the Night, having very much Wind, their Forefall was blown away, and they lost her Company again. Then Mr. Adams bearing up for the Coast of Chili, in forty-six Degrees, which was the Place appointed for Rendezvous, in case of Accidents, he brought the Ship there the twenty-ninth of October.

Coast of
Chili.

HERE the Men refreshed themselves, the People of the Country being good-natured: But for Fear of the Spaniards, would not deal with them at the first; and, after exchanging some Sheep, and Potatoes, for Bells and Knives, which they seemed mightily pleased with, in the End, went up from their Houses into the Country, and came no more to them. Here they set up a Pinnace, which they had brought in four Parts: After which, having staid twenty-eight Days, according to Appointment, they departed; and came to the Mouth of (the Bay of) Baldivia: But as it blew hard, they turned off for the Island of Mocha, in thirty-eight Degrees South, where they arrived next Day, being the first of November. Not finding any of their Ships here, they steered for the Island of Santa Maria; and next Day came up with the Cape, a League and half to the South of the Island, where, seeing many People, they doubled it, and came to an Anchor in fifteen Fathom, in a fair sandy Bay.

Captain and
others slain

HERE they sent out their Boats, to speak with People, but they would not suffer them to land, shooting Arrows very fast at the Men. Nevertheless, expecting to meet with Victuals, there being none left in the Ship, they forcibly landed seven and twenty, or thirty Men, and drove the wild People from the Water Side: But most of the Crew were hurt with their Arrows. However, being on Land, they made Signs of Friendship, and that their Desire was to have Victuals for

a Iron, Silver, and Cloth, which they shewed the Natives, who understanding the Signs, gave them Wine, with Batatas, and other Fruits. Then they bid the Men, by Signs, to return aboard, and come again next Day, promising to bring them Victuals. It being late, they returned aboard, and though most of them were hurt, yet they were very glad that they had talked to the Inhabitants, in Hopes of getting some Refreshments.

NEXT Day, being the ninth of November, 1599, the Captain, with all the Officers, and the greatest Force they could make-up, went into the Boats. They had agreed to go to the Water Side, but not to land more than two or three Men, the People being numerous, and untried. The Boats coming near the Shore, the Natives made Signs for them to land; which the Captain refused: But as two or three of them came to the Boat in a friendly Manner, with a kind of Wine, and Roots, inviting them to land; and letting them know, that there were Sheep and Oxen to be had: The Captain, tempted with Hopes of getting Provisions, which was then more valuable to them than Gold, broke the Resolution that had been taken, and landed with three and twenty Men armed with Muskets. These marched up towards four or five Houses, that were in Sight; and when they were about a Musket-Shot from the Boats, more than a thousand Indians, suddenly breaking out of Ambush, fell upon them, with such Weapons as they had, and killed them every Man: Among whom was Thomas Adams, the Author's Brother. Those in the Boats, after a long Stay, finding none of them come back, returned to the Ship with this sorrowful News; which was the more afflicting, as there were scarce so many Men left, as could wind up the Anchor.

NEXT Day they weighed, and went over to the General Santa Maria, in thirty-seven Degrees twelve Minutes South; where they found their Admiral, which had been there four Days, having left the Island of Mocha the Day before them. The General^b, Master, and all his Officers, had been wounded on Land: So that the two Ships bewailed each others Misfortune. Nevertheless, it was some Comfort that they were met again. He then consulted what Course was to be taken to procure Victuals, having no Men to land by Force, and get some, for most of them were sick. At length there came a Spaniard, who obtained Leave to see the Ship: Next Day he came again, and was suffered to depart quietly. The third Day, two Spaniards came aboard without Pledges, to see if they could betray the English, who stopped them when they would have gone ashore again; giving them to understand, that they

1599.
Adams.

^a It is of August, according to the second Letter. twenty-seven Men, were slain at Mocha.

^b In the second Letter, it is said, the General, and

1600. came without Leave: But that as the Company ^a were in extream Want of Victuals, they should be set at Liberty, provided they would furnish them with so many Sheep, and Beeves, as they demanded. Much against their Wills, they complied with these Terms, which within the Time appointed, they performed. By this seasonable Supply, Things were set to rights again; the Men being, for the most Part, recovered of their Sickness. One *Hudcopee*, a young Man, who knew nothing, but had served the Admiral, was made General, and *Jacob Quaternak*, (Master of the Ship in which Mr. *Adams* went) Vice-Admiral. After this it was concluded to take every Thing out of one of the Ships, and then set her on Fire, not having Hands enough to man both: But this was not put in Execution, because the new Captains could not agree which of the Ships should be burned. Then Mr. *Adams*, and the other Pilot, *Timothy Shotten*, an *Englishman*, (who had been with Mr. *Candish* in his Voyage round the World) were called to Council, to advise what was best to be done, to make their Voyage. Besides, the *Spaniards* being apprised of their being on the Coast, and weak of Men, had sent-out some of the King's Ships in Quest of them; so that they could not stay longer in those Parts; and one of their Ships, as they afterwards understood, was forced to yield to the Enemy in *St. Jago*. At last, as they had much Cloth aboard, and understood by one *Derrick Gerrijsen*, who had been in *Japan* with the *Portuguese*, that it was in great Esteem in that Island, they resolved to go thither, rather than to the *Molukkas*, or other Parts of the *East Indies*, where, being hot Countries, Woollen could not be very acceptable.

Sail for Japan.

FOR these Reasons, on the the twenty-seventh of *November*, they departed from the Island of *Santa Maria*, where they had refreshed themselves more by Policy than Force, and shaping their Course directly for *Japan*, passed the Line with a fair Wind, which continued good for divers Months. In their Way, they fell with certain Islands in sixteen Degrees of North Latitude, the Inhabitants whereof, were Men-eaters. Coming near them, eight of their Men being in a great Pinnace, which they had with them, ran away with it; and (as they supposed) were eaten by the wild Men; of whom, one was taken, and carried aboard the General's Ship. In twenty-seven, and twenty-eight Degrees of Latitude, they met with very variable Winds and stormy Weather; so that the twenty-fourth of *February*, 1600, they lost Sight of the Admiral, which they saw no more. Thus, the Tempest being allayed, they proceeded alone. The four and

a twentieth of *March*, they saw an Island, called, *Una Colonna*; at which Time, many of the Men were sick again, and several dead. Their Misery now was exceeding great, having no more but nine or ten Men able to go or creep upon their Knees: The Captain, and all the rest, looking every Hour to die. In the Height of thirty Degrees, they sought the North Cape of the Island, but in vain, since it lies in thirty-five Degrees thirty Minutes, and consequently is laid down falsely in all Charts, Globes, and Maps.

At length, on the nineteenth of *April*, coming into thirty-two Degrees and a half, they had Sight of the Island; having been four Months and twenty-two Days in their Way between the Cape of *Santa Maria* and *Japan*. When they arrived on that Coast, there were no more than six, besides Mr. *Adams*, who could stand on their Legs. They let fall their Anchor about a League from a Place, called *Bungo*. At which Time, many Boats came aboard them, they not being able to resist them. The People did not offer to hurt them; but stole all Things that they could steal; for which some paid dear afterward. Next Day, the King of that Place sent Soldiers aboard, to see that none of the Merchants Goods were stolen. Two or three Days after, the Ship was brought into a good Harbour, there to remain till the principal King (or Emperor) of the whole Island was informed of their Coming, and had given Orders what to do with them. Mean Time, they obtained Leave of the King, for the Captain, and sick Men, to land; they had also an House appointed for accommodating the Men, who had Refreshments given them. Of twenty-four in Number, sick and whole, who arrived at *Bungo*, three died the next Day, and three more afterwards; the rest recovered.

WHEN they had been there five or six Days, a Jesuit, with other *Portuguese* from *Nangasaki*, came to them. This Priest, and the *Japanese* they had on board, (who were Converts also) were their Interpreters; which Mr. *Adams* observes, happened very unlucky for the *English*, they giving out afterwards, that they were not Merchants but Pirates: Which gave the Governors and common People, a very bad Impression of them; insomuch, that they expected every Hour to be crucified: Which is the common Punishment in *Japan*, for robbing, and certain other Crimes.

SECT. II.

Mr. *Adams* sent for to Court. Examined by the Emperor. Malice of the Jesuits and Portuguese.

^a In *Purchas*, *Langsacke*. This seems to have been the corrupt Name then used by the *Portuguese*. ^b Perhaps, those sent to guard the Merchandize.

1600.
ADAMS.

He is released. The Emperor's Goodness to the English. The Sailors mutiny. Mr. Adams in great Favour. Not suffered to return; but gets Leave for the Captain. Builds a Ship, which sails to Acapulco. The Dutch arrive in Japan. Japan described.

1600.
ADAMS.

TO add to this Misfortune, two of their Men entered into the King's Service, and joined with the *Portuguese*, who promised their Lives should be secure: One of them called *Gilbert de Conning*, of *Middleborough*, gave himself out to be Merchant of all the Goods in the Ship: The other was *John Abelson Van Owater*. These Traitors, sought by all Manner of Ways, to get the Goods into their Hands; and discovered to the *Portuguese* every Thing that had passed in the Voyage.

Mr. Adams
sent for to
Court.

NINE Days after their Arrival, the Emperor sent five Gallies, or Frigats, to bring Mr. Adams to his Court at *Ozaka*; whither he went, with a Man he took to wait on him. When he came before the Emperor, his Majesty made several Signs to him; some of which he understood, some he did not: At length there came one who could speak *Portuguese*, and served for an Interpreter. By him, the Emperor asked Mr. Adams, a great many Questions concerning his Country, his Religion, and the present State of the Kingdoms of *Europe*, and particularly his own, and if it was engaged in any Wars? Mr. Adams answered, that his Nation was then in War with the *Spaniards*, and *Portuguese*, but in Peace with all others. The Emperor then asked, which Way he came to *Japan*? Adams, having a Chart of the World about him, took it out, and shewed his Majesty the Ship's Course through the Streights of *Magellan*; at which, he seemed surprised, imagining Adams imposed on him. Then the Emperor, proceeding from one Question to another, it was Midnight before he had done. He enquired among other Things, what Merchandize was in the Ship? Mr. Adams gave him an exact Account of all; and, when his Majesty was going to retire, entreated that his Countrymen might be allowed to trade, as the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards* were. The Emperor made him an Answer, but what it was he did not understand. He was then ordered to be carried to Prison, and the Sailor along with him, where they were used very well.

Examined by
the Emperor.

TWO Days after, the Emperor sent for the Author again, and demanding the Reason of their coming from so remote a Distance? He answered, that they came pursuant to the general Disposition of their Nation; which was to cultivate Friendship and Commerce, with all other Countries, by exchanging their own Commodities for

Vol. I.

N° XXVI.

theirs, whereby mutual Riches and Advantages were obtained. The Emperor was very inquisitive about the Wars, between the *English*, and the *Spaniards*, and *Portuguese*, as well as to know the Grounds of the Differences. Mr. Adams gave him a particular Account of all; to which he was very attentive, and seemed well pleased. After this, he was commanded to Prison again; but was carried to a better Lodging in another Place. He continued nine and thirty Days in this Confinement, without hearing one Word from the Ship, or what was become of it; and expected every Hour to be crucified. Which is the common Sort of Execution in *Japan*, as hanging in *England*.

DURING Mr. Adams's Imprisonment, the *Japanese*, and *Portuguese*, endeavoured to incense the Emperor against the *English*: Alledging, that they were a Company of Thieves and Robbers, gathered out of all Nations; and, that if they were suffered to live, it would turn greatly to the Detriment of his Majesty, and the Country: For that then every Nation would come there purposely to rob and plunder: But that in case Justice was executed on them, it would deter the *English* from coming there any more. In this Manner they urged the Emperor daily to cut them off, making all the Friends they could at Court, to second their wicked Design. But their bloody Malice did not take effect: For, at length, his Majesty gave them this Answer: That, as yet, these Strangers had done no Damage to him, or his Subjects; and that therefore, it was against both Reason and Justice, to put them to death: In short, that if the *English* were at War with their Nations, it could be no Cause why he should take away their Lives. This Answer quite confounded, and silenced their Enemies, for the future.

MEAN Time, the Ship having been brought as near *Ozaka* as could be, Mr. Adams, the one and fortieth Day of his Imprisonment, was called again before the Emperor; who, after many Questions more, asked him, whether he was desirous to go to the Ship to see his Countrymen? Mr. Adams answered, he should be very glad of the Opportunity. Whereupon his Majesty bidding him go, he was freed from Imprisonment: And with a rejoicing Heart, taking a Boat, went aboard, where he found the Captain, and the rest, recovered of their Sickness. Both Parties, at their Meeting, shed Tears for Joy; they having been informed, that he had been executed long before.

EVERY Thing belonging to the Ship and Company, had been taken out of her, even to Mr. Adams's nautical Instruments; nor had he, or they, any Thing left, besides the Cloaths on their Backs: But as this had been done without the

Y y y

Emperor's

1603.

Adams.



Emperor's Knowledge, he immediately gave Order, that they should be restored again; and as it was found impracticable, the Goods being dispersed into such a Number of Hands, fifty thousand Ryals, in ready Money, were commanded to be given them by Way of Retaliation: The Emperor himself taking Care to see the same delivered to one who was made their Governor; in order to distribute among them, from Time to Time, for buying Victuals, and other necessary Occasions. The Ship having lain thirty Days before the City of *Sakay*, three Leagues, or two Leagues and an half from *Ozaka*, the Ship was carried, by the Emperor's Orders, to the City of *Eddo*, in the Land of *Quanto*, in the Eastern Part of the Island; about an hundred and twenty Leagues distant from *Ozaka*. They had a tedious Passage, occasioned by contrary Winds, so that the Emperor was there long before them.

The Sailors
mutiny.

BEING arrived near *Eddo*, they made earnest Supplication to get their Ship clear, that they might go and trade where the *Hollanders* were. In this Suit they spent much of the Money given them; and during the Delay, the Ship's Company, instigated by three or four Ring-leaders, mutinied against the Captain and Mr. *Adams*, which latter they wanted to thrust out of the Ship; for every one would needs be a Commander. They insisted to have the Money, that was given by the Emperor, divided amongst them; which, for Quietness sake, was accordingly done to every one, as his Place was. They had now been two Years in *Japan*, after which they received a Denial of their Petition for their Ship: Upon this, the Men having gotten their Shares of the Money, and finding they were to remain in the Country, dispersed themselves every one where he thought best. In the End, the Emperor gave to each of them an Allowance of two Pounds of Rice a Day; and so much yearly as came to eleven or twelve Ducats, the Author, the Captain, and Mariners all alike.

Mr. Adams
in great Fa-
vour.

Two or three Years after this, the Emperor sent for Mr. *Adams*, as he had often done before, in order to build him a small Ship: He answered, that he was no Carpenter, and knew not how to go about it. But his Majesty bid him do it as well as he could, saying, if it should be good for nothing, it was no Matter: Wherefore he went to work, and built him a small Ship of about eighty Tons, according to the *English* Model. As soon as it was made, the Emperor came aboard to see it, and liked it very well: By which Means Mr. *Adams* came in more Favour with him; and was often in his Presence. He likewise, from Time to Time, had Presents given him; and at length a yearly Revenue of about seventy Ducats to live upon, besides two Pounds of Rice a Day. Mr. *Adams* likewise taught his Majesty some

Parts of Geometry and Mathematics, with other

1605.

Adams.



Things; which contributed not a little to his good Fortune, and raised his Credit to such a Degree at Court, that his Advice was taken in every thing, to the great Admiration of his former Enemies the *Jesuits* and *Portuguese*. Who now were glad to cringe to him, whom they would formerly have destroyed; intreating him to befriend them to the Emperor in their Business; and by his Means both *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* received many Favours from the Emperor: And thus Amends was made him for all the Difficulties and Hardships he was put to at first, in order to get his Living.

AT five Years End, Mr. *Adams* longing to see his Wife and Children, made Supplication to the Emperor, that he might have Leave to return: But that Monarch was not well pleased with the Request, telling him, that he should give over the Thoughts of seeing his own Country any more, and reconcile himself to staying where he was. However, the *English* coming to hear at length, that the *Hollanders* were at *Achen* and *Patane*; and Mr. *Adams* growing still more in the Emperor's Favour, he ventured to make Application once more, and spoke with a great deal of Resolution: To which he gave no Answer. Upon this Mr. *Adams* told his Majesty, that in case he would permit him to depart, he would procure both the *English* and *Hollanders* to come and traffic in his Country. He answered, that he was desirous that both those Nations should come and trade in *Japan*, and bid him write to bring the same about; but said, he would not part with him by any Means.

MR. *ADAMS* finding he could not prevail for himself, intreated that his Captain might depart; which was presently granted. The Captain being thus at Liberty, embarked in a *Japanese* Junk, and sailed to *Patane*: But after waiting there a whole Year for *Holland* Ships, and seeing none came, he went from thence to *Jor*; where he found a Fleet of nine Sail, of which *Matalese* was General. In this Fleet he was made Master again. Soon after, the Ships sailed to *Malakka*, and fought with an Armada of the *Portuguese*, in which Battle the Captain was killed. Mr. *Adams* after this concluding no certain Account was had of him, whether he was alive or dead, most earnestly intreats those, to whose Hands his Letter might come, to let his Wife and Children know, by one Means or other, where he was. And in order to put them in the Way of conveying this Account to her, he mentions the Names of several Persons living at *Rachif* and *Limebuse*, to whom he was known.

THE first Ship that Mr. *Adams* made, having been proved by performing a Voyage or two, the Emperor commanded him to build another. He accordingly

1611. accordingly built one of an hundred and twenty
 Adams. Tons, in which he made a Voyage himself from
Miako to Edo; being about as far as from *London* to the *Lizard*, or *Land's End of England*.
 In 1609, the Emperor lent this Ship to the Governor of *Manilla*, who sent her with eighty Men to *Acapulco*. The same Year a great Ship, called the *St. Francisco*, of about a thousand Tons, was wrecked upon the Coast of *Japan*, in the Latitude of thirty-five Degrees fifty Minutes, by Strefs of Weather; the Men were forced to cut her Main-Mast by the Board, and bear-up for *Japan*: But in the Night, before they were aware, they ran the Ship upon the Shore, where she was cast away; one hundred and thirty-six being drowned out of four hundred and eighty-six. In this Ship the Governor of *Manilla* was to have returned to *New Spain* as a Passenger.

W'chb sail'd to
 Acapulco. NEXT Year he went, in the bigger Ship of Mr. Adams's building, to *Acapulco*; and, in 1611, returned another in her Room, with a considerable Present, and an Ambassador to the Emperor, giving him Thanks for his great Friendship; and keeping the Ship, sent the Value of her to the Emperor in Goods and Money. The Spaniards had her in the *Philippinas* when the Author wrote. At that Time he was employed in the Emperor's Service, who gave him an Estate like unto a Lordship in *England*, with eighty or ninety Husbandmen, who were as his Servants and Slaves: A Bounty which, as Mr. Adams observes, was never extended to any Stranger before.

The Dutch
 come to Ja-
 pan. IN the Year 1609, two *Holland* Ships came to *Japan*: Their Intention was to take the Carak that came yearly from *Makau*, but arrived five or six Days too late: Nevertheless they put into *Firando*, and the Captains went to Court, where they were very kindly received by the Emperor; with whom they agreed yearly to send a Ship or two, and departed with his Pass. The Dutch sent no Ship in 1610, but in 1611 there

a arrived a small Vessel, with Cloth, Lead, Elephants Teeth, Damask, and black Taffaties; raw Silk, Pepper, and other Commodities. The Merchants made an Apology for not coming the Year before, and were much caressed. Mr. Adams was of Opinion, that the Coming of the Dutch would furnish him with Means of getting-out of *Japan*, which he could not find before. He observes, that they need not bring Money out of *Holland* into the *East Indies*; for that there was much Silver and Gold in *Japan* to serve their Turns in other Places, where they might have Occasion: And that the Merchandizes there vendible, for ready Money, were raw Silk, Damask, black Taffaties, black and red Cloth of the best, Lead, and such like Goods.

THE Island of *Japan* is very large. The North Part lies in the Latitude of forty-eight Degrees, and the Southermost Part in thirty-five Degrees. It is almost square, the Length extending from East by North, West and by South, (for so it lieth) is two hundred and twenty English Leagues. The Breadth from South to North is thirteen Degrees, which, at twenty Leagues to a Degree, make two hundred and sixty Leagues. The Inhabitants are very good natured, courteous above Measure, and valiant in War. Justice is rigorously and impartially executed. Their Policy is grounded on excellent Maxims; and Mr. Adams is of Opinion, that no Country in the World is better governed. They are very superstitious in their Religion, and divided in Opinions. There are many Jesuits and *Franciscan* Friars in the Island; who have converted a great Number of the Natives to the *Romish* Faith, and have several Churches in the Island.

LATITUDES.

<i>Santa Maria</i> Island	—	—	37° 12'S.
<i>Mecha</i> Island	—	—	38 00

B O O K IV.

VOYAGES to several Parts of AFRICA, and the Islands adjacent; with particular Descriptions of the respective Countries, and their Inhabitants.

C H A P. I.

A Description of the Canary Islands and Madera, with their remarkable Fruits and Commodities.

By THOMAS NICOLS.

To which is added, A farther ACCOUNT of each, by Way of SUPPLEMENT from later AUTHORS.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

MR. NICOLS, in a sort of Preface to this Tract, takes Notice, that he dwelt in the *Canaries*, otherwise called the *Fortunate Islands*, for upwards of seven Years together: And that he was the rather induced to give some Account of them, because he found so great a Disagreement among Writers, and such glaring Falsehoods; especially in a Book called *The new-found World antarctic*, published by *Andrew Thevet*, a *Frenchman*^a, who pretended to speak as an Eye-witness of what he wrote.

HAKLUTY has inserted this little Piece in his Collection^b, but the Time when it was written does not distinctly appear, it being without a Date: Only at the End of his Description, the Author takes Notice, that he was in the *Canaries* as a Factor for *Messieurs Thomas Locke*, *Anthony Hickman*, and *Edward Castelin*, who, in those Days, were Merchants of great Credit in London. In the Year 1554, we find those three Gentlemen jointly concerned in the *Guinea Trade*^c, and the two latter till 1566; but without Mr. *Locke*^d: So that it is probable, the Author's Residence, in the *Canaries*, was about 1554; but the Words, in those Days, imply, that this Tract was written by him several Years after. However that be, it is a curious little Piece, containing in brief every thing remarkable that later Writers have taken Notice of; and some Things, as the Burying-Caves with their Mummies, which few of them have had any Knowledge of.

For this Reason we have chosen Mr. *Nicols's* Account for the Basis, as well as because it extends

to the *Canaries* in general; and have added the Supplement, in order to give the Reader a View of what is farther to be found most material relating to them in the best Authors since. Among the rest, we are chiefly obliged to three, who have treated of the *Pike of Teneriffe*, and the ancient Inhabitants of the Island, viz. Sir *Edmund Scory*, who wrote about the Year 1600; a judicious Physician, whose Account (penned about the Middle of the last Century) is inserted in the History of the *Royal Society* by Dr. *Sprat* (afterwards Bishop of *Rocheſter*,) and Mr. *Edens*, whose Journey up the *Pike*, in 1715, is inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

THESE Islands (the nearest of which lies within forty Leagues of the Coast of *Africa*) extend five Degrees thirty Minutes from West to East; and two Degrees fifteen Minutes from South to North: But including *Madera* and *Puerto Santo*, five Degrees forty Minutes. For they are situate between the first Meridian, (which passes through the West-End of *Ferro*) and five Degrees thirty Minutes of Longitude; and between twenty-seven Degrees thirty Minutes, and twenty-nine Degrees forty-five Minutes of North Latitude: Or thirty-three Degrees ten Minutes, if those other two Islands be taken-in. This Position, which we have given to these Islands in the Chart^e, may be presumed to be the more exact, because both the Latitude and Longitude of three of them have been determined by astronomical Observations; as may appear, by Inspection, from the Chart, and will be particularly specified at the respective Places hereafter.

^a Dedicated to the Cardinal of *Seni*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *France*.

^b See before, p. 144.

^c See p. 176, 178, 180, and 184.

^d Vol. 2. part 2. p. 3.

^e See Chart I.

1560.
Nicols.

S E C T. I.

Of the Canary Islands in general.

Their Discovery, Name. Inhabitants: Their Original. Number of the Canary Isles. If those called the Fortunate: Whence that Name. Ancient Inhabitants. Their great Humanity. Their Arms. Voluntary Victims. Shape and Manners. Productions of the Islands.

First Discovery.

THE first Discovery of these Islands, which are seven in Number, has afforded Matter of Contest between the Spaniards and Portuguese: The first affirming, it was made by them, while the latter ascribed the Honour of it to their own Nation; who, they say, found them out in their Way to *Athiopia* and the *East Indies*. The Truth is, that the Spaniards first conquered these Islands, with several English in their Company.

The Name.

VARIOUS likewise have been the Conjectures concerning the Original of the Name. Some Writers maintain, that the Island *Canaria* gave Name to the rest, and was so called on Account of the great Number of Dogs which were found upon it. To support this Opinion, *Andrew Thevet* asserts, that one *Juba* carried two Dogs from thence: But the Natives, of whom the Author had made diligent Inquiry concerning this Story, knew nothing of their Country's ever being exceedingly stocked with Dogs. Dogs indeed there were, but such as were in all the North-West Countries, and some Parts of the *West Indies*, which the People made Use of for Victuals, instead of Sheep. The Author was told, by some of the first Conquerors themselves, that these Islands took their Name from the great Multitude of four square Canes^a found upon them all. These Canes grow several from one Root; and, with the least Pressure, yield a milky Juice, which is rank Poison, wherewith some of the Discoverers were poisoned: But Vines and Sugar-Canes were first planted there by the Spaniards, many Years after the Conquest; so that, it is certain, they could not take their Name from Sugar-Canes.

First Inhabitants.

THE Natives were called *Canaries* by the Conquerors. They were clothed in Goat-Skins, made like a loose Cassock, and dwelt in Caves among the Rocks in great Love and Friendship. They spake all one Language^b: Their chief Food was gelt Dogs, Goats, and Goats Milk, with which also wetting Barley-Meal, they made a Kind of Bread, called *Gofia*, which they use to

a this Day. The Author had eat of it several Times, being accounted exceeding wholesome.

1560.
Nicols.

The Original.

As to the Original of the Natives, the best Account he could get was, that they were Exiles from *Africa*, banished thence by the Romans, who cut out their Tongues for blaspheming their Gods. However that be, it is certain they had a peculiar Language, not mixed with either the Roman or Arabian Tongue.

THESE Islands are under the Government of the King of *Spain*, whose Officers reside in *Grand Canaria*: For although he enjoys the Property of only the three fruitful Islands, viz. *Canaria*, *Teneriffe*, and *Palma*^c, yet he hath reserved the Power of exercising Jurisdiction in all the others, to prevent the Lords oppressing their Vassals^d.

SUPPL J Mr. *Nicols* reckons but seven Canary Islands, viz. *Canaria*, *Teneriffe*, *Gomera*, *Palma*, *Hierro* or *Ferro*, *Lanzarota*, and *Fuerteventura*, Number of Islands.

but there are six more, which are situate round *Lanzarota*, viz. *Graciosa*, *Rocca*, *Allegranza*, *Santa Clara*, *Infierno*, and *Lobos*^e, called also *Pecchio Marino*, which lies between *Lanzarota* and *Fuerteventura*. To these may be added, the Savages between the *Canaries* and *Madera*. They are all small Islands, or Rocks, and of no great Consequence; which might have been the Reason why Mr. *Nicols* took no Notice of them.

THIS Author, in the Title to his Description, calls these the *Fortunate* Islands, otherwise the Islands of *Canaria*; supposing them to be those mentioned by *Ptolemy*, under that Name.

And in all Probability they are the same, rather than the *Cape Verd* Islands, as others conjecture: Because the Ancients mention only one Cluster of Islands lying on the Western Coast of *Africa*; and it is not probable, that the *Cape Verd* Islands should be known to them, and the *Canaries* not, (as must be the Case on a Supposition, that the former are the *Fortunate* Islands) since the *Canaries* lie directly in the Way to the others, are more than half as near again to the Continent, and not half so far from the Straights of *Gibraltar*. In short, it may well be questioned, (as it is by some Authors) whether the *Greeks* were acquainted so far South as the *Cape Verd* Islands? Beside, what goes a great Way to decide the Point, in favour of the former is, one of the *Fortunate* Islands being expressly called *Canaria* by *Ptolemy*. Unless we suppose, that the first Discoverers, who considered these as the *Fortunate*

^a Perhaps, rather Canes, whose Trunks shot up in the Form of four Squares, as will be hereafter mentioned

^b Every Island had a peculiar Dialect of one Mother Language, which was common to them all

^c These three were discovered at the King's Expence. *Peter Martyr*, Decad 1. p 9

^d This Paragraph, which belongs to the Account of *Lanzarota*, we thought fit to remove hither, as relating to the general Description.

^e The King granted the Property of all the Islands, except the three mentioned in the Text, to the Discoverers or Conquerors, and their Heirs.

^f See before, p. 14. a

1560. Islands, gave the Name of *Canaria* to one of a them, in Imitation of that Author. However that be, it is certain the *Arabs*, who succeeded the *Greeks* and *Romans* in Empire and Learning, and in all Probability were better acquainted with them, considered them as such, calling them, in their Language, *al Fazayr al Khâledât*, that is, the *Fortunate Islands*.

Whence the Name,

THE Ancients placed their Elysium in the *Fortunate Islands*, whence some think this Name was given them on Account of the happy Temperature of Air, and Fertility of Soil^a. Others rather believe, that the ancient Mariners, who were only Coasters before the Use of the Compass, being saved from Destruction, by luckily meeting with these Harbours, after they were driven-off the Coast by Storms, gave these Places of Safety^b this Denomination of *Fortunate*. As to the Name *Canaria* all other Writers agree with *Thevet*, ascribing it to the great Number of Dogs found here by the first Discoverers. *Dapper*, in his Description of *Africa*, tells us, that the *Moors* call them all by the Name of *Elbard* from the Pike of *Teneriffe*. They were undoubtedly known to the *Romans*; but after the Fall of that Empire, remained in Oblivion for some Centuries to all Nations of *Europe*, except the *Arabs* and *Moors*, to whom *Spain* for several Ages was subject. The first Time we hear of them among the Moderns, is about the Year 1393, when they were discovered for *Henry the Third of Spain*, as has been already mentioned^c. In 1417, *Betancourt* conquered *Lanzarota*, and *Fuente Ventura*: *Gomera* and *Ferro* were subdued by *Fernando Poyra* and his Wife^d, perhaps for *Masiot*, *Betancourt's* Nephew; who exchanged the four for Part of *Madera* with Prince *Henry of Portugal*. This Prince in 1447 sent a Fleet to conquer the other Islands, but desisted upon the Claim of the King of *Castile*. In 1455 they remained unsubdued^e; but not long after *Grand Canaria* was conquered by *Pedro de Vera*, a Citizen of *Xeridium*; as were *Palma* and *Teneriffe* by *Alphonso Lugo*, at the Charges of *Ferdinand* the Catholic^f: And thus at last, in the Year 1483, they were all annexed to the Crown of *Spain* in the Treaty between *Alphonso* of *Portugal*, and *Ferdinand* of *Castile*.

The first Inhabitants.

IN 1455, when *Aluise da cada Mosto* made his Voyage, the four Islands, which had been then conquered, were inhabited by *Christians*, subject to the *Spaniards*, whose Governor was *Herrera*, a Native of *Seville*, perhaps the same called above *Perrira*. The same Author observes,

that the other three being large, the *Spaniards* had not then conquered them: That they were inhabited by Idolaters: That *Grand Canaria* had eight or nine thousand Souls upon it; and *Teneriffe* (as was reported) between fourteen and fifteen thousand^g.

1560
Nicols.

THE Reader may form a Judgment of these *Aborigines*, from the Accounts given of those remaining on the Island of *Teneriffe*: They are called, by *Linsiboten* and other Authors, *Guan-chas*. They were a rude uncivilized People. Every one took as many Women as he pleased: As to the Children, they gave them to the Goats to suck. They had no such thing as Property; and cultivated the Land with Oxes Horns. They were quite ignorant of the Use of Fire, as having an Abhorrence to the Slaughtering of Beasts^h; and some Dislike to Blood-shedding of any kind: For which Reason, when they took any small Vessels with *Spaniards*, they never put them to death, but set them to flea the Goats out of Contempt; looking upon that to be the most vile and disgraceful Employmentⁱ. Being unacquainted with Iron, they made Use of Flints to shave with. They had no Houses of any kind, but lived in Caves among the Rocks.

Their great Humanity.

YET they seemed to have some Glimmerings of a future State: For each Community had always two Sovereigns, one alive, and the other dead. Whenever their Prince died, they took the Body, and after it was washed, set it up erect in a Cave; putting a Staff in his Hand, and a Pail of Milk and Wine by his Side, which was done to support him in his Journey^k.

IN the Time of *Cada Mosto*, each Island was divided into Lordships, and there were no fewer than nine Lords in *Teneriffe*. These had frequently Wars among them; in the Fury of which, (they were carried out of their natural Disposition) and butchered each other with the greatest Barbarity. They painted their Bodies, both Men and Women, with the Juice of certain Herbs, green, red, and yellow; which they esteem the most beautiful Colours. They had no other Arms besides Stones, and a kind of Darts, or Lances: Some pointed with Horns, others unshod; which however they had the Art, by seasoning in the Fire, to make as hard as Iron. And for a Coat of Mail, they made an Ointment with the Juice of certain Plants, mixed up with Tallow; which they rubbed well into their Skins to thicken them, by this Means to defend themselves from the Cold.

Their Arms.

EVERY Lordship seems to have had its own Mode of religious Worship: For in *Teneriffe*,

^a *Beuchman* (in his Voyage to *Borneo*, p. 5.) and others say, the Air of these Islands is very wholesome, though very hot; and the Soil most fertile. ^b *Akim's* Voyage to *Guinea*, *Brasil*, &c. 1721. p. 31. ^c See before, p. 14. e.

^d *Peter Martyr*, Decad. 1. p. 9.

^e *Peter Martyr*, ubi *supr.*

^f *Peter Martyr*, ubi *supr.*

^g *Peter Martyr*, ubi *supr.*

^h *Peter Martyr*, ubi *supr.*

ⁱ *Peter Martyr*, ubi *supr.*

^j *Peter Martyr*, ubi *supr.*

^k *Peter Martyr*, ubi *supr.*

^l See *Cada Mosto's* Navigation, in *Ramusio's* Collection, vol. 1. p. 98.

^m See *Cada Mosto*, ubi *supr.*

ⁿ See *Cada Mosto*, ubi *supr.*

^o *Herbert*, p. 4.

1560.
Nicol's.

bound with all Sorts of Provisions. They afford a great Numbers of Cattle, Store of Corn, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Cheese, and Skins. The Wine is pleasant, and very strong, and transported into all Parts of the World^a; and one Author asserts, that it is the most generous Wine in the Universe^b. *Linschoten* confirms this Account of their Fertility, adding, that they produce all Sorts of Corn; and to the Cattle joins Camels^c.

LE MAIRE says, the *Canary* Islands in general have all Necessaries for good and plentiful Living: But that the Water is proportionably not good; which the Inhabitants remedy, the best they can, by filtering Stones. He farther takes Notice, that Harvest is commonly in *March* or *April* at farthest, and in several Places they have two each Year, and he had seen a Cherry-tree produce Fruit in six Weeks after Grafting^d. Lastly, here grows the *Orifelle*, a Plant that bears the *Canary* Seed, and requires a great deal of Care and Management here; but grows in *Holland* and other Parts of *Europe* without any Trouble. The *Canary* Birds, which breed in *France*, neither sing so sweet, nor have such a Variety of beautiful Plumage, as here in their Native Soil^e.

BESIDES the Vegetables before-mentioned, these Islands at present afford Beans, Peas, and Coches; a Grain like Maize, used for improving the Land; *Papaus*, Cherries, Guavas, Pomkins, and extraordinary fine Onions; with all Sorts of Garden Greens and Roots, Pot-herbs, and Sallading, as well as Variety of Flowers. Of Fish they have Mackrel in Plenty^f, besides Sturgeon, which the poorer Sort feed on^g. They are likewise well stocked with Deer and Horses^h.

THESE are the Products of the Islands in general: But in particular, *Lanzarote* excels in Horses; *Grand Canaria*, *Palma*, and *Teneriffe*, in Wines; *Fuerteventura* for common Dunghil Fowls; and *Gomera* for Deerⁱ.

Provision,
Rams of.

IT may not be amiss to observe, that Provision is much dearer on the trading Islands, than the others; so that it is best for Ships to touch at the last, if they do not go there for Wines. *Dampier* having, we presume, experienced this Secret to his Cost, inserts this Caution for the good of others. We shall close this Supplement to the general Description of these Islands with a Remark of *Durret's*, That most of the Soldiers, which garison the Forts, are Transports from *Spain*.

S E C T. II.

The Island of Canaria.

Government of the Island. Growth of Sugar

^a *Dutch Voyages*, vol. 1. p. 96.

Voyages, chap. 96. p. 177.

^b *Le Maire's Voyage to the Canaries*, sec. p. 19 & seqq.^c *Voyage to Lima*, p. 71.^d *Dampier's Voyage*, vol. 3. p. 8.^e *Durret, ubi supra.*^f *Or, the City of Palma. In Spanish, la Ciudad de las Palmas; and simply, Palma.*^g *Rabon's Voyage to Cape Verd*, 1721. p. 4.^h *See his Voyages*, chap. 96. p. 177.ⁱ *Le Maire's Voyage to the Canaries*, sec. p. 19 & seqq.^j *Durret, ubi supra.*^k *Dampier, ubi supra.*^l *Or, the City of Palma. In Spanish, la Ciudad de las Palmas; and simply, Palma.*

Way of making it. Good Wine. City de las Palmas, or Canaria. Farther Account of the Growth and making of Sugar. The Plantain Tree.

THIS Island is twelve Miles long, and almost the same in Breadth. It is the principal of all the rest, not in fertility, but in being the Seat of Justice and Government among them. There is a Governor here for the Island only: Besides whom there are three Auditors, who are superior Judges, and act jointly in Commission as the Lord Chancellor of any Realm; receiving and hearing Appeals from the other Islands.

THE City is called *Ciudad Palmarum*^k. It hath a beautiful Cathedral, with all the usual Dignities. For the Administration of civil Affairs in the Island; there are several Aldermen who have great Authority, and a Council-house to themselves. The City is beautiful, and the Inhabitants dress very gay and rich. After any Rain or foul Weather, a Man may go clean in Velvet Slippers, because the Ground is sandy. The Air is very temperate, and free from the Extreme of either Heat or Cold.

THEY have two Wheat Harvests, viz. in *February* and *May*. The Grain is exceeding good, and makes Bread as white as Snow. There are, in this Island, three other Towns, named *Telde*, *Galdar*, and *Gusa*: Also twelve Sugar Houses, called *Inganios*, in which a great Quantity of good Sugar is made.

THE Growth of Sugar is in this Manner: A good Soil yields nine Crops in eighteen Years: First, they take a Cane, which is called the *Planta*, and laying it along in a Furrow, cover it with Earth; so that, by a Sluice, they can let the Water run over it. This Plant, in the Nature of a Root, brings forth sundry Canes; which grow two Years before they are fit to cut, and not six Months, as *Thuret* writes. They are cut even with the Ground, and the Tops, with the Leaves called *Cobolia*, being chopped off, the Bodies are tied into Bundles like Faggots, and carried to the Sugar-house called *Inganios*. Where they are ground in a Mill, and the Juice conveyed by a Gutter to a great Vessel, [or Cauldron] where it is boiled till it comes to a due Thickness, and then put into Earthen Pots of the Mold of a Sugar-loaf, and placed in the Purging-house to purge and whiten; which is done with a certain Clay laid on the Top. Of the Remainder in the Cauldron is made a second Sort, called *Escumas*; and of the purging Liquor, that drops from the white [or clayed] Sugar, is made a third Sort, the Remains

^m *See his Voyages*, chap. 96. p. 177.ⁿ *Durret's*^o *Dampier, ubi supra.*^p *Or, the City of Palma. In Spanish, la Ciudad de las Palmas; and simply, Palma.*^q *See his Voyages*, chap. 96. p. 177.

1560. of which is called *Paneta*, or *Netas*: The Refuse of all the Purging is called *Remiel*, or *Malasses*; and of that is made another Sort, called *Refinado*.

WHEN the first Crop is thus finished, the Canes of which are called *Planta*, then the Sugar-straw [or withered Leaves of the Canes] lying all over the Field, [or Cane-Piece] are set on Fire, which likewise burns the Stumps of the Canes close to the Ground: And thus with good Husbandry, and Watering, at the End of other two Years, it yields the second Crop, called *Zoca*; the third is called *Tertia Zoca*; the fourth *Quarta Zoca*; and so the rest, till Age causes the old Canes to be planted again.

Good Wine. THIS Island produces singular good Wine, especially in the Town of *Telde*, and sundry Sorts of good Fruits, as *Batatas**, *Melons*, *Pears*, *Apples*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Pomegranates*, *Figs*, *Peaches* of divers Sorts, and many other Fruits; but especially the *Plantano*. It is no Timber-Tree. It grows near the Sides of Brooks; is very strait in the Body; and has surprisingly thick Leaves: Which grow not on the Branches, but out of the Top of the Tree, every Leaf being two Yards long, and almost half a Yard broad. Each Tree has but two or three Branches; and on them grow the Fruit, which are thirty or forty in Number, more or less. It is shaped like a Cucumber; and, when ripe, is black, being then more delicious than any Conserve. The *Plantano* bears Fruit but once, and then is cut down, another springing up from the same Root, and so on continually.

THIS Island yields Plenty enough of *Oxen*, *Kine*, *Camels*, *Goats*, *Sheep*, *Capons*, *Hens*, *Ducks*, *Pigeons*, and large *Partridges*. Wood is the Thing most wanted^b. It stands in twenty-seven Degrees North^c.

SUPPL.] This Island is thirteen or fourteen Leagues each Way, and about forty in Circuit^d: According to the common Opinion, it is the same which the Antients, particularly *Ptolemy*, call by this Name. It is the principal of all the Islands; and its chief City, called *Canaria*, and *Ciudad de las Palmas*, the Capital of all the rest.

LE MAIRE, who was here in 1681, informs us, that the Town is defended by a Castle^e, situated on a Hill, but very mean and despicable. It lies a League and half South South-West from the Road, where there is very good Anchoring; f

for the Shore, near the Town, is pestered with Rocks under Water. It is inhabited by twelve thousand stout Islanders, capable of making a very good Defence. Its Precincts are near a League in Compass, most of the Houses well built, two Stories high, and flat roofed. The Bishop's Court, with the Inquisitor's Tribunal, and the Sovereign Council^f, being like the Parliament of the seven Islands, are all held here. But the Bishop, Governor^g, and People of Quality, make their Residence at *Teneriffe*. There are four Convents, viz. *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, *Bernardines*, and *Recollets*^h. The Author visited the *Bernardines*, a Nunnery, four Times, as a Physician, but soon discovered, that the greater Part of them had no other Distemper but their Confinement. These good religious Ladies were not wanting in their Caresses, and loaded him with Biskets, dry and wet Sweetmeats, Lemonade, and Sack; together with all Manner of Fruit, which were served up upon Plates, and Porcelain Salvers, garnished with Roses, Pinks, Orange Flowers, Jessamine, and Tuberoses, with Variety of Nosegays. He made them also some small Presents, which were received with great Respect and Civility. The French had a Consul at *Canaria*, whose Wife *le Maire* visited: But in general he found Medicines very scarceⁱ.

For a farther Explanation of what relates to the Sugar-Cane, we shall insert the Method of planting Canes, and making Sugar in *Jamaica*: First, the Canes are planted in Pits, or Trenches, of about a Foot square, dug very shallow with a Hoe, generally not above six Inches deep. Four or six Plants are laid in each Square; from the Joints of which, spring-out the new Canes, which grow fit for Cutting, in sixteen, or eighteen Months at most. The first Growth are called *Plant-Canes*; the second, *Rattans* of the first Year; next, *Rattans* of the second Year, &c. but very little Land there bears above three or four Crops of *Rattans*.

IN *Jamaica* they use five, six, or seven Coppers for Dispatch; the Liquor is laden from one to another, and the last is called the *Tech*; out of which, it is laden into Coolers; being first tempered with a little Lime, to make it corn, or granulate the stronger. From the Coolers it is put into what they still call *Pots*; probably from their being first made of Earth, although now they consist of four Boards joined in a Pyramid,

* Or Spanish Potatoes.

^b Herbert says, that *Canaria* is full of Goats, Beeves, Asses, Hogs, Barley, Rye, Rice, with Variety of Flowers, and Grapes. Herbert's Voyages, p. 4. *Linshoten* mentions Camels among the Animals here.

^c Rather in twenty-eight Degrees; at least, *Las Palmas* stands thereabout.

^d *Beekman's Voyage to Borneo*, p. 4. & seqq.

^e *Durret* says, it has a good Citadel, and a small Fort to the Left; before which, Ships ride at Anchor.

^f *Voyage to Lima*, p. 71. & seqq.

^g Others generally say, they reside here.

^h These, *Durret* says, were built chiefly at the Expence of the Genoese Merchants. *Voyage to Lima*, p. 71, &c.

ⁱ *Le Maire's Voyage to the Canaries*, &c. p. 19. & seqq.

1560. but left a little open at the Top, or narrow End, ^a which is called the Bottom of the Pots; because they are placed in the Drying-house with this Part downwards, to let the Molasses drain out. From this Liquor is distilled the best Rum; a coarser Sort being made from the Skimmings of the Coppers, as the Liquor boils. The Sugar thus made, is called *Muscavado*, or brown Sugar; that which the Author gives an Account of, being called there, *Clayed Sugar*. What sticks to the Sides of the Coolers is exceeding hard, comes off in Flakes, and is called *Panela*, or Pan Sugar: But the Quantity is not considerable, and no Use is made of it in the Works.

The Plantane Tree.

THE Plantane-Tree in the *West Indies*, is about the Size of an ordinary Apple-Tree; but the Stem is very strait, and moderately tapering, being, in its Consistence, much like a Cabbage Stalk. The Leaves are rather broader than what the Author makes them. The Fruit is not unlike a Cucumber, but larger, and piked at the Ends. It grows in Bunches, from sixteen to forty in a Bunch. When first fit to eat, it is of a whitish-brown Colour, a little clammy, and something of a stiffer Consistence than a Potatoe, and is covered with a thick Skin, of a pale Green. As the Fruit ripens, they both grow Yellow; and when it begins to decay, the Skin presently turns black; but that being peeled off, the Fruit shews itself of a deep reddish Yellow, like Gold, and is very soft.

SECT. III.

The Isle of Teneriffe.

Its Site and Extent. Description of the Pike. The Dragon-Tree. Fertility of the Island. Its Towns. Ancient Inhabitants. Oratava Port. Santa Cruz. City Laguna. Its fine Situation. Produce of the Soil. The Canary, Malmsey, and Verdone Wines.

Site and Extent.

THIS Island stands in twenty-seven Degrees and an half North ^a; and is distant from *Canaria* twelve Leagues to the Northward ^b. It is seventeen Leagues in Length ^c, and lies high, in Form of a Ridge of plowed Land in some Parts of *England*. In the Midst of it stands a round Hill, called *Pico de Teitbe* ^d. This Pike is in Height, directly upward, fifteen Leagues, and more; and about half a Mile in Compass at the

The Pike described.

Top; out of which, oftentimes, proceedeth Fire and Brimstone, being in Form of a Cauldron. Within two Miles of the Top, is nothing but Ashes, and Pumice-Stones; and, beneath that two Miles, is the cold Region, covered all the Year with Snow. Somewhat lower, are prodigious huge Trees growing, called *Vinatico*, which are exceeding heavy, and lying in Water will never rot. There is likewise a Wood, called *Barbusano*, of the same Quality with many Savine, and Pine-Trees. Beneath these, are Woods of Bay-Trees, of ten and twelve Miles long: Where it is pleasant riding among the great Numbers of small Birds, that sing exceedingly sweet, especially one Sort of them. This Bird is very little, and coloured in all respects like a Swallow, only he hath a little black Spot on his Breast, as broad as a Penny: He hath a more delightful Note than all the rest: But if he be imprisoned in a Cage, lives but a short Time.

1560. *Nicola.*

TENERIFFE produces all the Fruits that *Canaria* doth; and hath, in common with the other Islands, a kind of Shrubs, or Bushes, called *Taybayba*, out of which issues a milky Juice, which standing a little thickens, and is exceeding good Bird-lime: But the Tree called *Drago* ^e is peculiar to *Teneriffe*, grows on high rocky Land, and by Incision at the Bottom yields a Juice like Blood ^f, which is a common Drug among Apothecaries. Also Targets made of the Wood, are greatly esteemed; having this Quality, that a Sword or Dagger, being struck into them, sticks so fast, that it is hard to pluck it out.

The Dragon-Tree.

THIS Island abounds in Corn more than all the rest; and, in that respect, is a Mother, or Nurse, to all the others in the Times of Scarcity. There grows also upon the high Rocks, a kind of Moss, called *Orchel*, which is bought for Dyers. There are also twelve Sugar-Works, called *Ingenios*: But above all, there is a small Plot of Land, about a League in Compass, the like to which, perhaps, cannot be shewn in all the World besides. It lies between two Towns, one called *Larotava*, and the other *Rialejo*. This single League of Ground produceth sweet Water out of the Cliffs, or rocky Mountains; Corn of all Sorts; all Kinds of Fruits; excellent Silk, Flax, Wax, and Honey; and very good Wines in abundance: With great Store of Sugar, and Plenty of Fire-wood. This Island exports great Quan-

Fertility of Teneriffe.

^a The most South Part lies in near eight Degrees; the North Part in eight Degrees forty Minutes. See the Latitude of the Pike. ^b Rather to the West, or North-West. ^c The Length of *Teneriffe* is variously reported, some making it twenty-two Leagues, others more, and some less. Its Breadth is very irregular,

viz. from three to fifteen, and the Circuit about sixty Leagues. *Beockman's Voyage to Bornoo*, p. 4. & seqq. *Dellon* says, it is about eighteen Leagues long, and ten broad. ^d *De Teide*, or *de Tayda*: So *Varenius*, and *Beockman*, in his *Historia Orbis Terrar.* tell us; and that the Inhabitants call it *Pico de Terraria*: *Dapper* says the same, in his *Description of Africa*. ^e *Durret* says, the Dragon-Tree grows here. See his *Voyage to Lima*, p. 71.

^f Gum Adragant, or Dragons-blood.

Fig. I

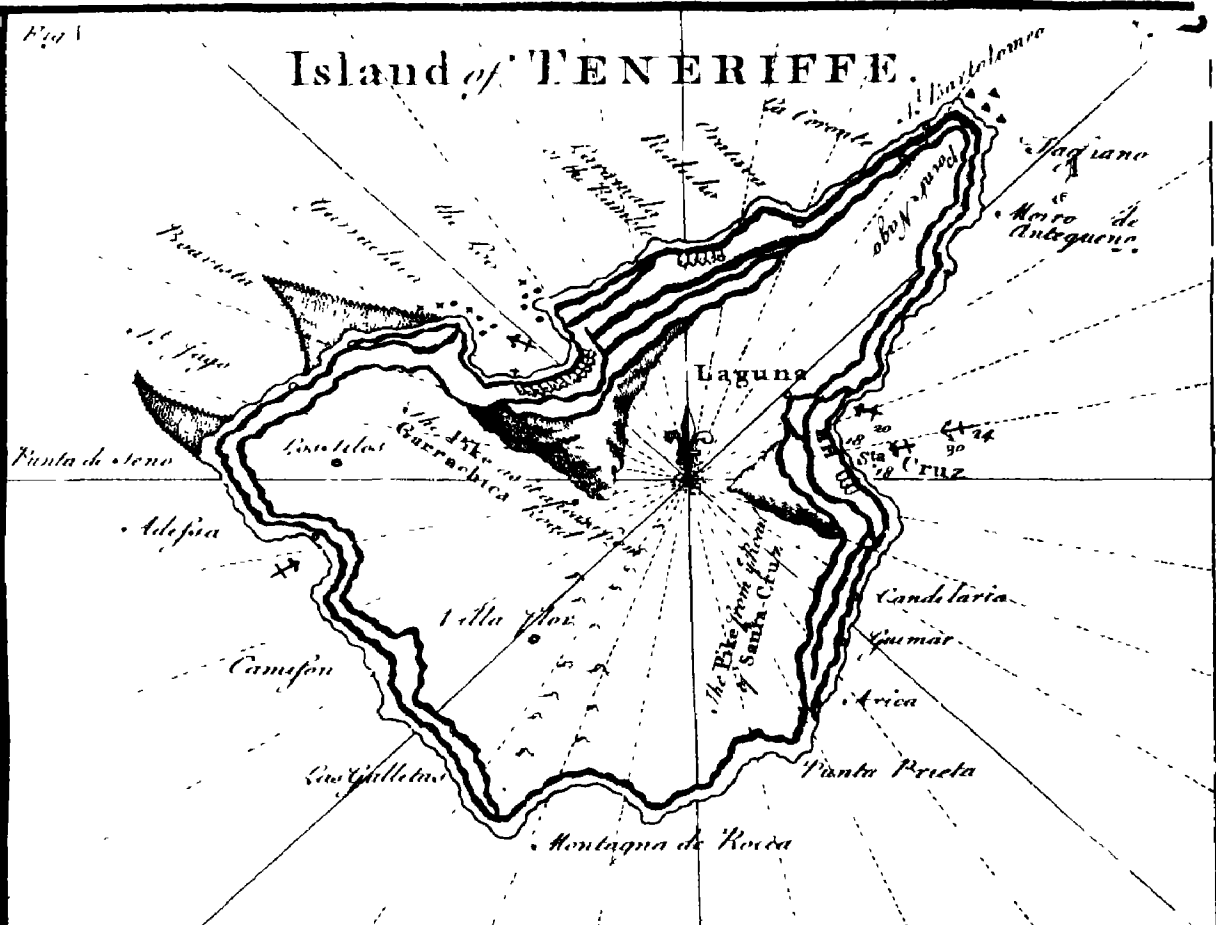
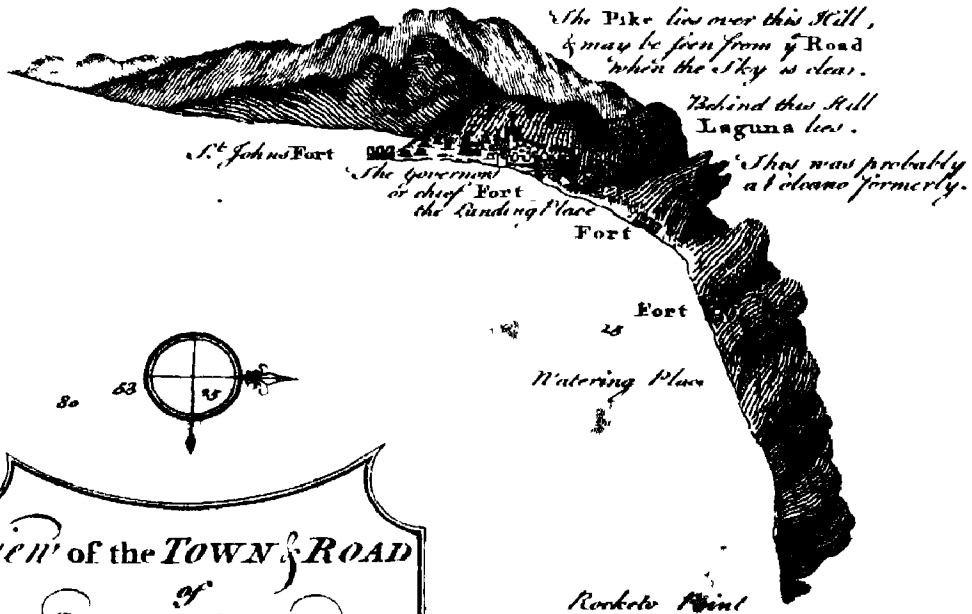
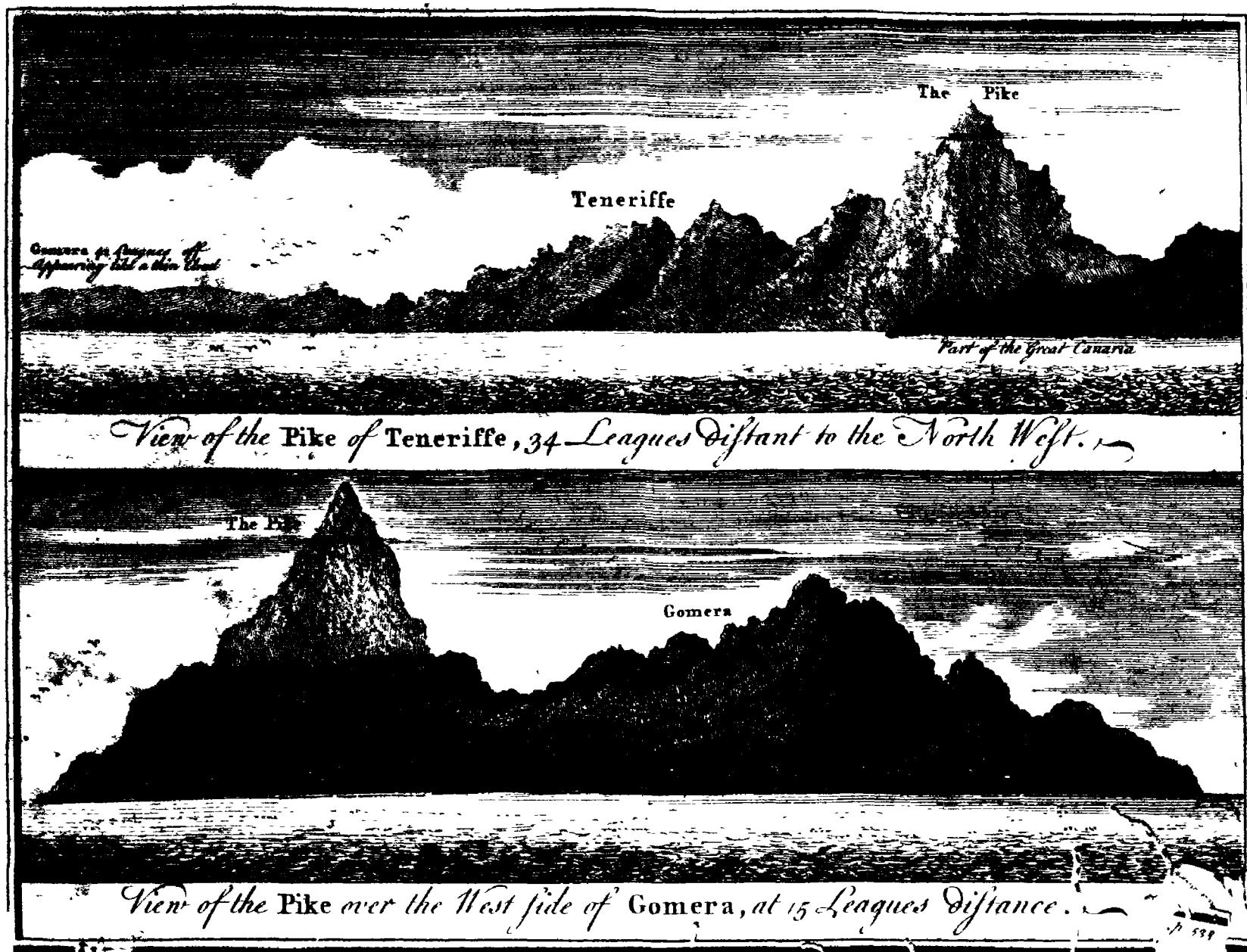


Fig. II

I. TENERIFFE.





1560. city of Wines for the *West Indies*, and other a Snow that encloses the Neck of the Pike of *Ty-* 1560
N. cols. Countries. The best grows on the Side of a Hill, da, like a Collar. The Name of *Teneriffe* being
called the *Ramble*. given it by the Inhabitants of *Palma*, in whose
Language *Tener* signifies Snow, and *Iffe*, an

THE City, called *Laguna*^a, stands near a Lake, and three Leagues from the Sea. It is handsomely built, and has two fair Parish Churches. This is the Residence of the Governor, and also of the Aldermen, whose Places are purchased of the King. Most of the Inhabitants of this City are either Gentlemen, Merchants, or Husbandmen. There are four Towns more, called *Santa Cruz*, *Larotava*, *Rialto*, and *Garachico*.

Art ent In
habitants.

THIS Island, before its Conquest, had seven Kings, who, as well as the People, lived in Caves, and used the same Diet, and Goat-skin Cloathing, like those of *Canaria*. The Manner of burying their Dead was thus: They carried the Corps naked to a great Cave, and there fixed it upright against the Wall; and, if he were of any Authority among them, they put a Staff in his Hand, and set a Vessel of Milk by him. The Author had seen three hundred of these Corpses in a Cave together; the Flesh of which was so dried up, that the Body remained like Parchment. These People were called *Guanches*; and had a peculiar Language, quite different from the *Canarians*; and so in the rest, the Inhabitants of every Island had a distinct Tongue, besides the Language common to all.

THE Isles of *Canaria*, *Teneriffe*, and *Palma*, belong to the King of *Spain*; who receives from them fifty thousand Ducats yearly, for Custom, and other Duties. All the three are joined into one See, worth to its Bishop, twelve thousand Ducats yearly^b.

SUPPL.] *Teneriffe*, though but the second Island, in Point of Precedence, yet it is the chief, with respect either to its Extent, Riches, or Trade.

Name.

SIR Edmund Scory, a learned Gentleman, says, e this Island had been called *Nivaria*, from the

CAPTAIN DAMPIER has furnished us with some pretty good Remarks concerning *Teneriffe*; he observes, that (as this Island extends itself North and South) the principal Ports lie on the East and West Sides; *Oratava*^d on the West, and *Santa Cruz* on the East, being the principal. *Oratava*^{Oratava} is the chief Port for Trade, where the English Port. Consul, and Merchants, reside, but is more dangerous in a Westerly Wind, than *Santa Cruz* in an Easterly, which last has also better Water. So that Boats often come hither for it, from *Oratava* itself. It lies about a Mile to the North-East of the Road, by a small sandy Cove, where is the best and smoothest Landing. This is likewise the better Harbour in the Winter-time. But both Roads lie so open, one to the East, and the other to the West, that Ships riding here, are often forced to put to Sea, and for Dispatch sometimes even to cut away, or slip their Anchors, and return when the Flurry's over.

AT *Santa Cruz*, the best Riding is not above *Santa Cruz*, half a Mile^e from shore, in thirty, forty, or fifty Fathom, black stony Ground. If there be many Ships, they must ride close one by another^f. The Shore is generally high Land, and in most Places steep to the Water.

BETWEEN this and the Watering-place, are two little Forts; which, with some Batteries scattered along the Coast, command the Road, still farther secured by two other Forts^g, that defend the Town; being a small Place without Walls, and fronting the Sea.

THE Houses (in Number about two hundred) are all of Stone, three Stories high, built strong, and covered with Pantile. The best Buildings in it, are the Church, and two Convents^h.

BUT all could not secure the *Spanish* Gallies

^a More properly, *St Christoval de la Laguna*, or *St Christophir of the Lake*.

principal Islands, at least, in Fertility, and lie in the Middle between the other four *Buckman's Voyage to Borneo*, p 4 & seq

^c See *Purchas's Pilgrimage*, p 785

^d *Dampier* was told, that *Oratava* was bigger than *Laguna*, and had many Convents, but only one Church. The same called by *Nicols*, *Larotava*; by others, *Lauratava*. *Pere Feuillée*, August 26, in 1724, made several Observations of the Longitude in this Island. He found the Meridian Distance between *Oratava* and *Toulon*, twenty two Degrees twenty-three Minutes: Consequently from *Paris* eighteen Degrees forty-eight Minutes, and from *Ferro*, one Degree twelve Minutes, East. The same Author found it to lie five Minutes East of *Laguna*.

^e *Durret* says, about a Mile

^f Just opposite to *Santa Cruz*, there is another Harbour, which they call *la Rota*, the rest of the Island is environed by inaccessible Rocks. *Dellon's Voyage to the East Indies*, Suppl. p 6

^g *Dellon*, in his *Voyage to the East Indies*, Suppl. p 6. says, that the principal Fort has four Bastions, and commands the Town called *Santa Cruz*, where is the safest Landing in the whole Island. On the Coast Northward, there are three other small Forts; and on the South-Side is a Castle with round Towers, and two small Forts before the Town, which defend it on that Side. *Durret* agrees with this Account; only besides the three Forts, he mentions another, in Form of a Tower.

^h Here are three Monasteries of the *Dominicans*, *Carmelites*, and *Augustines*; besides three Nunneries. There is also the best Hermitage in the World, through which runs the Water of a Spring which serves the Town, and comes from the neighbouring Mountains. *Durret's Voyage to Lima*, p 74.

1560.
Nicols.1560.
Nicols.

Laguna City

from Admiral *Blake*, though they hauled in close under the main Fort, the Walls of which then carried the Marks of his Shot. Wrecks of the Gallies lay there in fifteen Fathom, with the greater Part of the Plate. He cannonaded the Town also, and did it a great deal of Damage. ABOUT three Miles off, up a pretty steep Hill, lies *Laguna*. The Land on each Side the Road is rocky, yet relieved with some Spots of green flourishing Corn. These were terminated with small Vineyards on the Sides of the Mountains, intermixed with abundance of waste rocky Land, producing nothing but Dildo-Bushes ^b.

THE Town makes a very agreeable Prospect, as it stands upon the Side of a Hill, and stretches its Skirts on the Plain behind. It is pretty large, and well compacted. The Houses are built like those in *Santa Cruz*, and though not uniform, yet look pleasant enough. There are several Gentlemens Houses handsomely built; as also two Nunneries, an Hospital, four Convents, (of their Saints *Austin*, *Dominic*, *Francis*, and *Diego*, or *James*) some Chapels, and two Parish Churches, with pretty high square Steeples, which top the rest of the Buildings. The Streets are spacious, and tolerably handsome, though not regular; and the Whole is set off with a large Parade in the Heart of the Town, surrounded with good Buildings.

Fine Situation.

MANY of the Houses are rendered more agreeable by Gardens, laid out in Parterres, of Salading and Flowers, bordered round with Orange, Lime, and other Fruit Trees. The Situation is very pleasant in this Respect, and might tempt them to make great Improvements: For as the Town stands high from the Sea, and open to the East, it has the Benefit of the true Trade-Wind, which is commonly fair; so that they seldom miss the Refreshment of a brisk cooling Breeze all Day long, which comes over the Plain, that lies on the Back of it, and is about four Miles long, and half as broad: The Grass of which, at that Time, had as fine a Verdure as the *English* Meadows in *May*. This is bounded to the West with

a Mountains, from whose Foot issues out a Spring of fresh cool Water, which is conveyed over the Plain in Stone Pipes raised upon Pillars, to a Conduit on the Side of the Town. And near the other Side, to the East, stands a natural Lake, or Pond of fresh Water, half a Mile in Circuit; which not only supplies the Cattle, but is covered in the Winter-time with several Sorts of wild Fowl, affording Plenty of Game to the Inhabitants of the Town, called *Laguna* from this Lake. Upon the Whole, considering the Situation, its large Prospect to the East, (for from hence you see the *Grand Canaria*) its Gardens, cool Arbors, pleasant Plain, green Fields, the Pond, and Aqueduct, and its refreshing Breezes, it is a very delightful Habitation; especially for such who have not much Business far from Home: For it is very troublesome travelling in stony, uneven Road, amongst steep and craggy Mountains, upon Mules or Asses, which are used also for Carriage.

FROM this Town, to the South-West, you may see a small piked Hill overlooking the rest, which is the famous *Pico*; but seems very inconsiderable in this View, by reason of the Nearness of the adjacent Mountains.

To this agreeable Account, given by *Dampier*, we shall add another, not inferior to it, from the Observations of Sir *Edmund Scory*, as related by *Purchas*.

c THE Road from the Port of *Santa Cruz*, to the *Ciudad de Laguna*, (says the Knight) lies up a steep Hill. The City is beautifully situated in the Middle of a Plain, ten Miles in Compass, enclosed with high Mountains on all Sides, except to the North-West, lying upon a Flat seven Leagues in Length to the Sea. The Vapours exhaling from thence, being circulated among the intricate Mountains, raise a Wind, which often refreshes the City from this Quarter; beginning at twelve o'Clock at Noon, and holding till Night, though it blows at the same Time full South-East at Sea. This North-West Breeze usually comes on at twelve o'Clock at Noon,

Refreshing Winds.

* The same *Pere Feuillie*, by Observation of the *Satellites*, in July and September, 1724, found this City to be situate twenty-two Degrees twenty-eight Minutes West of *Toulon*, consequently five Minutes West of *Oratava*, and one Degree seven Minutes East of *Ferro*.

^b These seem to be the poisonous Canes mentioned by *Nicols*. ^c This is the Spring mentioned by *Durret* in the last Note: But *Dellon* also takes Notice of it. He adds farther, that the Water is kept cool by very high Trees round the Spring-head, and that the Hills all about are thick set with Orange, Citron, and Pomegranate-Trees, whose Fruits covered the Ground under them: That there was a very pleasant Wilderness on the Foot of the Mountain, near one Side of which the Spring-water falls down the Hill with a pleasant Murmur; and gathering below in a Channel, runs for four Leagues and an half through the Plain: Whence, in an Aqueduct, it is conveyed for half a League, to the Distance of two hundred Paces off the City, into two Cisterns. *Dellon's Voyage to East India*, Suppl. p. 6.

^d There is also near the City upon a Hill a small Lake, surrounded with other Hills, which supplies the Cattle belonging to the Inhabitants. See *Dellon*, *ubi supra*. ^e *Pere Feuillie* found the *Pike* to lie twenty-two Degrees twenty nine Minutes thirty Seconds West of *Toulon*: Consequently it must be West of *Laguna* one Minute thirty Seconds; and East of *Ferro* one Degree five Minutes. The Latitude is twenty-eight Degrees thirty Minutes.

and.

1560. and holds till Night, which is cool enough, on a
 account of the great Dew's then falling. Their
 Houses are built with ordinary rough Stone, two
 or three Stories high at most, and generally but
 one in the Skirts of the City; and they have no
 Chimneys, not even in their Kitchens, in which
 they make only a flat Hearth against a Wall, and
 here toast their Meat, rather than roast it. The
 Town is well laid out, and the Streets very
 straight. It has no Walls round, but is well supplied
 with Water, and takes its Name from a great
 Lake at the West-End of it, upon which there
 are commonly divers Sorts of fresh Water Fowls.

Lake.

Falcons.

I CANNOT, says Sir Edmund, forbear mentioning
 the haggard Falcons that soar every Evening about
 this Lake. It is very good Diversion to see the Ne-
 gros fight them with Slings, for they stoop often,
 and several at a time; and, besides, are the strong-
 est and best mettled Hawks in the World, of a
 larger Kind than the *Barbary* Falcons. The Vice-
 Roy being one Evening to see this Sport, on
 the Author's commending their Strength and
 Mettle, assured him, upon his Honour, that a
 Falcon, bred in that Island, which he had for-
 merly sent to the Duke of Lerma, did, at one
 Flight, (unless she rested on any Ships by the
 Way) pass from *Andaluzia* to *Teneriffe*, (which
 is two hundred and fifty *Spanish* Leagues) and
 was there taken-up half dead, with the Duke's
 Varvels on. The Time of her going-out, to
 her being taken-up, exceeded not sixteen Hours.

THIS famous *Pike*, or *Pico*, of *Teneriffe*, be-
 fore-mentioned is, in the common Opinion of
 Authors, the highest known Hill in the World.
Linschoten says, it may be seen sixty Miles^d at
 Sea: That it can be climbed only in *July* and
August, being full of Snow all other Months, al-
 though there be no Snow in other Places there-
 abouts^c. That it is three Days Journey up;
 and that from the Top, which is flat, all the
 other Islands may be seen. Also, that from it
 much Brimstone is carried into *Spain*, of which
 the Author had a Piece given him by a Skipper^f.
Beeckman says, it stands towards the Middle of
 the Island, rising like a Pyramid, or rather a

Sugar-Loaf; but that he could not see the Top,
 because of the Clouds^g. *Atkins* calls it, a pyra-
 midal Heap of rough Rocks, piled thus (it is
 thought by Naturalists) from some subterraneous
 Conflagration that burst out heretofore^h.

AUTHORS differ no less with regard to the
 Height of the *Pike*ⁱ, than the Distance of its
 Appearance at Sea. But by an Observation made
 upon the Barometer, the Quick-Silver was found
 to have sunk eleven Inches at the Top of all the
 Hill, viz. from twenty-nine to eighteen; which,
 by Dr. *Halley's* Tables, answers to about two
 Miles and a quarter^k. This Computation pretty
 well agrees with *Beeckman*, who makes the per-
 pendicular Height two Miles and an half. He
 also observes, that the *Dutch* place their first
 Meridian there^l.

DAMPIER observes, that *Teneriffe* abounds^m with
 Wheat, Barley, and Maize, which theyⁿ the Soil
 often transport abroad, and exceeds the rest in
 Plenty of all such Kinds of Provision, Fruits,
 and Flowers, as grow upon any of them^o.
 Captain *Roberts* saw here a great Coral Tree,
 perhaps the largest (says he) yet known in the
 World^p. *Durret*, besides the Diagon Tree and
 Aloes Plant, mentions the Pine as a Native of
Teneriffe. This last Tree yields a certain Gum
 or Pitch, which they extract in this Manner:
 They lay the cleft Wood cross-ways over a Pit,
 and then set fire to them at Top, which forces
 the Pitch to run out below^q.

THIS Island produces three Sorts of excellent
 Wines, *Canary*, *Malmsey*, (or rather *Malvasia*)
 and *Verdona*. Which may all go under the De-
 nomination of Sack. *Beeckman* observes, that the
 Vines, which yield the *Canary*, are said to have
 been transplanted hither from the *Rhine* by the
Spaniards, in the Reign of *Charles* the Fifth, Em-
 peror of *Germany*, and King of *Spain*; where,
 meeting with a happier Soil, instead of sharp
Rhenish, they produce that sweet delicious Wine
 vended all over *Europe*: Inasmuch, that some re-
 late fifteen or sixteen thousands Tuns have been
 yearly transported into *England* only^r. *Dampier*,
le Maire, and after him *Durret*, says, *Teneriffe*

^a Other Authors call him only Governor-General.
^b By some written *Pique*.

Pilgrimage, p. 785. *Durret*, sixty. *Herbert* says it is seen, in clear Weather, an hundred and twenty, and sometimes three hundred Miles off. *Purchas* says, *Thomas Bram*, a Friend of his, told him, he had seen it forty-eight Leagues off at Sea in clear Weather. The same Author adds, in the Margin, Some say, it may be seen an hundred and fifty. See *Purchas's Pilgrimage*, p. 783.

^c *Le Maire* says, it is continually covered with Snow, which never falls off, nor ever freezes. ^d *Linschoten's Voyage*, chap. 90. p. 177. ^e *Beeckman's Voyage to Borneo*, p. 4. ^f *Atkins's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 30. ^g *Herbert* says, it is accounted fifteen Miles high; *Dellon* and *Durret* 47812 Feet, which is above nine Miles; *Varenus*, four Miles and five Furlongs.

^h See the *Complete Geographer*, part 1. p. 348. ⁱ For a more exact Account of the *Pike*, we refer the Reader to the last Section of this Chapter. ^j See his *Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 3. ^k *See his Voyage to Cape Verd Islands*, p. 4. ^l *Durret's Voyage to Lima*, p. 71. ^m *Herbert* says, *Teneriffe* exceeds *Canaria* in Grapes, yielding ever Year twenty-eight thousand Butts of Sack. See his *Voyage*, p. 4.

1560.
Nic. Is.

excels all the World in *Malvasia* Wine^a. The two last add, that this Wine was not known there, till the *Spaniards* brought some Plants from *Candia*, which now produce more and better Wine than there is in *Candia* itself. This Wine improves by Carriage. *Dampier* mentions also the *Verdona*, or Green Wine, which is of a stronger Body, and harsher than *Canary*, but keeps well in the *West Indies*^b. It grows chiefly on the East-Side, and therefore is shipped at *Santa Cruz*, as the *Canary* is at *Oratava*, being made on that Side^c.

Wine cheap.

DELLON takes Notice, that the Price of a Pipe of *Malvasia* Wine is most commonly not above twenty Ducats. The Custom for Exportation is seventeen Ryals; the whole Amount therefore is about eighty-nine *French Livres*, and a Pipe contains four hundred and eighty Pints *Paris*, which is above an hundred *English Gallons*. He adds, that they have great Plenty of Money here, for which Reason your foreign Merchants trade hither with very great Advantage.

Commodities fit to carry shiber.

THE same Author informs us, that the chief Commodities for Sale here, are Swords, Pistols, Knives, Combs, Clocks, Cloaks, black and grey Broad-cloth, Ribands, and Linen Cloaths^d.

Gold Mine.

To compleat the Riches of *Teneriffe*, we are told, by Captain *Roberts*, that there is a Gold Mine lying within the *Point de Negos*. On which Occasion he observes, that a poor Man, more hasty to get rich than his Neighbours, was taken up on one of these golden Mountains with such Tools and Instruments about him as plainly shewed what he had been a hunting for; and that some Gold also being found upon him, he was hanged but a few Days before the Author's Arrival^e.

AN ingenious Gentleman, who has made curious Observations relating to the natural History of *Teneriffe*, published by Doctor *Sprat*^f, gives the following Account of the Productions of that Island.

The best Wine.

HE observes, that the Vines, which produce the excellent Wines peculiar to this Island, all grow about the Coast within a Mile of the Sea, such as are planted farther-up in the Land, not being esteemed; nor will they thrive in any of the other Islands.

Plants, Flowers.

IN some Places of this Island grows a Shrub, called *Legnan*, which is brought to *England* for sweet Wood. Here are likewise Apricots, Peach, and Pear-Trees, that bear twice a Year: And the *Pregnade Lemon*, which hath a small one within it, from whence it takes its Name, is found here. They have some Cotton and *Colequintida*.

1560.
N. cols.

The *Roses* blow at *Christmas*. There are good *Carnations*, and very large: But no *Tulips* will thrive. *Samphire* covers the Rocks, and the Ground abounds in Clover. Another Grass grows near the Sea of a broader Leaf, so luscious and rank, that it will kill a Horse; yet is not so pernicious to other Beasts. Eighty Ears of Wheat have been found to spring from one Root. The Grain of this Kind is transparent like the purest yellow Amber; and in a good Year one Bushel of Seed had yielded a hundred^g.

THE *Canary Birds*, which are brought to *England*, breed in the *Baranco's*, or Channels, made by the Water pouring down from the Mountains, and are very cold. Here are also Quails, Partridges, larger than those in *England*, and exceeding beautiful; great Wood-Pigeons, Turtles in the Spring: Crows and sometimes the Falcons fly from the Coast of *Barbary*. Bees prosper in the Mountains exceedingly. The wild Goats climb up sometimes to the very Top of the *Pico*. They have Hogs likewise, and great Numbers of Rabbits.

OF Fish, there is the *Cherna* very large, and of a finer Relish than any in *England*. The *Mero*, Dolphins, Sharks; Lobsters, which have no great Claws; Muscles, Periwinkles, and the *Clacas*, which is absolutely the very best Shell-Fish in the World: They grow in the Rocks, five or six under one great Shell, through the Top Holes of which they peep out with their Nebs; by which, the Shells being a little more broken open, they are drawn out. There is also another Sort of Fish like an Eel, which has six or seven Tails of a Span long, joined to one Body and Head, about the same Length. Besides these, they have Turtles and *Cabrido's*, which are better than our Trouts^h.

SANTA CRUZ is a Haven lying on the North-East Side; besides which, there are three fine Cities, *St. Christoval de la Laguna*, *Oratava*, and *Garrachico*.

To the above Remarks of later Authors, we shall subjoin that of Sir *Edmund Scory* already cited, who was in *Teneriffe* about the Beginning of the seventeenth Century, and has given a better Account of the Whole, than any since.

THE Island is parted in the midst with a *Sail* Ridge of Mountains, and looks, in this Respect, not much unlike the Roof of a Church, having the *Pike* for a Steeple. If you divide it into twelve Parts, ten of them are taken up in impassable rocky Hills, Woods, or Vineyards; the Remainder being only arable Land: And yet, as the

^a This is the true Name, *Malmsey* the Corruption. ^b Where it is in great Esteem. ^c See *Dampier's Voyages*, vol. 3. p. 3. & seqq.

^d *Dellon's Voyage to East India*, Suppl. p. 6. ^e *Roberts's Voyage to Cape Verd Islands*, p. 4. ^f See his History of the *Royal Society*, p. 207. & seqq. These Observations are inserted in the last Section of this Chapter. ^g See *Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 208. ^h See *Sprat*, *ibid.*

1560. Author saw, on their Account, in 1582, five a
 Nicola. thousand two hundred Hannacks of Wheat were gathered, besides infinite Store of Rice and Barley. Four Hannacks and an half make one Quarter *English*. It is a rich Soil, and with proper Tillage, would bear every thing that is valuable and rare. THE Vineyards are chiefly in *Buena Vista*, *Dante*, *Oratana*, *Tigueste*; and especially the *Ramble*, which produces the best Wine of all. There are two Sorts, viz. *Vidonia* and *Malvasia*. *Vidonia* comes from a long Grape, and is a heavier Wine: The *Malvasia* from a large round Grape; and this is transported all over the World. It never sours with Heat, nor freezes into Ice with Cold.

Fruits. FOR Fruits there is no where to be found fairer or better Melons, Pomegranates, Pomecitrons, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds and Dates, Honey, and consequently Wax, and Silk excellent good; in which Commodity, it cultivated, they would soon exceed either *Florence* or *Naples*.

Trees. THE North-Side abounds with Woods as well as Water. There grow the Cedar, Cypress, and Bay-Tree, the wild Olive, Mastic, and Savine, with beautiful Palm and Pine-Trees, very tall and strait. In the Passage between *Oratana* and *Garrachica*, you ride through a whole Forest of them, which perfume the Air with their Odour. There is abundance of them all over the Island, and all the Wine-Casks and Wooden Utensils are made of this Wood. Besides the strait Pine, there is another Sort which grows spreading like *English* Oaks: This they call the *Immortal Tree*, because it never rots neither below Ground, nor in the Water. It is almost as red as *Brasil* Wood, and as hard, but not so unctuous as the other Pine. Of these some are so big, that the *Spaniards* aver it for a Truth, that the whole Roof of the Church *los Remedios* in *Laguna*, eighty Foot long, and forty-eight broad, was entirely made out of one of them.

The Draco. BUT the Tree *Draco* excels all the rest. The Trunk is very thick, and rises vastly high, the Bark being like the Scales of a Dragon [or Serpent,] whence he supposes it had its Name. The Branches issuing all from the Top are wove in Pairs like the *Mandragoras*. They are formed as round and smooth as a Man's Arm, the Leaves about two Foot long, and like those of *English* green wild Water-segge, growing as it were out of the Fingers. It is not of a woody Substance within the Bark, but consists only of a light spongy Pith, with

which they commonly make Bee-hives. Towards the Full of the Moon, it sweats out a clean Vermilian Gum, which they call *Sangre de Draco*, better and far more astringent than what comes from *Goa* and the *East Indies*, which the *Jews* adulterate at the Rate of four to one^a.

As to the Inhabitants, *le Maire* says, *Teneriffe* Inhabitants is the best peopled for its Bigness of any Island in the Ocean, containing about sixteen thousand Inhabitants. *Dampier* goes farther, for, according to him, it was reported, the Island could raise twelve thousand Men with proper Arms and Accommodations. As to the *Spanish* Inhabitants, *Dellon* (and since, perhaps after him, *Durret*) observes, that the People of Quality and Substance are very affable and courteous: But the vulgar Sort, like those in *Spain*, very proud and lazy, there being scarce a handy-craft Fellow, but with his great Sword by his Side, (which he wears as well at home as abroad) will rather starve, or at least take up with Pulse and Roots, than step out to fetch any thing better, though there be wild Fowl in great Plenty. The same Author farther takes Notice, that the Women wear Veils, but have a Way of squinting through them with one Eye^b.

FOR this poor Account of the Inhabitants from late Authors, we shall, in a following Section, make the Reader Amends with a curious Relation concerning the *Guanchos*, or *Guanches*, from an old Author already quoted.

SECTION III.

The Islands of Gomera, Palma, Hiero, or Ferro, Lanzarota, and Fuerteventura.

III. Gomera^c.

Its Extent. Gomera Town and Port. Orchel, its only Commodity. Situation.

THE Island stands Westward from *Teneriffe*, its Extent, at six Leagues Distance. It is but a small Island, being no more than eight Leagues in Length; yet an Earldom: But in case of Controversy, the Vassals of the Earl of *Gomera* have an Appeal to the King's Judges, who reside (as above-mentioned) in *Canaria*.

HERE is one good Town, called *Gomera*^d, Gomera which hath an excellent Port, or Harbour, for Port. Ships, where the *Indian* Fleet often take in Refreshment for their Voyage^e. There is also Grain and Fruit sufficient for Support of its Inhabitants, and one *Ingenio*, or Sugar-Work; with great Plenty of Wine, and other Sorts of Fruits, such

^a See Sir Edmund Scory's Observ. in Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 785

^c Or, *la Gomera*.

Anno 1593. p. 24.

Town, *ibid*. p. 25.

^d Sir Richard Hawkins says, it lies on the East-Side. See his Voyage to the South Sea,

^e There is a fine, large fresh Water River about three Leagues Southward from the

^b *Dellon* and *Durret*, *ubi* *supr*.

1560. as *Canaria* and *Teneriffe* produce. This Island a
 Nicol. yieldeth no other Commodity, but only *Orchel*:
 Orchard. It standeth in twenty-seven ^a Degrees North.

Supplies the whole Isle with Water. Supplied it- 1560.
 self by others. Treated as a Fiction by le Maire. Nicol.
 Many Trees, not one. Produce of the Isle. A Vol-
 cano. Fabulous Island of Borondon.

IV. Isle of Palma ^b.

Its Extent. City Palma. Palm Wine. A Vol-
 cano.

Extent. THIS Island is twelve Leagues distant from
 Gomera Northwestward ^c. It lies round, ^b
 being, in Circuit, near twenty-five Leagues.

City Palma. IT abounds in Wine and Sugar. It hath a
 handsome City ^d, called *Palma*, where there is a
 great Trade in Wines for the *West Indies*, and
 other Parts. This City hath one fair Church,
 and a Governor, and Aldermen to administer
 Justice. This Island hath also another pretty
 Town, called *St. Andrews*: Here are four *Inge-
 no's*, which make excellent Sugar, two of them
 are called *Zauzes*, and the other two *Tassacort*:
 But the Land yields but little Corn, with which
 the Inhabitants are supplied from *Teneriffe*, and
 other Places.

Palm Wine. SUPPL.] Their best Vines grow in a Soil
 called the *Brenia*, where there is made yearly
 twelve thousand Butts of Wine, like *Malmsey*. It
 has great Store of all such Sorts of Fruits, as *Ca-
 naria* and *Teneriffe* have, and Plenty of Cattle ^e.

A Volcano. ABOUT the Year 1652, there broke out a
 Volcano on this Island, with so violent an Earth-
 quake, that it was felt at *Teneriffe*: Where the
 Noise of the flaming Brimstone was heard like
 Thunder by the Gentleman who gave the Ac-
 count, as well as others; and the Flame seen for
 six Weeks together as plain by Night as a Candle
 in the Room. A great Quantity of the Ashes and
 Sand were also carried so far as to that Island ^f.

V. The Island of Iron, called Hierro ^g.

Its Extent and Site. Wonderful Tree: Its Size.

THIS Island stands two Leagues distant ^{Extent and}
 from Palma Westward. It is but small, ^{Site.}
 about six Leagues in Circuit, and belongs to the
 Earl of Gomera. It is situate in the Latitude of
 twenty-seven Degrees ^h.

THE chief Commodities of this Place are
 Goats Flesh and *Orchel*. There was never a
 Vineyard upon the Island but one, which was
 planted by an *Englishman* of Taunton in the West,
 whose Name was *John Hill*.

IT has no fresh Water, but what comes from *Wonderful*
 the Sky, which is gathered in the following Man-
 ner: In the Middle of the Island ⁱ grows a great
 Tree, with Leaves like an Olive. This Tree is
 constantly covered with Clouds, by which Means
 the Leaves drop very sweet and wholesome Water
 into a great Cistern, which is built under the
 Tree. The Water thus caught not only serves
 all the Wants of the People, but there is enough
 also for the Cattle ^k.

SUPPL.] Most Travellers agree, in the main, ^{Its Size.}
 with our Author, in respect to this Tree; and far
 from diminishing that Wonder, have added Par-
 ticulars, which serve to increase it. Some ob-
 serve, that it is about two Fathom thick in the
 Trunk ^l, forty Feet in Height, and extends its
 Branches round to the Diameter of an hundred
 and twenty ^m. *Dapper* writes, (but from what Au-
 thority does not mention) that the Mists or
 Clouds ⁿ, which cover the Tree at all Times,
 except the hottest Part of the Day, cast so great
 a Dew upon it, that the Leaves continually drop
 clear Water, to the Quantity of twenty Tuns in ^{Supplies to}
 a Day; which falls into two Stone Cisterns ^o, ^{Isle with}
 each twenty Foot square, and sixteen Hands deep, ^{Water.}
 made for that Purpose, on the North-Side of the
 Tree. He adds, that the Inhabitants call this

^a The North Part of Gomera stands in eight Degrees by our Chart. almost due North by our Chart.

^c The Complete Geographer, part 2 p. 221.

^e History of the Royal Society, p. 201.

^f Ferro; and the Italians, Ferro.

^h Its Latitude is marked in our Chart thirty Minutes greater; and its Longitude was found, by *Pers Feuillée*, to be just twenty Degrees West of the Observatory at Paris, the same as *M. de l'Isle* had determined it before from the Journals of Voyages. The French Geographers are obliged to draw the first Meridian through this Island, by Order of Lewis the Thirteenth.

ⁱ Peter Martyr says, it grows on the highest Bank of the Island, Decad. 1. p. 12.

^k Dapper says, it has also supplied Ships that have put in there by Accident.

^l Beeckman, p. 7.

^m Linfchoten says, it is covered with a small Cloud, which always is of the same Form, and neither alters nor diminishes. See his Voyages, p. 177.

ⁿ Linfchoten says, there are many Cisterns under and about the Tree to receive this Water, which is clear, light, and fine, *ibid*.

^o The Commentator, on the first Dutch East India Voyage, in 1594, agrees exactly with Linfchoten, whom he seems to have copied, excepting that, instead of Cisterns to receive the Water, he says, the Inhabitants come and catch it in little Pails; and this is conformable to the Cut given of this Tree by *de Bry*.

1560. Tree *Garoe*; and the *Spaniards*, *Santo*, or *Holy*: a his Inquiry of, were those of *Teneriffe*, and not of 1560. *Nicols.* That it is of a competent Size, and has Leaves *Ferro* itself; and that what immediately follows *Nicols.* always green, like the Laurel, but not much proves the Fact in the main, viz. that some of the Inhabitants informed him, that there was such a Sort of Trees in the Island, but that they never furnished such a prodigious Quantity of Water as was pretended ^{not one.}.

THE same Author relates farther, that when the *Spaniards*, at the Conquest of this Island, found no Springs, Wells, nor Rivers, of fresh Water, the Natives told them, that they preserved the Rain-Water in Vessels: For they had concealed the Tree, covering it with Canes, Earth, and other Things, in hopes the *Spaniards*, by this Means, would be forced to leave the Island. But this did not long remain a Secret; for a Woman discovered it to her *Spanish* Gallant ^b.

^{Supplied by others.} MOST Authors, with Mr. *Nicols*, make only one Tree concerned in collecting the Waters; but Sir *Richard Hawkins* introduces a great Number to serve that Purpose. He tells us, that the Tree stands in a Valley, surrounded by a thick Wood of lofty Pines; which, being shaded from the Sun, a great Part of the Day, by the high Mountains, to the South-East, the Vapours and Exhalations rising out of the Valley gather into a Cloud or thick Mist, which falls in Dew upon the Pines; and from them to this Tree in the Bottom, and so into a Cistern or Balcon built round the Foot of it: This affords great Relief to the People as well as the Cattle. But, however, the main Supply in this Article depends upon the Rain, which they catch with great Diligence, and reserve in Cisterns and Tynases ^c.

^{Treated as a Fiction.} ALTHOUGH Sir *Richard*'s Account differs in this Respect from that of other Authors, yet it still allows, that there is such a Tree which supplies the Island with Water: But there is one Traveller who denies the very Existence of it; and treats this Account, which others have delivered so seriously, as a Fiction. This is *le Maire*, already quoted, who made a Voyage to the *Canary* Islands, &c. in 1682. As he had formerly heard of this miraculous Tree, when he was there he inquired into the Truth of it, mentioning the Particulars as above related; and the Inhabitants, he tells us, confirmed him in the Opinion he had before entertained of it, that it was a mere Fable ^d. It may be objected, perhaps, to this Account of *le Maire*, that the Inhabitants he made

THE Authors already cited speak from Hearsay. We shall, in the last Place, insert the Account of one *Lewis Jackson*, who passes for an Eye-Witness. This Person told *Purchas*, that he saw this Tree, in 1618, when he was upon the Island; that it is as big as an Oak, and has a Bark as hard as Timber, fit for Beams; that it is six or seven Yards high, with ragged Boughs, and a Leaf like a Bay-Tree, but white on the under Side. It bears neither Flower nor Fruit; is situate on the Side of a Hill, looks withered in the Day, and drops in the Night, (a Cloud ^e then hanging upon it) yielding Water enough for the whole Island, both Men and Cattle, being (as he was told) eight thousand Persons, and one hundred thousand Beasts ^f. The Water is conveyed in Leaden Pipes from the Tree to a large Reservoir, (containing twenty thousand Tuns) walled round with Brick, and floored with Stone, from whence it is conducted (being carried up Hill in Barrels) to several lesser Cisterns all through the Island. The great Balcon contains twenty thousand Tuns; and yet is filled every Night ^h. Upon the Whole, although we should be very unwilling to reject the Testimony of one who professes to speak from his own Knowledge, with regard to a Matter which is not impossible to be true, yet it must be confessed, *le Maire*'s Account seems to us most probable, since it is much easier to conceive, how the Island might be supplied by several Trees growing in different Parts of it, than by a single Tree. It may likewise be asked, how the Inhabitants could have been always supplied by the same Tree? or, what they will do for want of Water when that Tree fails? *Linschoten*, indeed, says, that there is Water to be had in some Places towards the Sea-Coast; but that it is so hard to come at, that it is of little Use to the Inhabitants; and that the Soil is so dry, that there is not a Drop of Water to be met with all over the Island besides, except at the said Tree ⁱ.

THE same Author says also, that the Island is *Productive* unfruitful and barren. However, others, since *le Maire*.

^a *Linschoten* says, the Leaves are small and long, and ever green, *ibid.* ^b *Dapper*'s Account of the *Canary* Islands, in his Description of *Africa*. ^c *Hawkins*'s Voyage to the *South Sea*, p. 25. ^d See *le Maire*'s Voyage to the *Canary* Islands, *Cape Verd*, &c. p. 28. ^e *Idem*, *ibid.* ^f *Purchas* observes, that the same Kind of Trees grow in *St. Thomas*: With this Difference, however, if we believe *Sanutus*, that those are continually covered with a Cloud, which comes upon these not till Afternoon, and is dispersed again two Hours before Day; after which, the Trunk, Boughs, and Leaves of the Tree, sweat out this Liquor till two Hours after Sun-rising. *Pilgrimage*, p. 783. ^g *Purchas* observes, that Sir *Edmund Scory* heard of a much less Number. ^h See *Purchas*'s *Pilgrimage*, p. 784. ⁱ *Linschoten*, *ubi supra*. *Barbat* says, this Tree is now known to be a Fiction. See *Churchill's Collection*, Vol. 5. p. 525.

1560. he wrote, inform us, that this Island produces a
 some Corn and Sugar-Canes, Plenty of Fruit
 and Plants; besides good Store of Cattle, which
 furnish the Inhabitants with Milk and Cheefe.

A Volcano.

WE must not forget to take Notice of a Volcano upon it, which sometimes has Irruptions: It was seen for five Days in November, 1677, and again in 1692^a, six Weeks together, when it broke out with Earthquakes^b.

VI. Island of Lanzasota.

Extent and Site. Taken by the Earl of Cumberland, in 1596. *City and Ports.* The English land; take the Castle. The Town described. Old Inhabitants.

Extent and Site.

THE Island lies in twenty-six Degrees of Latitude^c, eighteen Leagues from *Grand Canaria*, South-Eastward; and is in Length twelve Leagues. The only Commodity here was Goats Flesh and *Orchel*. It is an Earldom, and belongs to *Don Augustino de Herrera*, as Earl of *Fuerteventura* and *Lanzasota*. But the Vassals of all these Earldoms have, in Case of any Grievance, an Appeal to the King's Judges, who reside in *Canaria*, as is already observed. From this Island there go weekly to *Canaria*, *Teneriffe*, and *Palma*, Boats laden with dried Goats Flesh, called *Tuffinetta*; which is used instead of Bacon, and is very good Meat.

Taken by the English.

SUPPL.] This Island is about thirteen Leagues from North to South, nine in Breadth, and forty in Circuit^d. It was taken by the English, under the Command of one *Leonidas*^e, Earl of *Cumberland*, Anno 1596; after which it was better fortified^f. *Gramaya*, in his Description of *Africa*, places the City *Cayas* here; which, together with the Island, was pillaged by the *Algerines*, who carried away Captive fourteen hundred and sixty-eight Men.

City and Ports.

THERE is on the Island, a City of the same Name; and, lower down, on the Eastern Coast thereof, two Ports; one called *Puerto de Naos*, or the Port of Ships. The other, *Puerto de Cavallos*, or of Horses. They are bad Havens, and about a Cannon-shot asunder. The first of them, which is deepest, goes between two Ledges of Rocks, the Channel being uneven and rocky; so that if a Ship should strike, it would presently be broken. There are no Houses near the Ports; only at *Cavallos*, there is a little

Church. They go from thence, between the Mountains, to the Town; which is three Leagues distant.

1560.
 Nicole.

HAVING mentioned the taking of *Lanzasota*, by the Earl of *Cumberland*, we shall subjoin an Account of that Action, accompanied with a Description of the Place, and the ancient Inhabitants; taken from the Accounts of the *Puerto Rico* Voyage: Written, one by the Earl himself; the other by Dr. *Layfield*, his Chaplain; as given us by *Purchas*^g.

ON Thursday, the thirteenth of April, 1596, ^{St. English} they had Sight of *Aleganza*, the most Northerly ^{land.} of the *Canaries*; and, soon after, they descried three Hills or Islands, called the *Grange*. Leaving all to the West, in the Afternoon they came up with *Lanzasota*; and next Morning anchored in a Road, which bears East South-East of the Island, near a dangerous Ledge of Rocks^h.

THE Earl, having been informed, that the Marquis, who was Lord both of this Island and *Fuerteventura*, resided in the chief Town here, and was possessed of Riches, to the Value of one hundred thousand Pounds, dispatched Sir *John Berkely*, his Lieutenant-General, (being himself a little out of order) with a Force of between five and six hundred Men to attack the Town; which was ten Miles at least from their landing Place. The Way they went, in their Opinion, was the nearest; but a very bad Road, full of loose Stones and Sand. When they arrived at the Town, they found it deserted by the Inhabitants, who had carried off almost every Thing: However, they found good Store of excellent Wine and Cheefe. From hence Sir *John* sent a Detachment to the Castle, a strong Hold lying up Hill about half a Mile off the Town; where eighty or an hundred *Spaniards* and Islanders, who were in and ^{Take the} about it, flying on their Approach, they entered, ^{Castle.} and found above a dozen Brass Guns, the least Bases; but most Culverins, and Demi-culverins, all dismounted; and vast Heaps of Stones laid in the most advantageous Places. It was built of hewn Stone, and flanked very strongly and skilfully, both for Offence and Defence; with this remarkable Contrivance, that the Port or Entrance into it was raised about a Pike's Length from the Ground; so that if they had drawn in their Ladder, twenty Men might have kept it against five hundred.

THE Town consisted of upwards of one hun- ^{Town de-} dred Houses, all poor Buildings, generally but of ^{scribed.} one Story, covered only with Canes or Straw laid

^a This same Year happened the great Earthquake, which swallowed up the Town of *Port Royal*, in *Jamaica*.
^b *Atkins's* Voyage to *Guinea*, &c p. 30. ^c Perhaps a Mistake of the Press, for twenty-nine Degrees. Our Chart places it thirty Minutes more Northerly. ^d *Beckman's* Voyage to *Borneo*, p. 4. ^e It should be *George*. ^f *Herbert*, ubi supra, p. 5. ^g *Pilgrims*, Vol. 4. p. 1151 and 1155, & seq. ^h Probably, near the Port de *Naos*, or *Cavallos*.

1560. upon a few Rafter, and over all a Coat of Dirt; ^a which, hardned by the Sun, became Shower Proof. There was a Church without ever a Window; the Light coming in at the Door only. There was no Partition for a Chancel, but Stone Seats along the Sides; and at one End an Altar, with the proper Furniture. The People seemed full of the *Romish* Superstition; many Bulls and Pardons being found in divers of the Houses. Here was also a Friary, then not finished, but laid out in a pretty Square, with handfomer Gardens, and a better Supply of Water, than any other Part of the Town; not excepting the Marquis's House itself. The *English* did not burn or destroy the Place; but left Things here, as well as at the Castle, just as they found them.

Old Trabantas.

THE Inhabitants were of a blackish Complexion, very strong and active, generally tall, and as swift in that mountainous Country, almost, as their Camels; nor could the *English*, whom they attacked in their March, ever ^a come up with any of them. Their Arms are Pikes and Stones; and when you present a Piece to fire at them, as soon as they perceive the Cock or Match fall, straight they throw themselves flat upon the Ground; and no sooner is the Report heard, but they are up again, their Stones out of their Hands, and charging with their Pikes, in a scattered Way, each by himself, they very much annoy a regular Battalion.

THE Island was thought to exceed the Isle of *Wight* both in Length and Breadth. It stretches North-East and South-West; it stands in twenty-eight Degrees and some Minutes North; and is parted quite through (as the *Apennines* part *Italy*) by a Ridge of Hills, serving only to feed Goats and Sheep, which they had pretty Store of; as also of Asses. But there were few Cattle, fewer Camels, and fewest Gennets; and those too of no great Stature. The Vallies were very dry and sandy, somewhat like Rye-Fields in *England*; but yet they yielded tolerably good Barley and Wheat. Their Harvest was that Year over before the Middle of *April*; and they expected a second about *Michaelmas*.

VII. The Isle of Forteventura ^b.

THIS Island stands in the Latitude of twenty-seven Degrees ^c, fifty Leagues from the Promontory of *Gabo de Guer*, on the Continent of *Africa*, and twenty-four Leagues distant from

Canaria Eastward. It is fifteen Leagues long, and ten broad; and belongs to the Lord of *Lanzarote*.

IT produces good Plenty of Wheat and Barley: Also of Kine, Goats, and *Orchel*. But neither this nor *Lanzarote* have any Quantity of Wine of their own Growth.

ON the North-Side lies a little Island, called *Gratijsa*, about a League's Distance. The Gut between is navigable for Ships of any Burthen.

^b SUPPL.] Its Length, from South-West to North-East, is about twenty-five Leagues, but the Breadth is very irregular, for it consists of two Peninsulas, joined in the Middle by an Isthmus, no more than four Leagues broad, across which formerly there ranged a Wall. The Circuit is near seventy Leagues, by Reason of the two Gulphs made by the Isthmus ^d. With this Description our Chart corresponds.

DAPPER says, it has three Cities on the Sea-Coast, viz. *Lanagla*, *Tarafalo*, and *Pozzo Negro*. On the North-Side there is a Haven, called *Chabras*; and another very commodious one on the West. And between this Island and *Lanzarote* there opens a fine Sound, big enough to receive the largest Fleet on a Rendezvous ^e: But the Coast, at the North-East End, is very foul, with many Riffs that lie out, whereon the Sea breaks exceedingly.

S E C T. IV.

Three Journies to the Top of the Pike of Teneriffe; with an Account of the Origin of the Guanches, or ancient Inhabitants, and the Caves of the Dead, found in that Island.

PRESUMING that our Readers would be ^{Introduction.} pleased to meet with a more full Account of the *Pike*, than has been already given of it, from most of the best modern Travellers, who have mentioned it, we, have inserted this Section to gratify their Curiosity that Way.

THERE are three Relations of the famous *Pike*, written by Eye-Witnesses and *Englishmen*, who all seem to have made the Journey up it; and these are the only particular Accounts of the Kind we know of. The first was written by Sir *Edmund Scory*, Knight, a learned Gentleman, who wrote Observations of the *Pike*, and other Curiosities of the Island of *Teneriffe*, from which *Purchas* has given Extracts ^f; but omits the

^a This Account agrees very well with that which has been already given of the *Guanches*, or ancient Inhabitants of these Islands.

^b Rather, *Forteventura*.

^c The South-End is about the twenty-eighth, and

the North-End in the twenty-ninth Degree of Latitude.

^d *Beeckman's Voyage to Borneo*, p. 4.

^e *Har-*

kins, ubi supra, p. 24.

^f In his *Pilgrimage*, p. 785. under the Title of *Extracts, taken out of the Observations of the Right Worshipful Sir Edmund Scory, Knight, of the Pike of Teneriffe, and other Rarities, which he observed there.* It contains three Pages and an half.

1600. Date: So that we can only suppose it might have a *Garrachico*^d; from whence it is two Days and a 1600.

Scory. been penned about the Year 1600; although, from a Circumstance in the Extract it may be thought, that he was upon the Island in 1582^a. The Extract consists, First, of a Journey up the *Pike*, and Observations there (as *Purchas* notes in the Margin.) Secondly, The Nature of the Soil of *Teneriffe*, and its Productions. Thirdly, An Account of the ancient Inhabitants of the Island. And, fourthly, A Description of *Laguna*. The second and last Articles are already inserted in their respective Places, in the supplemental Accounts to *Nicols's* Description: The other two are given below. *Purchas* has not given an Extract of the whole Work of *Sir Edmund*; but breaks off in Haste, as he often does with his best Authors: So that we know not what the Remainder of his Remarks related to.

The second Journey to the Top of the *Pike* is inserted in the History of the *Royal Society*, published by *Dr. Sprat* (afterwards Bishop of *Rochester*) in his History of the *Royal Society*^b; often quoted before in the Description of these Islands. It is inserted without either the Name of the Writer or the Date; but, by a Circumstance therein mentioned, seems to have been written about the Year 1650 or 52. The third was performed in 1715, by *Mr. J. Edens*, and published in the Transactions of the *Royal Society*^c. As these Relations are very curious, and distinguished by a Variety of different Remarks, we shall insert them separately. To which we shall subjoin, certain Observations relating to the Natural History of *Teneriffe*, communicated by the Author of the second Relation.

I. A Description of the Pike of *Teneriffe*; with an Account of the Guanches, or ancient Inhabitants of the Island.

By *Sir Edmund Scory, Knight*.

The View surprising. Extream Heat at Top. Strange Phenomenon. Elixir of the Guanches; their Religion, Government, Marriages, Exercises, Persons, Dress, Diet, Feasts. The Fruit Mozan.

The View surprising.

THE Author observes, that this great Mountain of *Teyda*, commonly called the *Pike* of *Teneriffe*, strikes one with Amazement, both near and at a Distance. It extends its Base to

Garrachico^d; from whence it is two Days and a half Journey to the Top. Which Top, though it seems, from below, as sharp as a Sugar-loaf, (which it most resembles) is yet a Flat, the Breadth of an Acre; and in the midst of that there is a Gulph, out of which are cast great Stones, with a prodigious Noise, Flame, and Smoak. Seven Leagues of the Way up, may be travelled on Asses or Mules; but the rest must be climbed on Foot; and that not without Difficulty: Every one carrying his own Victuals and Wine in *Borachios*. The Ascent of the Hill, for ten Miles upwards, from the Foot, is adorned with the goodliest Trees in the World, of divers Sorts; the Ground being well watered with Riplings running from Springs, which, joining at length, descend in large Torrents (especially when swelled by the violent Winter-Rains) into the Sea. In the Middle it is intolerably cold; through which one must lay his Journey out so as to travel on the South-Side, and in the Day-Time only. This Region ends within two Leagues of the Top; where the Heat is no less extreme than at the Bottom^e. By the same Rule, therefore, you must, in those Regions, keep on the North-side, and travel only by Night. The best Time of the Year for the Journey is about Midsummer, as avoiding the Torrents caused by the Snows. And if you fetch the Top by two o'Clock in the Morning, you may abide there some Hours, but not after Sun-rising; a little before which there issues a Stream of Heat from the East, not unlike the Steam of a hot Oven. *Strange Phenomenon.*

It is remarkable, that from the Top the Sun appears much less, a little after it has ascended the Horizon, than when viewed below, and seems to whirl about upon its Centre. The Sky is very clear, serene, and defecate, it never rains near the Top, nor was there ever any Wind upon it^f. The like is said of *Olympus*. Though the Island is full of sharp, ragged Rocks, to the Number of twenty thousand, yet from hence the Whole shews as a Plain, laid out in Portions by Borders of Snow; which, however, are nothing else but the white Clouds that are many Furlongs beneath you.

ALL the upper Part is barren and bald, without Tree or Shrub upon it; out of which, on the South-Side, there issue Streams of Brimstone into the Neck or Region of Snow; which lies interveined as it were with Brimstone in several

^a The Words are these: *There was gathered, as I saw upon their Account in the Year of our Lord 1582, two hundred and fifty thousand Hannaks of Wheat*: But it is not clear, whether the Year mentioned relates to the Date of the Account, or the Time when *Sir Edmund* viewed it.

^b First published in 1667, in 4to, p. 200. ^c N^o 345. p. 317. and in the Abridgment, by *Jones*, Vol. 5. part. 2. p. 147. ^d A Port Town on the North-West Side, to the South of *Oratava*.

^e This might proceed from the Effluvia from the Cauldron, and Sides of the Mountain, being stronger than usual; for the Travellers, whose Accounts follow, do not mention such a Heat. ^f Others have found much Wind here, as well as Cold. None mention the Whirling of the Sun, or Heat, streaming from the East, before it rises.

1600. Places. The Fire from the Volcano abovementioned in the Top breaks out oftneft in the Summer-Time; and when a Stone is thrown down, it refounds like a Veffel of hollow Brafs, struck with the greateft Force by a prodigious Weight. The *Spaniards*, by Way of Mirth, call it the *Devil's Caldron*, wherein Hell's whole Provifion is boiled: But the Natives, or *Guanches*, ferioufly think it is Hell; and that the Souls of their Anceftors, fuch as were wicked, went thither to be tormented, while the Good and Valiant retired into the pleafant Valley where the great City *de Laguna* now ftands, with other Towns about it: And, indeed, there is no Place in the World, that has a more delicate Temperature of Air, nor any Country which affords a more beautiful Profpect than is beheld from the Centre of this Plain; which is fertilized by abundance of Water falling along the Crannies of the Rocks, in little Streams, down the Mountains, till feveral joining, form Rivers, which run along the Plains into the Sea.

Elizium of
the Guan-
ches.

THE Original of the *Guanches* is not certainly known; they were, and are, merely barbarous, and without Letters: Their Language, which remains to this Day among them, in the Town of *Candelaria*, has great Affinity to that of the *Moors* in *Barbary*. *Betancourt*, the firft Discoverer of thefe Ifles, reprefented them as mere Pagans, ignorant of God*: On the contrary, Sir *Edmund* affures us, that they held, there was a fupreme Power, which they called by divers Names; as, *Achuburahan*, *Achubuchanar*, *Achguayaxerax*; fignifying the greateft, the higheft, and Maintainer of all. When they wanted Rain, or had too much, or in any other Calamity, they brought their Sheep and Goats into a Place appointed; and, fevering the young ones from their Dams, raifed a general Bleating among them: Which they imagined would appeafe the Wrath of the fupreme Power, and incline him to fend them what they wanted. They had fome Notion of the Immortality and Punifhment of Souls hereafter: For they thought there was fuch a Place as Hell; and, particularly, that it was in the *Pike of Teyda*, as abovementioned. They call Hell, *Echey-de*; and the Devil, *Guayotta*; but had no Commerce with him, that the Author could obferve.

Their Religi-
on.

Government.

IN Civil Affairs they had fomething of Order. They acknowledged a King, and themfelves his Vaffals, which they confirmed at Marriage. They rejected Baftards; owned a Right of Succeffion in the Race of Kings; made Laws, and yielded Subjection to them.

THE King held his Refidence in natural Caves, or hollow Rocks; infinite Numbers of which are to be feen at this Day. For many Years the Ifland was fubject to one King, called *Adexe*; who growing old, his Sons formed a Confpiracy againft him; and, being nine of them, divided the Ifland into fo many Kingdoms. All their Wars were made only to ftcal Cattle one from another, and efpecially the spotted Goats, which are in great and fared Esteem among them. There is very little Difference, either in Body, Colour, or Smoothnefs, betwixt the *Englifh* Fallow-Deer and their Goats.

1600.
Scory.

WITH regard to Marriage, the Man ufed to ask the Consent of the intended Bride's Parents; which being obtained, there was little more Ceremony obferved before Consummation, as far as the Author could learn: And what was fo eafily done, was as eafily undone; for whenever they had a Mind, they might feparate, and marry with others at their Pleafure. But with this Reftriction, that all their Children, begotten after the Divorce, were illegitimate, and efteemed as Baftards. The King alone, for Succeffion's fake, being exempted from this Cuftom: To whom alfo, upon that Account, it was lawful to inter-marry with his own Sifter. At the Birth of a Child, Water was poured upon its Head by a Woman appointed for that Purpose, who was, from that Time, taken into Affinity with the Family: Nor was it lawful for any of that Race to marry or cohabit with her.

Marriage.

Baptifm.

THE young Men ufed the Exercifes of Leaping, Running, fhooting the Dart, throwing a Stone, and Dancing; in which, to this Day, they much pride and delight themfelves. And fo great was their native Virtue, and honeft Simplicity, that this was an inviolable Law among them, if any of their Soldiers, either openly, or in private, offered any Rudenefs to a Woman, he was affuredly put to Death.

Exercifis.

THEY were handsome in Stature, well-formed, and of a good Complexion. There were fome Giants of an incredible Bignefs. The Skull of one is remaining, in which there are eighty Teeth; and his Body (which was found in the Sepulchre of the Kings of *Gymur*, being of that Race) meafured fifteen Feet. On the South-Side, the People were of an Olive-Colour, but on the North-Side, fair, efpecially the Women, having bright, fmooth Hair.

Persons.

THEIR common Drefs was a fhort Coat, made of Lamb-Skins, without Plait, Collar, or Sleeves; being faftened together with Straps of

Drefs.

* The Ignorance or Malice of *Europeans*, generally fpeaking, hath made them mifreprefent the People of diftant Countries. and pronounce them *Atheifts*; when, upon Examination, often it would be found, that they had better Notions of God, as well as Morality, than their Defamers. There is not, perhaps, a Nation in the World, however barbarous or inconfiderable, that does not believe in a fupreme Being; a Principle, which neceffarily takes Place where there are the leaft Glimmerings of Reafon.

1600. the same Leather (or Skins). This was used equally by Men and Women, and was called their *Tomarce*. But the Women, for Modesty's Sake, wore another Covering under it, like a long Cassock, made of Skins, which reached down to the Ground, holding it indecent for a Woman to have her Breasts or Feet uncovered. In this Garment they lived; in this they died; and were commonly buried in it.

Their Diet. FOR Provision, they sowed Barley and Beans; Wheat being utterly unknown to them. They roasted their Barley by the Fire; and, grinding it in Hand-Mills, (such as are now used in Spain) wet the Flour with Water, Milk, or Butter. This they called *Giffio*, which they used for Bread, and was their chief Sustenance. However, sometimes they eat the Flesh of Sheep, Goats, and Hogs, but not commonly: For this was regulated on certain Days, which they kept like the festival Wake-Days in England. At these Meetings the King, with his own Hands, distributed to every twenty of them, three Goats, and a Proportion of *Giffio*: After which, every Company came before the King, and shewed their Agility in Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Darting, Dancing, and other Sports. During these Times, the Men had Liberty to pass to and from, through the Enemy's Country; and the Enemies sometimes would feast one with another. When the Season for sowing their Seed came, the King laid out the Land in Lots to every Man, which they ploughed up with Goats Horns; and, uttering certain Words, threw their Seed into the Ground. All other Works were done by the Women.

Fruit-Mozan. THEY had a Kind of Fruit, called *Mozan*, about the Bigness of a Pea. At first it is very green, grows red as it ripens, and, being full ripe, turns black; much like the Blackberry in England, only the Taste is exceeding pleasant. They suck only the Juice of them which they call *Joya*; and they make a kind of Honey of them, called *Chacerquem*. They gather these *Mozans* very ripe, and lay them in the Sun for a Week; then, breaking them to Pieces, they are boiled in Water to a Syrup. This is their Physick for a Flux, and Pains in the Back: In both Cases, bleeding also in the Arm, Temples, and Forehead, with a Flint Stone.

II. The second Journey up the Pike of Teneriffe.

Performed by some considerable English Merchants.

The Paragraph, which followed, relating to embalming of the Dead, is inserted in the last Article of this Section. It is called, A Relation of the *Pico Teneriffe*, received from some considerable Merchants, and Men, worthy of Credit, who went to the Top of it. Or *Terraira*, as the Spaniards call it: It is also named *Pico de Tayde*.

They leave Oratava. Ascend the Pike. Get to the Top. The Cauldron, or Kettle. Prospect over the Islands. Shadow of the Pike surprising. Great Dew upon it. Cave and Well. The Cordon Plant.

HAVING furnished themselves with a Guide, Servants, and Horses, to carry their Wine and Provisions, they set out from Oratava, a Port-Town on the North-Side of Teneriffe, two Miles from the Sea. They travelled from twelve at Night till eight in the Morning, and then got to the Top of the first Mountain, towards the *Pico de Terroira*: Here, under a very great and conspicuous Pine-Tree, they broke their Fast, dined, and refreshed, till two in the Afternoon; and then proceeded through much sandy Way, over many lofty Mountains, but naked and bare, and not covered with any Pine-Trees, as their first Night's Passage was. This exposed them to excessive Heat, till they arrived at the Foot of the *Pico*; where they found many huge Stones, which seemed to have fallen down from some Part above.

ABOUT six this Evening, they began to ascend the *Pico*; but, after they had advanced a Mile, finding the Way no longer passable for Horses, they dismounted, and left them with their Servants. In this Mile's Ascent, some of the Company grew very faint and sick, disordered by Fluxes, Vomitings, and aguish Distempers; and the Hair of the Horses stood upright, like Bristles. Calling for some Wine, which was carried in small Barrels, they found it so wonderfully cold, that they could not drink it till it was warmed; although, as yet, the Temper of the Air was very calm and moderate: But when the Sun was set, it began to blow with such Violence, and grow so cold, that having taken up their Lodging under certain great Stones in the Rocks, they were forced to keep great Fires before the Mouths of them all Night.

ABOUT four in the Morning, they began to mount again, and being gotten about a Mile up, one of the Company was able to proceed no farther. Here began the black Rocks. The rest pursued their Journey, till they came to the *Sugar-Loaf*, where they again met with a white Sand. To encounter this difficult and unstable Passage, they were provided with Shoes, whose single Soles are made a Finger broader than the upper Leather. Being ascended as far as the black Rocks, which are all flat, and lie like a Pavement, they [had] climbed within a Mile of the Top of the *Pico*, and, at last, gained the

1652. Summit; where they found no such Smoak as appeared a little below, but a continual Breathing of a hot and sulphurous Vapour, which made their Faces extremely sore.

Got to the Top.

IN this Passage they found no considerable Alteration of Air, and very little Wind; but being at the Top, it was so impetuous, that they had much ado to stand against it, whilst they drank the King's Health, and fired each a Piece. Here also they broke Fast: But found their strong Water had quite lost its Force, and was become almost insipid, whilst their Wine was rather more spirituous and brisk than before.

The Cauldron, or Kettle

THE Top, on which they stood, being not above a Yard broad, is the Brink of a Pit, called the *Caldera*, which they judged to be about a Musket-Shot over, and near fourscore Yards deep. It is shaped like a Cone, hollow within like a Kettle, or Cauldron, and all over covered with small loose Stones, mixed with Sulphur and Sand: From amongst these there issue divers Spiracles of Smoak and Heat, which, when stirred with any thing, puff and make a Noise; and are so offensive, that the Merchants were almost stifled with the sudden Irruption of Vapours upon the removing of one of these Stones, which are likewise so hot, as not easily to be handled. They did not descend above four or five Yards into the *Caldera*, on account of the Ground slipping from under their Feet, and the Difficulty of getting down: But some have adventured to the Bottom. They observed here nothing remarkable, besides a clear Sort of Sulphur, which looks like Salt upon the Stones.

Prospect over the Islands.

FROM this famous *Pico*, they could discern the *Grand Canaria*, fourteen Leagues distant; *Palma*, eighteen, and *Gomera*, seven Leagues; which Interval of Sea seemed to them not much larger than the River *Thames* at *London*. Their View extended also as far as *Herro*^a, above twenty Leagues distant, and a great Way beyond, over the Surface of the Ocean.

Shadow of the Pico.

So soon as the Sun appeared, the Shadow of the *Pico* seemed to cover, not only the whole Island of *Teneriffe*, and the *Grand Canaries*^b, but even the Sea to the very Horizon, where the Top of the *Sugar-Loaf*, or *Pico*, distinctly appeared to turn-up, and cast its Shade into the Air itself, at which they were much surprised: But the Sun was not far risen, when the Clouds began to rise so fast, as to intercept their Prospect both of the Sea and *Teneriffe*, excepting only the Tops of the subjacent Mountains, which seemed to pierce them through. Whether these Clouds do ever surmount the *Pico*, they could not say. But to such as are far beneath, they sometimes seem to

^a *Herro*, or *Ferro*.
See also the second Account.
Probably may be the Dildo.

^b This must be a Mistake for *Gomera*, since *Canaria* lies to the East of *Teneriffe*.

^c These must be the four square Canes mentioned by *Nicols*; and in all

hang above, or rather to wrap themselves about it, as they constantly do when the North West Wind blows: This they call the *Cap*, and is a certain Prognostic of ensuing Storms.

ONE of their Company, who made this Journey again two Years after, arrived at the Top of the *Pico* before Day; and creeping under a great Stone to shroud from the cold Air, after a little Space, found himself all wet, and perceived it to come from a perpetual Trickling of Water from the Rocks above him. They saw many excellent and exuberant Springs issuing from the Tops of most of the other Mountains, and gushing out in great Spouts, almost as far as the huge Pine-Tree before-mentioned.

HAVING stayed some Time upon the Top, they all descended by the sandy Way, till they came to the Foot of the *Sugar-Loaf*; which, being steep, almost to a Perpendicular, they soon passed. Here they met with a Cave about ten Yards deep, and fifteen broad, in Shape like an Oven, or Cupola, having an Hole at Top near eight Yards in Diameter. Into this they were let down by Ropes, fastened about their Middles, and held by their Servants at Top, swinging themselves in the Descent, till being over a Bank of Snow, they slid down upon it: They were forced to swing thus, because in the Middle of the Bottom of this Cave there is a round Pit of Water, resembling a Well, the Surface whereof is about a Yard lower than the Snow, but as wide as the Overture at Top, under which it lies, and is about six Fathom deep. They supposed this Water to proceed not from a Spring, but dissolved Snow blown in, or Moisture trickling through the Rocks.

ABOUT the Sides of the Grot, for some Height, there is Ice and Icicles hanging down to the Snow: But being quickly weary of this excessive cold Place, and drawn up again, they continued their Descent from the Mountains by the same Passages they went up the Day before; and so about five, in the Evening, arrived at *Oratava*, their Faces being so red and sore, that to cool them, they were forced to wash and bathe them in Whites of Eggs, &c.

THE perpendicular Height of the *Pico* is commonly esteemed to be two Miles and an half. They found no Trees, Herbs, or Shrubs in all the Way, but Pines; and amongst the whiter Sands, a sort of Broom, being a bushy Plant: Likewise at the Side, where they lay all Night. There was a kind of *Cordon*, which had Stems eight Foot high, and the Trunk near half a Foot thick; every Stem growing in four Squares^c, and shooting from the Ground like Tufts of Rushes.

The Cordon Plant.

1715. Upon the Edges of these Stems grow very small a
 Edens. red Buttons, or Bernies; which, being squeezed,
 produced a poisonous Milk. This lighting upon
 any Part of a Horse, or other Beast, fetches off
 the Hair from the Skin immediately. Of the
 dead Part of this they made their Fires all Night.
 This Plant is also universally spread over the
 Island, and is perhaps a kind of *Euphorbium*.

III. A third Journey to the Top of the Pike.

By Mr. J. Edens.

Set out from the Port. Come to Oratava. Fine
 Water. High Mountain. Caravalla. Pino de
 la Merienda. The Portillo, or Gap. Skirts of
 the Pike. Disengaged Rocks. La Stancha. O-
 ther Volcanos. The Pike one of the Wonders of
 the World. Two high Mountains. The Sugar-
 Loaf. The Top, and its Kettle. The Air; Cold,
 and Dew. Shadow of the Pike. The Cave and
 Will. Caves of the Dead.

Set out from
 the Port.

ON Tuesday, August the 13th, 1715, at half
 an Hour past ten at Night, the Author,
 in Company of four English and a Dutchman,
 with Horses and Servants to carry their Provi-
 sion, set forward from the Port of Oratava.
 Their Guide had conducted all who made this
 Journey for many Years.

Come to Ora-
 tava.

AT half an Hour past eleven, they came to
 the Town of Oratava^a, which is about two
 Miles from the Port. Here they got Walking-
 Sticks to help them in ascending the Steep of the
 Pike.

AT one, on Wednesday Morning, they came
 to the Foot of a very steep Rising, about a Mile
 and an half above the Town of Oratava, where
 it began to clear up; and being full Moon, they
 saw the Pike, with a white Cloud, covering the
 Top, like a Cap.

AT two, they came to a plain Place in the
 Road, which the Spaniards call *Dornajito en el*
Monte verde, the Little Trough in the green Moun-
 tain; so called, he supposes, because a little below
 this Plain, on the Right as they went there, is a
 deep Hollow, at the upper End of which is a
 wooden Spout set in a Rock, and at a Descent,
 a little lower, a Trough to receive the Water,
 which comes from the Mountains through the
 Spout, and is very clear and cool. After travel-
 ling a Road sometimes rough, and sometimes
 smooth, they came, at three o'Clock, to a little

Fine Water.

wooden Cross on the Left-hand, which the Spa-
 niards call *la Cruz de la Solera*, the Cross of the
 Solera; being made with a Piece of a Solera,
 which is a long Pole, having a Hole at each End,
 which the Spaniards use to draw Wood with,
 fastening one End to the Wood, and the other
 to the Oxen: But why set up here, he could not
 tell, unless because somebody was killed there-
 abouts. At this Place they saw the Pike before
 them; and although they had come up-Hill quite
 from the Port, yet, to their Thoughts, it seem-
 ed almost as high here as there, the white Cloud
 still hiding the greater Part of the Sugar-Loaf.

1715.
 Edens.

ABOUT half a Mile farther, they came to the
 Side of a Hill, which was very high, rough and
 steep, the Place called *Caravalla*^b. So called, he
 supposes, from a great Pine-Tree on the Right-
 hand, (there being many on both Sides of the
 Road) which the Guide desired them to observe,
 having a great Branch growing out; which, with
 the Boughs upon it, looked like the fore Part of
 a Ship. Amongst these Trees, not a great Height
 in the Air, they saw the Sulphur discharge itself
 like a Squib, or Serpent, made of Gun-Powder;
 the Fire running downwards in a Stream, and
 the Smoak ascending from the Place where it first
 took Fire. They saw the like next Night, as
 they lay under the Rocks at *la Stancha*: But he
 could not observe whether either of them gave any
 Report.

1715.
 Edens.

THREE Quarters after four, they came to
 the Top of this Mountain, where grows a large
 Tree, which the Spaniards call *el Pino de la Me-
 rienda*; that is, *The Pine-Tree of the Afternoon's*
Meal. The Fires made by Travellers baiting
 here, had burnt it at the Bottom, from whence
 the Turpentine issued out. At a few Yards Dis-
 tance, they had a Fire made, where they re-
 freshed themselves, and their Horses. A great many
 Rabbits breed there among those Hills, which are
 sandy. There is also much Sand a great Way up
 the Pike itself, and not a great Way below the
 Sugar-Loaf.

THREE Quarters after five, they set forward
 again, and at half an Hour past six came to the
 Portillo; in Spanish, a Breach, or Gap: From
 hence they saw the Pike still covered with a Cloud
 at Top, about two Leagues and an half before
 them; and the Spaniards said, they were about
 the same Distance from the Port.

AT half an Hour past seven, they came to
 the Skirts of the
Faldas; that is, *The Skirts of the Pike*: From
 whence to *la Stancha*, which is a Quarter of a

^a This Town and Port lie on the North-Side of the Island.

signifies an old fashioned Vessel, formerly much used in Spain, sharp before, ill shaped every Way, and all the
 Masts sloping forwards. Their Sails are all like Mizzen-Sails, triangular, which will lie nearer the Wind than
 other Sails; but are not so commodious to handle. This seems to be the same as is now called the *Settee*, used
 chiefly about the Straights, and are well known.

^b The Author observes, that a *Caravel*

1715. Mile up from the Foot of the *Pike*. They rode upon little light Stones, not much bigger than one's Fist, and a great many not broader than a Shilling; which, out of the beaten Track, went almost over the Horse's Hoofs. They cover the Ground a great Depth; for the Author alighted, and made a Hole, but could not find the Bottom of them.

Dispersed
Rocks.

THERE are a great many vast Rocks, some of them two Miles or thereabouts from the Foot of the *Pike*; which the *Pike-man* told them were cast out from the Top of the *Pike*, at the Time it was a Volcano. Many of them lay in Heaps above sixty Yards long; and they observed, that the farther these Rocks were from the Foot of the *Pike*, the more like they were to the Stone of common Rocks: But the nearer the *Pike*, the more black and solid; and some of them, though not many, glossy like Flint, and all extremely heavy. Those, which shone, the Author supposes, retained their natural Colour: But some looked like Drofs out of a Smith's Forge; which, he makes no Doubt, was occasioned by the extreme Heat of the Place they came from.

SOME of these great Rocks were thrown out of the *Caldera*, or Kettle, in the Top of the *Pike*; and others from a Cave, or Cistern, which is a pretty Way up the Side of the *Pike*, and has by some been thought to have no Bottom.

La Stancha.

AT nine, they arrived at *la Stancha*, about a Quarter of a Mile above the Foot of the *Pike* on the East-Side, where are three or four large, hard and solid black Rocks. Under some of these they put their Horses, and lay down themselves to sleep under others, having first refreshed with a little Wine. Mean Time, the Cook dressed them a Dinner, both roast and boiled, which (after reposing) they eat about two in the Afternoon.

Other Vol-
cano's.

EASTWARD from the *Pike*, at four or five Miles Distance, there are several Mountains, called the *Malpeffes*, and one lying a little more to the Southward, called *la Montano de Reyada*; all which were formerly Volcano's, (though inferior to that of the *Pike*) as appears by the Rocks and small burnt Stones that lie near them, just in the same Manner as about the *Pike*.

The Pike a
Wonder.

AFTER they had dined, they lay down as before to take a Nap under the Rocks: But not sleeping very well, they got up again; and, while the rest spent the Afternoon at Cards, the Author made it his Business to admire the Strangeness and Vastness of that great Body, which (says he) is very wonderful: Inasmuch, that it is impossible to express to one, who never saw it, in what Manner that confused Heap of Rubbish lies; for it may very well be filed one of the greatest Wonders in the World. About six, at

Night, they saw *Grand Canaria* from *la Stancha*, bearing from them East by North.

1715.
Edens.

AT nine, after Supper, they retired to their former Lodgings; where, laying Stones for their Pillows, and their Cloaks for Bed-Cloaths, they endeavoured to sleep for a great while in vain. Some lying pretty nigh a Fire, complained of being burnt on one Side, and frozen on the other: Others were sadly tormented with Fleas; though it were somewhat strange that they should be found in a Place where the Air is so very sharp and cutting in the Night-time. The Author thinks they were brought thither by the Goats, which sometimes get under these Rocks; and the rather, because they found a dead Goat in a Cave at the very Top of the *Pike*. He supposes this Goat, straggling up by Chance, was benighted, and feeling the Cold, got-in there for Warmth; where, meeting with too much of it, and a very strong sulphureous Vapour, he was suffocated: For they found him almost dried to Powder. Betwixt eleven and twelve, they got to sleep; and waking at one, their Guide told them, it was time to prepare for their Journey: Upon this they rose, and in half an Hour were all upon the March, leaving their Horses and some of the Men behind.

BETWIXT *la Stancha* and the Top of the *Pike* there are two very high Mountains besides the *Sugar-Loaf*, each of which is almost half a Mile's Walk. On the first the Rubbish is smaller, and they were apt to slip back in stepping forwards; but the uppermost is nothing but a monstrous Heap of hard, rocky great Stones, which lie loose, and are thrown together in a very confused Manner. After resting several Times, they came to the Top of the first Mountain, where they refreshed with a little Wine and Gingerbread. Then they began to ascend the second, which is higher than the first; but better walking, because of the Firmness of the Rocks. Having laboured up this for about half an Hour, they had Sight of the *Sugar-Loaf*, which they could not see before, by reason of the Interposition of these great Hills.

AT the Top of this second Mountain they found a Way almost level, but bearing some small Matter up Hill; and, about a Furlong farther, came to the Foot of the *Sugar-Loaf*, where, looking upon their Watches, they found it to be

just three o'Clock. The Night was clear, and in that Place the Moon shone very bright; but over the Sea, they could see the Clouds, which looked like a Valley of a prodigious Depth below them. They had a brisk Air at South-East by South, in which Point it stood, for the most Part, during their Journey. While they sat at the

* This is the Cave mentioned in the former Journal, at the Foot of the *Sugar-Loaf*, p. 551.

1715.
Eden.

Foot of the *Sugar Loaf*, resting and refreshing, a they saw the Smoak break out in several Places, looking like little Clouds, which quickly vanished, and were as soon succeeded by others. At half an Hour past three, they set forward to ascend this last and steepest Part of their Journey, and after refreshing twice or thrice, Mr. *Edens*, with others, by running, mastered it in a Quarter of an Hour. But the rest with the Guide did not reach the Top till four.

The Top, and its Side

THE Top of the *Pike* is partly oval, the longest Diameter lying North North West, and South South-East, and is, as high as he could guess, about an hundred and forty Yards long, in Breadth, about an hundred and ten. Within the Cuvit, is a very deep Pit, called the *Caldera*, or Kettle, the deepest Part of which lies at the South End. It was, he thought, forty Yards deep from the highest Side of the *Pike*, but abundance shallower from the Side towards *Garrachico*. It is very steep all round, and in some Places not less so, than the Descent on the Outside of the *Sugar-Loaf*. They went all to the Bottom, where lay a great many very large Stones, some of them higher than their Heads. The Earth within the Kettle being rolled up long, and put to a Candle, will burn like Brimstone. Several Places within-side the Top were burning, as on the Outside has been already observed; and in some Parts, turning up the Stones, they found very fine Sulphur sticking to them. At these Holes, where the Smoak issued out, it was so hot, that they could not endure a Hand there long. At the North-East by East, within the Verge of the Top, is the Cave where they found the dead Goat: In which Cave sometimes the true Spirit of Sulphur distils, as they were told, but none dropped while Mr. *Edens* was there.

HE observes, that the Report is false about the Difficulty of breathing at Top, for they breathed as well there as below. They eat their Breakfast, and were up in all about two Hours and a Quarter.

The Air cold and Dew

BEFORE the Sun rose, he thought the Air as cold as he had ever known it in *England* in the sharpest Frost: He could scarcely endure his Gloves off. A great Dew fell all the while till Sun-rising, which they found by the Wetness of their Cloaths: Yet the Sky looked thereabout as clear as possible.

Shadow of the Pike.

A LITTLE after Sun-rising, they saw the Shadow of the *Pike* upon the Sea, reaching over the Island of *Gomera*; and the Shadow of the upper Part, or *Sugar-Loaf*, they saw imprinted

like another *Pike* in the Sky itself, which looked very amazing: But the Air being cloudy below them, they saw none of the other Islands, but *Grand Canarie* and *Gomera*.

AT six, on *Thursday* Morning, they came down from the Top of the *Sugar-Loaf*; at seven, they came to the Cistern of Water, which is reported to be without Bottom. This the Guide said was false; for that about seven or eight Years before, when there was a great Volcano in this Country, the Cave was dry, and he walked all about it; and that the deepest Part of the Water, when the Author was there, was not above two Fathoms. Mr. *Edens* guessed this Cave to be, in Length, about thirty-five Yards, in Breadth twelve; and its ordinary Depth fourteen. Upon the farthest Side grew something white, which the *Pike-man* told them was Salt-Petre. There was both Ice and Snow in it at that Time; and the Ice was of a great Thickness, covered with Water about Knee-deep. They let down a Bottle at the End of a String for some of the Water, which they drank with a little Sugar: But it was the coldest the Author ever drank. The Ice being broken just under the Mouth of the Cave, they could see the Stones lie at the Bottom; for it was very clear. A little to the Right-hand, the Ice was risen up in a high Heap, spiring like a *Sugar-Loaf*, and there he judged the Water came-in.

IN their Way back, three or four Miles from the *Pike*, they passed by a Cave, where there are a great many Skeletons and Bones of Men; and some say of Giants: But they knew not how many Bodies were laid there, nor how far the Cave extended.

THE fifteenth of *August*, about six o'Clock in the Evening, they came home to the Port from whence they set out.

IV. Conjecture concerning the Origin of the Pike: With an Account of the Caves of the Dead, and Mummies found in the Island of *Teneriffe*.

The Pike, the Effect of a Volcano. Mines blown up. Caves of the Dead. Preserved Bodies, or Mummies. Some Remains of their Art of embalming. Caves of their Kings.

THE Writer of the second Relation of the *Pike* has annexed a very curious Account of the Island of *Teneriffe*, and its Inhabitants; which, he says, was given by a judicious and inquisitive Man, who lived twenty Years in that Island, both as a Physician and Merchant. After extract-

^a This is a Port to the South of *Oratava*, p. 548. a this Circumstance, by Mistake in the former Account. had the like surprising Phenomenon. mentioned in the next Section.

^b This shews that the *Grand Canaria* is placed, in

^c The Merchants, who made the former Journey, This seems to be one of the Caves of the dead *Guanche* men-

1652. ing from this Account several Remarks relating a
 Anonym. to the ancient Inhabitants, &c. inserted in our
 Description of the *Canaries* in general, and of
Teneriffe in particular, we reserved the Re-
 mainder, which concerned the natural History of
 the Island, and the Mummies there found, to
 give them in this Place, as a Curiosity not much
 less surprising than the *Pike* itself.

Eff. 41 of a
 P. 1652.

THE Opinion of the above-mentioned Physi-
 cian, or Merchant, is^a, that the whole Island
 being a Soil mightily impregnated with Brim-
 stone, did, in former Times, take Fire, and
 blew up all, or near all, at the same Time; and
 that many Mountains of huge Stones calcined and
 burnt, which appear all over this Island, especi-
 ally in the South-West Part of it, were then cast
 out of the Bowels of the Earth; and that the
 greater Quantity of this Sulphur, lying about the
 Centre of the Island, raised up the *Pico*^b to its
 present Height. He thinks, that any one, who,
 upon the Place, should carefully observe the Si-
 tuation and Manner of those calcined Rocks,
 would easily come into this Opinion. For that
 they lie for three or four Miles round the Bottom
 of the *Pico*, and in such Order, one above another
 almost to the *Sugar-Loaf*, as if the whole Ground,
 swelling and heaving up together by Force of the
 Brimstone, had suddenly burst out in prodigious
 Torrents, and carried these Rocks down along
 with it, rowling and tumbling them over the rest,
 especially to the South-West. For on that Side,
 from the very Top of the *Pico*, almost to the
 Sea-Coast, lie huge Heaps of these burnt Rocks
 one under another, and there still remain the
 very Tracks of these Brimstone Rivers as they
 ran over this Quarter of the Island, which hath
 so wasted the Ground beyond Recovery, that
 nothing can be made to grow but Broom. On
 the North-Side of the *Pico*, few or none of those
 Stones appear.

M. 1652.
 1652.

THE Author conceives, that at the Time of
 this grand Eruption, Mines of several Metals
 were blown up, some of these calcined Rocks
 resembling Iron Oar, some Silver, and others
 Copper; particularly on the *Azulejos*, which are
 very high Mountains in these South-West Parts,
 (where never any *Englishman* but himself, that
 ever he heard of, was,) there are vast Quan-
 tities of a loose bluish Earth, mixed with blue
 Stones, which have a yellow Rust upon them,
 like that of Copper, or Vitriol. As also many
 small Springs of Vitriol-Water, where he sup-
 poses there is a Copper-Mine. A Bell-Founder
 of *Oratava* assured him likewise, that he got, out

of two Horse-Loads of this Earth, as much Gold
 as made two large Rings; and a *Portuguez*, who
 had been in the *West Indies*, told him, that his
 Opinion was, there were as good Mines of Gold
 and Silver there, as the best in the *West Indies*.
 In short, an Acquaintance of his, got of two
 Lumps of Earth, or Oar, brought from the Top
 of this Side of the Mountain, made two Silver
 Spoons^c. In these Parts also, there are nitrous
 Waters, and Stones, covered over with a deep
 Saffron-coloured Rust, tasting of Iron.

THE same Author informs us, that this Island
 is full of Springs of fresh Water, tasting like
 Milk^d; which, in *Laguna*, where the Water
 is not clear, they depurate by filtering Stones.

THE same Author confirms the Account which
 Mr. *Nicols* gives of the Manner of the Interment
 used by the Natives of these Islands. He tells us,
 that he went from *Guimar*, a Town for the most
 Part inhabited by such as derive themselves from
 the ancient *Guanchio's*, in Company of some of
 them to view their Caves, a Favour they seldom
 or never permit to any, having the Corps of their
 Ancestors in great Veneration, and being like-
 wise extremely averse to the disturbing of the
 Dead. But having endeared himself to them, by
 several Cures which he had performed out of
 Charity, for they are very poor, (and yet the
 poorest think themselves too good to marry with
 the *Spaniards*;) he obtained that Privilege to visit
 these Caves and Bodies; otherwise an Attempt
 might have cost him his Life. The Corps are
 sewed up in Goats Skins, with Thongs of the
 same, in a very curious Manner, particularly as
 to the Seams, which are incomparably even and
 exact. The Skins are made very tight to fit the
 Corps, which, for the most Part, are intire. In
 those of both Sexes are still found the Eyes, (but
 closed) Hair on their Heads, Ears, Nose, Teeth,
 Lips, and Beard; likewise the *Pudenda* all per-
 fect, only discoloured, and a little shrivelled.

Caves of the
 Dead.

THE Doctor saw about three or four hundred
 in several Caves, some of them standing, others
 lying on Beds of Wood, so hardened by an Art
 they had, (which the *Spaniards* call *Curar*, to
 cure a Piece of Wood) that no Iron can pierce
 or hurt it.

Preserved
 Bodies.

BEING, one Day, a hunting, a Ferret (which
 is much in Use there) having a Bell about his
 Neck, ran after a Coney into a Hole, where
 they lost the Sound of the Bell. The Owner be-
 ing afraid he should lose his Ferret, seeking a-
 bout the Rocks and Shrubs, found the Mouth of
 a Cave, and entering-in, was so affrighted, that

^a See *Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 204.

C pe de Vids, is said to be raised in this Manner. See *Roberts's Voyage to those Islands*, p. 416.

^c See before, p. 542. c. relating to a Mine.

^d Water of this Taste, by the Sailors, is not reckoned good, and not
 quite clear of a Mixture of Sea-Water.

1652. he cried out. It was at the Sight of one of these a
 Anonym Corpse, very tall and large, lying with the Head
 on a great Stone, the Feet supported with a little
 Wall of Stone, the Body itself resting on a Bed of
 Wood (as before was mentioned.) The Fellow
 being now a little out of his Fright, entered-in,
 and cut off a great Piece of the Skin that lay on
 the Breast of this Body; which, the Doctor says,
 was more flexible and pliant than ever he felt any
 Kids-Leather Glove: Yet, so far from being
 rotten, that the Man used it for his Flail many b
 Years after. These Bodies are very light, as if
 made of Straw; and in some that were broken,
 he observed the Nerves and Tendons, as also the
 Veins and Arteries like Strings, very distinctly.

By the Relation of the most ancient among
 them, there was a particular Tribe who had this
 Art only among themselves; which they kept as
 a Thing sacred, and not to be communicated to
 the Vulgar. These, who were also their Priests,
 mixed not with the rest, nor married out of their
 own Tribe: But when the Spaniards conquered the
 Place, most of them were destroyed, and the Art
 perished with them; only they had preserved, by
 Tradition a few of the Ingredients used in this
 Business, viz. they took Butter mixed (some say)
 with Bears Grease, kept for the Purpose in Skins.
 In this they boiled certain Herbs, as a kind of
 wild Lavender growing plentifully on the Rocks:
 Likewise an Herb called *Lara*, of a very gummy
 and glutinous Consistence, found under the Tops d
 of Mountains: Thirdly, A kind of *Cyclamen*, or
Sow-bread: Fourthly, Wild Sage, of which there
 is Plenty here: And some others unknown, ren-
 dering it thus a perfect Balsam. This being pre-
 pared, they first unbowed the Corps, and wash-
 ed it with a Lixivium, made of the Bark of
 Pine-Trees; drying it in the Sun in Summer,
 and in a Stove in Winter. This was repeat-
 ed very often: After which, they began their
 Uncction both without and within, drying it as e
 before. This they continued till the Balsam had
 penetrated into the whole Habit; and the Muscles
 in all Parts appeared through the contracted Skin,
 and the Body became exceeding light: After
 which, they sewed them in the Goats Skins, as
 above-mentioned. It is observable, that in the
 poorer Sort, to save Charges, they took out the
 Brain behind; they sewed them up also in Skins,
 with the Hair on: Whereas the richer Sort were
 put up in Skins so finely and exactly dressed, that
 they remain extremely pliant and supple to this
 Day.

Some Remains
 of their

Art of em-
 balming.

THEIR ancient People say, that they have 1560.
 above twenty Caves of their Kings and great Per-
 sonages, with their whole Families; yet un-
 known to any but themselves, and which they
 will never discover. Lastly, This Author ob-
 serves, that Bodies are found in the Caves of the
Grand Canaries in Sacks, quite consumed, and
 not intire as these in *Teneriffe*. Nicola.
Caves of the
Kings.

THEY have Earthen Pots so hard, that they
 cannot be broken: Of these some are found in
 the Caves, and old Bavances, and used by the
 poorer People that find them, to boil their Meat in.

In order to give all the Light we can into the
 Embalming used by the *Guanches*, we shall sub-
 join what Sir *Edmund Scory* says of the Matter.

THE ancient *Guanches* had an appointed Offi-
 cer, or Embalmer, answerable to each Sex, whose
 Business was to make a certain Preparation com-
 pounded of the Powder of Furzes, and a kind of
 rough Stones, the Rinds of Pine-Trees, and sever-
 al Herbs incorporated together, with Goats But-
 ter melted; and after washing the dead Corps, they
 stuffed it with this Balsam for fifteen Days suc-
 cessively, laying it in the Sun, and turning it
 often till it became stiff and dry: The Friends
 of the Deceased keeping these as Days of Mourn-
 ing for them. This done, they wrapped the Body
 in Goats Skins, sewed together with a surprizing
 Nicety, and carried it thus made up to a deep Cave,
 to which none could have Access. Some of these
 Bodies, which had been buried a thousand Years,
 were remaining when Sir *Edmund* was at *Tene-
 riffe*. *Purchas* himself saw two of these Bod-
 ies in *London*. Embalming.

S E C T. VI.

A Description of the Island of Madera.

Its Site and Name. City of *Fonchal*. *Macham's*
Town. *Puerto Santo*, and the Desert. *The*
Salvages.

THE Island of *Madera* standeth in thirty-
 two Degrees of North Latitude, and seven-
 ty Leagues from the Isle of *Teneriffe* North East-
 ward, and South-West from *Hercules's* Pillars.
 This Island was first discovered by one *Macham*,
 an *Englishman*; but afterwards conquered and
 inhabited by the *Portuguese*. It was called *Ma-
 dera*, by reason of the great Wilderness of va-
 rious Kinds of Trees found there; as, Cedars,
 Cypress, Vinatico, Barbuzzano, Pine-Trees, and
 several others, with which it abounded then, and

Site and
 Name.

* *Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 209, & seqq. This is a very curious Account; whence it appears, these
 are true Mummies. How they came by the Art of embalming them so nicely, seems very surprizing. See
 his *Pilgrimage*, p. 783. c Rather North Westward; or, more nearly, North by West, according to our
 Chart, grounded on astronomical Observations.

Fig. I.

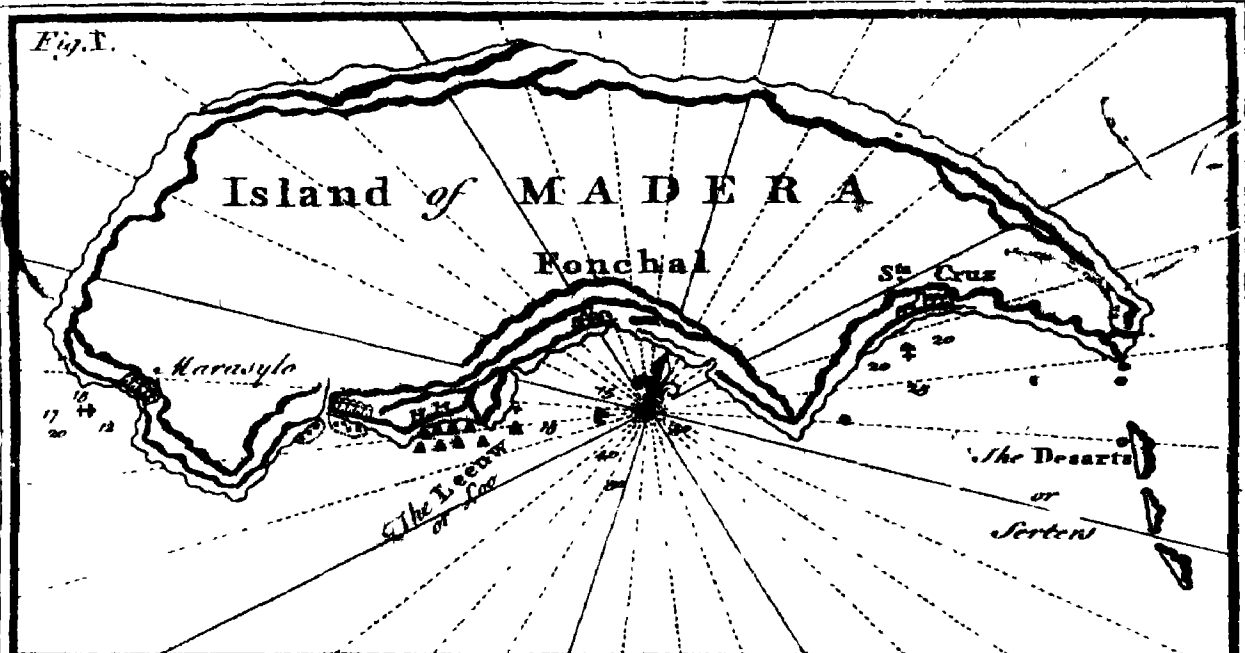
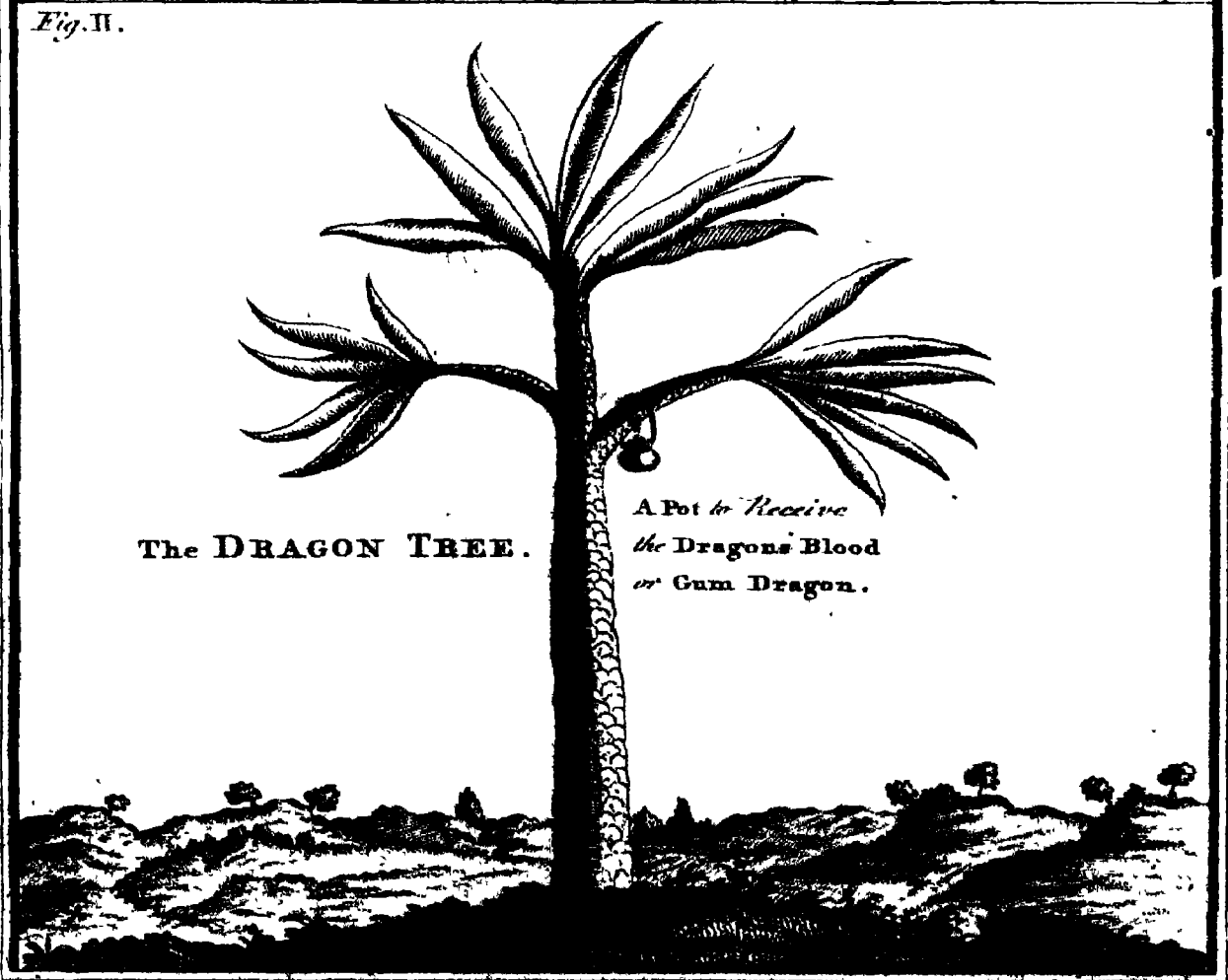


Fig. II.



1560. still retains its Name. Although, it seems, there ^a was a current Report, that between this and the Isle of Palma, lay another not yet discovered, called *St. Brandon*, which was the true Island *Madera*.

One of
Funchal.

THIS Island yields a large yearly Revenue to the King of *Portugal*. It hath one goodly City, called *Funchal*, which hath a fair Port or Harbour for Ships, with a strong Bulwark; and a fair Cathedral Church, with a Bishop and other Dignitaries appertaining. The Government is ^b formed upon the Plan of that of *Portugal*, whither Causes of Appeal are remitted.

Macham's
Town.

THIS Island hath another Town, called *Machico*, where there is likewise a good Road for Ships. This Town and Road were so called after the Name of *Macham the Englishman*, who first discovered the Place. Here are sixteen Sugar-Houses, called *Ingenios*, which make excellent Sugar.

HERE is great Plenty of divers Kinds of Fruit; ^c as, Pears, Apples, Plumbs, wild Dates; Peaches of several Kinds; Melons, Batatas, Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Citrons, Figs, and all Manner of Garden-Stuff. The Dragon-Tree also grows here: But this Island is chiefly famous for its good Wines, which are exported to many Places.

Puerto Santo,
and the
Desert.

ON its North-Side, at three Leagues ^a Distance, stands another little Island, called *Porto Santo*, [or *Puerto Santo*] the Inhabitants whereof support themselves by their own Husbandry; for they cannot be supplied by *Madera*, which yields but little Corn ^b. Itself chiefly furnished, in that Article, out of *France*, and from the Island *Teneriffe*. On the East-Side, six Leagues Distance, lies another little Island, called the *Desert*, which produces only *Orchel*, and breeds a great Number of Goats for Provision of the main Island.

MADERA is about thirty Leagues more or less in Circuit. It is very high Land, the fine ^c Trees, with which it abounds, growing on the Mountains, through which the Water is very curiously conveyed by Mines to the *Ingenios*.

IN the Mid-way, between this and *Teneriffe*, stands a little solitary Island, called the *Salvages*, ^a about a League in Compass. It produces neither Fruit nor Trees: However, the Goats find something to feed on, which serves for their Support.

S U P P L E M E N T.

1. *Introduction. Situation of Madera. Extent. First Discovery. Towns and other Places. Funchal. The Port. Fine Air. The Soil and Produce. Wines, several Sorts. Malmsey engrossed by the Jesuits. Fruits. Suckets, a Sweet-Meat. Timber. Provision. Trade and Commodities.*

SOME Geographers, as *Dapper*, reckon *Madera* among the *Canary* Islands: But although Mr. *Nicols* describes it along with them, yet it is manifest he does not consider it as one of their Number, since he expressly limits it to the seven already described. ^{Introduction.}

IT is likewise observable, that some Authors comprise two Islands under the Name of *Madera*, viz. that properly so called, and *Puerto Santo*, and it is common with us, as well as the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*, at this Day, to say the *Maderas*. It is true, we do not at present include both those Islands under that Denomination, but a former Custom might have brought that Mode of Expression in Use.

WE have no particular Account of this Island, but such Remarks as are to be met with in the Relations of Voyagers; who, commonly touching only at one Port, without making any Stay, and often without going ashore, afford but few Materials towards a Description of the Whole. However, we are furnished with some pertinent Remarks by two or three Authors. The first is *Aluise da Cuda Mello*, often before quoted ^c, who was at *Madera* in 1455. His curious Voyage to Cape Verde Islands and Guinea is inserted in *Strabo's Italian Collection*, and will soon find a Place in ours. Mr. *John Ovington*, M. A. Chaplain to King *William*, in his Voyage to *Sarat* in 1689 ^d,

^a Doubtless, a Mistake, for thirteen. The Distance is about twelve Leagues. ^b Anno 1455, it produced thirty thousand *Venetian* *Stearas* yearly; about one thousand eight hundred and seventy five Quarters *English*.

^c Sir *John Narborough* says, the *Deserts* are barren, rocky Islands, of a good Height, lying off the South-East Point of *Madera* above a Mile from the Shore. In the Mid-way from which, there is Water enough, and no Danger. These Isles trend to the South-East. See his Voyage to the Streights of *Magellan*, p. 3. These Islands are also called the *Sertors*, or *Serters*, a Corruption doubtless of the *Deserts*. They are three in Number.

^d They lie due North of the North-East End of *Teneriffe*, from whence they are distant about thirty Leagues, and sixty from *Madera*. ^e Sir *Richard Hakluyt* expressly says, the *Madera* Islands are two the greater called *la Madera*, and the other *Porto Santo*. See his Voyage to the *South Sea*, p. 24.

^f See the former Sections. ^g Vol. 1. p. 97. ^h He went Chaplain in the Ship *Benjamin*, by which and other Circumstances he appears to be the Person reflected on, by Captain *Hamilton*, in the Preface to his *New Account of the East Indies*, printed at *Edinburgh* in 1727, as composing his Book mostly from common Reports. Admitting this to be the Case, it contains many valuable Remarks. To make Inquiries, is so far from being a Fault, in our Opinion, that we think most Travellers to blame for not being inquisitive enough.

has given a whole Chapter relating to *Madera*: and Mr. *John Atkins*, Surgeon in the Navy, who published a Voyage to *Guinea*, *Brasil*, and the *West Indies*, performed between the Years 1720 and 23, has done the like.

This Island, which had its Name from the great Quantity of Wood or Timber growing on it, lies between thirty-two Degrees twelve Minutes, and thirty-two Degrees fifty Minutes of Latitude, and between one Degree fifteen Minutes of Longitude. *Pinnel* says, that by a good Observation, he makes the Island to lie in the Latitude of thirty-two Degrees a twenty Minutes North; and Longitude, by his reckoning, from *London*, eighteen Degrees five Minutes; but the Latitude here is too general, unless he intended it for *Funchal*, which, by Sir *John Narborough's* Observation, lies ten Minutes more to the South^b; by our Chart it lies in about thirty-two Degrees forty Minutes Latitude, and forty Minutes East of *Ferro*. It is about seventy-five Miles long, and thirty broad.

Extent.

DR. *FRIER*, in his Account of *East India*, &c. says, this is the largest Island in the *Atlantic* Ocean^c. But *Teneriffe* may dispute the Advantage for Size. Some Moderns make this Island an hundred and forty Leagues, others an hundred and sixty, in Circuit, while *Cada Mosto*, more near the Truth, allows it to be but an hundred and forty Miles. The same Author observes, that it has good Roads, but no Port^d. *Puerto Santo*, which is about twelve Leagues distant, may be seen from it in clear Weather.

Is. of discovery.

MR. *OVINGTON*, in his Voyage to *Surât*, observes, that although Historians ascribe the first Discovery of *Madera* to *John Gonçalvo* and *Tristan*, under the Patronage of *Henry*, *Infante* of *Portugal*^e, yet the present Inhabitants give a different Account thereof. They say, that in the Year 1344, an *English* Gentleman^f having married a Lady of a considerable Fortune, and setting out with her for *France*, from the Port of *Bristol*, was, by gusty Weather, and opposite Winds, driven to this Island. Here he landed; but finding it both uncultivated and unpeopled, fell into an extreme Melancholy, and died. The Mariners, however, set Sail with their Vessel, and landed safely on the Coast of *Barbary*; where, falling into the Company of some ingenious *Portuguese*, they gave them an Account of their Voyage, and the Island they had left; add-

ing, that they did not doubt to find it again, provided they were furnished with Ships and Men. This excited the Attention of the *Portuguese*, who promised to apply to their Prince (in their Behalf, and, succeeding with him, according to their Wishes, they set forward, found the Island, landed their Men, and, in a short Time, converted the Wilderness into a Garden of Pleasure^g.

ACCORDING to *Cada Mosto*, Don *Henry* first sent Settlers thither, about the Year 1431, under *Tristan Tefora* and *John Gonzales*^h *Zarco*, whom he appointed Governois, who had then shared the Whole between them. The first having that Half where *Machico* Port lies, and the other, the District of *Funchal*.

HE also relates, that the Settlers, in order to clear the Land, set Fire to the Woods, which happened to spread with such Fury, as he had been told, that several Persons, with their Families, among whom was *Gonzales* himself, to save themselves from the Flames, were forced to take to the Seaⁱ, where they stood up to their Necks for two Days and Nights, without Sustenance.

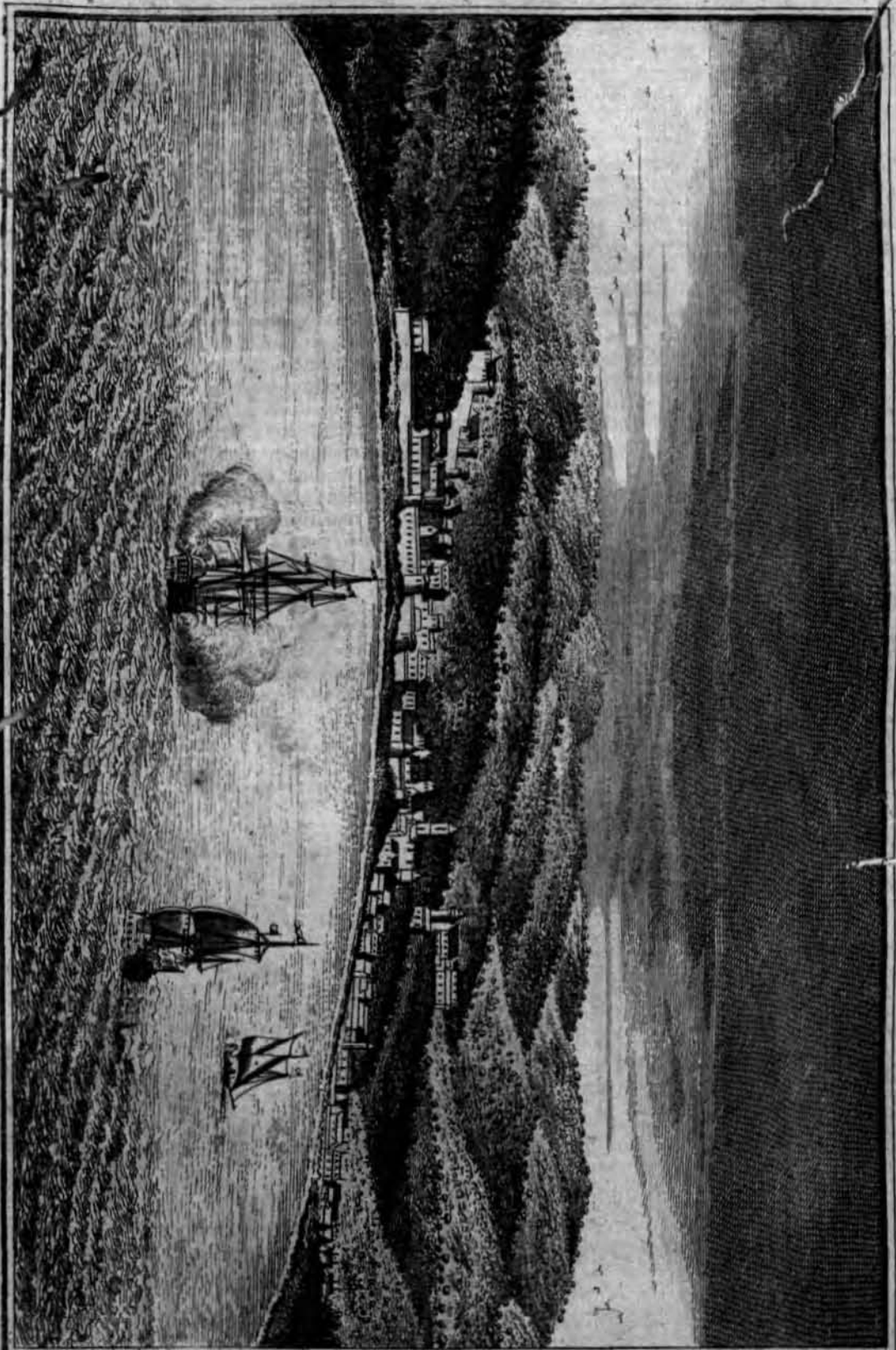
IT was then inhabited (according to the same Author) in four Places, viz. at *Manchico*, *Santa Cruz*, *Funchal*, and *Camera di Lobos*^k. There were some other Settlements; but these were the principal, which, in the whole, could muster about eight hundred Men, including an hundred Horse^l. Their Number is much increased since: For Mr. *Atkins* informs us, that, in 1720, the Island mustered eighteen thousand Militia, which were kept in good Order, and proved very faithful ever since the Revolution in *Portugal*, Anno 1640^m; when it shook off the *Spanish* Yoke.

IN 1601, when *Moquet* was at this Island, it had two Cities, the principal of which had two Fortresses; the stronger was garisoned with *Spanish*, and the other with *Portuguese*, Soldiers.

THIS City, which he calls *Madera*, and must be *Funchal*, is seated in a Valley, and at the Foot of a Mountain, from whence, he says, comes Water in such abundance, sometimes, as to cause Inundations, which do much Damage; carrying away Bridges, Houses, Churches, and other Edifices. The City was then as big as *St Dennis*, (near *Paris*) but very populous, to which contributed the great Number of Slaves, who worked upon the Sugar, without the City. The whole Island is scattered over with Pleasure-Housesⁿ. *Ian de Chux*, who had married the Niece of Don

^a See his Voyage, p. 3. ^b See his Voyage to the Streights of *Magellan*, p. 3. ^c *Frier's* Travels, p. 3. ^d *Cada Mosto's* Navigation, in *Ramusio*. ^e See before, p. 11. ^f This was *Macham*. ^g See *Ovington's* Voyage to *Surât*, p. 4, & seqq. ^h By others, *Gonzalvo*. ⁱ *Ovington* says, from the Account of the Natives, that the People were forced, for their Preservation, to betake themselves to the Water. Voyage to *Surât*, p. 6. ^k Hence, some say, the Discoverers divided the Island into four Parts. ^l See *Cada Mosto's* Navigation, in *Ramusio*, Vol. 1. p. 97. ^m *Atkins's* Voyage to *Guinea*, *Brasil*, p. 28. ⁿ *Moquet's* Travels and Voyages in 1601, p. 17, & seqq.

View of the Town and Road of FONCHAL, the Capital of MADERA.



W. Wood & Sons

Plate VII. Vol. I. 1765.

Christoval de Mene, Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, was then Consul for the *French*; who, as well as the *English*, *Dutch*, and others, had many Factors there.^a

SIR JOHN NARBOROUGH, who was here in 1669, observes, that *Funchal*, or *Funchiale*, as he writes it, is situate in a Bay, on the South-Part of the Isle, close to the Sea-side; next to which it is walled, and well defended with Ordnance. Fresh Water comes, running into the Sea in the Middle of the Bay, from under an Arch in the Wall. The Shore consists of great Pebble-Stones in the Bay, and of Rocks in other Places. • The East-Part of the Road is foul Ground. Ships ride within Reach of the Cannon. The City is about an *English* Mile in Length, and three Quarters in Breadth. The Bay lies in the Latitude of thirty-two Degrees ten Minutes North, and ten Degrees one Minute West of the *Lizard*.^b

BARBOT, who was at *Madera*, in 1681, c says, that *Funchal* stands at the Foot of an high Hill, and is of a narrow, long Form, defended by three Forts or Castles: That the King of *Portugal*'s Adelantado, or Governor, generally resides there.^c

OVINGTON observes, that the Name of this Town is *Tunchal*, or *Tenzal*: But, that some call it *Funchal*^d, from the abundance of Fennel, which, they say, grew there. It did not exceed a good Country Town for Bigness, in 1689, when he was there, yet contained near twenty Churches and Chapels. It is the sole Place of Trade; from whence they export all their Wine, and their Sugar, which is esteemed superior to any in the World.

THE adjacent, rural Places (continues he) are very mountainous; but, however, they rival the Vallies in Fruitfulness and Delight. The Town is refreshed by seven or eight Rivers, with Variety of Rivulets descending from the Mountains; which, notwithstanding their Height and Steepness, are planted and improved as well as the most Champaign Ground in *England*. At the utmost Top of the Hills, the Corn thrives well; but the abundance of Clouds that breed there, are prejudicial to the Grapes.^e

CAPTAIN URING was at *Funchal* (or *Funchal*, as he writes it) in 1717: He says, it is de-

fended by two large Fronts, and a third upon a Rock^f, a little Distance from the Shore, which is very strong by Nature.

ON the Back of the Town (continues he) the Ground rises gradually to the Mountains, which spread several Miles, in Form of a Semicircle, the whole Space being full of Gardens, Vineyards, and Gentlemens Country-Seats, which make a very agreeable Prospect likewise. There fall from the Mountains behind the Town, many fine Rills of Water, that are conveyed by Aqueducts for several Miles, with which the Inhabitants water their Gardens and Vineyards; it being let-in at Pleasure, by Means of Cocks.^g

FONCHIAL, says *Atkins*, who was there in 1720, is the Residence of the Governor and Bishop^h, a large and populous City, had five or six Churches, three Monasteriesⁱ, and three Nunneries. The Nuns here are less strict than at *Lisbon*; for they will converse and traffic with you for Toys without Restraint. The Jesuits Convent, or College, is the handsomest; and here, as well as in all other *Papish* Countries, this Order take care to live well, and are most respected for their Learning and Riches. The rest of the Inhabitants are a medley Breed of *Portuguese*, *Negros*, and *Mulattos*, all upon a Level in Trade: The *Portuguese* inter-marrying with all Colours, without Scruple.^k

THE Port is troublesome and dangerous, especially in West and South-West Winds, on which Side the Road lies open; and there is no anchoring under forty Fathom above a Mile off Shore, and that no-where, but at the West-End: So that when a Swell from these Quarters gives Notice of a Gale's coming, there is no Remedy, but slip Cable, and to Sea^l. The Surf too is generally so great on the Beach, that the common Method of Lading is to swim off the Pipes to the Launch, or else lade on the Beach, and then push her into the Water; for the same Reason, the only good Time for Watering, is before the Sea-Breeze comes-on.

THERE is, indeed, a high Rock, called the *Loo*, with a Fort upon it, where small Vessels may moor pretty safe from these Westerly Winds. But if the Wind veers so as to turn their Heads to Seaward, all Hands immediately take to Shore,

^a *Maquet's Travels and Voyages* in 1601, p. 19. ^b See *Sir John Narborough's Voyage* to the Straights of *Magellan*, in 1669, p. 3.

^c See *Barbot*, in *Churchill's Collection*, Vol. 5. p. 524. ^d Most Authors give it the Name of *Funchal*, only varying it to *Funchal*, *Funchiale*, and the like.

^e *Sepp*. ^f This is the *Loo*, or *Lecurwe*, as the *Dutch* write it. ^g See *Uring's History* of his Voyages and Travels, p. 334.

^h *Saffragan* to the Archbishop of *Lisbon*. The Archbishop of the *East Indies* formerly resided here. See *Wybants Van Warwick's Voyage*, in 1602, in the *French, Dutch East-India Voyages*, Vol. 2. part 2. p. 500.

ⁱ There were some Monasteries, and *Franciscan* Friars, of the Order of Observants, in *Cada Mosto's Time*.

^k *Atkins's Voyage to Guinea*, &c. p. 26. ^l This is confirmed by *Barbot*, who says, that Ships may ride within Pistol-Shot of the Town; but that the Road is very bad, the South Winds often forcing them from their Anchors; in which Case they must put to Sea, to avoid the two Islands, called *Desertas*, or *Deserts*. See *Barbot*, in *Churchill's Collection*, Vol. 5. p. 524.

and leave the Ship to make the best of it against the Storm by herself. Nor are the Lodgings ashore much easier than the Road at Sea: You lay upon a Cott, on the Floor, pestered with Bugs and Fleas^a.

BARBOT takes Notice, that, besides *Funchal*, there are two other Towns in *Madera*, viz. *Monterico* and *Santa Cruz*; with thirty-six Parish-Churches, a College, and Monastery of Jesuits, five other Monasteries, four Hospitals, and eighty-two Hermitages; with several fine Seats and Castles about the Country^b.

THERE are, according to our particular Chart of this Island, three Towns in it, all on the Southern Side, viz. *Marafylo*, a small Place, with a Bay or Harbour in the South-West End of the Island, where there is good Anchorage, in twelve, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty Fathom. *Funchal*, in a large Bay, near the Middle; and *Santa Cruz*, in another open Bay or Road beyond the former, towards the Eastern Point of *Madera*: Between which, and *Santa Cruz*, *Machico*, or *Macham's* Town, must be situate; where, we are told by our Geographers, that there is a handsome Church, and Cloister of *Bernardines*.

Fine Air.

THE Air of *Madera* is generally allowed to be very good. Mr. *Ovington* assures us, that it is very temperate, and seldom disturbed; the Heavens being commonly smiling and serene. On this Occasion, he observes, that as those Climates, which lie between the thirtieth and fortieth Degrees of Latitude, are generally free from the Excess of Heat, or Cold; they therefore seem to be best suited to the Delight of human Life, as well as accommodated to the Constitutions of Mankind^c.

MOQUET will have *Madera* to be the pleasantest Place in the World to live in; and the Air very sweet and temperate: Whence, he

thinks it no Wonder, if the Ancients reckoned it the *Elysian* Fields, and as an earthly Paradise^d.

ACCORDING to *Atkins*, the Island is rocky The Soil and Mountains, interspersed with fruitful Vales^e. The highest Parts, Woods; which are Haunts for the wild Goats: The Middle, Kitchen Gardens: And the Bottom, Vineyards. The Roads are bad; for which Reason, the Wines are brought to Town in Hog-skins^f, upon *Animals*.

CADA MOSTO's Account of this Island (though he was there so early^g) is better than most of those given by the Travellers since his Time. He observes, that though the Country be mountainous, yet the Soil is rich: That it produced, yearly, thirty thousand *Venetian Stares*^h of Bread-Corn: That the Land yielded at first seventy to one Increase; but was then reduced to thirty or forty, for want of good Husbandryⁱ.

It abounded every where with fine Springs; besides which, there are eight Rivers. This great Plenty of Water first suggested the Hint to Prince *Henry*, of sending Sugar-Canes hither from *Sicily*; which, being moved into a warmer Climate, yielded greatly; and four hundred Cantaros [each an hundred and twelve Pound large Weight of *Venice*] of Sugar had been made at one Boiling^j, and were likely to improve.

THEY had likewise good Wines for the Time, since their Settlement, and Plenty, so as to export large Quantities. Among other Vines, some *Malvasia* Plants, from *Candia*, were brought hither by the Prince, which succeeded very well. This Soil proved so well-suited to the Vine, that in general there are more Grapes than Leaves; the Bunches very large, from two to four Spans long^k. They had likewise the black *Pergola* Grape, without *Ciolla*, in Perfection. And he had been credibly informed, that they began their Vintage about *Easter*^l.

THE main Product of the Island is Grapes,

Wines, several Sorts.

^a See *Barbot*, in *Churchill's* Collection, p. 27, & seq. ^b *Ibid.* p. 524. ^c See *Ovington's* Voyage to *Surât*, p. 7. ^d See *Moquet's* Travels and Voyages, in 1601, p. 17, & seq. ^e Sir *John Narborough* says, it is a high Land, and has irregular Hills covered with Wood on the Top, and down the Side. See his Voyages, p. 2. ^f Hence the *Boraccio* Taste. ^g *Atkins's* Voyage to *Guinea*, and *Brasil*, p. 23, & seq. ^h About 1455, that is, thirty-five Years after its Discovery. ⁱ A *Stara*, is a Measure of thirty-three Pound, *Ogilby*, p. 744. This makes about one thousand eight hundred and fifty Quarters *English*. ^j *Ovington* confirms this Decline of Fertility, and says, that instead of sixty for one, which was the original Increase, it has gradually descended to twenty-five. Two Pages after he observes, that they are some Years under great Want of Corn, because the Grain, that grows here, produces not great Plenty; so that sometimes they are threatened with Famine: For Prevention of which, while he was there, in 1689, they pressed Ships, which anchored in the Road, and obliged them, before they would allow them any Commerce to the *Ancores*, to import a Quantity for their Subsistence. See his Voyage to *Surât*, p. 10. Captain *Uring* tells us, that there seldom grows more Corn than will suffice the Inhabitants for three Months; and therefore they are supplied from the neighbouring Islands, and other Nations, both with that and other Provisions. See *Uring's* History of his Voyages and Travels, p. 334.

^k Sugar, vid. *Atkins*. I suppose, he means, at one Crop; for, reckoning it by Avoirdupois Pounds, this makes twenty-eight Hogheads at sixteen hundred per Hoghead. ^l *Ovington* observes, that the Ashes, after firing the Trees, contributed so much to the Fertility of the Ground, that it at first produced sixty for one; the fruitful Vines brought forth more Grapes than Leaves, Clusters of two or three Spans Length; and in all its Product, their Beauty and Fertility were so remarkable, that it gained the Title of *Queen of Islands*. See his Voyage to *Surât*, p. 6. ^m See *Cada Mosto*, in *Ramusio*, Vol. 1. p. 98.

brought hither from *Candia*, whereof there are three or four Kinds, which make so many different Wines: One is coloured like *Champaign*, of little Esteem; another is more strong, and pale as White-Wine; the third Sort is rich and delicious, called *Malmsey*; the fourth is *Tinto*, equalling *Tent* in Colour, but far inferior in Taste: It is never drank unless in other Wines, with which it is mixt to give them a Tincture, and to preserve them. And, for fermenting and feeding them, they bruise and bake a certain Stone, called *Jesi*, of which, nine or ten Pounds are thrown into each Pipe. The *Madera* Wine has in it this peculiar Excellence, that it is meliorated by the Heat of the Sun when it is pricked; for this End, it is necessary only to open the Bung-hole, and expose it to the Air^a.

THE Product of the Vine is equally divided between the Proprietor and him who gathers and presses the Grapes: Yet, for the most Part, the Merchant thrives, and is rich, whilst the Grape-gatherer is but poor. Among the Merchants, the Jesuits are none of the least considerable; they have here secured the Monopoly of *Malmsey*, of which there is but one good Vineyard in the whole Island, which is entirely in their Possession. Twenty thousand Pipes of Wine, by a modest Computation, may be reckoned the annual Increase of the Grapes; which Number is thus exhausted and spent. Eight thousand are thought to be drank upon the Island, three or four are wasted in Leakage, and the Remainder is exported mostly to the *West Indies*, especially *Barbadoes*, where it is drank more liberally than other *European* Wines^b.

ATKINS says, that the Ashes of the Trees, burnt by the Discoverers, gave a vast Fertility to the Sugar-Canes, at their first planting^c, till a Worm, getting into the Canes, spoiled the Increase; so that it was then entirely planted with Vines, brought originally from *Candia*, which yield the strongest Wines: That called *Malmsey*, is a rich Cordial, the best made at the Jesuits Garden in *Funchial*. Their Vintage is in *September* and *October*; and the yearly Produce is about twenty-five thousand Pipes. This Wine is of two Sorts; one, brownish; and the other, red, called *Vino tinto*,

from a general Opinion, that it is stained; which, however, the Inhabitants firmly deny. They are almost all lamed; a Preservative against the Heat of the *West Indies*, where no other Wines keep so well^d.

THIS Island affords Store of Peaches, Apricots, Plumbs, Cherries, Figs, and Walnuts; and the *English* Merchants, allowed to reside and traffic here, have transplanted from *England*, Currants, Gooseberries, Filberts, &c. which are more kindly entertained in this Soil, than many of their Fruits are in ours, which is too cold and moist for rearing those of hot Climates. The *Banane*^e is, with them, in singular Esteem, and even Veneration; being reckoned, for its Deliciousness, the forbidden Fruit. To confirm this Surmise, they alledge the Extent of its Leaves, judging them of a Size, fit to make Aprons for *Adam* and *Eve*. It is almost a Crime inexpiable to cut this Fruit with a Knife, because, after Dissection, it gives a faint Similitude of the Crucifixion: And this, they say, is to wound Christ's sacred Image. Oranges and Lemons abound in such Plenty, that they drop into the Dishes, while People dine under their Shade.

PLENTY of Citrons grow here, of which the Natives make a delicate Sweetmeat^f, called *Sucket*, and load with it, yearly, two or three small Ships for *France*. The Sugar, which, in candying them, they make use of, and is often effectually prescribed against Consumptions, is but rarely exported, because of its Scarcity; which hardly supplies the Necessities of the Island^g.

AMONG the Trees, (it is *Cada Mosto* who speaks) the Cedar and Nasso excelled^h. The first, is very tall, thick, and freight; and has a rich Scent. It makes the finest Boards; and is chiefly used for Building. The Nasso Wood is of a very bright Red-Rose Colour; and, besides Boards, they made both Long and Cross-Bows, which had a just Spring, and were extremely beautiful: These were sent to the *West*. And they supplied all *Portugal*, besides other Places, with Boardsⁱ.

ATKINS found one Curiosity in their Gardens, called the *Everlasting Flower*^k, which is something extraordinary; for, when plucked, it can-

Malmsey,
engrafted by
the Jesuits.

Vines brought
from Candia.

^a Ovington's Voyage to Surât, p. 8, & seq.

^b Ovington, *ubi supra*, p. 9, & seq. Captain Uring says, they make between twenty and thirty thousand Pipes yearly; which are bought up by the *English*, and transported to their Plantations in *America*. See his Voyage, p. 334.

^c Dapper says, the Grass grows so high, they are forced to burn Part of it; which, the Sugar-Canes being planted, produce a Crop every half Year. He wrote, towards the Middle of the last Century, before the Change, mentioned by Atkins, happened.

^d See Atkins's Voyage to Guinea, &c. p. 24.

^e Or, *Banana*. ^f Moquet says, they make a great Quantity of excellent Sweetmeats; as, Marmalades, Quidnies, Candid Lemon, and the like; which are exported to other Countries. See his Travels, p. 19. *Cada Mosto* likewise observes, that, in his Time, they made several Sorts of excellent Confections. See *Ramusio*, Vol. 1. p. 98.

^g Ovington, *ibid.* p. 10. ^h We are told, elsewhere, that the chief Trees are the Dragon-Tree, and a Sort of Guaiacum; but not very good. See the *Complete Geographer*. ⁱ Barbot says, that from the Plants, and Trees, are extracted *Sanguis Draconis*, Mastic, and other Gums. See *Churchill's Collection*, Vol. 5. p. 524.

^k See *Cada Mosto*, *ubi supra*. ^l Atkins's Voyage to Guinea, &c. p. 27.

not be perceived at all to fade, after many Years. ^a It grows like Sage; and the Flower, like Camomile. The Author plucked several, which shewed, at the Year's End, every whit as fresh as when gathered.

Provision.

CADA MOSTO tells us, that in his Time, the Islands abounded with Cattle, and other Fleish. There were wild Hogs in the Mountains. They had also wild Peacocks, some white; and Partridges: But no other wild Creature, except Quails. The Author was told, by some of the Inhabitants, that the first Settlers found an incredible Number of Pigeons, which they easily caught, by throwing Snares over their Necks, whilst the Bird sat regardless on the Tree, not knowing, and therefore not fearing, any such Treachery ^a. He observes, this Story is the more credible, as the same has happened in some other Islands lately discovered ^b.

THE Provisions here, says *Atkins*, are chiefly Kid, Pork, with sometimes a lean Heifer, Cabbages, Lemons, Oranges, Walnuts, Figs, Yams, Bananoes, &c. the Country sending-in what Quantity they guess will be taken-off, there being no fixt Markets. ^c Captain *Uring* says, they are generally scarce and dear ^d.

Trade and Commodities.

THE Trade here is by Barter. Mr. *Atkins* observes, that Provisions are most demanded, such as, Bread, Beef, Pork, Pilchard, Herring, Cheese, Butter, Salt, and Oil: The next, in request, are dry Goods, viz. Hats, Wigs, Shirts, Stockings, Kerfies, Sagathies, Crapes, Says, Shaloons, and Broad-Cloths ^e, particularly black Suits, the usual Wear of the *Portuguese*. Household Goods are the last and least expended; as, Escritoirs, Chairs, Pewter, Post-Paper, Accompt-Books, &c. For these they exchange ^f Wines, at thirty Milreys per Pipe, but *Malmsey* is sixty, each Milrey at six Shillings and eight Pence Cash, and six Shillings in Bills; and they allow forty or fifty per Cent. on an Invoice of any of the forenamed Commodities: Some of which are exported to *Brasil*; and for that Reason, bear an extraordinary Price here at particular Times.

FOR the Reader's Satisfaction, he inserts an Account of what other little Traffic he had, viz.

Sold two half-worn Suits for a Pipe of Wine.

Three second-hand Wigs Ditto.

^a *Alcaforado* takes Notice of the Gentleness and Familiarity of the Birds in general. Navigation, in *Ramusio*, p. 97.

^b See *Atkins's Voyage to Guinea*, p. 26. ^c See his Voyages, p. 335. ^d Captain *Uring* says, that they have their Wearing-Apparel mostly from *England*, and their Linen from *Holland*, by *English* Ships, which trade from thence to that Island, and the *English* Plantations. See his Voyages, p. 334.

^e The Commodities they exchange, according to *Dapper*, are Sugar, Honey, Wax, Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Pomegranates, Wines, and Leather: They carry on a Trade with all Countries; whence it is observed, that the Inhabitants are much civiler than those of the *Canaries*. To the abovementioned Commodities *Dampier* adds *Maddar*, Vol. 4. p. 3. *Cada Mosto* also observes, that they had Wax and Honey; but in no great Quantity. See *Ramusio*, Vol. 1. p. 98.

^f See *Atkins's Voyage to Guinea*, and *Brasil*, p. 25. ^g See *Ovington's Voyage to Surât*, p. 12, & seqq.

Sold	Loaf-Sugar	at	—	—	—	1s. 8d.	1689. Ovington.
	Cheffire Cheese	per Pound	—	—	—	0 8	
Bought	Bisket	—	—	—	—	0 2	
	Beef, per Piece	—	—	—	—	10	
	Citron	at	—	—	—	1 3	
	Lemons, per C.	—	—	—	—	1 8	

II. Farther Remarks on Madera.

By Mr. Ovington.

English Merchants at Fonchial. Common Diet of the Inhabitants. Their Temperance. Grave Dress. Their Houses. No venomous Creatures in Madera. Less fertile than formerly. Their Marriages. Murder, a Virtue there. Clergy, numerous. Jesuits, their Chapel. Hospital for the Pox. Burials: Denied the English, but granted for Money. Cathedral Church. Lazy Priests. English Sailors seduced. They make Reprisals on some Priests. The Island in an Up-roar. They are set on Shore again.

THE *English* Merchants, who resided in *Madera*, when Mr. *Ovington* was there, in 1689, and were not above a Dozen, imitated the *English* Way of Living; they invited their Countrymen to their Country-Houses; where, when tired with the Town, they diverted themselves in their rural Plantations. There they entertained them under the spreading Boughs of Oranges and Lemons, refreshed with Springs of Water. Nature here displayed a most ravishing Scene. The Hills were all covered with Vines, and the Vallies with ripe Grapes, which yielded a fragrant Smell from the fruitful Vineyards. The Groves and Woods were all sprightly and gay, nothing seemed drooping or languid, but was smiling round about. The Air was clear, and made melodious by the Voices of Birds. The Ships and Ocean, whereon they looked, were at a convenient Distance. In short, which Way soever they turned themselves, still new Charms arose, from that admirable Variety of Objects, which surrounded them ^a.

THE ordinary Food of the poorer Sort, is little else, in the Time of the Vintage, but Bread, and ripe Grapes. Were it not for this great Abstemiousness, the Danger of Fevers, in the hot Season, would be rarely avoided; and the vene-

Common Diet.

1689. real Excesses, to which they are strangely addicted, joined to the immoderate Heat of the Place, would be apt to put Nature under various Disorders. Therefore Men of the greatest Consequence and Fortune seldom exceed the allowable Bounds of Drinking; and accustom themselves to a very spare Diet. Nor are they apt to impose their Wine upon others in their ordinary Computations: But the Servant, attending, holds the Bottle in his Hand, and, pouring into the Glass what the Guest pleases, delivers it to him; so that he may either indulge, or let it alone. When the Company breaks up, the Porches and Entries of the Houses, and, particularly, the private Place behind the Door, are allowed for the Convenience of making Water; because, that Action, in the Streets, is reputed indecent; and liable to the Censure of Drunkenness^a.

Grave Dress. THE People mightily affect Gravity in their Garb, and wear Black, in Complaisance (as Mr. Ovington imagined) to the Clergy, who claim so much Authority among them. But they cannot live without the Spado and the Dagger; those inseparable Adjuncts, even of Servants waiting at Table, who proudly strut with the Dishes in their Hands, and a Basket-Hilt to a Sword, at least, a Yard long, even in the Midst of Summer.

Houses. THEIR Houses too are plain; for they are at no great Expence either for Building or Furniture; some of them shoot up a little in Height; for the general, they are flat-roofed; the Windows are unglazed, and kept open all Day; being closed by wooden Shutters at Night.

No venomous Creatures. THE Soil breeds no venomous Creature^b. Lizards, indeed, of which they have here an infinite Number, are very destructive to their Fruits, and Grapes: But Snakes and Toads, which swarm so prodigiously in the *Indies*, find here no Entertainment^c.

Less fertile than formerly. THE Fertility of this Island is much abated from what it was in the Time of its first Plantation; and the continual breaking-up of the Ground has, in many Places, impoverished its Productions; so that they are obliged to let it lie fallow for three or four Years: After which Time, if there springs-up no Broom, they conclude it quite barren. They ascribe the present Barrenness of much of their Land, to their Vices, especially their Leudness. The Husbands setting their Wives an ill Example, the latter make no Scruple to indulge their Inclination, when they find an Opportunity; especially with Strangers. This,

Mr. Ovington imputes, in great Measure, to the Parties marrying without a previous Knowledge, or even Interview, of each other. On this Occasion he informs us, that, during his Stay upon the Island, a young Gentleman, whose Fortune was valued at sixty thousand Dollars, courted a young Lady of eight thousand, and proceeded to Marriage, without having had so much as one Sight of her, excepting what was allowed him the Day before. Being then in her Brother's Company, he espied, through a Lattice, two young Ladies, and, imagining one of them to be his Mistress, was curious to inquire, Which of them was she? To this Question he received no more Satisfaction, than, *To-morrow, Sir, is Time enough for that.*

In treating about Marriage, their principal Inquiries are into the Family, and Descent of the Courtier, for preventing Alliances with *Moors* or *Jews*, who are very numerous there. To join in Matrimony with any of them, is esteemed a Debasement; especially in a Woman. Neither must any of them marry *English* Merchants, (whose Persons are very acceptable to the best of Families) unless he first changes his Religion. Sometimes, indeed, an Objection is made on Account of Fortune: For it has been known, that an Inequality that Way, has been deemed, by their subtil Casuists, a just Plea for dissolving a Contract: But he never imagined, that Sobriety could be made an Obstacle, till he was told of an old Gentlewoman, who had ordered a young Spark to give over his Addresses to her Daughter; because, being informed, that he had always enjoyed a good State of Health, and had never debauched himself with Women, or been known to have laboured under any Venereal Disease, she concluded it was owing to the Weakness of his Constitution; and, consequently, that he was not fit to be her Son-in-law^d.

MURDER here is in a Kind of Reputation; and it is made the Characteristick of any Gentleman of Rank or Fashion to have dipt his Hands in Blood. The chief Source of this execrable Crime is the Protection it receives from their Churches; which Sort of Sanctuaries are very numerous; *Funchal* being full of them, as hath been already observed; besides many more dispersed through their Country Plantations. The Indulgence given to such Malefactors is the greatest Reproach to Religion and Humanity. It is enough, if the Criminal can lay-hold on the

^a See Ovington's Voyage to Surât, p. 14, & seqq.

^b All Poisons (says the Author) are affirmed by some to be either hot and inflaming, as Euphorbium; or cold, as Opium; or dry, as Vitriol; Therefore, as all those Qualities may be found in the Elements here, as well as in other Regions, he is of Opinion, that there is more Reason to suppose such noxious Animals might be bred here than in *Ireland*, which is a Country of noted Humidity; and no Poisons, they say, are simply humid, because Humidity is a Quality purely passive, and of itself incapable of causing Pain.

^c *Ibid.* p. 15, & seqq.

^d *Ibid.* p. 18, & seqq.

1689. *Ovington.* Horns of the Altar: And the utmost Penalty a they inflict is Banishment or Confinement; both which, by large Presents, may be bought off.

Clergy name. THE Clergy here are very numerous, and daily increase, as well as in other *Papish* Countries, to the great Oppression of the Laity, with whom they seem to vie for Multitude^a. It is scarce imaginable, how so many rich Ecclesiasticks can be supported by the Labours of so few People. But, to abate this Wonder, they tell us, that none of their Nation is admitted to the Priesthood, who is not possessed of some Patrimony, to avoid being a Burden to the Church. They admit none into Orders who are descended from either *Jews* or *Moors*; and yet this Caution is not observed by them at *St. Jaques*, where Native *Africans* officiate as Priests.

Jesuits. THE Jesuits, of all the Orders, are in chief Repute; which they attain to by the easy Absolutions given their Penitents, as well as their pretending to stricter Sanctity, and a more unblemished Character, than the rest. For this End, they closely conceal, from public Notice, all the Enormities and Irregularities, as well as lesser Defects of their Members, except what appeared in their Ignorance, which was so remarkable, that scarce one in three of those, Mr. *Ovington* conversed with, understood *Latin*. If any Delinquent is expelled the Convent, his Faults are stifled, and kept as secret as Confession, lest the Scandal, which such Reports might reflect upon their Society, should diminish that Veneration of the Vulgar, which they so zealously affect. The only Reason vouchsafed to any Querist, for their Expulsion, is, He was unworthy of our Society^b.

Their Chapel. THE Jesuits Chapel is by far the most splendid of all their Churches, which the Author chanced to view in the greatest Lustre, it being on *St. Ignatius's Eve*, (as they are pleased to term him) a Time observable for the Magnificence of the Ceremony and Pomp: Variety of the choicest Anthems were sung, accompanied with the sweetest instrumental and vocal Music. The Vigils of all their Saints, as well as that of *John the Baptist*, are celebrated with abundance of shining Lights, placed upon the Tops of their Steeples, after Sun-set. But the Illuminations, this Night, about the Jesuits Oratory, far out-did the rest of the Apostles Eves, and dazzled the Eyes of the Spectators at a Distance. Some of the Chapels, as well as Houses, are built upon such steep, declining Hills, that they seem to endanger the Precipitation of such as come out of them; and, questionless, the Protection of the Saint is extolled for the Deliverance from those Perils.

NEAR the Jesuits Chapel is a certain Hospital, much frequented by the Natives, erected for the Entertainment and Cure of such as are infected with the Venereal Disease. Several of these Invalids made so ghastly and frightful a Spectacle, that the Sight of them would be enough to deter any Body from the Practice of such vicious Courses. Yet, in this Place, a modest Salute is an unsufferable Offence; and they met with but one female Penitent who shewed any Signs of Contrition^c.

THEIR Churches are most commonly made *Burials*, use of for Repositories of their Dead. The Corps is curiously dressed and adorned; yet, in the Interment, they mix Store of Lime with the Earth, to hasten the Consumption of it; by which Means, there is Room made, within a Fortnight, for a fresh Body.

BUT as their Church allows no charitable Thoughts to the Souls of Heretics, so does it forbid all Kindness to their dead Bodies: The *English*, who die there, are treated with more Detestation than what is shewn to the Carcases of Beasts and Birds; for their Corps are not suffered to be interred on Land, but are cast into the Sea. Mr. *Ovington* gives an Instance of this more than savage Barbarity, in an *English* Merchant, who, dying at *Madera*, the rest of his Countrymen willing to give him a decent Interment; and, at the same Time, to avoid exposing him to the Rage of the People, or the Clergy's Indignation, by a public Burial, concluded to deposit him among the Rocks, the better to conceal the Body. But this coming to the Knowledge of the *Portuguese*, they dragged it from the Place where it lay, up and down the Island, and exposed it to the Contempt of the Inhabitants, till they threw it into the Ocean. This Inhumanity, which is carried even beyond the Grave, is propagated as far as their Plantations in the East; where, if any Protestant chance to die, no Place is allowed for his Reception, nor thought vile enough for his Sepulchre. The very Corps of a rank Heretic, it seems, is enough to infect a Catholic Country; and, to perform one of the most binding Duties of Humanity, a mortal Sin. And yet a Sum of Money (all-powerful Money!) removed all the cruel Qualms of the Priests in a like Case: For thus they solved the Difficulty concerning an *English* Child, who had been clandestinely interred there, that if it were immediately taken up, and then baptized after their Manner, and so made a Member of their Church, it might be admitted among their Dead. This Conclusion was approved of as canonical; for the Child was baptized, buried after their Man-

^a Mr. *Ovington* was himself a Clergyman, one of King *William's* Chaplains, so that he cannot be suspected as speaking through Malice. ^b *Ibid.* p. 23, & seqq. ^c *Ibid.* p. 25, 26.

1689. ner, and re-deposited where it had been taken a
Ovington. up ^a.

Cathedral
Church.

THE Canons of the Cathedral Church, which stands about the Midst of the City, are as exquisite in their Contrivance, to indulge their Ease, as the others were in finding out a Quirk for admitting the Interment of a Heretic in Orthodox Ground. The Constitutions of their Church oblige their Attendance at Prayers, by four o'Clock in the Morning. But because such early Rising is very troublesome, especially to corpulent Men, therefore they agree, that the Clock shall never strike four, till it really be five; always setting it an Hour slower than the Sun, that they may punctually indulge their own Repose, by this mock Obedience to the Orders of their Church.

Lazy Priests.

English Sail-
lers seduced.

YET, however hypocritical they may appear in this Instance, they all pretend a mighty Zeal for their Faith; especially in the Conversion of Strangers. Some of the Sailors, belonging to the Ship Mr. Ovington went in, having been missing, nor to be found after diligent Search, the Captain and others conjectured, that the Jesuits must have been concerned in secreting them; their Zeal for making Profelytes of them being generally more flaming than that of the other Orders: They therefore applied to the Governor to cause an Inquiry to be made after them in the College of the Society; but found his Power could not reach it. The Time of their Departure drawing near, and being loath to leave the Men behind, the Captain, who was gotten within Gun-shot of the Citadels, manned out his Pinnace with twelve or fourteen Hands, well provided with Arms, appointing them to row along the Shore, and apprehend, if possible, some of their Fishers, to supply the Places of his Sailors ^b.

Make Repri-
sals on the
Priests.

As they cruized along, they met, by Chance, with a comely Abbot, and a Vicar, coming up to Funchal, from the Country, in a Boat. The Reverends were strangely surpris'd, to find themselves so unexpectedly snapp'd by a Boat's Crew; but they were quite confounded, on being told, that they must bid Farewel to all their Friends and Festivities at Madera; and, that they must prepare to undertake an Indian Voyage, unless the Jesuits restored their Men, whom they had pirated on Shore. At this Declaration they seem'd quite thunderstruck, venting their Grief in Groans and Sighs: But, as soon as they had re-

covered a little out of this Consternation, they dispatched an Express, with a Letter, to the Governor, passionately imploring him, for the Sake of God, and the Virgin Mary, by some Means or other, to procure their Liberty. At the same Time, the Captain wrote to the English Consul on Shore, signifying his Reasons for acting as he had done.

1689.
Ovington.

THESE Letters were no sooner received and read, but the whole Place was in an Uproar about their Priests; declaring, that if they were not released, all the English should suffer for it. This startled the Merchants on Shore, who began to think of providing for their Safety. They found there was no pacifying the enraged Multitude, who gathered upon the Strand with loud Exclamations, *Our Padres! Our Padres!* and therefore, lest the Captain should be in earnest, and prove inexorable, they got Leave to go on board, and carried along with them Money for a Voyage; for they durst not return without the Priests.

The Island in
an Uproar.

ON Sight of the English Merchants, a sudden Joy sprung up in the Faces of the Priests, who told them their Case, and withal the Hopes they had of being released by their Means. The Captain, who heard all this, beginning to reflect upon the extreme Inconvenience that might be brought upon the English, in case he should detain the Priests, resolv'd to send them all on Shore; for he judg'd (says the Author) that they would be as useless to him at Sea, as they commonly are at Land, and a Burden to either Element ^c.

They are set
on Shore.

III. Of Puerto Santo, and the Island of St. Brandon.

PUERTO SANTO, according to Cada Mosto, Name, Discovery. was discovered about the Year 1418^d, by the Portuguese, on All Saints Day, whence it takes its Name ^e; and Don Henry of Portugal first sent Inhabitants to settle there under Bartholomew Perestrelo ^f, whom he appointed Governor ^g. It is about fifteen Miles in Circuit ^h.

THE same Author says, this Island bears good Product. Bread-Corn, and Oats enough for its own Use: But abounds with Oxen and wild Hogs ⁱ; and of Conies there are innumerable. Among other Trees, it produces the Drago, the Sap or Juice ^{Dragon-Tree} is drawn out at certain Seasons only of the Year, when it issues into some Cuts or Clefts, made with an Ax, near the Bottom of the Trunk, the Year

^a See Ovington, p. 27, & seqq.

^b Ibid. p. 29, & seqq.

^c Ibid. p. 31 to 35.

^d It should be 1413.

^e De Faria assigns another Reason, see before, p. 11.

^f In Ramusio, Pollastrillo.

^g The Discovery of this

Island, and the great Increase of Rabbits, is already related from de Faria y Sousa, p. 11, with whom agrees Alcaforado. See Relation Historique de Madera, p. 86.

^h Barbot says, eight Leagues: Others more, some

less. It is about twelve Leagues to the North-East of Madera. ⁱ When Sir Amias Preston took Puerto Santo in 1595, it abounded with Corn, Wine, and Oil, and had good Store of Sheep, Asses, Goats, and Kine. There was also Plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Fruits. See Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages, vol. 3. p. 578.

before. These are found full of a kind of Gum, which decocted and depurated^a, is the Dragon's Blood of the Apothecaries. The Tree bears a Fruit that is well tasted, and round like a Cherry, but yellow. Here is the best Honey and Wax in the World, but not in any Quantity. There is also Plenty of good Fish about it; such as Dentali, gilded Fish^b, and others.

Provision,

No Ports.

It has no Port, but good Mooring in the Road, which is sheltered on all Sides, but betwixt South and East; the Winds blowing from this Quarter, make it unsafe Riding here. Thus far Cada Mosto^c.

Taken by the English.

In April, 1595, Captain Amias Preston, (afterwards Sir Amias) with only sixty Men, took the Island and chief Town, which was very handsome and large. The Inhabitants fled with their Goods to an exceeding high Hill near the same, which the English durst not attack. The Enemy would have ransomed the Town, but it was burnt down in Revenge of former ill Treatment. The like was done by the rest of the Villages on the Island, which was at that Time inhabited by old Soldiers, whom the King of Portugal used to place there, to reward their former Services^d. In 1681, when Barbot failed that Way, Puerto Santo had on it some Villages and Hamlets^e.

St. Brandon's Is.

WITH regard to the Island of St. Brandon^f, mentioned by Mr. Nicols, it may not be amiss to cite what Linschoten writes about it. On the Right of the Canary Islands, says this last Author, about an hundred Leagues from Hiero, or Ferro^g, there has been often descried, by Accident, an Island, called by the Mariners San Borondon, or Boranora; which those who have seen it speak much in Praise of, as a very delightful Place, all over green, well furnished with Trees, and having Plenty of all Manner of Provision. It is said to be inhabited by Christians; but of what Country, or Language, no Man can tell: Neither could the Spaniards, who, from the Canaries, have often gone in Quest of it, ever find it out. Hence some supposed it was an enchanted Island, which never appeared to those who sought after it: Others, that it had its Days and Times of being visible, and then vanished; or that, by Means of Currents, Ships are driven from it.

But others conjecture, that the Island being small, and almost covered with Clouds, Ships are driven from it by the Force of the Currents thereabout. However, it is held for Truth, says he, that there is such an Island, and at such a Distance from the Canaries as above-mentioned, the Fact having been attested by Persons who were upon the Place^h. For all this, St. Brandon must be considered as a fictitious Island, like that of O Brasil, affirmed by some Authors to play, like this, at Bo-peep with Mariners.

SECT. VII.

An Account of the Discovery of the Island of Madera.

Written in Portuguese by Francisco Alcaforado, and here abridged.

SEVERAL Authors have given an Account of the Discovery of this Island. Juan de Barros, the Titus Livius of the Portuguese, speaks of it briefly in the first Decad of his Asia. Doctor Manoel Clemente hath written the History of it in Latin, which he dedicated to Pope Clement the Fifth. Manoel Tome also has composed a Latin Poem on the same Subject, under the Title of Insulana: Antonio Galvano mentions this Discovery in a Treatise of Discoveries that had been made [chiefly by the Spaniards and Portuguese] till the Year 1550ⁱ. And Manoel de Faria y Sousa, the illustrious Commentator of Camoens, cites this last Author on the fifth Stanza of the fifth Canto of the Lusjads, an epic Poem of that Prince of Portuguese Poets^k: But Francisco Alcaforado, who was Esquire to Don Henry, Infant of Portugal, (the first great Promoter of Discoveries) wrote a complete Relation before any of the Authors mentioned, and much better than them all, which he presented to that Prince.

No Person was more capable of giving an exact Account of that Event than Alcaforado, since he was one of those who assisted at the second Discovery. It was first published in Portuguese, by Don Francisco Manoel; and afterwards, being translated into French, appeared at Paris^l in 1671, in a small Twelves, and large Print, con-

^a By this Account, it seems to be an inspissated Juice.

^b Orate Vecchio. ^c See Ramusio's Collection of Voyages, vol. 1. p. 96. ^d See Hakluyt's Collection, vol. 3. p. 578. ^e Barbot in Churchill's Collection, vol. 5. p. 524.

^f This Island is so named in the French Translation of the Dutch East India Voyages; but in the English Translation, Boranora; and in the Latin of de Bry, Borodon. This last Version makes the Distance from the Canaries an hundred Miles; but the French and English, an hundred Leagues. By the Right-side of Ferro, must be understood to the West of it. ^g Nicols places it between Madera and Palma, with which the Situation given it by Linschoten may agree, if by the Right, or to the Right of the Canaries, be understood the North. ^h See Linschoten's Voyages, p. 177. ⁱ It was printed in 1560. Hakluyt translated it, and published it in Quarto; and Purchas has inserted an Abstract of it in his Pilgrims, vol. 2. p. 1671.

^k De Faria also gives an Account of this Discovery in his Portuguese Asia, cited in this Work. See before, p. 116.

^l Under the Title of Relation Historique de la Decouverte de l'Isle de Madera.

1421. taining an hundred and eighty-five Pages, besides a
Alcalorado. the Preface, which takes up twelve: From
w whence we have cited the foregoing Particulars.

THE History likewise, which we have given, is extracted from the *French* Edition, for we have not seen the *Portuguese*, nor can we say when it was printed: But what the anonymous Translator remarks, that *Don Francisco keeps the original MS. with great Care*, seems to imply, that the *Portuguese* Impression did not long precede the *French*.

THE *French* Translator acknowledges, that he hath altered the *Stile*, which was very poetical, and struck out several useless as well as tedious Comparisons, Digressions, Etymologies, and Reflections; but declares, that he hath strictly preserved the Truth and Substance of the History, so as not to vary from it in the least, or omit the smallest material Circumstance.

It is remarkable, that there is no Mention of *Machin*, *Machan*, *Macham*, or *Marcham*, the Author of this Discovery, in the *English* Histories; insomuch, that *Hakluyt* is beholden to *Galvano* above-mentioned for the imperfect Account he gives of that Transaction^a. By the following Abstract, the complete History becomes our own; and we shall be no longer Strangers to an Event, which has for so many Ages rendered an *Englishman* famous in foreign Countries.

WE must not, however, omit to observe, that some Objections lie against this History, on Account of certain Circumstances (taken notice of in their Places) which do not quadrate with the Time of the Author. These, it must be confessed, shew either, that the Tract in Question is not genuine, or that it has been interpolated. How far this last Objection may be admitted, without Prejudice to the Authority of the Whole, must be left to the Judgment of our Readers. We shall only add, that so far as relates to *Macham*, agrees very well with the Tradition of the Inhabitants of *Madera*, related by Mr. Ovington^b.

THE HISTORY.

Machin's Mistress. He carries her off to Sea. Driven upon a strange Island. Death of his Mistress. He dies himself. The rest of his Company returning, are enslaved in Marokko. The Taking of Ceuta. Gonfálvo discovers Puerto Santo: Meets with Morales. Brings him to f

Prince Henry of Portugal. Is sent to discover 1421. Madera. Comes to Puerto Santo. Frighted by a Cloud hanging over Madera. Arrives there. Machin's Tomb. Santa Cruz. Delightful Situation. Gonfálvo returns. Second Voyage to Madera. Funchal built. Gonfálvo rewarded,

IN the Reign of King Edward the Third of England, one Robert a Machin^c, a young Gentleman^d of Genius and Courage, falling in Love with a beautiful young Lady of a noble Family, called *Ann d'Arfet*, and making his Addresses to her, soon won her Affections from all his Rivals. This her Parents observing, and not brooking the Thoughts of any inferior Alliance, in order effectually to prevent it, procured a Warrant from the King, and kept Robert in Custody till they got the Lady married to a certain Nobleman, (whose Name *Machin* would never discover;) who, as soon as the Ceremony was over, took the young Bride with him down to his Seat at *Bristol*.

THUS all being secured, our Knight easily obtains a Discharge from his Confinement: But stung with a high Sense of this Injury, and at the same Time goaded-on by Love, he sets his Wits to work; and engaging some of his Friends and Relations to assist him in his Enterprize, carried them down after the new-married Couple. The first Thing to be done, was to get one of them into the Family; who, being taken-in as Groom, had an Opportunity of acquainting the Lady with her Lover's Design, and the Measures he proposed to take; to all which she yielded a ready Compliance.

ACCORDINGLY, when all Things were prepared, she took a Ride on the Day appointed, under Pretence of Airing (which, to prevent Suspicion, she had used for some Time before,) attended only by her Groom, who brought her to the Channel-Side: Where she was handed into a Boat, and carried freight aboard a Ship that lay ready for the Purpose.

As soon as *Machin* had gotten his Treasure aboard, he, with his Associates, immediately set sail, to get out of Reach of Pursurers, intending for France; but being ignorant of the Sea, and the Wind blowing a hard Gale, they missed their Port, and next Morning saw themselves lost in the Middle of the Ocean.

IN this miserable Condition they were tossed

^a Hakluyt's Collection, vol. 2. part 2. p. 1.

^b See before, p. 558. d. ^c Galvano, and from him Hakluyt, call him *Macham*. The Year of his Adventure is not expressly marked by either of these Authors. Galvano's Account, which is very short, only mentions, that in 1344, Pedro the Fourth reigning in Arragon, the Chronicles of his Age reported, that about this Time the Island of *Madera* was discovered by one *Macham*, an *Englishman*: The rest is the same with what has been given before, p. 11.

^d The Author says, he

1421. about almost at the Mercy of the Waves, wandering without a Pilot for thirteen Days: At the End of which, they chanced, by Break of Day, to descry something very near them, that looked like Land; which, as the Sun rose, they could distinctly discern to be such, being covered with Trees, which they were entire Strangers to.

THEY were not less surpris'd with several unknown Kinds of Birds that came off Land; and perched on the Masts and Rigging, without the least Signs of Fear.

Driven upon an Island.

As soon as they could get the Sloop out, some of them went to search the Coast; who, returning with a good Report of the Place, though uninhabited, it was not long before our Adventurer, attended by his best Friends, carried his Mistress ashore, leaving the rest to take Care of the Ship. The Country, upon their landing, appeared very agreeably diversified with Hills and Vallies: The first thick shaded with Variety of unknown Trees; and the latter enriched with cooling Rivulets of fresh Water. And here several wild Beasts came about them, without offering any Violence. Thus encouraged, they marched farther into the Land, and presently came to an Opening, like a roundish Meadow, encircled with a Border of Laurels, and watered by a small Rivulet; which, in a Bed of very fine Sand, ran down from the Mountains through it. Here likewise, upon an Eminence, they found a most beautiful Tree, whose Shade inviting them, they concluded to take up their Abode under it, for awhile at least; and accordingly with Boughs built themselves Huts. In this Place they passed their Time very agreeably, making farther Discoveries of the Country, and admiring its strange Productions: But their Happiness was of short Duration, for three Days after, it blew a Storm at North-East; which, driving the Ship from her Anchor, threw her upon the Coast of *Marokko*; where, suffering Shipwreck, all the Company were taken as Slaves by the *Moors*, and sent to Prison.

Death of his Mistress.

NEXT Morning, those on Land missing the Ship, concluded she had foundered, and was gone to the Bottom. This new Calamity drove them all to Despair, and proved so afflicting to the Lady, that she did not long survive it. The ill Success at their first setting out had sunk her Spirits, and she continually fed her Grief by sad Presages of the Enterprize's ending in some tragical Catastrophe; but the Shock of this last Disaster struck her dumb, so that she never spoke more till she expired, which happened three Days after.

Died himself.

THIS Loss being too great for our Lover to survive, he died himself within five Days, notwithstanding all his Companions could do to comfort him; begging them, at his Death, to place

his Body in the same Grave with hers, which they had made at the Foot of an Altar erected under that beautiful lofty Tree above-mentioned. They afterwards set a large wooden Cross upon it, and near that an Inscription drawn up by Robert himself, which contained a succinct Account of this whole Adventure, and concluded with a Prayer to the *Christians*, if any should come there to settle, to build a Church in that Place to *Jesus* the Saviour.

1421. *Alcaforado.*

THUS deprived of their Leader, the rest immediately prepared to depart, and fitting out the Sloop, set sail, intending for *England*: But happening to take the same Rout the others had been forced upon, arrived unluckily for them at the same Coast, and accordingly met with the same Fate; and, as it fell out, were carried to the same Prison.

The rest returning.

THE Jails of *Marokko*, then, like those of *Algiers* at present, were full of *Christian* Slaves of all Nations, and among the rest was one *John de Morales*, a Spaniard of *Seville*. This Man being an expert Sailor, and one who had been a Pilot for many Years, took great Delight in hearing the Adventures of our *English* Captives; from whom he learned the Situation and Land-Marks of the new-found Country.

As it flowed.

HERE it will be proper to look back a little into the leading Incidents that brought about the second or more complete Discovery. *John* the First of *Portugal* having returned victorious from the Wars of *Castile*, passed over into *Africa*, at the Head of a powerful Army, to conquer *Ceuta*, and took it in 1415. In this Expedition he was attended by the Infants of *Portugal*, among whom *Don Henry*, who was Grand Master of the Order of *Christ*, distinguished himself above the rest.

The Taking of Ceuta.

THIS Prince, who took great Delight in the Mathematics and Geography, had now an Opportunity of informing himself, by the *Moors* and *Jews*, of the Situation of several foreign Countries, with their Coasts, and the Seas about them. Hence grew an insatiable Thirst for making Discoveries and Conquests. In short, after the Reduction of *Ceuta*, he retired to the *Algarves*; where, within a League of Cape *St. Vincent*, he built a Town and Fort, which he called *Terça Nabal*, (but it went afterwards by the Name of *Villa do Infante*) from whence he began to put his long meditated Designs in Execution, to the carrying on which he appropriated all the Revenues of the Order.

JUAN GONSALVO ZARCO, a Gentleman of his Household, was the chief Person employed by the Prince in these Undertakings. This *Gonsalvo* was the first Person whom King *John* dubbed Knight on the first Attack of *Ceuta*. He served

Gonsalvo discovered Puerto Santo.

the

1421. the King as well as the *Infante* in all their Enterprises against *Africa*; and, it is said, was the first who introduced the Use of Artillery aboard Ships. In the Year 1418, he had discovered *Puerto Santo* by Accident, being thrown there by a Storm in his Voyage for finding out *Cape Bojador*; and in the Year 1420, in the Service of King *John*, he passed the *Streights*, in order to go upon the Coast of *Africa*.

THE fifteenth of *March*, 1416, it happened, that *Don Sanchia*, youngest Son of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, and Grand Master of the Order of *Calatrava*, dying in *Castile*, left by his Will a large Sum of Money for redeeming the *Christian Slaves* of *Castile* at *Marekko*: For which Purpose a Foist had been sent from *Spain*, and, with a great Number of these redeemed Captives, amongst whom was one *John de Morales*, was in her Way home from *Africa* to *Tariffe*, just as *John Gonsalvo* crossed the *Streights* with his Fleet last mentioned. The two Crowns having a little Misunderstanding, though not in open War together, *Gonsalvo* makes Prize of the Foist: But upon Sight of the Cargo, considering their Misery, and his Master's Clemency, set them all at Liberty, except *de Morales*, whom he found an expert, and able Pilot; and therefore judged he would be an acceptable Present to Prince *Henry*, on account of the Discoveries he was then concerting. *De Morales* being made acquainted with the Cause of his Detention, offered himself freely to serve the *Infante*; and moreover said, he did not doubt but to answer that Prince's Expectations: He then told *Gonsalvo* of the new Island that had been so lately discovered by the *English*; confirming it with the Story of our two Lovers.

UPON this News, *Gonsalvo* immediately tack-

^a It must be confessed, that an Objection arises on this Occasion against this History, which is not easily removed. We are told, that presently after *Machin's* Death, his Companions sailed over to *Marokko*, and that *Morales* was in Prison when they arrived. Supposing then *Machin* or *Macham's* Discovery to have happened about 1344, (as *Galvano* relates it from the *Chronicles* of *Castile*) *Morales* must have been no less than seventy-six Years a Prisoner when redeemed, and met with by *Gonsalvo* in 1420. The Time will be still much longer, if *Machin's* Adventure was in 1328, as *Herbert* puts it. The Author of the History himself places that Event in the Reign of our *Edward* the Third, which began in 1327, and ended in 1378. But supposing it to have happened in the last Year, forty-two Years must be allowed for *Morales's* Imprisonment, till he was redeemed, which is not only highly improbable, but contrary to the Sense of the Historian, (who supposes but a small Space of Time to have elapsed between both Events) as well as to the Records above-mentioned, which expressly say, that *Macham* himself got to *Africa*, and was presented to the King of *Castile*; and although it should be allowed, that this might be invented to give the *Spaniards* the better Title to *Madera*, yet the former Objection remains still in Force. Nor can we see, how it is possible to obviate it, but by supposing, either that *Morales* told a Lie in saying he had the Account of the Discovery from the *English* themselves, instead of other Slaves, among whom the Tradition might have ran many Years after; or that *Alcaforado*, the Historian, mistook the Report of *Morales* in this Particular.

^b It should be to the South-West, *Madera* lying that Way, in respect to *Puerto Santo*. ^c If this History be genuine, we have here a great Point in Dispute absolutely decided, the Author declaring, that the Instruments used in sailing were not found out in 1418 and 1420, when *Puerto Santo* and *Madera* were discovered by the *Portuguese*. However, it is certain, from this Passage, that the History must have been written several Years after this Discovery, since it was written when such Instruments were in Use: Unless we suppose this to be an Interpolation of *Don Francisco Manuel*, (mentioned in the Introduction) who published it; or some other, who before him kept the Copy: Of which Adding there will appear some Marks hereafter.

ed about for the Port of *Terça Nabal*, crowding all his Sails to bring this rich Prize to Prince *Henry*; who was no sooner acquainted with a Thing so much to his Taste, than he determined to send *Gonsalvo*, with *John de Morales*, immediately to *Lisbon*, to communicate this Affair to his Father, and propose the farther Discovery of the Island in Question.

THE Project at first met with Opposition at Court from some Enemies, whom the Prince had there; whereof having Notice from *Gonsalvo*, he repaired thither himself. At his Appearance, all Difficulties immediately vanished, and the Expedition was entered upon the Beginning of *June* that Year. For this Purpose a Ship, well manned and provided, was fitted out, attended by a Sloop that went with Oars, after the Fashion of those Times. The chief Command of this little Fleet was given to *Gonsalvo*, who carried along with him Captain *John Laurence*, *Francis de Carvalail*, *Ruy Pais*, *Alvarez Alfonso*, and *Francisco Alcaforado*, the Author of this Relation, assisted by two expert Sailors from *Lagos*, viz. *Antonio Gago*, and *Lorenzo Gomez*.

GONSALVO in his Way touched at *Puerto Santo*, where there went a current Report among the *Portuguese*, (left there by him two Years before) that to the North-East of the Island a thick impenetrable Darkness constantly hung upon the Sea, and extended itself upward to the Heavens: That it never diminished, but seemed to be guarded by a strange Noise, (proceeding from some natural Cause) which was sometimes heard at *Puerto Santo*: And because at that Time they durst not sail far from Land, for Want of the *Astrolabe* and other Instruments invented since, it was judged impossible, without a Miracle, to return from thence, after having lost

1421. Sight of it. In Consequence of this Ignorance a
Alcaforado. in Navigation, it was called by some an *Abyss*,
or *Bottomless Gulph*; and by others, the *Mouth*
of *Hell*, from the Opinion of certain simple, tim-
orous Divines: And the Historians, who pre-
tended to be more learned, absolutely pronounced
it to be the ancient Island of *Cipango*, kept by
Providence under this mysterious Veil. Whither
they believed the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Bishops
and other *Christians* had retired from the Slavery
and Oppression of the *Moors* and *Saracens*: That
it was a great Crime to dive into this Secret, b
since it had not yet pleased God to reveal it by
the Signs which ought to precede the Discovery,
and are mentioned by the *ancient Prophets*, who
speak of this Wonder.

Come to
Puerto
Santo,

GONSALVO, however, had a short and
prosperous Voyage to *Puerto Santo*, from whence
he as well as the Islanders observed this dreadful
Shade; which, however, *John de Morales* at first
Sight judged to be a sure Sign of the Land they
were in Search of. Notwithstanding this, upon
a full Consultation, it was agreed they should
stay here till the Change of the Moon, to see
what Effect that would have upon the Shade:
When, perceiving no Alteration any way in it,
the general Panic seized the Adventurers also,
and the whole Design had dropped here, had not
the Pilot *de Morales* stood firm to his Opinion;
insisting, that, according to the Information he
had from the *English*, and the Course they held,
the hidden Land could not be far off. He sup-
ported what he said, by observing to *Gonsalvo*,
that the Ground there being continually shaded
from the Sun by lofty thick Trees, there exhaled
from it a great Moisture; which, rising in Va-
pours, spread itself through the Sky: From whence
proceeded that dark Cloud they saw, and were so
much afraid of.

Frighted by
a Cloud

AFTER much Contest, at last these Reasons
swaying with the Captain, who had more Reso-
lution than the rest, he put to Sea one Morning,
without communicating his Design to any Body
but *John de Morales*. That he might have Day-
light to make a full Discovery, he crouded all his
Sails, and turned the Ship's Head directly facing
the dark Cloud. The Boldness of *Gonsalvo* did
but serve to increase the Fear of the rest, for the
more they advanced, the more high and thick
the Gloom appeared; insomuch, that at last it
grew very horrible to behold. At Noon, they f
heard the Roaring of the Sea, which filled the
whole Horizon. This new imagined Danger
made them all cry-out, intreating the Captain
instantly to change his Course, and save their
Lives. Hereupon he made them a Speech, com-
posed of solid Arguments, which quite removed
their Fears, and reconciled them to his Measures.
The Weather being calm, and the Sea very rapid,

Gonsalvo caused his Ship to be towed by two 1422.
Challops along the Cloud. The Noise of the *Alcaforado*.
Sea served them for a Mark, which they ap-
proached or retired from, according as it was
more or less loud. Hanging over
Madera.

By Degrees the Cloud appeared less, and be-
came not so thick on the East-Side; but the Waves
still roared frightfully, when at length they per-
ceived through the Gloom something blacker
than it; though, being at too great a Distance,
they could not see it distinctly: However, some
affirmed they saw Giants of a prodigious Size,
which afterwards they found to be the Rocks
wherewith the Shores were covered. The Sea
already appeared more clear, and the Waves a-
bated, a sure Sign of their being near Land; c
which soon after, to their great Joy, they plainly
discerned, when they least expected it. The first
Thing that appeared was a little Point, to which
Gonsalvo then gave the Name of *St. Laurence's*.
Point. Doubling this, they found to the South-
ward rising Land, which the Cloud, then vanish-
ing, left open to the View a great Way up the
Mountains. Arrives
there.

HERE *Ruy Paes* was sent with *de Morales* in
the Sloop to reconnoitre the Coast, and they pre-
sently came to a Bay; which answering the De-
scription given by the *English*, they landed, and
there found the Tombs, and all the other Marks d
above-mentioned. Returning to *Gonsalvo* with
this News, he immediately took Possession of the
Place in the Name of King *John*, and the In-
fante *Don Henry*, Chevalier and Grand Master of
the Order of *Christ*, and raised an Altar near
that of the *English* Lovers. This happened on
St. Elizabeth's Day. Machin's
Tomb.

THE next Thing that offered, was to look
into the Country for some Inhabitants, or Cattle;
but they found nothing besides Birds of various
Kinds, so gentle, that they suffered themselves to
be taken into their Hands without any Trouble.
Upon this, it was agreed to coast it a little in the
Sloop: Accordingly, doubling a Point to the West-
ward, they found a Place where four fine Rivers
ran into the Sea; of which Water *Gonsalvo* fill-
ed some Bottles to carry to Prince *Henry*.

PROCEEDING farther on the Coast, they
came to a Valley cut through by a River; and
after that to another, covered with Trees, some
fallen; of which the Captain making a Cross, set
it up there, and called the Place *Santa Cruz*. Not
far from this, they crossed a Slip of Land, run-
ning out into the Sea farther than the rest; where,
meeting with a prodigious Number of Jays, they
named it *Punta das Gralhos*, which it keeps to
this Day. Santa Cruz.

THIS, with another Point, about two Leagues
distant, formed a Gulph, that was bordered with
a beautiful Grove of tall Cedars: Near this lay
another.

1. another Vale, from whence issued a kind of a Milk, which, entering the Sea, formed a great *Alcaforado*. The Beauty of it invited *Gonsalvo* to send *Gonsalvo Ayrez* ashore with Soldiers to penetrate farther into the Country; who quickly returned with the News, that they had seen the Sea quite round the Land, and therefore this was an Island, and no Part of the Continent of *Africa*, as some till then had imagined.

Delightful
Situation,

THE Captain now began to look out for a more inland Part to fix his Residence in; and came to a large Tract of Land, not so woody as the rest, but covered with Fennil, (in *Portuguese*, *Funcho*) from whence the Town, which he afterwards built there, took the Name of *Funchal*, which is the Metropolis as to temporal Affairs, and heretofore of all the East^a in Spirituals.

HERE three fine Rivers, that issued out of the Valley, uniting just at their Entrance into the Sea, formed two small Islands; which making, as it were, a natural Mote, *Gonsalvo* moored his Vessel under their Lee; and laying-in Wood and Water, from hence he continued his Rout till he arrived at the same Point he had seen from the Southward, where he erected a Cross. Beyond this Point he found a Shore, which, from its Extent, and the Smoothness of the Sea that washes it, he called *Playa Formosa*, or the *Beautiful Shore*.

NOT far from thence, they were stopped by a very rapid but clear Stream, which two of them attempting to swim over, were carried away by the Current, and had perished, but for the timely Assistance of their Companions. This Accident gave Name to the River, thence called *dos Soccoridos*, or of the *Helped*; luckier in this, than that of *dos Agraviados* in the *Arabian Sea*, which is taken Notice of by the *Portuguese* Historians^b.

Camara de
los Lobos.

KEEPING on their Course, they came to an high rocky Point, which being cut off from the Main by a small Gut, formed a kind of Haven; where landing, they discovered the Traces of some Animals. This Sight raised their Curiosity the more, as they had hitherto found none of any Kind^c: But they were soon undeceived, upon seeing a great Number of Sea-Wolves leap into the Water. They came out of a Cave that was hollowed by the Tide in the Foot of a Mountain, and seemed to be a Rendezvous for these Creatures, from which Den, in *Portuguese* *Camera dos Lobos*, *Gonsalvo* obtained his Surname, and

transmitted it to his Posterity, as the *Scipio's* and *Germanicus* did from the Provinces they conquered.

THE Cloud began here to hang thick and close down to the Surface of the Sea; the Rocks appeared higher than elsewhere, and the Noise of the Waves dashing against them was more violent: The Captain therefore concluded to go no farther: But returning to his Ship, he stowed her with the Water, Wood, Birds, and Plants of the Island, in order to present to Don *Henry*; and setting sail for *Portugal*, arrived at *Lisbon* in the End of *August*, 1420, without losing a Man in the Voyage. A Day of Audience was appointed for him to make a Report of his Voyage; and in the Conclusion the King gave the Island the Name of *Madera*, from the great Quantity of various Kinds of excellent Wood found upon it: The thick Trunks of which *Gonsalvo* then presented to his Majesty, and the *Infante*, together with the other Products above-mentioned, which he brought home with him.

NOT long after, an Order was made out, appointing *Gonsalvo* in the Spring following to return to *Madera*, in Quality of Captain of the Island: To which Title the Heir of that Family at present joins that of Count^d.

THIS second Voyage was made in *May*, 1421, and taking his Wife *Constantia Rodriguez de sa*, (some say, *de Almayda*) *Juan Gonsalvo*, his eldest Son and Heir, and his two Daughters, *Helena* and *Beatrix*, he arrived in a few Days at *Madera*; where, coming to an Anchor, in the Road, till then called the *English Port*, he, in Honour of *Robert Machin*, the first Discoverer, named it *Puerto do Machino*, which afterwards took that of *Machico*, or *Machico*, which it retains at this Day. Here, going ashore, he made use of the beautiful Tree, under which stood the afore-mentioned Altar and Tomb, to build a Church in Pursuance of *Machin's* Request; which he accordingly dedicated to *Jesus* the Saviour, and paved the Choir with the Bones of our two unfortunate Lovers.

THESE Rites being thus duly paid, he went to *Funchal*, choosing to settle his new Colony first there; as being the best Harbour, and the finest Valley, abounding with Water. Here he laid the Foundation of *Funchal*, which grew famous in a short Time afterwards; and *Constantia* his Wife dedicated here the first Altar to *St. Katha-*

^a These Words, *Heretofore of all the East*, must have been added by the Keeper of the MS. or the French Translator: For the Author (if one of the Discoverers) could not speak of a Thing which did not happen till some Score Years after: *Funchal* not having been made a Bishop's See till towards the sixteenth Century, or the Year 1500: And it was not till many Years after, that the Archbishop of the *Indies* resided there, to which its being said to have been once the Metropolis of all the East in Spirituals, has Reference.

^b This Mention of the *Rio do los Agraviados* in the *Arabie Gulph*, or *Red-Sea*, is another Interpolation, which was so called in 1540, an hundred and twenty Years after this Discovery of *Madera*. See before, p. 108. d. ^c *Macham* met with Beasts. See p. 568. c.

^d Probably, another Interpolation.