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ALSO THE

MANNERS and CUSTOMS

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VOL. II.

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By the LORDS JUSTICES.

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In several Volumes in Quarto, Improved with CHARTS of the several Divisions of the Ocean, and entire new
MAPS of each Country; also select CUTS, representing Citics, Antiquities, Animals, Vegetables, the Habits of
the People, and other Things remarkable in their Kind; with new Discourses and Observations thereupon; which
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N. B. Notwithstanding our repeated Request to the Booksellers in the Country and others, to send in their Lists of Subscribers, we have as yet been able to procure scarce half of them, which we hope will be our Excuse to those worthy Subscribers who do not find their Names in our List.

FA

N the Preface to the first Volume we have faid what we thought necessary with relation of the Preface to this and the function of the Preface to this and the function reference. to our Plan in general, and Manner of executing it: The Preface to this and the fuc-th ceeding Volumes we shall set apart to enlarge on certain Articles, which may require farther Explanation, and satisfy the Enquiries made from Time to Time by several of our

Subscribers.

SOME unable to conceive, that the Remarks of so many Travellers, as are often found, to rise ou the same Country, could be brought into the Compass of one, without greatly injuring them; and distinct outsing which frequently appears, as to Bulk, in the Description to the inequality, which frequently appears, as to Bulk, in the Description is the interest of the same the same than the interest of the same than the sam tion of different Countries, must be owing to our not treating them with equal Regard, or toour retrenching much of the material Parts of some more than others, have defired, that we would give the Remarks of Travellers their full Scope, and not curtail them for Sake of bring-

ing our Collection into the Compass proposed.

BUT we can affure those public-spirited Gentlemen, that we give every Thing its due Scope, and preserve all that we deem necessary, without considering whether it makes little or much. We do not leave-out any thing that should be retained, in order to shorten, or keep any superficient thing in that might be left-out, in order to lengthen an Account; to preferve the useful, and expunge the superfluous, being equally our Design. If the Description of one Country happens to be more or less copious and complete than that of another, it is solely because the useful Remarks. furnished by the Authors made use of, are more or less copious and complete; of which they would foon be convinced, were they only to confult the Originals themselves. It is so far from our Intention to curtail any thing which may be ufeful, that it is rather to be feared we sometimes introduce what might have been omitted: But it is a Rule with us rather to be redundant than deficient; as Redundances may be borne with, but Impersections give Readers of Judgment at rooted Prejudice to a Performance, and fix a Brand upon its Reputation, which it carries down with it to Posterity: Whereof some of the Collections, mentioned in the Preface to our former. Volume, are Instances.

SOME of our Subscribers bave complained, that they thought we curtail the Adventures seemed the

of Travels too much in our Abstracts; and yet others have imagined that we did not retrenchioten. them enough: The Truth is, we have endeavoured to avoid both Extremes. Of this, we have presume, the present Volu he affords the Reader many Instances. Let him but compare the Abparison of the latter, yet it will appear, that we have given the Substance of every Thing that seemed any way material. Had we inserted every Thing, which those Author's thought he to insert in their Journals, we should perhaps have nauseated even those who read Voyages and

Travels chiefly for Sake of the Adventures.

The PREFACE.

V1.

Tours b-ON the other Hand, those who think we have given too much of flich Matteri, will for Necestandthat we could not well give lefs, confiftent with our Plan, and the Reader's Information: in all Abstracts it is necessary to insert a complete Series of the Author's Adventures and touch the several Matters he relates, omitting only those of a very trifling Nature. The Reduction is to be made chiefly by throwing-out the Superfluities in Stile; and by the Method of ranging the Matters, which a Collector is at Liberty to alter at Pleasure: By taking several Articles relating to Deaths, Trade and Shipping in any Author out of the Journal, and casting them into Tables at the End, the Subflance of some Sheets is contracted within less than the Compass of one Page, and at the same Time the Fatts made more useful by bringing all Occurrences of the fame Kind together.

Hew far

IT is aimost become an inviolable Maxim with us not to omit any Event that, in the least, tends to give the Reader Information concerning foreign Nations; and he often receives more Light into the Genius, Manners and Customs of People, from the Relation of such incidental Matters, than from the most laboured and particular Description: For this Reason we have sometimes brought into the Digest or Description of Countries, what otherwise might seem more proper for the Journal. After all it must be confessed, that several Things retained in the Abstracts may to some of our Readers appear triffing, or at least such as might have been omitted, without doing any Injury to the Authors: And indeed had we chosen rather to please ourselves, than do what we feared might have given many of our Subscribers Room to complain, or some invidious Critics a Pretence for carping, we should have left-out several Things which we have

for those Reasons inserted.

WE might, indeed, have shortened some Descriptions by omitting the Instances often given by Authors, with relation to the Subjects they treat of: But, in so doing, we should not only base struck-out some of the most beautiful Articles in Authors, but likewise have burn the Description; fince nothing confirms the Truth of a Remark, or strikes the Imagination so strongly, as an Instance shewing the Virtues or Vices of a People; and thus an Account from an Author of a Coronation, Funeral, Execution, or the like, which he delivers as an Eye Witness, gives the Reader a far more lively and satisfactory Idea of the same, than a bare Relation of the Manner Low Juck Things are performed: Because for one you have the Author's own Authority, or the Particulars, Juch as they really were; whereas the other appears in no better Light than as Hearfay, or Report. For this Reason, after giving the Character, or Description, from one Author, we make no Scruple to infert the Inflance from another, in cafe we meet with any. SOME of our Subscribers have objetted against the Method of citing our Authors, as if

Fourth Ob-Donne.

it was needless to refer to the same Writer so often in the same Page; and have thought, that quoting them once in a Chapter, or Section, or mentioning them at the Beginning of either, would be sufficient. This indeed would save us a vast deal of Trouble; but if those Gentlemen please only to reflect a Moment on the Importance of this Article, with relation to what we have mentioned in our Preface to the first Volume, they must needs change their Opinion. Should we all in that Manner, all the Advantages arifing from a strift and particular Reference to the respective Authors wouldbe lost: Our Work might be looked-on as a Collection of spurious Voyages and Travels; and would really earry no more Authority with it, than the voluminous Compilation of Barbot, bereafter mentioned.

The Charge NOR could our introducing the Names of the several Writers frequently in the Text, much help the Matter; since, without particular References to the respective Pages of their Relations, (some of which are very copious, and confist of several Volumes) the Difficulty of finding the Articles in the Original, would render it still doubtful, avhether they were in the Travellers to which they are ascribed, or not. However, we do not always quote them with an equal Stristness; for, when the Remarks are superficial, or of no great Moment, we sometimes mix the Accounts of two or three Authors together, and refer to them all at the End of the Article: But this we do to avoid the Prolinity (not the Trouble) which attends quoting with that Distinctness necessary in Articles of Importance. TINDER

UNDER the Article of Quoting, may be brought what we have to fay with regard to highly have a foratical Authors, which are to be found no where so frequent as among the Travellers. Some perd, of them occur in this Volume: But it is the Business of a Collector, or Editor, to discover the Frank to his Readers, and strip them of their pilfered Dress. For the general, Labat, under the Name of Marchais, copies from Villault; Villault from Artus; and Barbot from Artus, Villault, and Bosman, as well as many other Authors, whom he seems to have had Recourse to in French, without mentioning their Names. This is a Sort of literary Robbery, which ought to be below an Author of any Credit: It is the same as assuming to one's-self what is another Person's Property, and imposing on the Public state Observations for new. As these spurious Compositions are gleaned from a Variety of Travellers, good and had, this is the Way to propagate the Errors broached by each of them, and revive long exploded Falsties by giving them a new Santion.

THIS Mal-Practice deserves the severest Censure, nor have we spared frequently to point-the punch out the stolen Goods when we detected them, that such shameless Plunderers may be made in known, and others discouraged from the like Practice. But as it would be tiresome to specify every particular Plagiarism of Authors, we have only taken Notice of the more stagrant Transgressions of that Nature. However, when a Writer, often consured in this Work as a Plagiary, is found placed after another, whom he is accused of having copied from, for Instance, Barbot after Bosman, it is done rather to indicate his Thest, than the Agreement of his Remarks.

WE miss not forget to take Notice of one Quere more, which has been put by one or two of fish orour Correspondents; Why the Extracts, of every Kind, are given from Authors in the third emission
Person? Our Answer is, that had we made every Author himself speak, we miss have given to the
Person? Our Answer is, that had we made every Author himself speak, we miss have given to thing
Things in his own Words: We ough not to have varied from them a single Letter: We miss
Person the perhaps have omitted any one Particular, or even changed the Order of his Remarks; for then—
they would properly be our Words, or Relation of Matters, not his: But, delivering Things in
the third Person, we only report what an Author says on certain Subjects, and therefore are
not obliged to transcribe his very Words, being accountable only for the true Sense and Meaning
of them. If in this we discharge our Duty, we so far person all that is incumbent on us, or
our Readers can desire. Not but that, in relating any Fact, we have made it a Rule to
keep as near the Author's own Words as possible, confishent with our Design of retrenching the
Superfluities of Stile; and often give his very Words at Length, especially where the Diction is obscure, or there appears to be the least Doubt about the Sense.

THIS may suffice at present to satisfy the Enquiries of some of our Subscribers. What might sarther he said with regard to certain other Points, we reserve for the succeeding Volumes. It remains only to speak a sew Words with relation to the Subject of the present, and the Materials made use of in compiling it.

THIS Volume relates whosely to Africa, and is particularly destined to a Description of the which of Countries where the Europeans have established Settlements for the Advantage of their Trade distribution. The Reader is here presented with an ample Account of the Evench Possessina and Discoveries on the Western Coast of Africa, taken from their own Authors: As well as all that materially relates to the Forts and Settlements of the English along the River Gambra, or Gambia, and the Coasts of Guinea; intermixed with that of other Nations. We have been the more particular with regard to these Regions, as they are the Source of a considerable Part of the Wealth of the several Nations who carry on a Commerce thither, particularly the English; and from these Descriptions, formed by bringing the Remarks of a great Variety of Travellers of different Countries together, the Reader will be the better able to judge of the Importance of the African Trade, and the Necessity of supporting the Forts and Settlements of the Company; a Matter which of late has been much the Subjett of Enguiry and Conversation.

WITH regard to the Materials, and Manner of disposing them, the Reader may perceive, who are that the have introduced the most approved Authors, antient and modern. Our Method, 19 Mile and Extracts

The PREFACE.

VIII

Extratts and Digests, is pursued from Beginning to End , the first, containing the Journals each Author's Voyages and Adventures in any Country, always preceding the Digest, or L scription. To prepare the Author's for this last Part, and incorporate their Observations, is a Matter of great Labour and Difficulty. These Inconveniences are increased by the Extence and Trouble of the Translations that are necessary to be made of foreign Books: Of which ster-wards, in mixing the Remarks with those of others, two Parts in three perhaps must be thrown away. This makes the Charge of translating three Times more than it would be, were fuch Authors to be inserted at Length, according to the common Method of collecting.

IN forming the Plan of this Collection, our chief Aim was to establish its Reputation, and continue its Currency bereafter, by the Justness of the Execution, not only in one, but, if posfible, in every Respect. Our View went so far as to make it valuable, if it was only for the Variety and Choice of the Maps, Plans, and Prints of Animals, Trees, &c. For as fuch Re-presentations give the most lively Ideas of Things, far beyond the minutest Descriptions, we resolved to select from the Travellers of any Note, all those that were valuable, both for their Accuracy and the Khings they represented. That our Readers may judge of our Care this Way, we have generally marked the Author from whence our Draughts have been taken; and we have the Pleasure to find, that such as we have hitherto inserted have given general Satisfaction, especially when compared with the sorry Trash that help to swell the Bulk and Price of former Collections.

IT is a common Charge against large Undertakings carried on by Subscription, that they dwindle in Proportion as they proceed forwards: But we endeavour that the Work shall improve, the farther it advances. Of this many Gentlemen have expressed themselves densible: On which Occasion we beg Leave to inform them, that as this second Volume exceeds the First with respect to the Descriptions and Cuts, so no Expence shall be wanting to enrich the Third and Fourth in every Thing relating to those Articles.

NOR must we here omit gratefully to thank several of our Subscribers for the commenda-tery Letters sent to the Proprietor in Favour of this Performance. Such Marks of Indulgence, bowever undeferved, give great Encouragement to an Author, and make him redouble his Endeavours to please his kind Benefactors. We are no less ready to own our Acknowledgments to those who have made any critical Remarks on our Method, since, where just, we have some Care to avoid the Faults objected to, and shall always be obliged to the Gentlemen from subom they come, as they tend to improve the Work.

WE shall only add, that in the next Volume, after Africa is finished, which will not takeup many Numbers more, we shall enter upon Asia, a Quarter of the World that affords an infinite Variety of Scenes, diffinguished by the Beauty and Trade of their Cities; the Power

and Grandeur of their Kings; and the Wealth and Politeness of their Inhabitants,

THE

CONTENTS.

воок і

VOYAGES and Travels along the Western Coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to Sierra Leona; containing, a Description of the several Countries, and their Inhabitants within that Division: More particularly, an Account of the Rivers Sanaga and Gambra, and of the French and English Settlements.
CHAP. I. An Account of the French Settlements between Cape Blanco and Sierra Leona. ibid.
CHAP, II. Abstract of a Voyage to Libya, particularly to the Kingdom of Sanaga, on the River Niger. By Claude Jannequin, Sieur de Rochefort, a Native of Chazlons. Note first done from the French. 20.
CHAP. III. Voyages and Travels along the Wellern Coults of Africa, on Account of the French Com- merce. By the Sieur Andre Brüc, many Years Director-General of the French Sanaga Company of Fort St. Louis. First translated from the French.
CHAP. IV. A Description of the River Sanaga, extracted from the Remarks of the Sieur Bruc. With an Enquiry, whether it be the Niger, or a Branch thereof. 45.
CHAP. V. First Voyage of the Sieur Brue up the Sanaga, in the Year 1697.
CHAP. VI. The Sieur Brue's fround Voyage up the Sanaga to the Kingdom of Galam, in 1698. 66.
CHAP. VII. Differences between the English and French about the Trade of the River Gambra. 77.
CHAP. VIII. The Sieur Brue's Journey from Albreda, on the River Gambra, to Kachao, by Land, in the Year 1700.
CHAP. IX. The Sienr Bruc's Voyage to the Isles of Biffao and Biffagos; with his Negotiations in the
Parts, in the Year 1700.
CHAP. X. The Sieur Brüc's Attempt for a Discovery of the Luke of Kayor in 1714; with an Account of the Trade carried-on from Gorce.
CHAV. XI. The third Voyage of the Sieur Brue up the Sanaga, made in the Year 1715, on account of the Gum-Trade.
CHAP. XII. An Account of the Country to the North of the Sanaga, where the Gum is garbered; it Inhabitants and Productions.
CHAY, XIII. An Account of the Discovery of the Kingdom of Bambuk, and its Gold Mines, in 1716;
CHAP. XIII. An Account of the Discovery of the Kingdom of Bambuk, and its Gold Mines, in 1716, with a Description of the Country and its Inhabitants. By the Sieur Campagnon.

BOOK II.

DOOK II.
POYAGES and Travels along the Western Coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to Sierra Leona; containing, more particularly, an Account of the English Settlements and Trade on the River Gambra, or Gambra; with the Giography and natural History of the neighbouring Countries. 158. Char. I. A lucinel Account of the Rise and Property of the English Revel African Company. ibid.
Char. II. A general Description of the River Gambra, or Gambia; with an Account of the European Settlements thereon, particularly the English.
CHAP. III. A Voyage for the Discovery of the River Gambra, and the Golden Trade of Tombûto, in the Year 1620 and 1621. By Captain Richard Johan.
CHAP. IV. A Letter concerning the Discovery of the Gold Mines, in a Payage up the Gambra. By an anonymous Author.
CHAP. V. A Voyage up the Gambra, in 1724, for making Discoveries, and improving the Trade of that River. By Captain Bartholomew Stibbs. Purfuent to the Directions of the Royal African Company.
CHAP. VI. Travels into the inland Parts of Africa; containing, a Description of the several Countries and their Inhabitants for six hundred Miles up the River Gambra. By Francis Moore, Factor to the Royal African-Company,
CHAP. VII. The remarkable Captivity and Deliverance of Job ben Solomon, a Mohammedan Priest Vol., IL.

a34. Eng
274.
1
247.
from
254.
262.
265.
larly
anes,
304-
frica.
324. 340.
345.
352.
356.
368.
3
201
374
ibid.
m25,
the
417.
Men
445
hais.
457 Com-
464.
tain.
485.
4-2.
520. ibid.
520. ibid. 529
520. ibid.
529. ibid. 529 553. 565.
529. ibid. 529 553. 565.

	ALIST of PLATES in the found VOLUME.		
V-	And the second of the second o	To face	Referred to
C 17	A Dies of Post Janton sta Ma of C	Page	Page
6. V.	A Plan of Fort Louis on the Ide of Sanaga, A Profpect of Fort Louis.	16	47
7. VII.	Wanten of Kazegur in different Dreffes.	16	106
7. 111.	Negros climbing the Pain Tree.		100
	A Negra playing on the Balafo.	278	
	Huts of the Negroe.		
VIII.	Several wild Bealts.	344	
8. IX.		311	
	A general Map of the River Sanaga, from the Falls of Gruina to the Ocean. Taken by a French Engineer in 1718.		
	A Plan of Fort St. Tofeth on the Sanaga.	45	17, 71
	A View of the Country about Fort St. Tofeth.		17
4.2	A Map of the Island of Sanaga, or St. Louis.		46
19. X.	A Plan of the Island of Goree.		17
	A Proped of Fort St. Michael. A Proped of Fort St. Francis. Two Views of Cape de Verde off at Sea.	18	17
	Two Views of Come A Vand off at Can		17
o. XI.	A View of Cape de Verde.		374
o. AL.	Another View of the same.	376	
	A View of the Negro Town at Ruffice.	3/0	
XII.	The drabs and Moors riding on their Camels, Oxen, and Horfes, with Gum-		
-	Arabic and other Goods to fell at Sanaga River.	135	
	Habits of the Cape de Verde Negron.	1	376
t. XIIII	A young Crocodile drawn from the Life.		
10.5	A Sex Toad.	369	729
T. Secure	An Anchoret, or Scuttle Fish,	,	
z XIV.	A young Alligator drawn from the Life.	1	
	The Cat-Fish of Cape Verde.	370	731
Serve	The Requien, or Shark.		361
3. XV.	A Map of the Coast and Islands between Cape Rose, and the Isle of Taffogan.	92	91
XVI.	A Prospect of the Town and Fort of Kachae.	98	90
VIII	Negres of Kachao and Biffao preparing the Maniok Root, Gr. A Plan of James Island in the Gambra.		.97
tt. XVII.	The North-East Prospect of James Fore.	171	
	The North North -West Prospect of ditto.		
XVIII.	A View of the Road of the Island of Goree.	5	
	Goods proper for Importation.	2 17	112
s. XIX.	A Neft (or Village, as the Negros call it) of the Kubalot, or Fisher-Birds.	1 5	5,196,359,320
500 AV 2 1 1 2 2	The Offrich, according to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.	143	ENE TELES
XX.	The Pintado, or Guinea-Hen, according to the Academy.	360	431
T topic	The African-Swan, called also Stalker, or Stark, of the Gambra.		360
6. XXI.	A Prospect of the Cape of Good Hope, and a Plan of the Fort, &c.		ve Plates must be
XXII.	A Hottentot Man and Woman, taken from an Original Painting, drawn from	placed at 11	e End of the 20 ferved for the 3d
	the Life at the Cape.	Voi, prite	
7. XXIII.	The Kele Fruit, from Barket.	1000	85
	The Kürbari Fruit, from Labat. The Guava, or Goyawa Fruit, from Labat,	> 85	396
	The Kalabafa - Tree, from Labar.		195 -
XXIV.	Bumey Haman Seaka, King of Barfalli.	5	231
	Plan of Yamyamakunda Factory.	262	218, 226
8. XXV.	A View of the Road and Bay of Sierra Leena.	305	316
XXVI.	A View of the Mountains and Houses of Sierra Lema.	313	316
g. XXVII.	An accurate Map of the Coast of Cape de Verde.	249	
XXVIII.	The Bembo, or Capivord, at the Foot of a Banana-Tree.	\$ 142	5 33
	A Cape de Vende Camel.	3	2142
o. XXIX.	A Map of the Countries of Bambiel and Famba Awra.	145	
r. XXX.	A Bird shout the Gambra, called a Monoreres.	154	358
******	A Bird with four Wings.		272, 358
XXXI.	The Crown-Birds or Guinea-Peacocks.	115	114
- vvvn	The Spatula-Bird.	3	
z. XXXII.	A Fish called the Sea-Sun.	731	
- 3	A Moon-Fish, or Silver-Fish. A Fish called the Orfie, or Petinbuova.	Vo	I. I. 673
V.IIIXXX	A particular Map of the River Sanaga, from its Mouth to the Defart.	48	THE STATE OF
ATTACA !	to business with at min sould amountal trans on property to see a party.		53. XXXIV

No Plate	A LIST of PLATES; to the second VOLUME.	P.
	Page	Pa
S. XXXIV.	A Fish called a Bourfe.	
	A Pontofier, or Hammer-Fift. A Fift called the Sucker, or Remora.	1
.vvvv	A particular Map of the River Sanaga, from the Defart to the the of Mark,	(7)
·XXXV.	A particular triap of the server ownings, from the person to the ser of there, \$ /49	,
SA XXXVI	A Profest and Plan of Benfe-Island, with the Houses of the Inhabitance. 312	
SS XXXVII	Fiffat Sierra Leona.	
XXXVIII	Two African Lions, from a Painting of Rubent. 340	
56. XXXIX.	View of a Fili-Town.	
XL. 57. XLI.	The Torpedo, or Numb-Fish. A Map of the River Gombra, by Captain John Lead.	
57. XLI. 58. XLII.	A Map of the River Gamera, by Captain John Learl. A Continuation of ditto.	
30. 110.11	Infects found on the River Gambra,	33
59. XLIII.	A Buffalo.	0.1
XLIV	A Map of the Western Coast of Guinea. A Map of Schro River.	1 54
C- VIV	And the second s	1.52
Go. XLV.	The Circumcifion of the Negros. A Map of the Country about Sterra Leona.	
61. XLVII.	A Map of the Countries bordering upon the Sanaga and Garage.	
XLVIII.	Fish taken at Sierra Leona.	11
Cz XLIX.	A Fifth called the Guinea-Porpoife.	16 46
	a Sea-Monfler. 36s	16
	Beccafi, or Sea-Woodcock.	1.0
63. Li.	Fish of Cape Mesurado.	E.
LII.	The Pelican from an original Drawing.	735
-	The Aygra.	1 35
	The Rird of Paradife.	136
64. LUI.	A Bird called The Damfel of Namidia. 357	7
T	The Alcatrazi, or Mad-Bird.	4 1
LIV.	A Plan of Cape Mejarado and the River's Mouth. A Profpect of the lame.	1 5
65. LV.	A Prospect of Great Fredericksburgh, a Danish Fort at Polyness.	2 52
٠,. ٢٠٠	An exact Plan of the fame.	577
LVI.	The Duteb Fort of Amflerdam at Kormantin.	(61e
777 74444	The Fort Royal at Manfro. 610	260
66. LVII.	A Bridge of the Quoja's Country.	
LVIII.	A View of Fort Badenstein at Boweri. A View of Fort Schaftian at Shama.	\$ 580
67. LIX.	A Profpect of the English Fort at Dixcove.	1 28
o _i . Lin.	A Prospect of the English and Dutch Forts at Salkundi. \$ 579	
68. LX.	A Prospect of the English and Dutch Forts at Salkandi, A Map of the Gold-Cooft, by M. of Anville. A Prospect of the Coast frontial Mina to Mouri	
69. LXI.	A Prospect of the Coast frontiel Mina to Monur!	
	A Profeed of St. George's Caltle at al Mina. 589	
70. 1XII.	A Prospect of Conraedfourgh on St. Jago. A Prospect of the English and Dusch Forts at Kommendo	
U. BAIL	An exact Map of the River Sherbro.	\$ 580
TI*LXIII.	A View of the Coast near the River St. Anders.	5 354
AND PARTIES.	A Profest of Fort St. Anthony at Arim.	1 56
72, LXIV.	A Profest of Fort Nafface at Morari.	5 600
T 3/37	A Project of the English Caine at Asianabi.	1 608
73. LXV.		, 597
74. LXVI.	A Profest of Tantunguerri Port. A Profest of Winniba Fort.	161
75. LXVII.	A Professi of the Earlish and Dutch Press at Albert.	1614
	Beaffs and Infects on the Coaff of Guinea.	616
76. LXVIII.	Gold Trinkers and Utenfils. 531	636
LXIX.	Gold-Gooff Maine.	27,583
77. LAN. contin	nea. Wespons area of seets Cont. Negree.	
78. LXXI.	Several Birds on the Galace-Court part	
LXXII.	More Birds found on the fame Coats	
	ith found on the faute Coaff. 732	

VOYAGES and TRAVELS.

BOOK

VOYAGES and TRAVELS along the Western Coast of AFRICA, from Cape BLANCO to SIERRA LEONA;

CONTAINING

A Description of the several Countries, and their Inhabi---TANTS within that Division:

More particularly,

An Account of the Rivers SANAGA and GAMBRA, and of the French and English Settlements.

CHAP. I.

An Account of the French Settlements between Cape Blanco and Sierra Leona.

The INTRODUCTION.

Settlements is taken chiefly from a Book, intitled Nouvelle Relation del Afrique Occidentale, &c. or a New Account of the Weltern Parts of Afri-ca, &c. published by Jean Baptiste Labat, a Ja-cobin Friar, and printed at Paris in 1728, in five Volumes 12mo. Yet this Work makes but the Begin-

HE following Account of the French a ming of a much more extensive Plan, mentioned in the Prelace, which was to give a Description of all Africa, by Degrees, provided Gentlemen would furnish the Author with Materials, as Mr. Brite had done; and in 1731, he published a Sequel, containing an Account of Guinea, &c. in four Volumes 12". But we do not find that he proceeded any farther in that Undertaking a; pro-

• He has fince published fix Volumes of his own Voyage to the Caribbee Islands, and Hispaniela, which shall find a Place in this Collection; and proposed to give several more of his Travels through Part of Europe; but Vol. II. No XXXIV. bably

ACCOUNT of the FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

bably for want of fatther Communications, on a our Collection, the feveral Journals above-menwhich the Projecution of his Scheme feemed in-

tirely to depend.

Jentemit.

Maps and

Cuis.

THE first Volume contains a brief Account of the Discovery of this Coast, by the several European Nations, and of the different French Companies trading to the Sanaga: The Settlements of that Nation, from Fort Arguin to the River of Sierra Leona: An exact Description of this Fort, and the different Manners in which it has been taken from, and retaken by, the French: b As also of the Road of Portendie, or Portu d'addi; and concludes with fome Account of the Arabs, or Moors, who carry on the Gum and Gold-Trade, intermixed with certain Articles of natural History. The fecond Volume comprises feveral Branches of natural History, relating to the animal and vegetable Worlds: An Account of the River Sanaga, from its Mouth to the Cataracts of Felü; with the Nations inhabiting near it; and concludes with farther Articles of c natural Hiftory. In the third Volume the Author gives three Journeys of the Sieur Brile, up the Sanaga, interspersed with geographical Remarks, the Manners of the Negros, and nasural Hillory. The fourth Volume contains M. Compagnon's Discovery of the Kingdom of Bamwith; with a Description of the Country, and Mines of Bambuk; of the Isle of Goree and Cope Verde; and of the Negro Kingdoms lying between the River Sanaga and Gambra. The fifth d contains the Sieur Brue's Journey from the Gambra to Kacheo, over Land; his Voyage from Albreda to the Isle of Bissos, and the adjacent Isles; and his Return to France. To these are added an Account of the Azores Isles; and some Memoirs relating to the civil Government of Portugal, and the Court of Lifton, by the fame Gentleman.

THE Work is embellished with general and particular Maps of the Coast of Africa, from e Cape Arguin to Cape Sierra Leona; besides Plans and Draughts of the principal Forts, and Cuts of the Inhabitants, Animals, Fowls, and Vege-

tables, feventy-fix in Number.

WITH regard to the Author's Plan, it is not very regular; his Materials being disposed in a confused Manner, without much regard to Method or Order, intermixing in the different Chapters, into which his Work is divided, na-Journals, as they came to Hand: Which though it does not lessen the Authenticity of his Vouchers, yet takes very much from the Beauty of his Performance. But as we propole to infert into

tioned (which contain Discoveries of many inland Parts of Africa, unknown before to Europeans) the Reader will find them here reduced to Order, as well as embellished with the best among the Maps, Plans and Cuts.

SECT. I.

Early Trade of the Normans along this Coaft. Its . Decay and Caufes. Successive Companies. Progress of each. Of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth. French Settlements on this Coaft. The Coast described. Cape Blanco. Bay of St. Ann. Arguin Bay, and Ifle. Fort of Arguin. The Cifferns. Its Foundation. Taken by the Dutch. By the English. Retaken. Yielded to the French, and razed. Restored by the Dutch.

LTHOUGH the Portugueze claim the Normans Honour of discovering first these Western early Trade Coalts of Africa, yet the French dispute their Title to this Honour, and affirm, that the Normuns traded at Rufifco, and even as far as Sierra Leona, so early as the Year 1364. As a Proof of this, Labat refers to a Deed of Affociation, entered into between the Merchants of Dieppe and Rouën, to carry on this Trade, in September, 1365 . The Effects of this Affociation appeared the Year following, when they fitted out a greater Number of Ships than usual; resolving to extend their Commerce along this Coast, and strengthen it by building Factories at proper Diftances, as well in order to secure their Goods and Servants, as that the Natives might always find an open Trade, and their own Ships their Cargoes ready to load here b.

WITH this View it was, that after augment- Along this ing their Settlements on the Sanaga, at Rufifco, Cooft. and on the Gambra, they made new Establishments at Sierra Leona, and on the Pepper-Coast; one of which was called Little Paris, and the other Little Dieppe, from the Towns that were formed near these Factories or Forts. By this Means they extended their Settlements and Trade, and built the Fort of Le Mina De Ore, or Del Mina, on the Guinea Coast, in 1382, as well as those at Acra, Kormantin, and other Places. These brought them in incredible Wealth, which would have continued to increase, in Proportion tural History, Geography, Occurrences and f to the Trade, had it not been for the civil Wars, that succeeded the unhappy Death of Charles

VL 1392 °.

THE Part the Dukes of Normandy & took in In Ducy the Troubles of France, exposed the Normans to and Cause

the

^{*} The Account is given from old Manuscript Annals of Dieppe, the Deed having been harnt in the Fire of Labat Afrique Occidentale, vol. 1. p. 8, & feq. . Ihid. p. 9, & feq. d Their must have been the Kings of England.

the same Misfortunes of War; and these fell a who taking-in eighteen new Sharers, they were heavy on the African Trade, which from this fatal Moment began to decay. The Death of some of the principal Merchants perplexed the Company's Affairs; but the greatest Cause of its Declension was, that many who had gotten vast Riches, began to be ashamed of the Name of Traders, although to that they owed their Fortunes; and allying with the Nobility, fet up for Quality. So fell the famous Commerce of the tlements went, one by one, to Decay: The most diffant were abandoned first; and of so many Factories none remained at the End of the fixteenth Century, but that on the Niger, fince called the Isle of Sanaga .

THIS might be ascribed to its being the nearest Settlement they had to Europe, and to the Difficulty of paffing the Mouth of the Sanaga, which effectually defended this Post against all Strangers. For these Reasons, says Labat, the c affociated Company of Dieppe and Rouën always preserved this Post, and kept here the Directors and Factors necessary to carry on its Trade. Of these Labat gives the Succession from the Sieur Thomas Lombard, 1626, to the Sieur de Boulay, in 1664, when that Company was obliged to yield

up its Rights b.

THIS feems to leave no Room to doubt but the French were settled at the Mouth of the River being then in the Hands of the Rouën Company, and continued so till 1664; when, by the King's Authority, they were obliged to fell their Rights and Privilege to a new Society, erected by the Title of the West India Company, for one hundred and fifty thousand Livres. This Company managed their Affairs fo ill, that, in 1673, the King obliged them to affign their Charter, (of which thirty Years were unexpired) to a new in 1681 this Company fell to Decay; fo that they fold their Claim to a new Set of Undertakers, for one million, ten thousand. This third French African Company, the King confirmed by a new Charter, which limited their Commerce between Cape Blanco, and Sierra Leona; the Privilege of trading Southward to the Cope of Good Hope, being granted to a new Company, by the Name of the Guinea Company d.

in Diforder, by the King's Confent, fold the nineteen Years remaining in their Charter for three hundred thousand Livres, to the Sieur D' Apougny,

granted a new Charter, by the Name of the fourth African, or Sanaga Company. Company having no better Success than the preceding, in 1709, made over their Rights for two hundred and fifty thousand Livres, to a Set of Merchants at Rouen, referving to themselves a Moiety of the Trade on certain Conditions: But neglecting to fulfil the same, the Merchants of Rmen were confirmed by the King, as the fifth Norman Company. Their most flourishing Set- b Sanaga Company. In 1717, the new Hift India, or Missipi Company at Paris, bought the African Trade of the Rouen Merchants, for one million, fix hundred thousand Livres, of which they still continue in Possession .

IT may be here not improper, to give some Progress of Remarks on the Rife and Progress of these several be f. f. fuccessive Companies trading to Africa. The first Company, which had bought the Rights of the Norman Affociates, and those of the Lords Proprictors of the Isles of Martinico, Guardaloupe, St. Christopher's, Santa Cruz, Granada and Mariagalante, had from the Ministry all the Encouragement and Affiffance they could wish, the King supplying them with Men of War and Troops; so that they could not have missed Success, if they had been content to keep within Bounds: But by endeavouring to monopolize all the Trade of the Kingdom to Africa and America, by the Title of the West India Company, Sanaga, in 1626; the Direction of the Trade of they ruined their Affairs. This may be confidered as the first African Company, established by Authority; the old Norman one being only a private Aflociation of Merchants. Its Success was answerable to its Ambition, that is to fay, by grasping at too much, it lost all: The King allowing them to dispose of the thirty Years remaining in the Patent. There was, indeed, a Clause of Redemption, when the Time expired: But long before that, this first Company was en-Company, for seventy five thousand Livres. But e tirely broken; the King, in 1674, stripping them of their Property in the American Isles, and reuniting them to the Crown. The Patent of of the fethe fecond Company was for thirty Years, and cond. their Privileges extended for Trade, from Cape Blanco, to the Cape of Good Hope, exclusive of all others .

THIS fecond Company finding itself incommoded in its Trade by the Dutch Settlements at Goree, and Arguin, the King fent the Count In 1694, this Company, finding their Affairs f d'Estrees, with a Squadron, which took Goree, in 1677; and the Company having fitted out M. de Casse, on an Expedition against Arguin, he made himfelf Mafter of the Place in August,

Surceffine Companies.

At present, the Isle of Sr. Louis, and what is called the Niger, is the River Sanaga, or Senega, and Seneb Labat, ubi fupra, p. 10, & fegg. gal, as the French corrupt it. Yet it appears from Jannequin's Voyage, which follows, that they had no House there before 1638. Labut, ubi supra, p. · Ibid. p. 33, & feq. 19, & Segg. I Itid. p. 16, & fegg.

Treaties with the Kings of Rufifco, Portadali, and Joal, in 1679; by which these Princes yielded the Property of all the Sea-Coast, between Cape de Verde and the Gambra (which is an Extent of thirty Leagues) and fix Leagues within Land; with an Exclusion to all Strangers trading there, and an Exemption from all Customs. The fame Year the Company contracted with the King to supply the American Isles belonging to his Majesty with two thousand Negros yearly, for b treat the King's Permission to sell the nineteen eight Years; and to furnish over and above such a Number as he should think proper for his Gallies a.

THE Losses of this second Company by the Wars, and the Debts contracted to support them, obliged them to give way; fo that their Creditors were glad to compound with them for a Fourth. These ill Successes of two Companies made People so unwilling to engage in the Afri-Ministry could get a Number sufficient to raise a new Company: Yet the Difference of the Price at which the fecond Company fold out, in Comparison of the first, shews, that they had greatly augmented their Fund, during the Time of

their Management.

Tlad Com.

THE third Company of 1681, bid fairer for Suc tess, when Mr. Seignelay, then Minister of State, thought proper to divide the Extent of to to the River of Gambra inclusive; and erecting a new Company, by the Title of that of Guinea. It was found, that a small Company, with a narrow Fund, could not possibly carry on a Commerce of fuch Extent. The Reflexion was just, and, indeed, should have been made before; but as the Great are feldom without Excufes for what they do, the Council issued an Edict for dividing the Concession. First, on Pretence the Company had not fulfilled their e near Mankanet, three hundred Leagues up the Engagements, of fending two thousand Negros yearly to America. Secondly, because they had not imported the Gold from Africa they might have done. Against this Injustice the Directors did not fail to remonstrate loudly, by representing that they had not engaged to pay the Debts of the preceding one, but in the Hope of peaceably enjoying the Right they had acquired: That it had cost them four hundred thousand Livres to re-establish and extend their Commerce: That f they had more than fulfilled their Contract, having transported to America, in the last two Years and a half, four thousand, five hundred and fixty-one Negros, which was a Number above their Contract, and more than there was a Demand for; and that the Register of the Mint shewed,

This Company also made advantageous a that they had imported four hundred Marks of Gold in three Years b.

THESE Remonstrances were fruitless. All they could obtain was, that the Limits of their Concession were enlarged from Cape Blanco to Sierra Leona; the Possession of Arguin and Goree confirmed; and their Right of supplying the American Colonies with Negros established. This third Company were not more fortunate: Their Affairs declined fo, that they were obliged to in-Years Remainder of their Charter, which was purchased by the Sieur Apougny, one of their Directors, who, by a new Affociation, formed the fourth Company; who, it might have been ex- Fourth Compected, would have profited by the Misfortunes pany. of their Predecessors. To prevent this, they made the best Regulations possibly could be formed. But this prudent Management was but of short Duration. Their Affairs fell into such can Trade, that it was with great Difficulty the c Diforder, that the Sieur Brue, who went over in 1697, to Sanaga, to restore them, could not do it effectually; fo that they were forced to fell in 1709, to a new Company of Rouen Merchants, Fifth Com. who had no better Success; being obliged to give pany. up in 1717, in Favour of the Miffifipi Company, who united the East and West India Trade with that of Africa, under one fole Direction .

THE Limits affigned by Charter for the Trade Settlements on of the third Company, extend from Cape Blan- 1811 Conft. their Charter, by restraining it from Cape Blan- d co to the River Sierra Leona, on which Coast

they have the following Settlements.

I. The Isle and Fort of Arguin, near Cape Blanco; dependent on which is the Road and Factory of Portendic, or Portu d'addi, to the Northward of Cape de Verde.

2. The Isle and Fort of Sanaga, or St. Louis, near the Mouth of the Sanaga, the Residence of

the Director-General.

3. The Fort and Factory of Fort St. Fofeph, Sanaga, near the Cataracts of Felu, in the Kingdom of Galam; dependent on which is the small Factory and Fort of St. Peter, near Kaniura, on the River Faleme, in the same Country, and the Kingdom of Bambuk.

4. The Isle and Fort of Goree, near Cape de

Verde.

5. THE Factory of Joal, on the Coast, between Gores, and the Mouth of the Gambra.

6. THE Factory of Albreda, on the North

Side of the Gambra, opposite to James's Fort.
7. VINTAIN, a Factory on the River of the same Name, on the South Side of the Gambra, near the Mouth.

8. A FACTORY on the Isle of Biffages, or

Biffos, near Kacheo (or Kachew.)

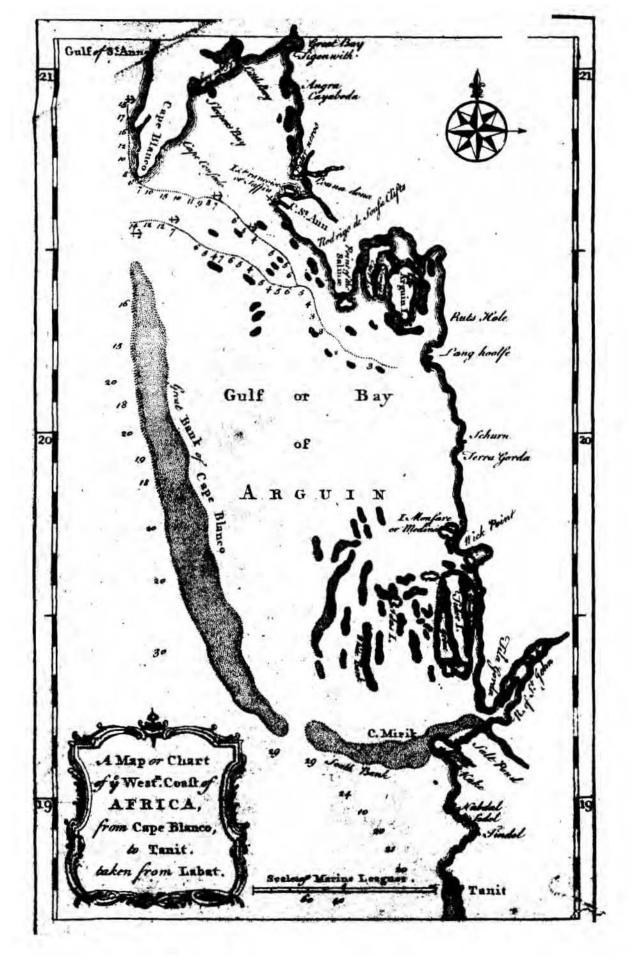
* Labat, p. 19, & figg.

2477

b Ibid. p. 24, & fegg.

· Ibid. p. 30, & fegg.

OF



OF these Settlements we shall give the Reader a Water. This Channel is about four Leagues me Account in the Order they have been men-broad. The Bay of Arguin is abundant in Fish fome Account in the Order they have been men-

Cape Blanco.

FORT Arguin stands on a small life a little to the Southward of Cape Blanco. This Cape is fituate on the West Coast of Africa, in the Latitude of twenty Degrees thirty Minutes. It is a flat Point not easily discovered by those who come from Sea, which terminates to the South by a long, low, barren Cape, without Verdure, Trees, or any of the Land-Marks usual amongst b Pilots. It has received its Name from the white Colour of its Soil, which is fandy and dry. It is blunt and round, and defended by feveral Shoals and Banks of Sand which run out into the Sea, and make the Landing here dangerous . Cape lies North and South; but when you turn the Southerly Point, the Coast runs North, and with Cape St. Ann, which lies in the same Parallel to the East eight Leagues distant, forms a deep Hay of St. Rivers. This Bay is about twelve Leagues long, Ann. and lies North and South. The Soundings vary: It has several Banks of Sand, and a small Island. The Coast round it is dry and barren, uninhabited, and entirely out of the Way of all Commerce. From Cape St. Ann to the Salines, or Salt-Pits, the Coast lies from North-West to the South-East for about fix Leagues; including a finall Bay about the Midway, near which lie fome natural Salt-Pits, which yield plentifully in d the dry Scason b.

Nor far from the Point of the Bay of St. Arguin Boy. Ann is the Opening of another Bay of near the fame Depth and Circumference with the former, in which are three Isles, the largest of which is, by the Arabs, called Ghir; and by the Europeans, Arguin. It is about a League and an half in Length, and near a League broad. The two other Isles, which lie parallel, are not quite so this Isle that the Gulph or Bay of Arguin receives its Name. It begins at Cape Blanco, and ends at Cape Mirik , at the Mouth of the River of St. Fuan. The Bay between these two Capes, which are forty Leagues distant, is defended by a Bank of Sand d, twenty-five Leagues long, and two or three broad, on which there runs a great Sea. This and other smaller Banks, to be found there, makes the Entrance of the Bay dangerous. The only fafe going-in for Ships of Burthen is f between Cape Blanco and the North End of this Shoal, where there is twelve or fourteen Fathom

of all Kinds, among which they catch Vieilles, or Old Wives, by the Dutch called Stock-Fish, of a furprifing Size, fome weighing two hundred. Weight .

THE Island of Arguin is situate in twenty- Ile of Are eight Degrees thirty Minutes North Latitude, a-guin. bout a League from the Continent of Africa. The two Isles near it are about a Musket-Shot distant. It is not accessible but by Boats. The best Landing-Place is to the South, on a flat gravelly Shore. Vessels that draw but ten or twelve Foot Water may ride within a Musket-Shot of it; and there you find a Channel between the Isle and Continent, in which a Frigat of twenty Guns may make her Tacks, and anchor under the Fort.

THIS Fort is fituated on a fleep rocky Point Fit of Arto the North-West. The Front is forty Toises gain, or Fathonis. The Walls are of Brick and rough Bay, in which there are many Creeks and small c Stones cemented together, about four Foot thick, and thirty or thirty-five in Height. To the Land-Side it has two Towers. That on the Right is fquare; the Left was fo formerly, but it has been furrounded towards the Sea by a new Work, which makes it appear round. The Curtain which unites these Towers forms an Angle, which juts out a little. The Gate, which is in the Centre of it, is defended by a Ditch, with a Draw-Bridge; and by a Stone-Work with four Embrazures, like a Horse-Shoe. There are fourteen Embrazures on the Curtain and Towers, with two Mortars, one for Bombs, and the other for Grenados, on the Terras that goes round the Fort; beneath which are the Lodgings for the Garison, and the Magazines ". The rest of the Fort is furrounded with the Sea, and has twenty Embrazures. In the Fort is a Cistern and a Magazine both Bomb-Proof h.

THERE are two Cifterns on the Isle without large; but they are all equally barren. It is from e the Fort, which is the best Thing it has. The Great Citer. largest is about two hundred Paces'from the Gate of the Fort. It is a Cavity like a Quarry, which feems to have been made by Labour, and blowing up the Rocks. The Opening or Breadth is ten Fathom; the Length fixteen; and the Depth filteen or fixteen Foot. This forms a Kind of spacious Vault, where a great Number may shelter themselves from the Sun or Rain. In the Middle of this Cavity is a large Well, about fourteen or fifteen Foot deep, to which you descend by as many Steps, the lowest of which is on a Level with the Water. It is computed this Well, when

^{*} Barbot fays, the Depth of the Shore is from eight to twelve ...

Description of Guinea, p. 529.

* Labut, ubi supra, p. 57, & seq.

* Called, by the Portugueze, Secta de Gruciu; and, by the French, Banc d'Essein.

* Called, by the Portugueze, Secta de Gruciu; and, by the French, Banc d'Essein.

* Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* Called, by the Portugueze, Secta de Gruciu; and, by the French, Banc d'Essein.

* Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* This cannot be, fince it lies more South than Cape Blanco by ten or twelve Minutes.

* Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* Labut, Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* Labut, Banc d'Essein.

* Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* Labut, Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* Labut, Labut, Ciric, perhaps by Miltake.

* Labut, La

ACCOUNT of the FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

The Earth or Rubbill of this Ciftern or Quarry forms a Bank round it, which fecures it from the loofe Sand of the Island, which otherwise

. would fill it up.

Link C form. THE little Ciftern lies to the North of this about an hundred and fifty Toiles from the Fort. At first View it seems a natural Vault; but on looking nearer, you see it has been made by Art. It is probably the Work of the Portugueze who first fettled here. The Entry of this Cavity, or b Grotto, is fix Fathom wide, the greatest Breadth within ten. The Top is arched like that of an Oven: Within are two circular Basons, about eight Foot deep, faced with hewn Stone, in which the Waters are collected which filter through the Rock. The Water of these Springs is excellent. The Descent is by a Stair-Case seven Foot broad, much defaced by Time and Weather .

SECT. II.

Fort of Arguin, when first built. Taken by the Dutch : By the English. Retaken by the Dutch. Yielded to the French: And razed by them. Reflored by the Dutch. The Sieur Salvert's Expedition. Comes to Portendic. Befieges Arguin: Defended by the Moors. They refuse to yield. Surprize the French. Abandon the Fort. Dutch Ship arrives. Another taken. The Sieur Reet's Intrigues to gain over the Moors.

Fort fieft &will.

Dutch,

By the

Eighit.

THE Ise of Arguin was first discovered by the Portugueze in 1444 b. Alphonfo the Fifth began a Fort here in 1455, which was finished by John the Second, his Successor, 1492. Token by the Three Dutch Ships entring this Bay in 1638 , and securing a Moorish Bark, learned the Weakness of the Place; and landing their Men without Opposition, January 29, erected three Batteries, and fired to brifkly, that the Garison intimidated, e capitulated to furrender, February 5. The Dutch augmented the Fortifications, and held it till the Year 1665, carrying on a confiderable Trade with the Moors, when they were dispossessed of it by the English, after a Siege of ten Days: But as they knew the Importance of the Situation, they fitted out a strong Squadron, and retook it the next Year without much Difficulty; the English having been at no Pains to repair the Fortifications damaged in the last Siege. The Dutch foon f put it in a good Poffure of Defence, and by a

Treaty with the Moors on the Continent engaged

full, holds one thousand four hundred Tuns. 2 them to come and settle a Town beneath the Protection of the Fort.

> THE French Sanaga Company finding how prejudicial this new Settlement was to their Gum-Trade, equipped a Vessel of the King's of fiftyfix Guns, called the L'Entendu, and four hundred and fifty Men, commanded by the famous Du Caffe in 1678, which left Havre de Grace, April 23, and arrived before Arguin, July 10. Du Caffe landed without Opposition, though the Dutch had a Garison of an hundred Men in the Place, and the Moors seemed disposed to take Arms on their Side. But finding the Governor refolved to defend himfelf, and wanting feveral Neceffaries to carry on the Siege, he reimbarked his Tielded to the Troops, and failed for the Sanaga. Here being French, supplied by the Sieur Fumechon, Director-General, with Provisions, with four small Barks, and feventy Men, under the Command of that Gentleman, he left Sanaga, August 12, and in ten Days returned to Arguin. He landed with as little Opposition as the first Time, and summoned the Governor; who returned Answer, he would do his Duty. The French having raised two Batteries of fourteen Cannon within a Piftol-Shot of the covered Way, fired fo brifkly, that the twenty-fixth the Counterfearp was carried, and the twenty-eighth a Breach made, with a Mine ready to fpring. The Sieur Derlincourt, the Dutch Governor, thought it Time to demand a Capitulation, which was figned the twenty-ninth, on honourable Conditions. By these the Dutch Garison were to go out with their Effects, and to be furnished with a Ship or Galliot of fifty Tons to transport them to Holland, and the Moors settled on the Isle were left at Liberty to stay or depart as they pleased.

THE Sanaga Company not being then in a And razea. Condition to bear the Expence of repairing the Place, and maintaining a sufficient Garison, razed it intirely, and abandoned it, referving (as Labor fays whimfically enough) a Right of repairing it

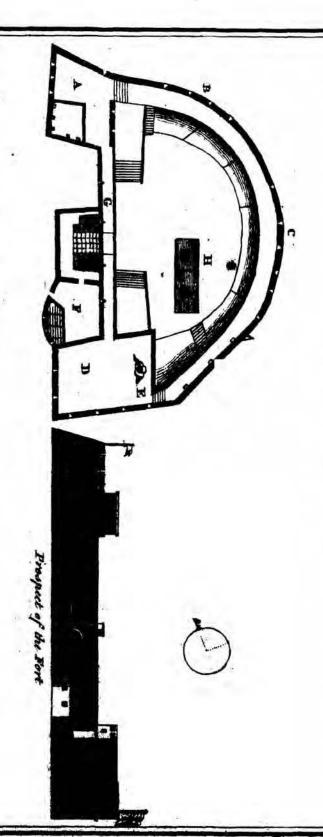
when they judged proper 4.

By the Peace of Nimeguen in 1678, the French were left in Policifion of Arguin. In 1685, the Dutch observing the Loss they suffered by the Want of the Trade at Arguin, and unwilling to Reflered by contravene the Treaty of Nimeguen, attempted to the Dutch. restore their Settlement here under the Flag of Brandenburghe; but the Vessel being taken, the Defign miscarried for that Time. However, soon after, they made a Settlement here, and, when the War broke out in 1688, repaired the old Fort .

Retaken by the Dutch.

> Barbot fays, it was discovered 1440, and the Fort built in 1441. See his * Labat, p. 153, & feq. Description of Guinea, p. 539. · Labat, whi fujra, p. 70, & figg. Bartot fays, in 1633. Hence Barbot's Miltake, who fiys, in 1685 the Brandenburgh African Company fettled here. See his Deferiptien of Guinea, p. 530. Labat, p. 76. In

Plan of the Ford of ARGUIN, as it was when taken by Mide Salvert March 8. 1/21. Copyd from Labat . Scale of Torsas or Trusta's Fasherms .



A. Bastion with a pouts , mounting a Bight Pounden, and 3 three poundors . there is a lodge upon it .

B. Bettery of 4 four pounders, which command the Road.

C. Bettery of 4 Six pounders, with 4 smaller Comnon carrying 8 ounce Ballo: bosides 3 Redorens of one pound; these C. Bettery of 5 ix pounders, with 4 smaller Comnon carrying 8 ounce Ballo: bosides 3 Redorens of one pound; these command the ScaIn the middle of the Baltery there is a Contry Box.

D. Bastion with 4 faces, it mounts a twoney four 4.5 Eight pounders, basides B. a. Bruf Mortur for a Boxad of Superior.

there is a Plutform on the Bastion .

H. the Cisterns . . Half Moon with a treelve pounders. S. upon the Fose along the wall of the false gate there are a one possesses.

In this Manner the Dutch possessed it till the a bliged the Sieur Sulvert to enter the Bry, con-Year 1721, when the Miffifipi Company, who had, in 1717, purchased the Rights of the fith Sanaga Company, fitted out a small Squadron of three Frigates, under the Command of the Sieur ven'i Expe. Salvert, in order to recover Arguin. He let Port L'Orient, January 6, 1721, in the Jason, Commodore, with the Duke of Orleans, and the Expedition Frigate, in Hopes to meet three other Ships of his Squadron, fitted from Havre de Grace, at their Rendezvous, the Isle of Teneriffe .

He arrived there, February 3, and was about to anchor to wait for his Conforts, when the Caftle and Fort St. Anarew fired each with Ball: On which, the Sieur Salvert making a Signal to know the Reason, presently a Cance came off with the Flag of St. Rsch b; and approached them with the same Precautions used to Vessels that have the Plague on board. They brought a Letter from the French Conful, informing them, that the King of Spain had absolutely forbidden all Communication with the French Ships, on account of the Plague which then raged in Provence , except furnishing them with Necessaries, which he promifed to do, provided they kept out to Sea. Accordingly, next Day, the Officer returned, and brought a Boat, loaden with fuch Refreshments as the Sieur Salvert had defired, obliging him to take the Boat and all. The Sieur Salvert fent Letters ashore for the Ships he expected to join him at Cape Blanco; and the fixth and feventh d of February kept plying off the Harbour, in Expectation of them, but to no Purpole. He then failed for the Coast, and arrived at Portendic, February 13, where he found the la Prompte, one of his Fleet; which had anchored there the Evening before, without touching at the Canaries.

HERE also he was disappointed of finding fome Interlopers. He anchored opposite the Bar in feven Fathom and an half, and fent his Boat ashore: By which he was informed, that two e Dutch Ships of fixteen Guns each, and an Englishman of twenty-fix, had loaded there, and failed the twenty-fourth of December; and that there had been no Vessels since, though Gum was very plenty that Year. He failed the fame Night to hide his Course from the Moors, and bore away for Cape Blanco, which he reached on the twentieth in the Morning, but found none of his Squadron as he expected. He discovered only a Bark run-aground in a small Bay, a League and f an half from the Cape, which he fent his Boats to examine, while he came to anchor; and called a Council to confider how to enter the Bay with Safety from the Shoals, none of his Pilots or Sailors being acquainted with the Place. This o-

flantly founding, and fend the Bark with his four Sloops to discover the Passage 4.

On the Report which one of these brought Referen Are next Day, the Squadron fet fail, and arrived, Fe. built bruary 24, in the Esching, five Le-gues from Arguin, where they were obliged to moor; and the twenty-fifth attempted to find a Palage to approach the Ife, but without Success. Next Day, the Sieur Saivert embarked the Troops defigned b to form the Siege, and putting himself at their Head, landed in a invali Bay; where they law a Body of forty or fifty Men, who appeared to be intrenched, with a Delign of oppoling their Defcent. They retired after discharging a few Shots, and posted themselves on an Eminence, where they flood their Ground, till they faw the French advance; when they again retreated, and polled themselves in a Place that seemed to be a Retrenchment, there appearing nothing but their Heads and Mulkets.

THE French now discovered that these were onl, Definded by Moors, and judging that the pretended Pruffians Mour. had refried and quitted the Fort to the Care of the Natives, the Sieur Salvert fent an Officer with a Drum to order these People to march away, and deliver up the Fort: But they would hear no Propositions, two Moors appearing from their Body, with their Sabres drawn, and called out to the Officer to retire. This made the French Commander believe they designed to stand firm, as they were supported by the Guns of the Fort. But when the Moors faw the Dispositions made for attacking them, they withdrew, after the first Discharge, into the Fort; which immediately fired on the French two Guns loaden with old Nails, which did no Hurt. The Soldiers, who had marched up to this supposed Retrenchment, found it a fine large Ciftern, capable of holding four hundred Men. The Water, though none of the best, was a great Resreshment to the Troops. The Sieur Salvert sent again a Drummer to summon the Fort, but they fired on him. Mean time, the Troops having rested some Hours, he made three Detachments: The first had Orders to take Poffession of a second Cistern, about half a Mulket-Shot from the Fort; the second to bring! Provisions from the Boats; and the third to furprize a third Ciftern, supposed to lie near the Fort, but was not to be found.

THE Moors made a Sally, and repulsed this Ten refuse to third Detachment: But being supported by the reid. Piquet of the Camp, they made the Enemy retreat harshly, leaving behind a Meer wounded, and followed them to the Fort. The Night of the twenty-fixth, the French were employed in

Portendic.

Siew Cal-

dition.

Labet, p. 95. 4 Takes not, & Jegg. This is a particular Flag, used when they see Ships suspected of Insection.

demolithing the Houses of the Moors Village, a Soldiers to learn the Truth, who, creeping along within a Pistol-shot of the Fort, for the Sake of the Wood, which they wanted both to drefs their Victuals, and raise their Batteries. The Moors made a brifk lire all the while, both with their great and small Arms; but did them no Damage. Next Day the Sieur Salvert sending his Drum to fummon the Fort, there came out a Man, who, speaking Dutch, said he would acquaint the Chief of the Moors with it, the Fort being in Hour; which was, that the Moor Governor would defend the Place, while there was a Stone standing, on Account of the Conduct of the French when they took it before *.

Surprise the French.

THE twenty-feventh, at Night, the Moors fent out a Party, who, creeping along the Shore, had certainly cut off the Detachment, detached the fame Night, to bring the Provisions and Necellaries from the Boats to the Camp, if the Sieur Salvert, who was timely informed of it, had not c fent out two Parties to intercept them, and posted himself so, by taking Possession of the Village, as to cut off their Retreat. These Motions ob-Fort, from whence they made a furious Fire, but with little Effect. The Remainder of February, and the two first Days of March, were employed in bringing to the Camp the Artillery and other Necessaries for erecting Batteries. raifed one of Six-Pounders behind Barrels fill-d ed with Sand, which ferved for a Parapet, half a Musket-Shot from the flanked Angle of the South Bastion, from whence they began to fire, March 5, at Day-Break. The Befieged made a great Fire with their small Arms, but little Use of their Cannon; belides, their Manner of firing, shewed them bungling Gunners.

Augrdor the Firt.

THE French observing, that they received frequent Supplies from the Continent, by Means of their Boats, and a Sloop anchored beneath the e Walls of the Fort on the East-Side, the Sieur Salvert tried to surprize or burn this Vessel; but the Moors removed it to the North-Side of the Fort, where it lay secure. March 7, the Parapets of the two Baltions having been intirely laid Japen, the Cannon of the South Baftion dismounted and made a Breach from fifteen to eighteen Foot wide, the Sieur Salvert resolved to bring his Batteries nearer to widen the same, in order to plant his Ladders conveniently, which was ac- f cordingly executed in the Night. March 8, they began to play, when the Sieur Salvert was informed, that the Sloop had disappeared, and that there could no Persons be seen on the Ramparts. On this Notice he sent two Officers with some

the Sands to the Foot of the Walls, perceived a Ladder, by which, mounting the Wall, they found in the Fort only two Negros, an old Moor Woman, and the two Children of Nicholas Both, formerly Dutch Governor, but now Prifoner in the French Camp: From these they understood that the Moors had retired with four Whites they had along with them. The Sieur Salvert immediately taking Possession in the Company's Name, their Possession, and bring back an Answer in an b found in it some Provisions and Ammunition, but no Goods. He caused the Breaches to be repaired, and leaving the Sieur du Bellay Governor, with a sufficient Garison, reimbarked his Cannon, &c. he went on board his Squadron March 14 b.

EARLY the minetcenth, the Sieur Salvert per- Dutch Stip ceived a Veffel that had anchored in the Night arrives. about half a League West North-West from the Squadron: And fending a Frigate to vifit her. found her a Dutch Ship of twenty-two Guns, and eighty Men, leaded with Goods for the Coaft, and Powder: That the had brought a Governor for Arguin, who had a Galliot along with him for the Service of the Fort, which they had been separated from by bad Weather; and there is no Doubt, but if these Vessels had come in Time, the Place would not have been fo foon taken. As the had no contraband Goods aboard, the Sieur Salvert thought proper to let her go. He only fent a Reinforcement of Men and Provisions to the Fort by the Bark, with Orders to watch the Motions of the Dutch after his Departure; and especially to see if they did not attempt to fettle at Portendic, as they did foon after. The Sieur du Bellay, the new Governor of Arguin, staid only to inventory the Stores; and having appointed the Sieur Duval Commandant in his Room, he went on board the Jason the nineteenth, and arrived at Sanaga, March 25, with the Sieur Salvert.

Nor long after, the Sieur Salvert receiving Ander Notice, by Letters which came from the De-taken, fert , that there lay two Interlopers at Portendie, lading Gum, one of twenty-eight, the other of twenty-two Guns, failed from the Sanaga, May twenty-five, attended by the Extedition Frigate, to surprize them: But the latter being obliged to put into Goree, the twenty-feventh, to stop a Leak, the Jason came alone to Portendic, June the eighth, where he indeed found two Vessels at Anchor, but not the Ships he expected; the one being a small Bark escaped from Arguin, and the other a Galliot. The first secured herfelf by running close in Shore. The fecond he took next Day, after a flight Resistance, and found her the Vessel which the Dutch Ship he

[·] Labat, p. 99, & Jegg. meet yearly to trade.

had left at Arguin expected. She belonged to a ready to fet up. The Galliot was full of other Amsterdam, and was fitted out by the Dutch West India Company; and was loaden with Goods, Provisions, Tools, and other Necessaries for a Settlement. The Sieur John Vine, who had abandened Arguin, was on board with four Moors. She had twenty-five Ton of Gum in her, which

made her a good Prize . Sime Reer's

Inrigue,

To gain the

Mours.

THE Sieur Salvert, on examining the Officers, found that the was fitted-out to carry Supplies to the Fort at Arguin; and had a new Governor on b board, for that Place, called John Reers, with thirty-two Recruits for the Garison: That the Ship left at Arguin; which was bound for the Coast of Guinea, had only engaged to put the new Governor ashore, or on board the Galliot, in case they found the Fort taken, which he had That the Sieur Reers having gone on board the Galliot at Cape St. Anne, had failed after the Ship; and touching at the Isle of Tidre, or Ner b, had found the Sieur Vine, who had re- c tired thither with the Moors, after they had abandoned the Fort; that Reers had infinuated to the Moors, that the Dutch Company being informed of the French Defigns to invade their Liberty, had fent him expresly to make a new Settlement in that Country, (in case Arguin was loft) in order to preferve their Freedom of Commerce, and protect them from the Infults of the French. Lattly, that if they would fecond him, he had all the Materials for building a Fort, with d Goods for Trade; and did not doubt receiving from Holland Affiltance and Supplies. In short, by these Artifices he had gained-over a great Part of these People.

WHEN Reers got to Portendic, he wrote to Alishandora, a Chief of the Moors, of the Tribe of Etaraza , who had been his Acquaintance when he was formerly Governor of Arguin, for the counterfeit Pruffians. Reers, who spoke the Arabic, as if it had been his natural Tongue, e was much esteemed and beloved by the Moors; and made so good Use of his Influence, that Alishandora, contrary to the Treaty he had made with the Sieur Brue, in 1717, granted Reers a Permission to build a Fort at Portendic, promising to protect him against those who should molest him; and furnished him with Men to land his

Goods, and help to build his Fort.

For this Purpose the Sieur Reers had already gotten ashore four Four-Pounders, three thousand f Pound of Powder, Bullets, and Utenfils; a Garison, with Arms, Baggage, and Provisions; ten thousand Bricks, four hundred Planks of twenty Foot long, Side Planks for Platforms, Oak-Beams, and a large wooden House brought in Pieces from Holland,

Goods, which they unloaded as they took-in their Gum; so that the French found on board, fixteen Chefts of Callicos, eight Chefts of Arms, three hundred Deals, four thousand Pound of Powder, some Boxes of Hard-ware, Iron Bars, two thousand Pound Weight of Tobacco, and Materials for building two Barks. The taking this Galliot, which the Sieur Salvert fent to Sanaga, and the Discovery made by it, of the Dutch intending to fettle a Fort at Portendic, for the Gum-trade, ought to have put the French on their Guard, and made them take proper Meafures to prevent them 4.

SECT. III.

Villany of the Governor Duval. Miseries of the French. The Moors invited back. Several return. Insolence of Le Riche. Dutch Attempt The Moors arm, and befrege Arguin. They Spring a Mine. The Fort Surrendered. A French Fleet fails. Stops at Cape Blanco, Dutch Ship escapes. French invest Arguin. Raise the Siege. Attempt it anew. The Fort attacked. The Governor summoned. The Fort surrendered.

HE only effectual Way of fucceeding in village of this Respect was, first, if possible, to have the gained Alishandora, with the other principal Men of his Tribe, over to their Interest; and in case fair Means failed, to have forced them (by joining the Ebreghener Moors, their irreconcileable Enemies) to have broken with the Dutch, and driven them from Portendic: Secondly, to have fettled a wife and prudent Governor at Arguin, who, by good Usage, might have persuaded the retired Moors to return thither, or at least gained over a Party in Opposition to the Dutch. Instead of this, the new Governor, Duval, was the most unfit Person they could have pitched-on for this Purpose. He was capricious, violent, Governor conceited, and incapable of Advice; withal, as Dural. cowardly and irrefolute in Danger, as he was haughty and arrogant in Power. Instead of winning over the Moors, his first Step was to exafperate them. They had returned, it feems, from the Isle of Naire, on an Assurance of their being well received; and were welcomed by this worthy Governor, ordering all his Muskets and Artillery to be fired upon them. Not content with this, he fallied with his Garison, and inhumanly maffacreed all the Wounded and Prisoners who were taken. He had even the Barbarity to cut the Bodies in Pieces, and fix them round the

Labat, vol. 1. p. 106, & fegg. Elfew Elfewhere called King of the Country of Addi. Elfewhere written Naire, eighteen Leagues to the South of Arguin. Labat, ubi fupra, p. 111, & fegg. Nº 34. Ific, VOL. IL.

they were to expect if they fell into his Hands.

IT is no Wonder if fuch a monftrous Conduct to the Natives, put Matters beyond all Reconciliation, with a Nation naturally inclined to Revenge. The Dutch, with their usual Cunning, fully improved this Misunderstanding. The Garison of Arguin quickly felt the Confequences of their Governor's Breach of Faith and Cruelty. They durst no longer stir out of their Fort, where they were attacked by the Flux and Scurvy; which b " Bôth Governor in his Room, and failed for Sacarried off the greater Part, as they were Newcomers, not scaloned to the Climate, so that the Fort foon became an Hospital *.

THE Miscries which the French suffered on this Occasion, are set forth at large in a Journal of the Sieur Melay, Store-keeper at Arguin, of which Labat gives the following Abstract.

Miferies of the French.

" THE Sieur Robert, then Director-General at Sanoga, informed of the ill State of the c " Fort of Arguin, blocked up by the incented Moors, fent the Bark La Prompte, with a Reinforcement of Supplies, and Men. Melay, " the Journalist, was one of the Number. They er reached Arguin, July 7, 1721, and found, that of forty Whites left in Garison, by Sal-" vert, twenty-eight were dead; and of the " twelve that remained, the greater Part were fo " fick, that fix died in lefs than a Month. Nise cholas Both, the Dutchman, who had been for- d " merly Governor, and who came with the Sieur " Salvert from France, was Hill there; and if " Daval had taken his good Advice, he had so both preserved the Fort, and extended his "Commerce. The Inconveniences he fuffered 66 by his own Wickedness, and the Reprimands " he received from the Director-General, made es him a little more tractable. As he found of what Importance it was for him to be reconso ciled to the Mars, he agreed with the Sieur e " Bith, to go and invice those back from the " He of Ner, or Tidre, whither they were aof gain retired. The Day was fixed, but when it came, Dwel, reflecting on the Cruelties the had been guilty of, found his Heart fail him. "THE Sieur Both was therefore obliged to The Moon to embark without him, July the twelfth, activing beat. " companied with a Clerk, a Moor, called E-" man, who had luckily escaped Dweal's Ruge, and feven Soldiers of the Garison. The Moors F se received Both very kindly, and promised to " return to Angula, as foon as they could hear " he was Governor, but never while David com-" manded there. Birb gave them good Promifes, ss and, in the mean time engaged them to fend out two Boats, one to catch Tortoile, the p-

Melay's Iste, that their Countrymen might know, what a " ther to buy Sheep for the Garison's Use. The Melay's as last returned first, and Both fent it directly to Journal. " Arguin, with two Soldiers and five Meers. " with thirty Sheep he had bought. He wrote, at the same Time, to Duval, to treat the " Men well, and endeavour to repair, by his it kind Usage, the Faults he had committed. " The Sieur Duval acquitted himself of his Duty; but growing difgusted with a Place in which " he had behaved fo ill, he deputed the Sieur a nage in the Bark, with three Soldiers, and " fome Negro Slaves to navigate the Vellel. "On his Departure, and the Assurances given by the Sieur Bôth, that he would never come Scorel rea " back, feveral Moors returned to fettle at Ar-turn. e guin. Trade began to revive, and their Fish-" ermen brought Plenty of Tortoifes, a Food " very proper to restore the fickly Garison. "There were already three hundred Moors on " the Island; and Things might have succeeded better, but for the imprudent Conduct of one Le Riche, an Officer. This Fellow, who was much of Duval's Character, fo difobliged the Moors, that they removed their Habitations, which lay under the Fort, to a greater " Distance, out of the Command of its Guns; se fo that they might be at Liberty to retire when they pleased b. This diffrustful Conduct of the Influence of " Moors gave great Uneafiness to Both, while Le Riche, " the Behaviour of Le Riche made Matters con-" tinually worse; so that the Chiefs at last told " Both, that fince Le Riche acted as if he was to be Governor foon (which he frequently " threatened them with) they were determined to retire again to Ner, for their own Security, " knowing him to be as bad a Man as Duval. " However, as Both had Friends amongst putch 4. se them, he had Notice by some, who came tempt falls Express from Portendic, that Reers, the Governor of the Dunh Fort there, had fitted out " a large Bark to furprize Arguin; which, in " Effect, arrived there August the thirtieth. The Moors were permitted to enter the Fort; but se as they found the Garison under Arms, they of dropt the Enterprize. Soon after Both received News, that five Dutch Ships were arrived at Portendic, upon the same Design, which, it seems, was put off. That the Dutch had such " Views was evident, from a Boat which, September the twenty-fifth, appeared off the Bay of " Arguin, with a Dutch Flag at the Main-top-" maft; a Thing not usual, and probably de-" figured as a Signal to know if the Port was in of their Hands. As foon to the few the Franch " Flag displayed, the made several Tacks, and

" came to Anchor. The Sieur Bôth fent a Dutch

" Carpenter, belonging to the Fort, with two a " Custom to meet any body so far; but that he Melay's " Frenchmen, to examine her. They brought Word, that the belonged to a Dutch Ship, of " twenty-four Guns, lying then near Cape St. " Anne, and loaden with Stores for the Sieur Reers, " whom they believed to be in Possession of Aru guin.

The Moors

"THOUGH Alifbandora had affured Both of of his Friendlhip, and had ordered Reers to quit " Portendic; yet upon these Advices he kept on 44 his Guard, and took all the necessary Precauti- b 4 Countrymen. Both demolished their Houses, ons to fecure himfelf againft a Surprize. He fent " also to the French Director at Sanaga, for Asof fiftance. Soon after Bôth had Advice by a " Moor, that Hamor Vonel, a Moor, to whom " Duval, when Governor, had granted a Per-" million of trading on the Coast, with the " Company's Flag, had met with the Curieuse, " a French Bark, bound from Sanaga to Ar-" guin (which had run a-ground near the Isle of Texoli, a rocky Isle, five Leagues from Ar- c " guin) and massacred George du Bôc, the Master, " with feven Sailors. Duval shortly after fell 46 the Sacrifice of his own Paffports, or rather " the Vengeance due to his Crimes. Hamor " was with two other Moorish Barks, at the " Fishing near Cape Blanco, when Duval ap-" peared. The Moors shewing him his own 4 Paffports, he imprudently let them board him, and was killed with fixteen French, in his own " Bark La Prompte, October the fixteenth, 1721. d "The French eafily knew the Bark when the " appeared off the South Point of Cape Blanco, with the three Moors Barks, and prefently fulse pected fome Treachery, though they were " Strangers to the Maffacre till fome Days after. " As foon as Both was informed, that the Bark 44 was taken, he put his Garison under Arms, 46 and seized five Relations of Hamor, with three " Moorish Women; together with two Moorish "Barks, which had anchored near the Fort, and e " bringing their Sails athore, obliged the Moors " on the Island to settle under the Command of " its Cannon. He then fent the Marbit , or " Priest of the Isle, with three Moors, to ac-" quaint Hamer, that if he did not reftore the " French Bark, he would fend his Relations Pri-" foners to Sanaga b.

And befrege

" AT last Alifbandera throwing off the Mask, came to Arguin, Offeber the twenty-fifth, and se fent to tell the Sieur Bont; that he was in the f " be yielded up to him, provided Reers would 46 Saluge Bark (La Prompts) with his Brother ** 68 year, and feven Moor, and defired he would come to him. But, who did not care to crust him; seny Answer, it was not the

" should be welcome if he pleased to come to " the Fort. The next Night fome Moors crept " into the Barks that lay under the Fort, and " in spite of the Fire of the Garison, carried " them off with what Canoas they could find. " Alifhandera, with a Body of one thousand " five hundred Men, secured the two Cisterns, " Officher the twenty-fixth; and the Moors below " the Fort, quitting their Houses, joined their " and carried the Materials into the Fort. From " Officer the twenty-seventh, to November the " fixteenth, Alisbandora sent daily new Propo-" fals to Bôth, to give up the Fort, and trust " himself in his Hands, in order to detain him, " as he did the Sieur Le Riche. "THE fame Day a Bark from Sanaga appear- They forting

" ing in View, Alishandora detached three of Mine. " his Barks to take her; but feeing the Signals " made by the Sieur Bôth, the bore away. However the Moors brought her in next Day in "Triumph. Bôth finding his Water and Pro-" visions diminish, turned out of the Fort all the useless Mouths. On the twenty-eighth, at " Night, the Moors sprung a Mine beneath the " old Vault to the East of the Fort, where they " had not been observed to work. It made more " Noise than it did Harm; only breaking some " Pieces of the Rocks, and destroying Part of the " aforesaid Vault of the first Fortification erected by the Portugueze or Dutch: But it shook " the Fort fo, that the Locks of the Doors and " Chefts all flew open. At last Both finding no " Profpect of Relief from Sanaga; and feeing, that his Provisions were near spent, he propoer fed to Alifhandbra to give-up the Fort, if he " would grant the Garison one of the Barks he " had taken to return to Sanaga. Alifbandora " agreed to this, but the next Day he retracted; " fo that Both feeing his Irrefolution, fecretly fet " about building a Bark to get away, defigning to blow up the Fort at his Departure.

" ALISHANDORA, and Reers, Governor The Forther. of Portendic, who acted secretly in Concert, rendered. " got Notice of this, and resolved to prevent the "Ruin of the Fort, by not pushing Matters to " Extremity. Hereupon Alisbandera had a Con-" ference with Both, a Piftol-fhot from the Fort: in which it was agreed, that the Place should " appear in Person, and be Security for the Moors " Promifes: But whether Reers had left the " Mors Camp, where he secretly was, or did " not care to appear openly in an Affair of this

By the Freich called Maratheur: Soulie English Authors write Marabeute; and Johfon, Marybacks. Mar-Labor ali letra, p. 121, & fegg. but, or Morabet, in drabit, fignifies an Hermit, or Religious. La Line at Charigy

Labet. " Nature, he fent one of his Officers, to whom a to Sanaga, or was driven to the Garibber Iffee. Labet. 1722. " the Sieur Bôth was obliged to furrender the Fort, having no Provisions left. Alishandera " took Poffession of the Goods and Stores in it, and furnished the French, to the Number of twenty-five, with a Bark, which carried them to Portendic; where Reers, the Dutch Governot, gave them the Bark, La Prompte, taken " by the Moers, which brought them to Sanaga " Fanuary the eighteenth, 1722 ."

A French Fices fails.

THE India Company, who, fince 1717, had been in Poffession of the African Trade, were no fooner informed of these Proceedings than they resolved to attempt the Recovery of Arguin, and to drive the Dutch from their Settlement at Portendic. For this Purpose they fitted out a Squadron of four Frigates, and a Galliot at Port L'Orient, under the Command of the Sieur Rigardiere Freger ; and appointed the Sieur Brue Comfairs in Africa, who embarked on board the Commodore.

G. M. The Apollo. - 44327 The Sieur Rigaudiere. The D. de Maine. 24200 Sieur Joganville. Sieur Joganville. Sieur de Landouine. Marechal & Eftres. 22 140 - 18143 La Mutine. Sieur de la Cliffe. L'Efperance Galliot 8 23 Sieur Hory.

THIS little Squadron failed from Port L'Orient, d December 8, 1722, but were put back by contrary Winds, till January the thirteenth, when they failed again. Three Leagues to the West of Madera they fell-in with a Fleet of twelve Dutch India Ships, outward-bound, and both Sides shewing their Colours, they passed each other without faluting. January the twentieth they arrived at Gomera, one of the Canaries; and the Sieur Rigaudiere fent his Major to compliment the Governor, and defire Liberty to water: But e though that Officer would have produced his Bills of Health, he found the Governor inflexible, being forbidden, he faid, on Pain of Death, to fuffer any French Veffel to land here, on account of the Contagion; fo that the Squadron was forsed to fleer for Cape Blanco, where they arrived February the fixth.

THEY found here the Efperance Galliot, which arrived the twenty-third of January, with the Empedition Frigate, and the Sloops, the Fier, f St. Jacques and the Brow; which four laft Veffels came from Senaga, the second of December betope, by order of the Director-General, but were two Months in turning-up to Cape Blance. There only wanted the Benepentare Fly-boat, which they supposed had either put in-

Here the Sieur Rigendiere was informed, that a 1727. Dutch Ship of twenty-two Guns, lay at Anchor under the Fort of Arguin, and receiv'd Letters from the Sieur Robert, Director-General at Sanaga, acquainting him with all that had paffed as related in the Sieur Melay's Journal; that Reers still kept a small Garison at Portendic, and that the Dutch had Notice of their Defign four Months before. The Sieur Rigandiere's greatest b Uneafiness was, to find that the Barks from Sanaga had confumed all the fresh Water designed for the Expedition; fo that he was apprehenfive they would make that an Excuse for returning home, if the Cifterns on the Isle should fail; and the Event shewed his Fears were just. The Shoals that form the Bay of Arguin make its Entrance very difficult; fo that the seventh, the Apollo ran aground, and it was a Tide before they could get her off. February the twelfth, the Squamiffary-General for the Regulation of their Af- c dron anchored at five Leagues Diffance, in Sight

of Arguin . THE thirteenth, early, they began to put on Dutch Ship board the small Vessels, the Stores, Cannons, skepu. Mortars, and other Necessaries for the Siege. As

this was doing, a Veffel appeared in the Offing, to the North-West of the Squadron, which obliged the small Barks to return to the Fleet. The Commodore presently detached the Sieur Jacques to reconnoitre her, with Orders to watch her close, and prevent her getting-up to the Fort. The Sloop returned next Morning at Day-break, and the Ship coming to an Anchor three Leagues to the North-West, he was again detached, with the Fier Bark, to know what the was. When they had gotten within a League, her Boat came to them; and the Sloops putting some Men in her, and detaining her Crew, failed on for the Ship, which, firing some Guns at them, got under Sail and escaped. By the Men they took, they learned, that the was called the Flushingen. belonging to the Dutch West India Company, Jacob Vanderfielk Mafter, of eighteen Guns, and thirty-three Men; and that the had on board twenty Soldiers and a Corporal for the Fort at Arguin. They had failed from Amsterdam, November the thirtieth, 1722, and put last into Portsmouth, December the seventeenth, from whence they failed January the tenth.

THE Barks with the Troops for the Descent, They iss failed the fifteenth, in the Morning; but the Arguin Winds and Tides were fo contrary, that they could not reach the South Point of the Me of Arguin till Evening , fo that the Landing was . deferred till next Day. The feventeenth, at. Dawn, they landed in two Detachments, of two hundred Men each, without Reliffance; and ad-

* Labet, p. 125, & fagg. He is, p. 146, called Froger & Rigardiere. · Laber, p. 183, & fage.

vanced in Order, within a Cannon-shot of the a pany from a new Attempt. They fitted-out a new Labet. 1724. Fort, where they food till the Sieur Cameron, with a Drum, went to fummon the Governor to furrender. He also sent Word to the Captain of the Dutch Vessel to retire, and anchor near the Squadron, there being no War with Holland; and, at the same Time he reclaimed five French Prisoners, who were in the Fort. Reers, the Governor, answered, that the Fort was intrusted to him, and he would defend it to the last Extremity: That Bith had fold it to him, and that b he held it of the King of Pruffia, for the Sum of thirty thousand Rixdollars." With regard to the five Frenchmen the Sieur Rigaudiere reclaimed, he faid, that three of them had lifted in his Garison; and that as to the Sieurs Le Riche and Du Vaux, Alishandera had left them in his Hands, for a Debt of fix hundred Rixdollars, and that he was ready to deliver them on Payment of the

Roife the

liege.

THE same Day the Troops advanced to the c North-Side of the Isle, and the General detached three Companies to take Possession of the Cisterns, within three hundred Toiles of the Fort, which fired eight or ten Shot at them as they paffed. They found the largest Cistern filled-up with Stones, Sand, dead Carcasses of Beasts, and other infectious Stuff. There was some Water in the small one, but it tafted falt; and feemed to have been spoiled purposely, as they had not Time to fill it up. The Sieur Rigaudiere set Workmen to clear d the great Ciftern, and at the same Time brought up his Cannon. The fame Night the Dutch made a Sally to carry-off two Pieces of Cannon near the Cifterns, but were obliged to retire. The eighteenth, the General tried to clear the great Ciftern, but not going deep enough to clear the Springs, the Officers of the Fleet made use of this as a Pretext to raise the Siege, which was resolved on in a Council. Accordingly, the twenty-fecond, at two in the Morning, the Sieur Rigardiere re- e imbarked his Artillery and Troops, and made ready to fail next Day. He first called a Council of the general Officers on board to read and fign the Reasons they had agreed-on for raising the Siege. The Sieur Bris entered a Protest against them of thirteen Articles, which may be feen in Labat. The Squadron continued in the Road of Arguin till the twenty-fifth, when it failed, and anchored at Cape Blanco on the twenty-feventh. March the first, 1723, the Sieur f Rigardiers failed for Pertendic, to destroy the Rigardiers miled for Paremate, to detroy the Dutch Fort there; which having effected, as will be related prefeatly, he field for the Lange .

The ill Success of this Expedition against drywin did not, however, discourage the Com-

Armament under the Sieur Salvert, who had before 1724. taken Arguin in 1721, and was now supplied with' all Things necessary for the Success of the Delign; particularly good Officers, and three Companies of Marines. He failed from France in January, 1724, but by bad Weather was forced to put into the Canaries, where he took-in Refreshments : After which, departing February the seventh, he arrived at Arguin the fourteenth; and landed his Troops with fuch Diligence, that the Dutch being furprised, had no Time to throw-up Retrenchments, or to spoil the Cifterns. He immediately fent his Grenadiers under the Sieur de Rambures to secure the great Ciftern, and fee what occasioned the great Fire they faw near the Fort. The Officer returned at Night, and brought Word, the Ciftern was untouched; that they had found no advanced Guard, and that the Flames were occafioned by the Dutch, who had fet Fire to the Moor Village under the Fort.

THE fifteenth, at Day-break, the Troops ad- The Fert atvanced in one Column to the Fort, and incamped tacted, within Cannon-Shot behind a Curtain, or Bank of Sand, where the Sieur Rigaudiere had incamped the Year before. He dispatched some Men at the same Time to take Possession of the little Ciftern, and went himself to chuse a proper Place for erecting a Battery. By the Way, he perceived a Body of Moors approaching the little Ciftern, which obliged him to detach the Sieur Tremigan with fifteen Grenadiers to fustain his Captain; but this Officer found at his comingup that the Moors were repulsed. The Cifterns were full of good Water, which not a little facilitated the Success of the Siege. At four, in the Afternoon, the Troops incamped in two Lines, in a Place covered from the Fort, which made a violent Fire. The fixteenth, the Sieur de la Rue, with all the Boats of the Squadron, took Possession of a little Creek to the South-West of the Isle near the Camp, convenient to land the Provisions and Necessaries for the Camp. The same Evening the Sieur Salvert made Trial of some Field-Pieces of a new Model, and found they carried beyond the Fort. In the Night, the Sieur Belugard was employed in raising the Battery. The feventeenth, the Morr made a Sally at eight in the Morning, and dividing into two Bodies, marched to attack the Cifterns, feconded by the Fire from the Fort; but were repulsed by the French, with the Loss of one Man killed, and one wounded.

THE fame Day, the Sieur Salvert fent two The Green armed Sloops, commanded by the Sieurs Dupuis framed. and Carteis, to cruife to the North of the life,

As to Water, he alledges, that they might have been early supplied from the Sanagaubi fupre. p. 110. & fee. ...

and cut off the Communication of the Fort with a 1724. the Continent. The eighteenth, the French worked fo hard, that the Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were in a Condition to play on the nineteenth early. The same Day, the Sieur Salvert fent a Drum with a Letter to the Governor to furrender the Place; who defiring a Day's Time to sonfider of it, the Sieur Salvert employed the Interim in perfecting his Batteries. The twentieth, the Sieur de St. Pierre, in the Disguise of a fwer, in order to make such Observations as a common Soldier could not do, another Day's Respite was defired; but the counterfeit Drummer was fent back to tell the Governor, he must furrender immediately, or the Batteries would fire. The Answer was, that he would hang himself, fooner than be guilty of fuch Cowardice, and that he would defend himself as well as he could.

The Fort

On this the General gave Order to the Batteforwardered. ries to fire, which they did so briskly, that at the c third Bomb, the Dutch hung-out the white Flag, and beat a Parley. The General fent the Sieurs Belugard and Barilly to know their Intentions, who found they demanded forty-eight Hours to resolve: But this Proposal being rejected, they delivered the Sieurs le Riche and de Vaux, whom they had Prisoners, and sent Hostages to regulate the Articles of Capitulation; which were, first, That they should have leave to march out with their Baggage: And, fecondly, That they should be paid it the Wages, due to them by the Dutch West-India Company, out of the Effects left in the Fort. Asfoon as these Articles were figned, M. Sakart advanced at the Head of his Troops to the Fort, and was met by the Governor, who prefented him the Keys; but as the Gate was walled up, the French were forced to we Ladders to enter, till it was cleared. M. Salvert left the Sieur de le Matte, Governor, with his Company for a Garison, a Fort Major, Store-Keeper, three Clerks, e and a Surgeon: After which, reimbarking his Troops, he failed for Portendie, where he arrived March the first, 1724 .

SECT. IV.

Settlement of Partendic.

Road of Portendic. Directions for going in Seathe Moore. Its Description. Remed by the French. Rebuilt and burnes. Second Settlement, Fort Louis. Third Settlement, Fort St. Joseph.

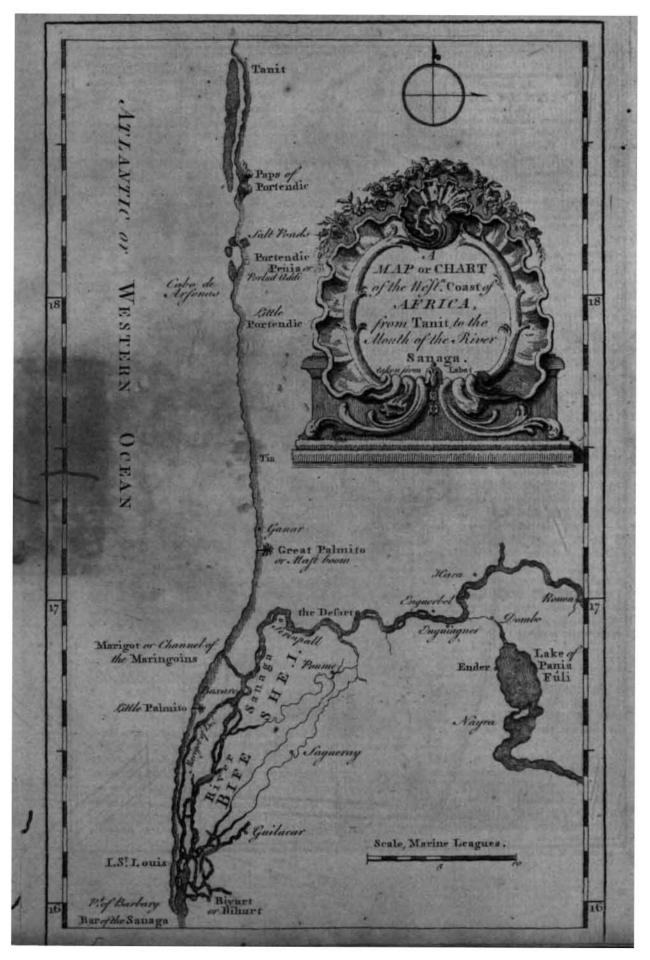
Fort St. Peter. Fearth Settlement, the Ifte of Goree: Taken by the Dutch! By the English: By the French. Observations of the Lingi-tude, of the Latitude. Pendulum, Barometer, Tides. Fifth Settlement, Joalla. Sinth, Albreda. Seventh, Bintan, or Vintain. Eighth, Biffos

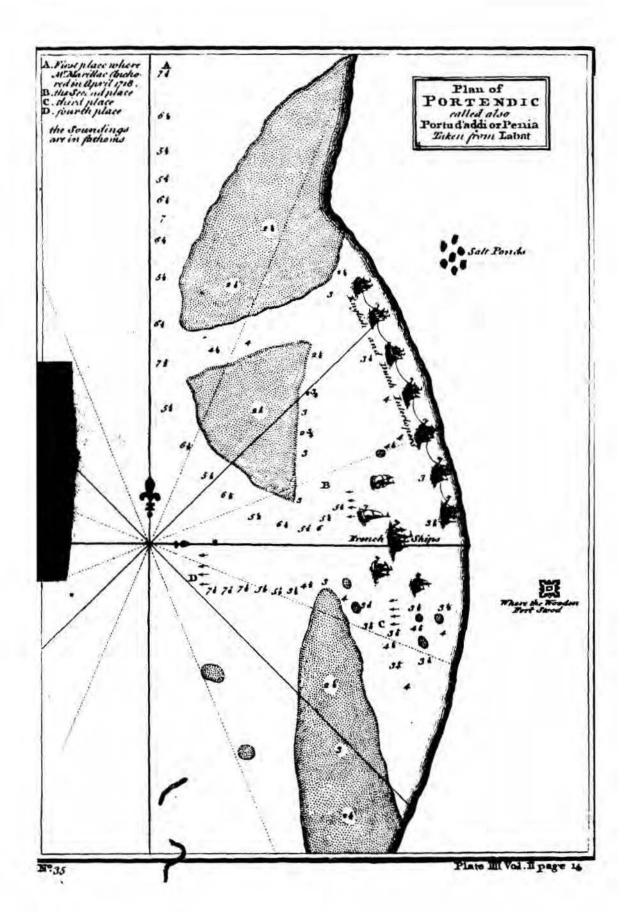
PORTENDIC, or eather Porto d' Addi, called, Rood of Posby the Moors, Joura b, is a Bay fituated a tondic. Drum, being fent to receive the Governor's An- b bout half Way between Arguin and Sanaga. The Middle of it lies in eighteen Degrees fix Minutes North Latitude. It is sheltered by two great Sand-Banks, on which there are but two or three Fathom Water, and which join the main Land: Between thefe lies a Channel about feventy or eighty Fathem broad, and from five to feven deep. The Bay has from four to fix Fathom Water, unequal Soundings, and dangerous Riding for a great Part of the Year from the Violence of the Sea. This Road is subject to another Inconvenience, that it is hard to find the right Channel, if a Ship, coming from the West, chance to miss her Latitude: For in coming from the South, it is easier known, there being no Bay or Creek of any Note between the Mouth of the Sanaga and Portendic, but all a broken Coaft, with little Rifings; till within three Leagues of this last Place, when the Land links and forms level Shore, with a small Creek, called Little Portendic. To the North of this are some Eminences, which form the South Point of the Road of Great Portendic. The Course is to keep North one Poerth North-East for three Leagues, when you are abreaft of the South Point of the Road .

To the North of the above-mentioned Ently Direction nences you find a low even Shore for about three for going in. Leagues, in the Middle of which are three Trees placed equidiffant from each other; and farther North one by itself, with two round Hills, which look like two Ships under Sail. These are the best Land-Marks, if you come from the Southward; but if from the West, they are not fo eafily diftinguished, because the Land lies low, and because the Shoals prevent your failing hear Shore. To the Bast and West of Portugue, at five Leagues Diffance, you find eight or nine Fathom Water; at half a League's Diftance feven Fathom, when you meet a Bank lying North-West by West, and West North-West, which fore at this Place. Dutch Fore: Proceeded by 4 has but three Pathom and an half. It is true, to the South of the Road there are ten or twelve little Eminerces, and that the Land to the North of these appears group and over, like a Copie, or

Laber, p. 144 to 230. Or Firm, in Laber, Gionra. This is the fame with Penba, or Penfa, called Refeiger; which, according to Barber in his Description of Galace, p. 531, lies feven Leagues to the South of the South of the Sandra. Herey in his May too, he fays, the Duch de for Gum-Arabic, fince they lost Arguin. Labat, ubi fupra, p. 212, of foggi.

Under-





Underwood, with a Palm-Tree on a Point about a in the Country, much to the Prejudice of the a League within Land. To know these Marks, French Trade. Reers, as is before related , by it is necessary to keep a Man at the Mast-Head, at which Height he will discover a Salt-Pit, like a Lake, about two hundred Paces from the Sea-Shere. It is proper, in approaching the Road of Persendic, to keep founding earefully with a Boat a-head till you find the Channel, and are fure you have passed it ".

Seefons at Portendic.

IN Nevember, December, and January, the Winds here are North-West, and bring so great b a Swall with them, that Ships have fometimes loft three or four Cables in a Night, and must have driven ashore, if they had not had fresh Cables ready. The lafest Way is to moor the Ship North - East and South - West. In February, March, April, and May, the Winds commonly blow from Shore from Sun-rise till near Noon, when the Sea-Breeze generally blows from North North-West to the North-West. This is the helt Season for trading here, and the Time the c Interlopera usually come. Some Days before the Change or Full of the Moon, these Breezes blow firong, so that no Boats could go afhore, if each Shire did not moor on the North of the Road,

fmall Anchor of two or three hundred and a three Inch Cable, of about one d Fathom, faftened afhore. The Cable be furnished with Buoys to keep it up, r the Boat to know it in going and coming; are are useless when the Sea runs high. June, July, August, September, and Ottowhich is the Time of the stormy Season,

Winds at West South-West, South-West, fometimes South, render this Road intirely seffible for all Veffels; the Sea running over Bar Mountains high, and making all Approach dangerous and terrible.

THE Road of Portendic has another Defect, that it has no fresh Water, but what is gotten at a Distance from the Shore, and both difficult and e dangerous to fetch; fo that they are obliged to buy it of the Moore, who fell it dear, though it

be very bad. To make some Amends, the Bay abounds with Fish of Several Kinds; as, Darados, Sales, Pargues, and old Wives; fo that the Ships, which ride here, are well provided. The Duteb, often fent Ships here with Salt, to take in a Cargo of Rish

for the Guinen Coast ...

It has been already mentioned, that when the f Dutch loft Arguin in 1721, they retired to Portendic, where, by the Affiliance of Veffels from Helland, which had rought over Reers, they built a wooden Ford, under the Protection of the Means fill kept their Footing

his Influence with Alifhandera, Chief of the Moors, found Means to repulie's himself of Arguin in 1722 preserving his Settlement at Portendic. Sieur Rigaudiere having miscarried in his Expedition to Arguin in 1723, failed for Pertendir with a Delign to expel the Datch from that Place, and anchored, March 4, oppofite the Village of the Moors; to whom he fent the Sieur Bôth in a Boat to inform them he came peaceably to renew the Treaty made with Alifhandera in 1717. On this two Moors fwam aboard, who acquainted the General, that Alisbandera lay with his Army at two Days Distance; and that the Dutch having quitted the Fort, it was in the Possession of their Countrymen. As it was near Night, they promised to return next Day, which they did; and Ibrahim, one of them, knowing the Sieur Brile, expressed great Joy, confirming what he faid the Day before.

On this it was refolved, that the Sieur Brie and Protested by the Sieur, Rigardiere should enter the Road in the be Moone

Marechal d'Effrees, with some Boats well armed, to begin a Negotiation with Bovali d, Master of the Port, and Commander of the Fort. The fixth, the Sieur Both went ashore, and having brought on board two Moors, fent by Bovali to demand a Hostage for his safe Coming, the Sieur le Berg was fent. Bovali could not tell how to express his Joy at the Sight of the Sieur Brus, whom he called his Father ; faying, that his Arrival made him forget all the ill Ufage he had received from the Sieur Duval". The Sieur Brue took Advantage of this good Disposition, to renew the Treaty on these Terms: 1. That Alishandora should restore to the Company the Fort of Portendic, now in Postession of the Moors, with Liberty to fettle a French Garison in it. . 2. That he should recal the Moers who were then in the Dutch Garison at Fort Arguin. 3. That he should, on all Occasions, affift and protect the French in their Commerce. 4. That he should neither fell, nor fuffer his People to fell, any Gum but to the Company. In Confideration of these Articles. they engaged, that the Company thould fend every Year two Ships with Goods for the Gum-Trade, cach Quintal of Gum to weigh feven hundred Pound : And thould also pay to Alihandora and Benali, the usual Customs, or Presents, formerly paid. This Treaty was figned March the fixth, 17231.

THE fame Day, the Sieur Rigaudiere, with In Deloisfix Officers and twenty Soldiers, took Pollethon inc. of the Fort, which they found in a very difadvantagious Situation. It stood in a saltish Marsh,

S. Killer of * balar, p. 814, 69 " 1 Mid. 2.216, 25 fee before, p. g. e. Bal. p. 246, & fogg.

Or, Mbu ali P. II. C

ACCOUNT of the FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

five hundred Toifes (or French Fathom) to the a ever: So that the Sieur Landouine was obliged to East of the Moors Village near the Shore; and two hundred East of the Fort in a Bottom was another Village, both containing about three or four hundred Inhabitants. It was built of Wood, confifting of an Inclosure of double Planks, four Foot and an half high on the Infide, and eight without. The Bottom of this Pallifado was strengthened with double Beams, and the Top with fingle ones, so close as to be Musket-Proof. Battlements, like those of the French Centry-Boxes; and the Top was secured by Iron Spikes, to prevent getting over it. Each Angle of this Fort had two Embrasures for as many Cannon: Yet they found but five mounted on the wooden Platforms, which were filled up with Earth and Stone-Work. In the Middle was a large wooden House, containing Rooms and Ware-Houses, for the Garison. The Fort was a Square of two Toiles each Front; and surrounded with two c Ditches of fix Foot broad, and fix deep, each divided by a narrow Bank, and half full of flinking Water.

Razed by the

Freach.

On a Council held, it was refolved, for feveral Reasons, to keep Possession of this Fort; the principal of which was to preferve it from falling into the Hands of the English, who had been lately treating with Bouali for Leave to settle here. The Sieur Rigaudiere named the Sieur Marion for Governor, much against the the Sieur Brui's d Inclination, who knew he was of too hot a Temper to deal with the Moors. This Post was given Marion to make him amends for the Government of Arguin, which had been promifed him, if taken; and his Salary was fettled the fame as if at Arguin, being ten thousand and forty-eight Livres fixed, and two thousand one hundred more for his Table. His Garison consisted of thirtytwo Whites, including a Soldier's Wife, and fix black Slaves. His Commission was figned March a the ninth, and the fame Day the Sieur Brue regulated with Bouali several Articles for supplying the Fort. But foon after the Expedition to Arguin being laid afide for that Time, the Sieur Marion (who did not like his Situation at Portendic) feeing his Hopes by that Means disappointed, earnestly prefled to be recalled: On which the Sieur Brue, then Director-General, fent the Sieur Landouine to fail to Portendic, appointing the Sieur de l'Efcaude to succeed Marion. But when Landowine f arrived at Portendic, April the fifteenth, 1723, he found the whole Garison so discontented with the Place, that no Body would accept the Command, or confent to flay on any Terms what-

take them on board, after demolishing the Fort, and nailing up the Cannon; a Proceeding that greatly disobliged Bovali and the Moers, and was very prejudicial to the Company's Interest ..

THAT the Dutch crected a new Fort here, Rebeit and appears from the Relation of the Sieur Salvert's second Expedition to Arguin in 1724. After his taking this Place, he failed for Portendic, where he arrived March the first, and fent his Boat to This Fence had, every three Foot, triangular b examine a proper Place to make a Descent. The Enemy fired from the Fort, and from a Battery of five Guns on the Shore, opposite the Fort: But the Sieur Salvert landing his Troops in a little Bay a League to the North-West of the Fort, the Dutch fet Fire to it, and abandoned it, though Alishandera lay two Leagues distant with fix hundred Moors, and only waited for a Reinforcement to affift them. This Fort was of Wood, with eight Points in Form of a Star, and fifty Foot square within. It was situated near the old one, demolished in 1723. Since this the French have only a Factory here, dependent on the Fort of Arguin b.

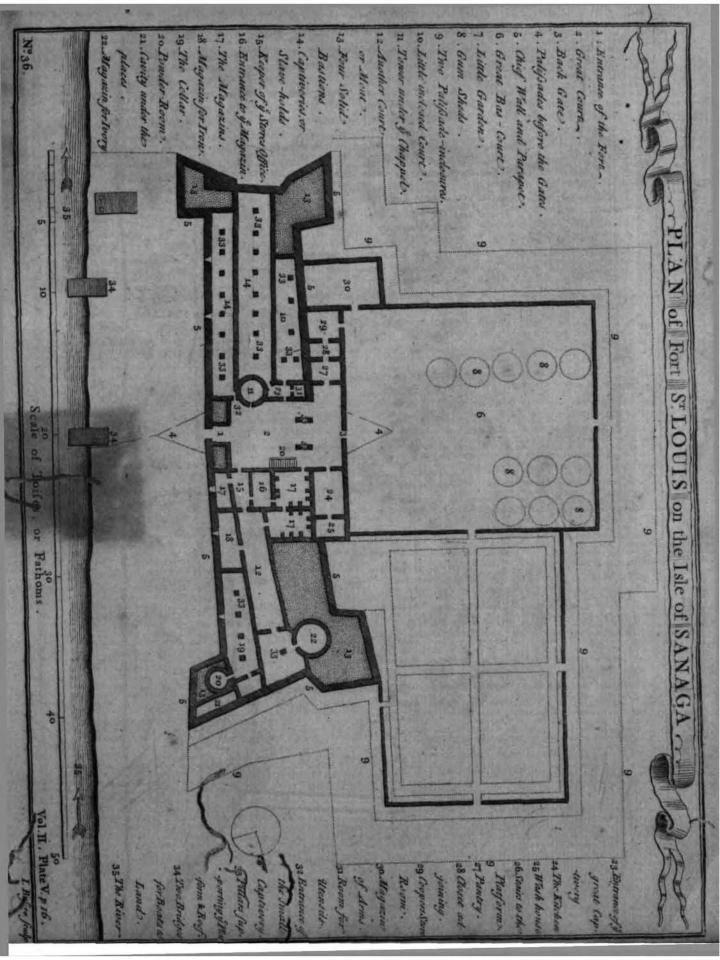
Second Settlement, Fort Louis.

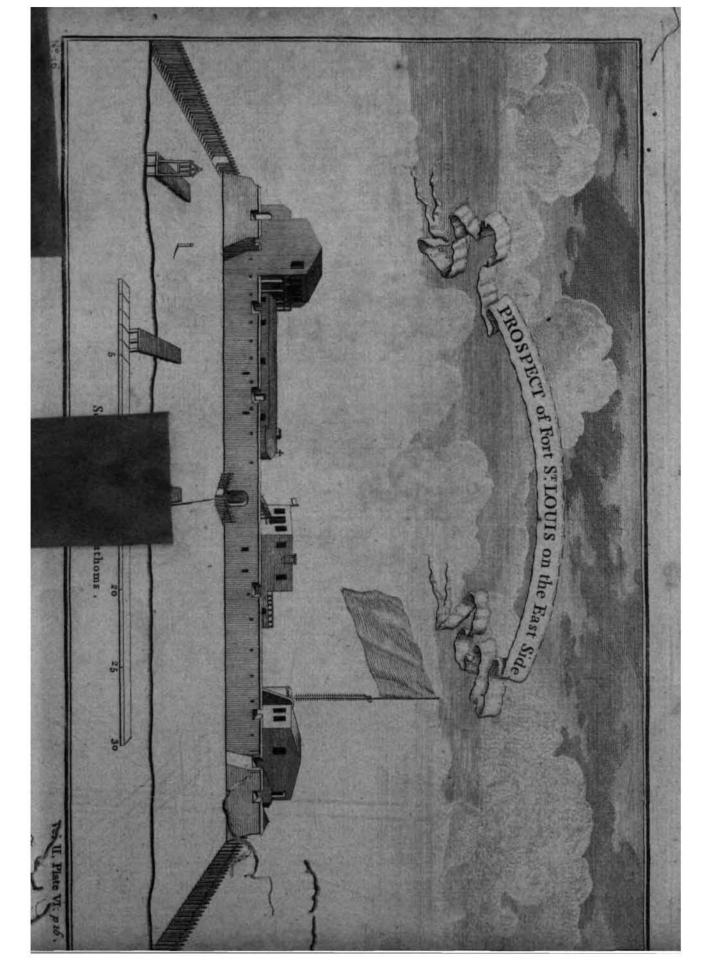
HE fecond French Settlement on that is that of Fort St. Louis on the Ife of naga, which lies just within the Mouth River of the fame Name, being the Refiden their Director-General, and the principal of the Company . It is fituated to Ad tage, though too fmall, and is their oldest Seement on this Coast. Barbet represents it 29 Place wholly unfortified, but by Pallifados Clap-Boards and Mud-Walls, and only defended by three small Ranges of Iron Guns, being fifteen or fixteen in Number 4. Labat fays, there remain only four old Towers of the ancient Building, of good Stone-Work, covered with Tiles. has been fince strengthened with Walls, and has about thirty Cannon mounted, with a Garison suitable to the Place . According to the first Author, James Booker, Efq; Agent-General of the Royal African Company at Gambra, January the first, 1692 , took it from the French, who had been fifty Years in Policision of it, Mr. des Moulins the Governor furrendering without Oppolition. Mr. Booker found only fifteen Guns mounted, and gave it the Name of William and Mary Port.

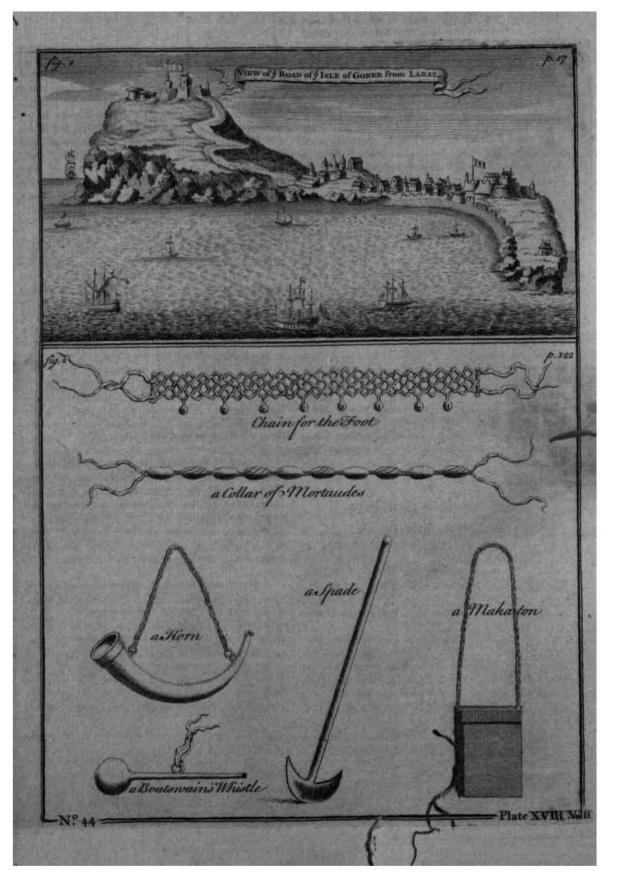
LABAT affirms in one Place, that this Place never changed its Matters yet a few Pages after acknowledges, that it was furprifed once by MARCEN TO

[·] Lalat, p. 166 to 205. in our Account of the Sayaga. cid, utal, vol. z. p. 230.

A Description of it will be given hereafter b Ibid. p. 206 to 232. 4 Barbet's Description of Guiner, p. 18. Labat, Afrique Oc-Barbet, ubi ferra, p. 483. Labat, ubi Dra, vol. 4. p. 108.







five or lix Months: But adds, that before they could fortify it, and gain over the Natives, it was attacked and retaken by Captain Bernard in the Leger 3.

Third Settlement, Fort St. Joseph.

THE third French Settlement is the Fort Fret St. Joand Factory of St. Foseph, three hundred Mankanet. The first French Settlement of this Name was at Dramanet, a little higher up the River, which was made by the Sieur Brüe, in his fecond Voyage in 1699. But Labat fays, that the Marbûts or Moors of this Town finding the French engross the Trade, soon repented their having contributed to that Establishment; and by under-hand Arts, affifted by the English b, fo prejudiced the Negros, that they rose in great Numbers, and invested the Fort at Dramanet: c So that the French finding that Post untenable, set it on Fire, and embarking on the River, got, after great Hazards, fafe to St. Louis, leaving all their Stores to the Negros. This happened December the twenty-third, 1702. In 1713, the Sieur Richebourg, Governor of Goree, made the new Settlement at Mankanet, which bears the Name of Fort St. Joseph, and is well fortified. Dependent on this Ettablishment is the small Fort of St. Peter near Kanifera, on the River d Selema in the Kingdom of Galam, which last is of the greater Importance, as it commands the Entrance of the Kingdom of Bambak, rich in Gold Mines .

Fourth Settlement, the Ifle of Gorce.

The Goree. THE fourth French Settlement on this Coaft is the Isle and Fort of Goree; so called by from a Town in Zealand of the fame Name. But according to Barbot, it is called, by the Natives, Barzaguiche a: And in Reynolds's Voyage, is represented as a Place of Trade by the Name of Befaguiache .

THE Ife of Goree is about four hundred and twenty Toile or French Fathom long, and an hundred and twenty broad f. It lies North North-Weft, and South South-East, within Cannon-Shot of the Continent. It is almost inaccessible, be- f ing furrounded with Rocks 5, except a small Bay

the English, and that they were in actual Possession a to the East North-East, about twenty Toises' broad, and fixty deep, between two Points: The one pretty high, called le Pointe du Cimitière, and the other low, defended by a fandy Point, on which the Sea breaks fo violently, as to render it remarkable at a great Diffance. The Anchorage is good round the Isle, especially in this little Bay and Barbot fays, the hilly Part is indifferent large, and level at Top, but produces nothing but Reeds and Bulruthes, which harbour abundance of wild Leagues up the River Sanaga, near the Village of b Pigeons. The Soil is a red fandy Mold, unfit for Pasturage, and destitute of Wood of any Kind, as well as Water, which the Cifferns are Supplied with from the Continent 1. The French keep usually a Garison of three hundred Men, including the Laptots, or Free Blacks k. It has but one Landing-Place of difficult Access !.

LABAT observes, that this Isle was yielded Taken from to the Dutch by Biram, King of Cape Verde, in the Dutch, 1617. They foon after builted Fort on the North-West Side, on a rocky Eminence, which they called Naffau on the Hill: But this not being fufficient to defend the Road, they built a fecond, called Fort Orange, below it, which effectually commanded the Landing-Place. They remained in this Settlement till the Year 1663, when Commodore Holmes took it from them : But the Eng- By the Englift had not Time to keep it, for next Year de lin, Ruyter, coming with a ftrong Squadron, retook it, and obliged Abarcromby, the Governor, to furrender at Discretion. The Dutch having repaired it, and augmented the Fortifications, continued in Possession till 1677; when the Count d'Eftrees, with a Squadron of eleven French Men of War, appeared before it, October the thirtieth. The next Day he fummoned Hopfac, the Dutch Governor; and on his Refufal, prepared to land under the Cannon of his Fleet: Which the Dutch feeing, they abandoned the lower Fort, and retired to the higher; where foon after they hung out a the Dutch, on account of its good Road, or e white Flag, and capitulated to furrender at Difcretion.

THE French found the Place in good Condi- By the tion, the lower Fort being mounted with forty-French-two Picces of Cannon. The Count having no Instructions to keep the Place, demolished the higher Fort, and difmantled the lower; after which he failed for the West Indies. But M. du Coffe, who was then on the Coast in a Man of War of forty Guns, and two hundred and fifty Men, hearing of the Count d' Effreet's Proceedings, arrived at Goree, November the fifteenth, 1677,

* Lubar, p. 126. * These must have been the English on the Gambra, who trade with those People : Laber, whi fapra, vol. 4. p. 23.

Laber, whi fapra, vol. 4. p. 23.

About two English Miles in Com-Part Labor produces no Vouchers for what he afferts. feription of Guina, p. 20.

See before, vol.

parts. Barbot, uhr fapra, p. 21.

Labor, ubi fupra, vol. 1, p. 106.

Labor, Voyage d' Ifiny, 1, 1, 1, 2. See before, vol. 1. p. 242, a.
 About two English Miles in Com Inclosed with a Ridge of black round Pebbles and Stones. Ibid. 1 Barbet and Labat, who fupra. k Barbot, ibid.

Vol. II. No XXXV

D

Fort St. Peter-

leph.

Defeription.

ACCOUNT of the FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

Company; concluding a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with the Negro Kings of Rufifce, Jeal, and Perto d'ali, on the same Footing with those of the Dutch, when they held Goree. At his Refurn to France, his Conduct was approved by the Court, and in 1678 he was fent back to Goree, with Prefents to the Negro Kings, to confirm them in the French Interest. By the Peace at Nimeguen, concluded the same Year, the French remained frica, and caused the lower Fort to be repaired on the old Foundations; raising the Curtains and demy Bastions fixteen Foot high, calling it Fort Vermandois .

Dutch Attempta.

THE Dutch, in 1679, made fome Attempts to recover Goree. They first fent a Ship of Force, called the Caftle of Caroffel, commanded by the Sieur Hubert ; with Orders to furprife Goree, and all the Fren. "Sextlements on the Coaft : But un-Squadron, was there before him. That Commander finding his Endeavours to make the Dutchman withdraw by fair Means ineffectual; and that he secretly practifed with the Negros to stir them up to a Revolt, was obliged to feize his Ship, and fend the Crew to Elmina. Another Dutch Ship, which came with the same Views, had the Prudence to retire on the first Warning. Soon after this, the Sieur Hopfac, formerly Governor of Gores, appeared on the Coast in a large Vessel, d to instigate the Negros to rise against the French, which they did at Porto d'ali and Joal, plundering the Factories: But du Casse returning seasonably from the Gambra preferved Goree, and made such quick Reprisals, that he soon brought the Negro Kings to sue for Peace b. In 1697, the Sieur Brue arriving at Geree found the two Forts in a wretched Condition. He repaired them in the best Manner Time would allow, mounting the higher Fort of St. Michael with twenty-four Cannon; and the lower of St. Francis with twentyeight: So that at present the Place is almost impragnable c.

THIS Island is famous for the Observations made there in 1682 by Mefficurs des Hayes, Varin, and du Glass; Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who were fent, by Louis the Fourteenth, for that Purpole. They observed several Emersions of Jupiter's first Satellite, two of which having been observed at the Observa- f tory at Paris, the Difference of Time resulting from the first was one Hour seventeen Minutes

and took Possession of it for the French Sanaga a thirty-four Seconds; and from the second, one Hour seventeen Minutes forty Seconds. Whence the Meridian Difference between Gorse and Paris is nineteen Degrees twenty-five Minutes. And as the Place of Observation was about five Minutes more East than the West Point of Cape Verde, that Point must therefore lie nineteen Degrees thirty Minutes West of Paris, or thirty Minutes East of the Meridian of Ferro.

THE Latitude of Goree was taken from a great Latitude. Possessor of their Conquests on the Coast of A- b Number of Altitudes of the Sun, and the fixed Stars; among the rest the Sun's solstitial Altitude, Tune the twenty-first, which was eighty-one Degrees ten Minutes fifty-two Seconds, whence the Latitude refulted fourteen Degrees, thirty-nine Minutes, fifty-one Seconds: But Allowance being made for the Instrument, they determined it fourteen Degrees forty Minutes, omitting the Difference of a few Seconds. The most Western Point of Cape Verde being three Minutes more North happily for Hubert's Defign, du Caffe, with his c than Goree, consequently its Latitude must be fourteen Degrees forty-three Minutes. Hence the Latitude of fourteen Degrees twenty-five Minutes, given of the Cape by Barbot for exact 4, must be wrong, as well as that of Goree, which he makes to be fourteen Degrees fifteen Minutes.

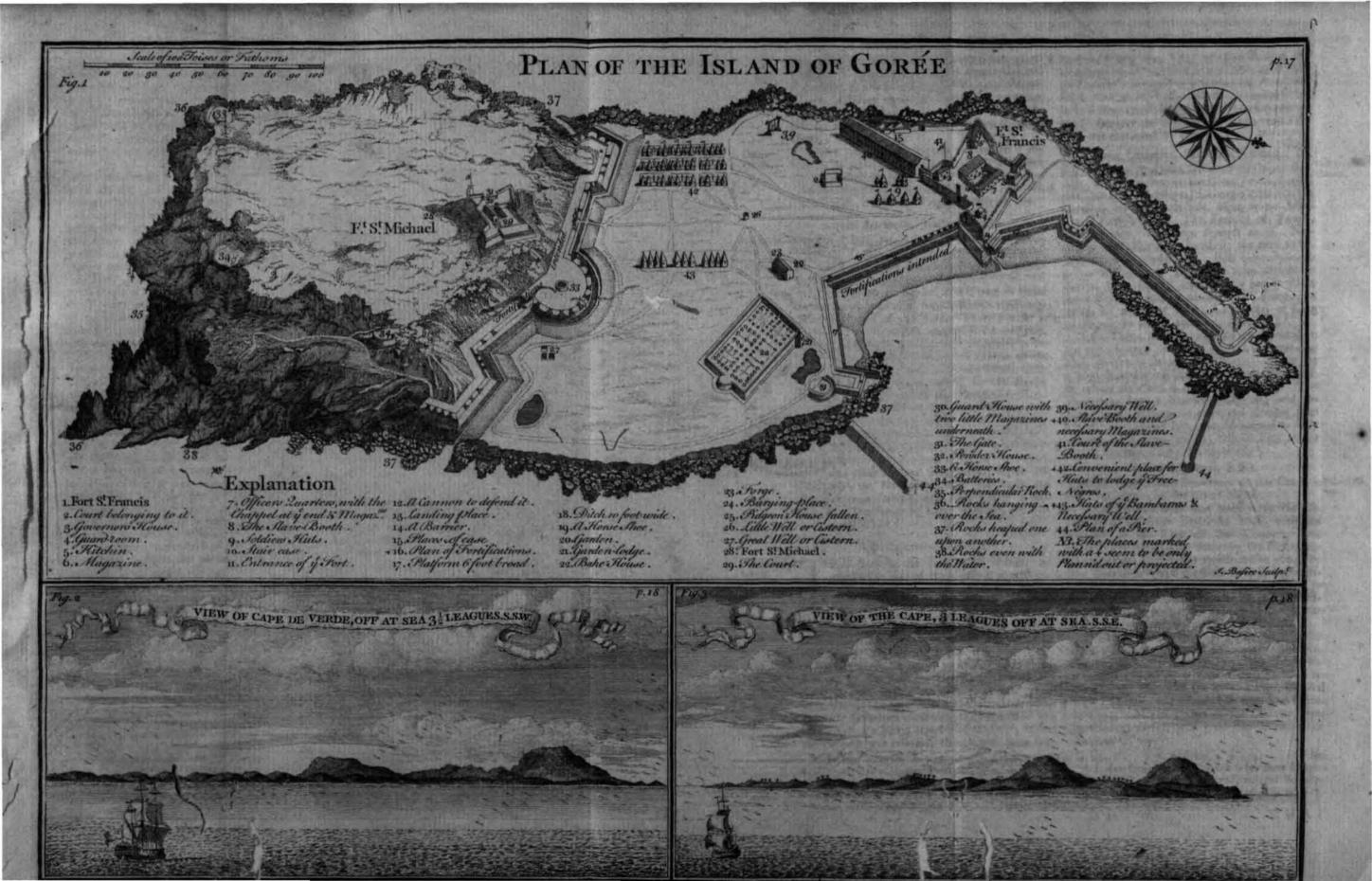
THEY found the Length of the Pendulum Pendulum. there to be thirty-fix Inches fix Lines five Ninths, Baronner. which were two Lines short of what they found it at Paris; and three Fourths of a Line shorter than Mr. Richer observed it at Cayenne in America. From March the thirty-first, to June the fourth, they never remarked the Mercury to rue higher in the Barometer than twenty-seven Inches three Lines three Fourths; so that its Variation was only fix Lines, which is little different from what it is at one Season at the Royal Academy; although in the Course of a Year the Variation is from twenty-feven Inches two Lines, to twenty-eight Inches and an half. They usually obferved, that the Barometer was lowest at Goree, when the Thermometer was highest; and that the former generally role from two to four Lines higher in the Night, and altered more from Morning to Evening, than from Evening to Morn-

THE Variation of the Needle at Geres is un-Variation. Isle from one to fourteen Degrees, but always declining to the North-West, as had been often observed. The Cause of this has been ascribed to some Mines of Iron, the Marks of which appear in several Stones like Iron-Drofs. These be-

* Laber, shi fapra, vol. 4. p. 113, & feeq.

* Burbet fays, that February the source, surge, see English General at Gambra. Fort St. Michael then mounted twenty-eight Gurs, Mr. Felix, the Governor, surrendering at Difference: And that it was received by the French, 2693, who rebuilt by Michael's Fort. See his Description of Gaines, p. 424.

* See Vegages an Cape Mode. Sec. 5. 64. If face. Ber his Description of Guines, p. a. in Recurit d'Observes fait en plusieurs. Voyages, Folio, Paris 1693.



ing applied near the Needle of the Compass, parti- a cautions; and the King of Bar finding the cularly if the Glass be removed, caused a visible Motion in it; as also to a Spring of Mineral Water, which, diffilling from the Rock Drop by Drop, yields near a Hogshead in three Days. The Pilots find no Variation of the Needle in the Road at

Tides at Gorce.

THEY observed the highest and lowest Tides here to be a Day or two after the Full, and after the Change of the Moon. The Difference of the Tides is about five Foot, rarely rifing one or two b Foot higher, except in Winds blowing off Sea.

Fifth Settlement, Joalla, or Joal.

Joalia Fec-HE fifth French Settlement is the Factory tery. of Joalla. This has nothing remarkable, but the Trade, which is carried-on here chiefly for Slaves, Hides, Teeth, and Wax.

ACCORDING to Barbot, this Town is feated on the Rio de la Gracia, which divides the Kingdoms of Porto d'ali and Joalla. There is a Bar at c the Mouth of it, which renders it unnavigable, but for small Barks and Canoas. Ships ride in the Road in five and fix Fathom. A League to the Northward of the Town are some Shoals oppofite a white fandy Point, called, by the French, la Pointe Blanche; and by the Portugueze, Fazucho. To the South of it, three Leagues out at Sea, are the Shoals, called Baixas de Domingo Rames. Two Leagues to the North-West is a Ridge of fmall Rocks under Water, called Baixo d de Barbocim. On the South-Side of the Town of Jealla runs another Istiall River, called Rio das Oftres; or, The Oyfter River. At Jealla, the French have a Factory, and from hence to Rufifce there is a Road by Land, through the Villages on the Coaft .

Sixth Settlement, Albreda.

Albreda Face THE fixth is the Factory of Albreda on ters. polite to James's Fort. It was established by the Sieur Brue in 1698, the French being then in Possession of James's Fort, and having the Command of the River: But this latter being reftored by the Peace of Ryswick, the French remained in Possession of Albreda b.

> THE French, in 1717, were obliged to abandon it, by the Violence and Extortions of the King of Bar, having no Fort to defend themfelves there. The Sieur Brue fent the Sieur de Sains, f formerly Governor of Goree, to complain of this Injustice to the King, who denied the Fact; so that the Factory was restored, though with some Pre-

Company about to establish a Factory at Bintan, (or Vintain) consented to whatever the French defired: So that the Factory at Albreda was refettled in its former Condition . Mr. Moore informs us, that, November the seventeenth, 1730, this Factory was confumed by Fire 4.

Seventh Settlement, Bintan, or Vintain.

HE feventh French Settlement is that of Bin-Fanny f tan (or Vintain) on the River Jerejes, (called Vintain. alto l'intain and St. Grigou) discharges itself into the Gambra, on the South-Side, eight or ten Miles above James's Fort. The Factory of Jerejes, feven Leagues e higher-up, depends on it. Neither of these Places are fortified, nor need to be. The Trade is confiderable. The Sieur Brue, in a Journey he made over Land from Albreda to Kaches, fixed his Eye on this as a proper Place for a Factory, and on his Return to Sanaga, in 1714, by a Treaty with hie Emperor, or King of Foigni, he fettled one here, Anno 1718 .

THE Town or Village of Bintan is leated on the right Side of the River, on the Descent of a Hill, pleafantly shaded with Trees. There are a good Number of Houses built a la Pertugaise, of which the chief is the English Factory. Portugueze have a handfome Church; and the Place has been formerly more confiderable than it is . Mr. Moore fays, the Mohammedans have a pretty Mosk here, with an Offrich Egg at the Top; and that Provisions are cheap h.

Eighth Settlement, Biffos. HE last French Settlement on this Coast, is Billes FA a Factory on the Isle of Biffes. THIS Establishment was made under the Di-

rection of the Sieur Brue, in 1698, with the Confent of the King of that Country; but through the Opposition made by the Portugueze Governor of Kacheo, was abandoned in 1699, by the North-Side of the Gambra, almost op- e Mr. Cartaing, whom the Sieur Brue had appointed Chief there. This obliged the Sieur Brue to make a second Voyage to re-establish it; but Differences arifing with the Governor of Kacheo, the Affair was referred to the Court of Partugal 1.

> BARBOT fays, that the Factory is inclosed with a Curtain, defended by fix or eight Iron Guns; and that in the Year 1702, the French, for their better Security, erected a small Fort on an Isle near the Mouth of the River Kachen, inclosed with a Curtain, and defended by eight Iron Guns. In 1694, a Negro Prince of this Country, was baptized at Lisbon, with great Pomp, and easied Emanuel *.

> > CHAP.

4 See Labat, ubi supra, · Ibid. vol 5. p. 314. Berbet, ubi supra, p. 24. · Labat fays elfewhere, that it is but three Leagues his Travels into the inland Parts of Africa, p. 51 by Land from Binera.

See the Sicul Arman A Travels into a Laber, abi fapra, vol. 5. p. 4; also 307, & feqq.

Barbet's Description of Guinea, p. 428. See the Sieur Bruc's Journey by Land to Kachen, 1700, interted hereafter 1 also 307, & feqq. 1 Travels into the Inlands of Africa, p. 74.

C H A P. 11.

1637.

ABSTRACT of a VOYAGE to Lybia, particularly to the Kingdom of Sanaga, on the River Niger.

By Claude Jannequin, Sieur de Rochefort, a Native of Chaalons.

Now first done from the French.

INTRODUCTION.

and Stile.

THE Book, of which we are going to give a Remarks. For to fay the Truth, the whole feems an Abstract, was printed at Paris, for Charles Rouillard in 1643, in Twelves; containing two huldred and twenty-eight Pages, in a large Letter, besides the Dedication, Preface, Contents, and Privilege, which take up twelve and a half more. Eight of these are employed in Compliments to his Patron, Moufieur de Loyne, who was Lord of Ivy, and one of the King's Grand Council. His Preface lies in a fourth Part of the Room, and confifts of two Apologies: One for putting the Sanaga and Cape de b Return to France, only by marking in general in Verde, within the Bounds of Lybia, which at the the Title, that it was in the Year 1639. same Time he confesses lies at a great Distance from that Coaft: Thus (to comply with Custom) he erred with his Eyes open, to follow the Steps of the Navigators, who, for two Centuries before, had called it Maritime Lybia, or the Burnt Sands: By which, we suppose, must be underflood the Sarrab, or Defart, within whose Limits the Parts in Question are fituate.

HE feems better fatisfied with the Propriety of making the River Sanaga the same with the C Niger: For he offers no Detence, for that Imitation of the Moderns, although perhaps, it re-

quired one no less than the other.

Has fecond Apology is for Want of Ornaments in Writing, as having never been instructed in the Rudiments thereof; but he promifes, that the Fidelity of his Relation should atone for the Defects of his Stile. He tells the Reader that his Account of the Customs of the Negros confifts of fuch curious Remarks, that he does not d doubt to fatisfy his Expectation. An Author who performs to much as this is certainly intitled to every Body's Indulgence; and he must be a very froward, ill-natured Mortal, who should smarl at the Person who made him a rich Prefent, only because it was not delivered with an elegant Speech.

Bur we fear our Author has fallen short of his Promife; and that his Stile, though none of the most refined, is yet less exceptionable than his

to be done in a very flight, superficial Manner: A Proof of which is, that, though by his own Account he failed above seventy Leagues up the Sanaga, yet he does not so much as set down the Name of one Place or Village on that River, nor indeed in any other Part of the Country; except those of Terrier Rauge, the End of his Journey, and Biyurt, where he landed. He is likewise so little exact, that he keeps no manner of Journal, and does not even mention the Date of his

WITH the Sieur Jannequin's Leave, it may be questioned, whether an Author who is so defective in his Geography of the Country he vifits, can fatisfy his Readers Expectation; and yet it must be confessed he has done better than could reasonably be expected from a common Soldier, if he had not promifed fo much himself: For his Remarks in general give a tolerable Light into the Customs of the Negros; and some of them are very particular as well as exact. This Tract is. likewise recommendable, for being the first Voyage we meet with of the French up the Sanaga; and therefore proper to uther in our Account of their Voyages and Settlements along that River, where at this Time they had no Fort.

SECT. I.

The Author visits England. Sets out from Dieppe. Canary Ifles. Sea Baptifm : Farther Account of it. A Discipline to some. A Friar baptized. Cape Blanco. River Sanaga. Two Negro Am-baffadors : Difmiffed with Presents. Fort built. They trade up the Sanaga. Agreeable Profpett. King of this Country

HE Author divides his Work into twenty- vifus Egg-nine Chapters, preceded by a Sort of In-land troduction, wherein he gives an Account of his Motives for undertaking this Voyage. He accompanied

Jamequin, teenth, Ambassador to England, to renew the Amity between the two Crowns. They landed at Rye, in Suffex, from whence they came to London, a City (fays the Author) extreamly magnificent, and superbly built; but Jannequin being young, and of a roving Disposition, after making a confiderable Progress in learning Englifb, left the Ambassador's Service to return to France, with an Intention to take the first Op-Morning upon the Key at Dieppe, and perceiving a Veffel of about two hundred Tons ready to fail, he enquired of some Monks where she was bound. They informed him the was defigned for Sanaga, in Africa, near Cape de Verde, and perceiving by his Curiofity, that he had an Inclination to make the Voyage, the good Fathers, who, he fays, probably thought him some wild Youth, who had abandoned his Parents, endeavoured, by many Arguments, to diffuade him from fuch a c Fidelity on the Book, that whenever they pass Jannequin, who had already resolved, without heeding their Remonstrances, having informed himself where the Captain a lived, went to offer his Service to him, in Quality of a Soldier for the Company; and the Captain, though a Stranger to him, finding he had some Capacity, accepted it, and made him his Clerk.

THEY fet Sail from Dieppe, November the Sen out from fifth, 1637 b; and lay feveral Days in the had like to have been driven from their Anchors by a violent Storm; which drove ashore a Ship that rode near them, whose Crew were lost. The Wind, at length, turning fair, they fet Sail, and in two Days reached "Ufbant and the Sorlings; where they met a second Storm, which lasted three Days, and carried away their Mizen-Yard. When the Weather cleared up, they Hereabouts their Ship had like to have been burnt, by the Carelesness of some drunken Soldiers fetting Fire to a Cask of Brandy.

Dieppe.

Soon after they discovered Palma t, one of the Canary Isles . The Man at the Top-Mast-Head gave Notice, that he discovered a Sail near the Isles de Groffeur 1, of about two hundred and fifty Ton, that steered towards the Barbary Coast. The Captain bore down for her, and found the was a Merchant-Man, bound from the Canaries to Cartagena, or Alicant.

THEY held on their Course, and, next Day,

1637. companied M. Bellieure, fent by Louis the Thir- a faw the Pike of Teneriffe s. He describes the 1637. wonderful Tree at Ferro in the fame Manner t it Jannequin. has been already done, but not as an Eye-Witness: Also the Ceremony of Sea-Baptism; which we should not omit, if it was only in Deference to our Author, who confiders it as a Curiofity fit to engage his Readers Attention; and, indeed, almost the only Occurrence to be met with in his Voyage.

THIS whimfical Ceremony has been in all Sea Bapportunity offered of going abroad. Walking one b Ages used by the Sailors, with great Strictness'ilm. and Formality, on their passing certain Places at Sea; fuch as the Streights of Gibraltar, the Tropic of Cancer, the Line, &c. And all Strangers, who never were at these Places before, are obliged to undergo it. The Pilot dreffes himfelf in a Night-Gown, or Short-Cloak: Then, taking his Book of Charts in his Hand, he summons all those, who have never been that Voyage before, to appear; and making them take an Oath of this Way, they shall keep up this ancient Custom, he causes a Man, who affists him for this Purpose, to give them each a Slap on the Neck with the Flat of a drawn Sword or Hanger. Then, after making them give a small Gratuity for the Poor, he leaves them to the Sailors, who dip them three Times in a Hogshead of Water. Head foremost; and often throw some Buckets of Water on them besides, to complete this Sea-Road, to furnish themselves with some Necessa- d Baptism. After which, you must give them ries for the Voyage. During this Time they some Bottles of Brandy, or Wine, for their Trouble. Jannequin fays, no Body is excused from this Ceremony: For the Pilot told him, that the late King of France, going from St. Male to Rochelle, and paffing by a dangerous Channel, called the Roz, and feeing this Ceremony, asked, on what Maxim it was founded? and being informed, that it was a Custom obferved from Time immemorial, he submitted to found they were about the Height of the Azores. e undergo it, as a laudable Practice, fince the Dues exacted were appropriated as Alms to the Poor .

JANNEQUIN'S Account of this Piece of A faither Mummery being deficient in some Particulars, Account. we shall take the Occasion to supply it from other Authors. The Ceremony of Sea-Baptism, used under the Line, is fully described by Durret: One Sailor blackens his Face; another makes a Masque or Vizard of Paste; some appear armed with Muskets, others with Swords; one gets a Halbert, another a Shovel, according to the Number of f the Candidates. The Pilot, to diftinguish himfelf from the reft, turns his Jacket the wrong

b Page 14. We are told, p. 26, that the Captain's Name was Lambert. In the Original, Ouexen, p. 18. Page 27. In giving the Names of the Canaries, p. 32, he reckons Madera as one, wir. Palma, Gomero, Forteventura, Allegrança, Lancerotta, Madera, Teneriffe, and Ferro; omitting the Grand Canary. Possibly the Salvages, in Chatt. v. Page 30. See before, p. 544. b. Henry the Fourth. * Page 36, & Jogg.

proceed to the Captain's Cabin, preceded by the Trumpets, Drums, and fuch mulical Instruments as are on board. After a few Flourishes, the Pilot comes on Deck, and orders the Colours and Streamers to be displayed. He places himself in an Arm-Chair, on the Deck, to fee the Solemnity; and orders a large Tub of Water to be let at the Foot of the Main-Mast, with a Stick across the Passengers of Distinction, whom they set, one after the other, on the Stick; presenting, at the same Time, the Bason, in which they put the Present, which is to excuse their Baptism or Ducking. The Present, according to the Quality of the Person, is from twelve Crowns to one. All these Fees are registred. In the mean Time, a Sailor holds a Cutlass at the Neck of the Candidate; and the Pilot, presenting his Book of that Part of the Chart where the Ship then is supposed to be; and makes him swear to oblige them, who shall come this Way, to observe the fame Ceremony.

A Difcipline to fame.

AFTER this, they mark his Forehead with a black Cross, and sprinkle a little Water on his Head. The Candidate then puts his Money in the Bason; and if they are satisfied with his Gratuity, they let him go: But if not, they fuddenly whip the Stick from under him, and let d him fall into the Tub; taking Care to regale him with some Buckets of Water which lie always ready. No Person is excused; and an Admiral must conform to it, with this Difference, that he is never foused. This being over, the Carpenter and his Crew appear before the Captain, each holding some Tool or Instrument belonging to their Trade, and remonstrate, that, according to ancient Cuftom, all Veffels, which as his is of that Number, they beg he will obferve the Rule. The Captain makes them a Present, and the Ceremony ends. If the Captain refuses, they pretend to have a Right to cut "off the Head of the Lion or Figure at the Bolt-The Cabin Boys, that never passed, are excused, on performing some other Ceremony. They pass a Circle round the Capstane like a Three Cabin Boys are fastened to this their Shoulders are bare, and as the Circle winds, they whip one another, till the Pilot puts an End to the Jeft .

LABAT, a Jacobin Friar, gives the following Account of the Baptism performed upon himself

1637. Side out, and takes, by Way of Scarf, the first a in his Passage to America. The first Pilot, ridi- 1637. one Hand, and his Book of Charts in the other, fummoned the new Passengers to appear before his Tribunal. He was furrounded with twelve or fifteen of his Officers in the same Masquerade Equipage. Labat, attended by the Captain, who was to be his Godfather, found the Pilot, fet on a Kind of Throne covered with Sheep Skins. His Officers stood on each Side; and near them it, held by two of the Sailors. They begin with b his Secretary, to register the Presents made by the Candidates, Before him stood a Tub of Water, with an Iron Crow laid across, on which they made Labat fit down; and the Pilot, holding his Hand on the Sea-Chart, made him promise to cause this Ceremony to be observed by those who should ever pass the Tropic with him for the first Time. When he made this Promise, the Pilot rose gravely, and asked the Captain, what Name he gave the Candidate? He was Charts, causes the Person to place his Hand on c called the Preacher, from a Rock near Martinico of that Name. The Pilot then took a Silver Cup, and, dipping his Finger in it, marked Labat on the Forehead; after which, replacing himself on his Throne, he asked, what he would give the Crew? He gave three Crowns, and a Calk of Brandy. Some of the Candidates were ducked severely on this Occasion b: So that to them, it proved a real Discipline.

LET us now return to Fannequin and his Companions. Continuing their Rout, they made the Coast of Barbary; which he represents as a low, level Shore of barren, burned Sands, which they coafted for fifty or fixty Leagues to Cape Blanco . Here they landed to build fome Barks, Cope Blanwhich were necessary for entering the Sanaga; co. the Ships there being conftrained to anchor in the Road. As the Author was yet a Stranger to the Reason of this, nothing could be more vexatious than their flaying in this curfed Country. never passed this Way before, should pay; and e For besides the Want of fresh Water aboard, they could find none ashore, even digging the Sands ever fo deep; for they are, as it were, burnt up, and so loose, that it was difficult to walk fifty Steps: Yet the Men were obliged to carry to the Carpenters and Calkers all the Things they wanted. This would have been more easy, if they had found the Natives civilized and convertible. But thefe Barbarians measuring, perhaps, the Sailors Corn by their own by one Hand, and in the other hold each a Whip; f Bushel, durft not come near them to exchange their Fish, (which they take with Arrows) for Tobacco, Brandy, and Biscuit, which used to be given them, but kept at a Distance, as if they had been infected with the Plague: So that the Men were obliged to leave what they would give

Durrit's Voyages de Lime, p. 92, & fagg. · Page 40. 1. 34, 5 /4.

De Labat's News. Vey. aut Iftes d'I Amerique, vol. 1.

1627, for their Fish at a great Distance from the Ship, a came two Negro Alkati, e well-mounted, sent as 1627. Janerquin. and then came away; which the Moors feeing, they went and took the Commodities left, and laying down their Fish in Exchange, retired to their Huts; where they live fo wretchedly, that they look like Skeletons risen from the Dead rather than human Creatures. They have no other Provision in this cursed Country but Fish dried in the Sun, Tome Maiz and Tobacco. Indeed, Fish is in such Plenty and Variety, that the Authe fourth Part of them. They caught, at one Draught, with the Net, no fewer than three hundred Mullets, besides other Sorts, as, a Corbin, and a Pantouslier (or Hammerfish) each the Size of a Man; Bonitos, Dorados, Balbuets, Soles, Carps, Bars, Captains, Machoran, Rachaos, Monks, and Negros; all denominated from their Colour or Shape. Finding no fresh Water here, after building one Bark, they pursued their Voy-

LEAVING their Ship at Anchor near the Bar, they entered the River; and, after croffing with Difficulty the Bar, anchored at the Village of Bieurt b, belonging to John Barre c, three Leagues from the Mouth. Here the Negros affifted them to build a House to secure them from the great Dews d that fall in this Country, which are very dangerous in the dry Seafons, that whoever fleeps over-night with his d Stomach bare, will infallibly die next Day. While fome of the Ship's Company burnt Bricks for the House, others were employed to unlade the Goods; to pay the Customs due to the four Kings, who dwell upon the River, where they intended to trade; and to traffic also with the Inhabitants for other Merchandize, which the French used to receive from them. Some Men were fent to the Woods to cut forked Branches for building a Bridge in the River, e in order to receive the Hides which were to come down to them, and to load their Barks to fend to the Ship: Others went to hunt Stags and wild Boars; and the Remainder staid to lay the Foundation of their House: This last Article gave them much Uneafiness, as well on Account of the great Fatigues they suffered through the Heats, and the Difficulty of finding good Water, as that it occasioned their long Stay in that unhealthy Climate.

Four or five Days after their Arrival, there

Ambassadors; the one by the Damel, whom the Jannequ's. Captain had contracted a Friendship with, in a preceding Voyage, to affure him of Protection and Safety in his Territories: The other from the Brak f, with whom the Captain had some Difference formerly, to give him the Daufamu, or Welcome, and intreat a Reconciliation; yet offering the Choice of either War or Peace: Which last the Captain, whose View was only thor's Memory could not ferve him to describe b Traffic, agreed to. On this Occasion Januaguin observes, that it is not to be thought strange, that the Brak should court a Reconciliation with the Captain, fince, as he fays, they fear the Europeans so much on account of their Artillery, that fixty Frenchmen, well intrenched, would be able to defeat fix thousand of the Natives, who have no Arms but Arrows and Sagays.

THE Envoy of the Damel, was dismissed by with Pre-Lambert, with the usual Customs or Presents for fines. age for the Sanaga, where they arrived in a few c his Master, consisting of Iron Bars, Linen of Days. dy, Honey, Silver Bracelets, Combs, Lookingglaffes, Knives, Beads, Cryftal, and Paper; defiring that his Mafter would order his Subjects, who had a mind to traffic, to come down to the Sea-Side. He spoke to the Envoy of the Brak, to tell his King, that he hoped he would abate something of the Customs, as he had lately lost a Ship. This the Brak granted out of pure Civility; for if that Prince had not yielded, the Captain would have given him nothing, and yet would have entered his Country without the least

> MEAN Time they finished their Habitation or Fort built. Fort, though with great Difficulty and Trouble. on Account of the violent Heats and certain little Flies, which they call Marignons, 23 well as Want of Provisions, being forced to accommodate themselves to the Diet of the Negros. When this was done, they proceeded up Proceeded the Sanaga in their Bark, trading as they failed the Sanagawith the Negros for Hides, Skins of wild Beafts, Ivory, Gum Arabic, Offrich Feathers, Ambergrease and Gold. In their Passage to the Terrier Rouge s, whence they intended to have fent their Boats to the great King's Samba Lamma ", they found the Banks of the River continually green, and fet with beautiful Trees, as verdant as the Orange-Trees in France, and with the fame Sort of Leaves, but bearing no Fruit. These Trees, which they call Paretaviers 1, put

b Page 52. In the Original Bienes.

Of this John Barre, and the Sanaga at given hereafter.

The French, by this, had no Fort or House in the Sanaga at Page 57, or Al Kadhi.

Januaryuin Labat, p. 50. Page 52. In the particular Account will be given hereafter. this Time, though Laber feems to affirm the contrary, vol. 1. p. 19. pure Brak and Daniel shiolutely, as if they were proper Names; whereas they are Titles. This Place is on North Side of the Sanaga, Seventy Leagues above Fort Louis. See the Map of that River. Perare the fame called by others, the Siratic. Or Paletswier, a Sort of Mange.

forth

Country.

1627, forth little Roots, which are so thick-fet and a hind Buttock. Januaquin. Strong, that the French, though well shod, could

scarce walk for them in the Woods. These Forests too are full of Echos, occasioned solely by their Length and profound Solitude; which Echos, on founding of their Trumpets, joined to the Prospect of the Banks, ranged with fair Palm-Trees, whose Shade promoted the refreshing Breeze, was not the smallest Pleasure which they tasted in these Sun-burnt Countries. Through Villages came and paid them their Respects; and often made them Presents of wild Boars, which they killed with their Sagays, or caught in Snares laid for them in the Woods. In short they were useful to them on a thousand Occasions, in hunting, fishing, and conducting them to such Places as they had a mind to view. Yet the Author will have it, that all this was done more through

Fear than Love.

Kings of this ons the Damel, King of the Negros of Lybia 2; the Brak, King of the Fulis; the Kamalingo, King, or Chief, of the Moors of Barbary, and the Grand Samba Lamma, King of the Moors and Barbarians bordering on Tombuto b, to whom the three former were tributary; and in whom the Crown is hereditary . Their great Men are the Alkatis 4, or Chiefs of Villages, and the Marbûts, or Priefts.

SECT. H.

A Negro Prince fights, and kills a Lion. The Author's Bigotry and Superstition. His Account Odd Adventure. The Rainy Seafon. Branches of the Niger. Their Return. French Veffel loft at St. Vincent's. The Men faved. Relieved by Captain Lambert. Returns to Dieppe. Contents of the Book. The Cuts.

Negro Prince 7ANNE QUIN met with no Adventures in Agles, this Country, or at least gives no Account of any. He only relates one Story of a Comhat he was an Eye-witness of, between the Kamalingo, just mentioned, and a Lion, which indeed is too remarkable to be omitted. That Prince, defirous to shew the French his Address, placed them on some Trees by the Side of the Highway that ran near a Wood, much frequented by wild Beafts; and mounting a good Horse, f armed with three Sagays, or Javelins, and a Moorish Dagger, he entered the Forest, where he foon found a Lion, whom he wounded in the

The Lion quickly made towards 1627. his Affailant, who, by a feigned Flight, drew him Jannequin. where the French might perceive the Combat. The Beaft still pursuing him, he turned his Horse, And till a and waited his Coming up; darting a fecond Jave-Lin. lin at him, which pierced his Body. After this he alighted to meet the Lion, now grown furious. with his Spear; with which, as he advanced open Mouth, he ran him into the Gullet, and then leaping over him, with his Dagger, he cut open all the Places they passed, the chief Men of the b his Throat. In all this Action he received no Damage, but a flight Scratch on the Thigh, which the least Covering would have prevented. Thus victorious, he cut off some of the Lion's Hair, and put it in his Cap by way of Trophy .

On Occasion of this notable Exploit, our Author confesses, that the Courage and Strength of the Negros is so much superior to that of the French, that one of them eafily threw the strongest among their Company with one Hand only; and THE principal Kings of this Country he reck- e that though, as he faid before, fixty Frenchmen intrenched would defeat fix thousand Blacks, yet The Author's if once they came to Blows, they would be no Bigotry,

if once they came to Blows, they would be nothing in the Hands of the Negros Man to Man '.

BUT for this Accident, perhaps, we should not have had so advantageous a Confession in Favour of the Negros from Jannequin, who feems not very inclinable to speak well of them, because they were of a different Faith. He was a rigid Romanist, or Bigot, and consequently could d hardly allow them any good Qualities or Customs. So much does a perverse Zeal bias the Judgment, and injure Truth. He often curses both the People and their Country, (of which an Instance or two has been given) though he speaks in their Commendation almost in the same Breath; and out of his religious Malice or Aversion is perpetually accusing them with Blindness, Superstition, and easily believing what is told them by their Marbuts, whose Priesterast and Frauds he And Subere takes all Opportunities to expose; yet at the same stillen. Time discovers the greatest Blindness, Bigotry, and Credulity himself. He declares, that he believes that the Negro Youths could not learn to read and write Arabic without the Help of the Devil : He ridicules, as superstitious, stupid, and diabolical, their Grifgris h, or Charms; which yet, by his own Account, are of the very fame Nature with the Agnus Dei's used in the Church of Rome 1, and of which indeed they are no more than Imitations: He believed their Marbats to be tormented with a Demon, called Kamata; and that by his Aid they could discover stolen

Goods k, with fugh like nonfenfical Stuff.

What the Author means here by the Moors of Barbary, ormine. Page 80. · He means those bordering on the Sanaga. or by the Moors and Barbarians, is not cally to determine. rather al Kadbi, who are Judges amongst the Mehammedans. For Marbats, he writes Marabous. Page The * Page 118. By the English called Gregories. 15 Jigg. 1 lbid. p. 152.

Dannequin. seems not to have been the Fault of the Man, but his Education, we look upon Jannequin in the His Account main to be a faithful Relator; and his Remarks ufiful. on the Negros furnish some good Materials for our Description of this Part of Africa, which is

foon to follow. For this Reason we pass them over here, to take Notice of such Things as more properly belong to the present Abstract.

In his twenty-fourth Chapter, we meet with Author a Present of two of the Eggs to carry into France, he put them into his Cheft, wrapped up in Tow to preferve them. A good while after, going to look at them, he was furprifed to find one of the Shells broken, and taking it out to see how it could happen, perceived a young Offrich struggling within the thick Film, which was still intire . He presently cut it open to give the Creature Air, and putting it again into the Cheft, fed it for eight Days with Grass. The c fame would have happened, he fays, to the other Egg, if he had not emptied it to carry the Shell into France .

Rainy Sea-

THEE.

In the Chapter of Seasons, the Author sets forth the Inconveniences of the Climate for the Thunder and Rains, which produce Worms on both Man and Beaft, and cause great Inundation of the River c. For this Reason he observes, that the Natives build their Houses on high Ground; but that their own House standing low, it was, during d this Season, filled with Water to the first Story, so that they could not stir out, without goingup to the Neck in Water. This made them prepare their Goods for fending aboard, especially the Ox-Hides and Deer-Skins: They first steeped them for twelve or fifteen Hours in falt Water, then spread them in the Sun till they were half After which, folding them once double, they left them to dry thoroughly, and then fent For these Skins not being tanned, are extremely Subject to corrupt with the Moisture of the Sea. From these, and other Inconveniences incident to the Climate, he takes Occasion to condemn the Europeans, who for Lucre run the Risk of their Lives, by going into those Countries, which, he fays, none can live in, but the Negros themfelves 4.

Branches of

Vot. II.

AFTER this, he tells his Readers, that being constrained to quit the Country on Account of the bad Seafon coming-on, he thinks proper, before he imbarks, to fay thus much of it: That the Kingdoms before-mentioned are watered by

However, abating for this Failing, which a the Niger, which, having croffed the Kingdom 1639. of Tombuto, divides into three Branches: That Jannequin the first passes into Barbary, under the Tropic of Cancer: That the second waters the four Kingdoms aforefaid, falling into the Sea, where the Coast of Barbary ends, and the Kingdom of Sanaga commences; and that the third, whose Course is longer than that of the other two, enters the Sea near the Coast of Guineac. And this is all the Account he gives of the Matter; an odd Adventure; a Negro having made the b faying, it would be superfluous to enlarge farther, because all the Geographers have described those Rivers: So that it is plain, that what he writes on this Head is folely upon the Credit of the Geographers, and confequently not the least Proof, that the Sanaga is a Branch of the Niger: Which, from the Title of his Book, one would be apt to think was made out; and which many, upon a mere Surmise of the first Voyagers, have,

like Jamequin, been willing to believe. HAVING gotten every Thing ready for their Thin R. Departure, they failed from the Sanaga f to the furn. Islands of Cape Ferde, where they took-in Refreshments, without which they must have lost fourteen or fifteen Sailors: Some afflicted with the Disease of those Climates; others with the Garets, a Disorder in the Limbs, like the falling Sickness; and some with the Scurvy, who would have loft their Teeth, if it had not been for the Tortoiles which they found at these Islands, whose Fat is a fovereign Remedy for it. They were then eight Days turning-it between the Isles of St. Nicholas and St. Vincent, (which are seven Leagues afunder) before they could come to anchor in the Bay of St. Vincent; where they found the Remainder of a shipwrecked Crew belonging to a French Vessel that had been lost, by the Unskilfulness of the Master, some Time before their Arrival. This Captain finding his Veffel French of had a confiderable Leak, intended to put in here vincent. them to be laid-up in the drieft Place in the Ship: e to stop it. As the Wind was contrary, he was obliged to turn-up to weather the Cape, which he thought to do in two or three Tacks, and for that End made all the Sail he could carry: But he was greatly furprifed, on coming to tack, to find that his Veffels would not bring-to; the Current being fo strong, as, in Spite of all the Sailors could do, to drive them on the Rocks, there being no Ground to anchor. The Crew escaped on Shore, by getting on the main Topmast, which

> THESE unhappy Wretches, thus left on an unin- The Mee habited Land, luckily found some Tortoiles; and saved.

f broke and fell on the Rocks. Three only were

That a Bird should be hatched in this Manner is not so surprising, as that the Shell of the Egg should be too, and not the inward Skin. Page 161, & feq. This Season is in the Months of July, ruft, September, and Odober; fometimes entering into November. * Page 184, & Jeg. · Page 190. Page 195.

Nº 35.

by

Jannequin. had faved in his Pocket, made a Fire to drefs them. In this Manner they lived till they difcovered an English Ship, bound to the Isles of Peru, who fent her Boat ashore; and one of them going on board, intreated the English Captain to release them out of their Distress, who not having Provisions for such a Number, offered to take the half of them. They drew Lots who should have the Benefit of this Proposal, and those who were successful went on board the b English Ship: The rest remained ashore under the same Hardships, till the Arrival of Captain Lambert a, who now arrived feafonably to their Relief.

Relieved by Lambert.

THE Misery to which they found these shipwrecked People reduced, touching them with Compassion, they readily affished them with Waistcoats, Breeches, Shoes, &c. to supply their Necessities. The Distress of these People touched them the more, not only from the Fatigues and c Miferies they had suffered, but because the poor Men had loft, by this Misfortune, all the Fruits of their Voyage. What gave them most Trou-ble, was to think, that as their Provisions were low, and their Allowances reduced, these new Comers unfeafonably put-in for a Share. It was but four Days fince the Purfer measured out their Bread left for their Voyage hence, and yet their Allowance had been retrenched; it being found shortest Time they could hope to get home in: So that they dreaded the ill Effects of this Piece of Humanity, which yet was no more than an indispensable Duty; and indeed they felt them by fid Experience, though not till they were near the End of their Voyage. Here they found great Refreshment in the Tortoises which they got ashore, of which they salted some Barrels to save their other Stores. He observes, that many of rishing Food.

Differjs af-

HERE they careened their Ship, and took-in Water b. They had bad Weather in their Return home, and three Weeks before they made the Coast of France, their Provisions ran so short, that they were reduced to three Ounces of Bread a Day; which moreover was fo mouldy, that they were forced to steep it in the Broth they boiled their Fat in, to make it go down. Their Water was so bad, and so little of it, that they f were constrained for eight Days to take only a little Brandy each Morning; so that the Crew was so weakly, that the fattest of them looked like a Skeleton. The Author fays, that flripping himfelf to go to Bed, he was so emaciated, he scarce knew himself again, he was so wasted with Hun-

1639. by Means of a Steel and Flint, which one of them a ger and Toil. He adds, that when they got a- 1639. shore in Comerat Bay in Britany, the Soldiers and Jannequin. Sailors fold their Cloaths, Linen, and every thing that was not on their Backs, to buy Victuals to fill their Bellies; and got so suddled, that when they came to the Ship, they could not get on board, as the lay dry, but fell down the Sides into the Mud.

> THEY stayed in this Bay eight or ten Days, Resur te both to refresh themselves, and to wait for some Dieppe. Vellels from Ganada and the Isles of Peru, which were put in there, having Notice that the Dunkirkers much infested the Coasts; so that the Captains of the Vessels agreed to fail together, and chose Lambert for their Commodore, agreeing on the Signals he was to make. After this Difposition they sailed. And in forty-eight Hours, with a fresh Gale, arrived fafely near Dieppe; which they had like to have overshot, if Day had not discovered to the Pilots their Mistake,. who concluded they were opposite to Havre de Grace. At Day-Break they faw they were four Leagues from St. Valery, and the next Tide they reached Dieppe, whence the Pilots came off, and brought them into the Port.

> To give the Readers a better View of the Contents of Matters contained in this Book, we shall subjoin the Book.

the Contents of the Chapters, which are preceded by an Introduction, in which the Author informs us of his early Inclinations to travel, and they had not Bread for above two Months, the d his Voayage to Engand, p. 1. In his first Chapter, he gives an Account of their leaving Dieppe, and Stay in the Road, p. r3. The fecond contains a Description of the Canary Isles, and a Relation of the Ceremony of Sea Baptism, p. 31. The third, their Arrival at Cape Blance, some Account of the Moors, and their Passage to the Niger or Sanaga, p. 41. The fourth contains their Proceedings after their Arrival, and fome Account of the Country, p. 57. The fifth retheir Men recovered their Healths by this nou- c lates an Embaffy from the Daniel and Brak, two Negro Kings, to Captain Lambert, and the Issue of the Negotiation, p. 61. The fixth gives an Account of the Customs or Duties payable to the Kings of this Country, and the Hardships they fuffered, p. 66. The feventh enumerates the Goods which they traded with amongst the Negros; displays the Beauties of the Country, and the Civility of the Natives, p. 66. The eighth gives an Account of the Negros Manner of Building, their Diet, and other Particulars, p. 72. The ninth describes the Kings, whose Dominions lie along the Sanaga, p. 82. The tenth treats lie along the Sanaga, p. 82. The tenth treats of the Manner of their electing their Kings. The eleventh, of their Way of making War, and their Skill in Swimming, p. 86. In the twelfth, the Author affigns the Reason of the le-

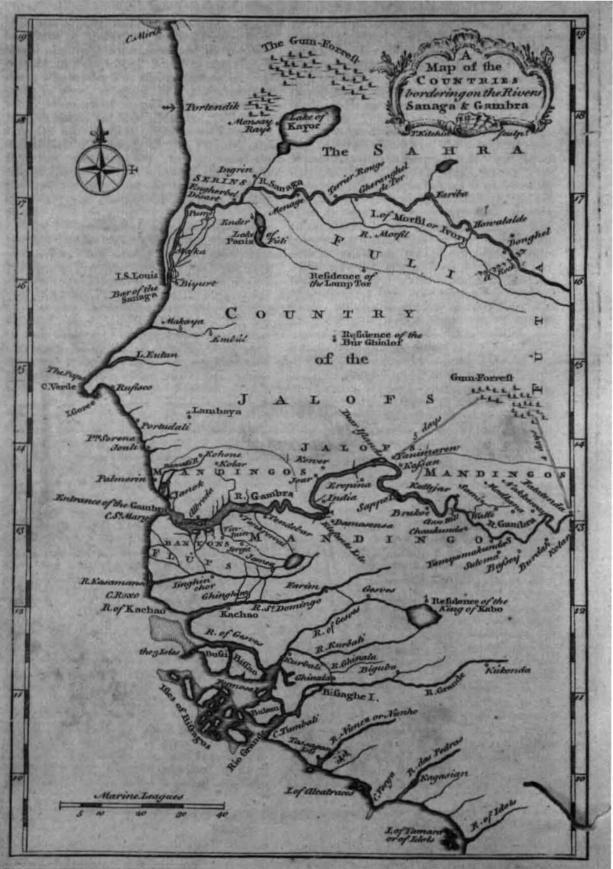


Plate 47. Vol. 2. p.27.

gros being flat-nosed, describes their Dress, and a third mentions the Exercises and Diversions of Bris. how their Kings treat Strangers of Diffinction, p. 02. The thirteenth relates to their Adminiftration of Justice, p. 103. The fourteenth, of their Religion, their Prayers and Absolutions, p. 105. The fifteenth, their Ramadan or Fast, and how strictly observed by them: Their Customs at the Appearance of the new Moon, p. 109. The fixteenth treats of their Circumcifion, and its Ceremonies, p. 115. The feventeenth points out their Superstition, their Grifgris, and other b Sorceries, p. 119. The eighteenth describes their Manner of Interment, p. 123. The nineteenth, their Marriages and odd Customs relating to them, p. 128. The twentieth treats of the Crocodile, and the Way of taking them: As also of their other Animals, and the Negros Method of hunting them and the Offrich, p. 136. The twenty-first describes the Elephant Hunting, p. 144. The ewenty-fecond relates a fingular Combat between a Negro Prince and a Lion, and treats of the c Strength of the Negros, p. 147. The twenty-

their Grandees, p. 154. The twenty-fourth describes the Ostrich, how easily famed, and how the Negros hunt them; an Adventure of the Author's with two of their Eggs, and of their Country Birds, p. 157. The twenty-fifth treats of the Negro Way of Fishing, p. 173: And the twenty-fixth, how they catch the River-Horse, p. 175. The twenty-seventh describes the Malignity of the wet Season in this Country, and the great Mortality Strangers are subject to, p. 180. The twenty-eighth relates the Shipwreck of a Veffel on the Ifle of St. Vincent, and the Miseries which the Crew suffered, p. 196. The twenty-ninth, their Return to France, and the Hardships they underwent, through Want of Provitions, before they arrived at Dieppe, p. 208.

THE Cuts are, first, the Pantouslier, (by o- The Con. thers, the Hammer-Fish) p. 45. Secondly, A Negro Town very rudely drawn, p. 75: And, thirdly, a Negro in his usual Dress, p. 94.

C H A P. III.

VOYAGES and TRAVELS along the Western Coasts of Africa, on Account of the French Commerce.

By the Sieur Andre Brile, many Years Director-General of the French Sanaga Company at Fort St. Louis.

First translated from the French.

INTRODUCTION.

The Author's THE Voyages and Travels of the Sieur Brue d have been published, as hath been already observed , by Labat, in his new Relation of Western Africa; or rather, that Work consists almost wholly of the Memoirs furnished by the Sieur Brue. This Gentleman feems to have been a Person of great Merit and Judgment, both by his prudent Management of the Company's Affairs for 6 many Years; as well as from the Respects paid him by the Negro Kings, in his different Journeys. So extensive a Reputation, and e fo long a Residence in the Country, could not fail to furnish him with the best Opportunities of knowing the State, Manners and Customs of the different People that inhabit it, and make the Relations he gives us of his Adventures here both sumentic and entertaining.

Charatter.

THE Sieur Brie succeeded the Sieur Jean Bour- His Travelle. gignon (the first Director of the fourth French Sanaga Company) in August 1697. The Company's Affairs were then in an ill State, which by his prudent Management he had greatly retrieved, and would ftill have improved, if he had been duly supported. He made two different Voyages up the Sanaga in 1697 and 1698, by which he very much reftored the Credit of the Company with the neighbouring Princes. He also, in 1700, went by Land from the Gambra to Kacheo, and made a Voyage to the Isle of Biffos to put the Company's Trade on a good Footing in those Parts: But their Affairs still declining, they were obliged to recal him to France, Anno 1702, in order to consult him, how to settle them to Advantage. He was again appointed Director-General to SaBris.

pany, (on the Lois of the Sieur Mustelier, who died at Tuabo on the Sanaga in 1711) as the only Person capable of putting their Commerce there im a flourishing Condition : But his private Affairs obliging him to decline the Offer, he propoled the Sieur Richebourg, then Governor of Goree, as a proper Person, whom the Company, upon his Recommendation, approved of.

And Negoti -

Labat.

This Gentleman being unhappily drowned in croffing the Bar of the Sanaga, May the second, b 1713, the Company so earnestly pressed the Sieur Brue to take the Trust, that he consented. He left Nantz, March the fifteenth, and arrived at Fort St. Louis, April the twentieth, 1714. His Success was answerable to the Expectations of the Company, and the high Reputation he had in the Country. In 1715, he made a Voyage up the Sanaga to the Defert, on Account of the Gum-Trade, and another the same Year for the Discovery of the Lake of Kayor. The Missipi, c or East India Company, in 1717, having, with the King's Approbation, purchased the Rights of the fifth Sanaga Company, and sensible of the great Experience, and long Services of the Sieur Brüe, made him very advantageous Offers to continue in the Direction; which he did till June, 1720, when his Affairs obliged him to return to France, after having refided at two different Times eleven Years in Africa.

To the Memoirs of the Sieur Brue, Labat d hath added from other Authors what he thought necessary to complete his Design. The worst of it is, that this Editor does not always mention his Authorities, or diffinguish the Informations he received from M. de Brue, from his own Reflections: So that there is no knowing often whom they belong to, or what Part those Additions may make with respect to the Whole. Indeed in his Account of the Vegetables, Birds, and Animals, he frequently quotes the Ancients, and fometimes e the Moderns: But then it must not be presumed that every thing belongs to M. Brue, excepting those Remarks, for which some-body else is quoted; fince we have met with his Descriptions in earlier Authors, sometimes Word for Word, which we have marked in our Notes. In short, we cannot be certain that any Part of M. Brue's Memoirs are intirely free from Mixture, excepting what relates to the Journals, Negotiations, and Description of Places; and yet the f Editor refers in one Place, if we mistake not, to that Gentleman (who was living when the New Relation was published) as a Voucher for the Truth of every thing he has written .

LABAT having in his new Relation mixed the Journals and Matters confusedly together,

nage in the Year 1714, by the fifth Sanaga Com- a possibly to make his Work the more agreeable to some Readers, by varying his Subject the oftner, we propose to reduce them to Method, and the' Order of Time. Accordingly, we shall begin the Sieur Brüe's Travels, with his Journey from Rufisco to Fort Louis, which the Editor places last; and shall also add another between the same Places related by Barbot, which gives some farther Light into the Geography of the Country.

SECT. I.

Differences that happened between the Sieur Brue and the Damel, King of Kayor.

Sieur Brue much careffed by the Damel. Difference arifes. Softened by the General. Marches against the Burba Ghiolof. Is invaded by him. Threatens Brue. The General's resolute Anfwer.

T was not long after the Sieur Brue's first Ar-Careffed by rival in Africa, 1697, in the Quality of Di-the Dames, rector and Governor-General for the Company, that he became acquainted with Latir-fal Saukabé, King of Kayor b, stiled Damel, on Occafion of one hundred and fifty Slaves which he purchased in less than three Weeks at Rufisco. The General's Presents, joined to the great Respect he paid this Prince, gained him so much his Majesty's good Graces, that he engaged him in all his Parties of Pleasure, made his Wives dance to entertain him; and, in short, could never be a Moment without his Company. This Familiarity, though not at all to the Sieur Brue's Tafte, and though it gave him Ground to apprehend some Treachery or Design in the Dame! to make some extravagant Request, which being refused, might occasion a Quarrel, yet the Sieur Brue was obliged to give-into it out of Policy; but took Care artfully to elude a preffing Demand made by this Prince of a Quantity of Merchandife.

THAT Denial, though foftened with great Difference a-Civility, put the Damel much out of Humour ; rifaand this Misunderstanding was increased by the Imprudence or Malice of the Governor of Geree, who told one of the Damel's Alkairs, that the Sieur Brüe had not shewed his Master his best Goods; and that, instead of giving him Pieces of Cloth of eleven Yards, he had given him those of five and an half. There needed no more to enrage this Prince, who warmly reproached the Sieur Brie for deceiving him, and threatened a fewere Revenge. He added, grinding his Teeth, that he would have the French confider, that their Factories at Sanaga and Goreewere in his Power

[•] His own Reflections, and Citations from others, must be excepted.

and that he could either expel or starve them, by a two hundred had Fire-arms; the rest had only 1697. cutting-off their Supplies, and forbidding his Subjects to serve them. That if his Predecessors had been so weak to make disadvantageous Treaties with the French, and yield up their Coasts, he was not bound to act the same dishonourable Part : That he was Mafter of his own Dominions, and had a Right to trade with all Nations, and was determined to revenge himfelf on all who should oppose it.

THE Sieur Brue remonstrated, that if he was b resolved to violate the Faith of a Treaty, so solemnly fworn, he might repent it, fince the Company was powerful enough to compel him to the Execution of it: That the King of France would not fail to refent the Injury done to his Subjects; and not only defolate his Coasts, but secure their Subjection by such Forts, as all the Forces of Africa should be too weak to attack: That as to Trade, the Company would take care to furnish him with proper Goods, always c ready to exchange for his Commodities. At the fame Time, to moderate his Resentment, the Sieur Brüe made him a Present of some Pieces of Cloth; and bought fome Slaves at the Rate of five Pieces of Cloth, of eleven Yards each; whereas before, they were fold for as many Pieces of five Yards and an half. This, in Appearance, restored the Harmony between the King and the General; so that when the latter left Rufifco, the King conducted him to the d one of his Officers in his Place: But he was Shore, with his Officers, Drums, and Trumpcts.

Marches against

SOME Time after, the Damel fent the Alkair of Rufisco to the General, to inform him of his Intention to make War on the Burba Ghiolof', (or great King of the Faloffs) and to defire a Supply of twelve Laptots b, or free Blacks, who were expert at Fire-arms. The General, who avoided, as much as possible, giving Umbrage to this capricious Prince, and to prevent e Matters from coming to a Rupture, caused all the Laptots in the Company's Service to be fummoned before the Alkair, in order to chuse such as the Damel wanted. As it happened, the greater Part of them were not his Subjects, and consequently not obliged to serve him; all the Sieur Brue could do, was to engage two of his Interpreters to make the Campaign, whom he provided with Arms, &c. and fent back with the Alkair. The War was but short. Damel fent back the Men at the End of nine Days, f with many Compliments and Thanks to the General.

He had begun his March with about two thousand Horse, and as many Foot, of which

Affagayes, Sabres, or Arrows. His Train con- Brue fifted of seventy Camels, one of which carried two Field-Peices, another was loaded with Muskets, another with Powder and Ball, a fourth with Assagayes, and the rest with Water and Provisions. With this Equipage he marched thirty Leagues, but the Princels Lingber, his Mother, prevailed on him to abandon this Enterprize, which, she said, might prove fatal to himself and his Army; on account of the dry and fandy Country he must have passed, to reach the Dominions of the Burba Ghiolof, where his Horses and Army would have run the Risque of being starved. The Grandees, who had set the Princess on this Remonstrance, supported her Advice, and influenced the King to return from his Expedition.

THE Burba Ghiolof, who had affembled his I invaded Troops to repel the Invasion, no sooner heard by bim. of the Damel's Retreat, than he fent a Detachment, under the Command of Biram Ruba, his Lieutenant-General, to ravage his Country. This Officer took and burnt fix or feven Villages, and carried off the Slaves and Booty without being purfued by the Damel; who only faid, that as Biram Ruba was not a King, it was below him to fight him. This gave the People no great Opinion of the Damel's Prowess. should, at least, on this Occasion, have sent probably afraid, that the Person he employed might have turned his Arms against him, and taken from him the Crown he had usurped. This kept him in continual Jealoufy and Miftrust of all about him; fo that excepting the Times he came to trade at Ruffee, he kept generally at Saran, on the Confines of Kayor and Baol, with a few Officers and Slaves, in whom he could confide.

SOME Time after this famous Campaign, the Threatens Sieur Brüe having received an Assortment of Brue. Goods by a Fleet from France, sent Notice to the Damel, as he had promifed; and wrote him Word, that if he had a fufficient Number of Slaves. he was ready to trade with him. This Prince, as well as the other Negro Menarchs, have always a fure Way of supplying this Deficiency, by felling their own Subjects; for which they feldom want Pretentions of fome Kind or other, to justify their Rapine. The Damel had Recourse to this Method, knowing the Sieur Brise would give him no Credit, as he was already in the Company's Debt: He seized three hundred of his own People, and fent Word to the Sieur Brise, that he had Slaves to deliver for his Goods,

In Lebat, Bourbaguilof, vol. 4. p. 144. By some Bourguiolof.

office. These are called by English Authors, Gromettas, and Gumets.

In the French often printed

1607. if he would come to Rufifco, where he waited a to receive him.

> THE General came accordingly, and was received with great Marks of Friendship. The

> Presents, or Customs, which always accompany the first Visit, put the Prince in good Humour.

He had commissioned a fashionable Bed, and a fine Suit of Armour, from France, which were

brought him; but when he found the Bed va-

lued at twenty Slaves, he would not buy it,

had it as a Present, and the Company seemed not

disposed to gratify him that Way: He tried the Armour, and found it too heavy; belides, his Marbûts * perfuaded him, that their Grifgris b

would fecure him from Wounds of any Weapon as effectually as the Mail, excepting Bullets (cal-

led by them Pafs) against which their Spells, it feens, have no Virtue. The Damel however

found he could have no more Goods than his

fed having a Licence to take fo many of his

People, he refused to consent, saying, it might

occasion a Disturbance amongst his Subjects; and

so was forced to want the Goods he defired, for

Temper: He expressed his Resentment to the Sieur Brüe, telling him, that he had paffed-by,

too eafily, many of his Rights, to the Lofs of d

his Revenue; particularly a Duty of a Bar a

Head for every Slave exported, and other Cuf-

come payable for Liberty of buying Provisions. It is true, this covetous Prince had endeavoured

to raise the Duties formerly paid, but the Com-

pany had always opposed the Claim, and infisted on having Things continued on the old Foot-

ing. This Time however, the Damel spoke so warmly to the Sieur Brüe, and accompanied his

the same Strain; that the Company was in a

Condition to compel him to keep the Treaties

made; and that if either he, or any of his Allies,

ventured to make Innovations, they might expect to fee their Country destroyed, in a worse

General had it in his Power to do what he faid,

the Damel, contrary to his Custom, was appeal-

could find a better Opportunity to support his Pretentions; so that the General and he parted

Manner than Du Coffe had ruined it.

THIS Disappointment put him greatly out of

Slaves would purchase, though he wanted double c the Quantity. But when the Sicur Brue propo-

though he liked it much. He hoped to have b

SECT. II.

1697

Brile

The Sieur Brue's Journey over Land, from Rio

Town of Rio Fresco, or Rufsco. Heats there excessive. Provisions plenty. Its Houses. Inbabitants. The IVomen. Provision and Com-The General fets forwards. modities. to a great Lake. The Serreres Negros. Their Buryings. Industrious. A Negro Saint. Ca-vility of the Moors, Wild Elephants. Audi-ence of the Damel. Treated with Distinction. Proceeds on his Journey. Arrives at Biyurt. Probibited Degrees of Marriage. Adultery. how punished. The Damel views a Ship. Review of his Troops. Diforderly Discipline. Dangerous Snakes.

FEW Days after this last Contest with the Damel, the Sieur Brue having preffing Occasion to return from Goree, where he then was, to the Sanaga, resolved to go by Land; the Season for going by Sea being not then favourable. He gave Notice of his Defign to the King of Kayor 4, who was then at Rufisco, a Town upon the Coast. That Prince promised him all the Affiftance in his Power, and to provide him with all Necessaries for his Journey, in case he would pass a few Days with him. General accepted the Invitation, and the fame Evening landed at Rufisco, which is but three Leagues from Goree.

THE Sieur Brue having given no Description Ruh'co, w of this Place, we shall supply that Defect from Rio Freico. other Authors. Barbot observes, that it is by the Portugueze called Rio Fresco, or Fresh River, from a little fresh Water River, which being Complaint with fuch Threats, that the General e shaded by the thick Woods, through which it runs, having then three Ships of Force, replied in is at all Times cool and fresh. The Dutch have given it the Name of Vischers Dorp, from the great Number of Fishermen inhabiting it; and the French corrupting Rio Fresco, have turned it into Ruffco * (or rather Ruffque.)
WEST South-West from the Town is a Cape 1, Good Road.

and over-against it, at a Distance, a high, rocky Cliff, encompassed with dangerous Shoals, and Sands under Water, by the Dutch called Kampaen; from Claes Kampaen, a famous Rover of ed, and let Matters rest as they were, till he f their Nation, who first ventured to approach it, and lest it his Name. However, the Channel betwixt this Cliff and the Continent is deep enough,

Devils, and other Sorts of Dangers. 'This is to be found in way 4. * In Labat, Marabous. Romanifis, to defend them from Devils, and other Sorts of Dangers. p. 151. of Labat's Afrique Occidentale.

Or, Kayller.

It is called, by Jobson, Travis.

This feems to be Cape Bernard, where there is a Village two Lesgues from Russico. See Lyar's Voyage de Wing, 1704 1.54.

As the

that Time.

good Friends.

Fresco, or Rufisco, to Fort St. Louis, on the Sanaga, in 1697.

His refet to Anjwer .

Any Ship may anchor in Ruffee Road in fix or daily go-out feveral Leagues in their Canoes, and Brue. feven Fathom Water, fine fandy Ground, about supply the Villages up the Country, as well as two English Miles from the Shore ..

THE Town of Rufisco is sheltered intirely behind by a large thick Wood of Palms and other Trees, beyond which there are spacious Plains far as the Eye can reach ; these, with the ttle fandy Downs lying between the Town and he Sea, and the fine Beach at the Skirts of it,

ally at low Water c.

SEVERAL of the Damel's d Officers generally refide here , and have a Chief over them, called Alkaid, by the Portugueze and Natives. He officiates both as Governor and Judge, affifted by a Jerafo, as his Deputy. These two jointly manage all Affairs, collect the King's Customs, Toll, Anchorage and other Duties; but there lies an Appeal from them to the Kondi, who is

Kayor's Army f.

THE Heats are here intolerable in the Daytime, even in December s, especially at Noon; for it is then generally a dead Calm at Sea, and no manner of Air can come to it from the Land, by reason of the Wood. Hence it is so stifling, that neither Men nor Beafts can endure it, or scarce breathe, especially near the Strand, at low Water; for there the Reflection from the Sand almost scorches the Face, and burns the very Soles of the Shoes: What renders this more insupportable, is the horrid Stench, arising from a prodigious Quantity of rotten small Fish, like Pilchards, (either spread abroad, or buried in the Downs before the Town) with which the Air is infected. These are laid there to putrify, because none of the Blacks eat any Fish till it is in that Condition. The Author was told, that the Sand gives the Fish a Sort of nitrous Flavour, which those People highly admire h.

THE Bay, by the French called la Baye de France, or the French Bay , abounds with feveral Sorts of great and small Fish; so that the Town, which stands quite at the Bottom of it, their own. Here is also a considerable Trade for dry Hides t, but most of them small, a being of young Beafts.

THE neighbouring Country abounds in Cattle and Fowl of several Sorts, especially Pintudo Hens: Palm-Wine also is plenty, which the Blacks exchange for Sangara, as they call French makes a curious Prospect from the Sea, especi- b Brandy; a Liquor they all love to Excess. A good handsome Bullock may be had for two Pieces of Eight, in Goods, or Money; and a large Cow for one, and fometimes under. Here is fuch Store of black Cattle, that the Author often faw large Droves come down from the Inland to refresh themselves in the Sea, at low Water, standing up to the Belly for several Hours together, about Noon.

EACH French Ship gives a fettled Quantity of Viceroy and Captain-General of the King of c Goods to the King of Kayor's Officers, for the Liberty of taking-in Wood and Water. The Blacks, who are commonly employed in felling the Wood, and taking-up the Water, which they carry on their Backs to the Boats, are contented, for this Drudgery, with a few Buttles of

Sangara, or Brandy !.

IN 1666, Rio Fresco, according to Villault, In Haufa. had about two hundred Houses, and not above three hundred Men, befides Women and Children. He compares these Dwellings to the little. thatched Huts in Normandy, built only with

Mud, and flicks laid across.

LOYER, who was here in 1701 m, fays it is a much better Town than that of Cape Eernard, and may contain about two or three hundred-Houses, built like others, with Palmitto and Reeds; only that, as this is the chief Town n of the Kingdom (of Kayllor), the Houses are larger, and more convenient. He adds, that the French e General commonly refides here, when he comes from the Sanaga, or Fort St. Louis o.

VILLAULT thought it a furprising Thing, Inhabitants. that the Inhabitants, who could neither write nor read, fhould yet all speak Portugueze; and

· See Barlor's Description of Guinea, p. 22. b Willault says, the East Side is covered with a Wood of Palm, and other strange Trees, through which he passed four or sive hundred Paces, and discovered large Fields beyond it, extending out of Sight. See his Voyage to Guinea, p. 25.

* The Damel is King of Kayor, or Kayllor, in which Country Russico stands. The King of Kayller was called Damel Biram, in 1066, when Villault was here. See his Voyage to Guinea, p. 24.

* For it is the Port of Trade for the Kingdom of Kayor, as Portudali is to that of Baol. Labat, vol. 4. 2, 199.

* Barbor gives a Cut of it.

* For it is the Port of Trade for the Kingdom of Kayor, as Portudali is to that of Baol. Labat, vol. 4. 2, 199.

* Villault speaks more favourably of this Place in the Middle of November. He only ays, that the Air (though the Place be fourteen Degrees on this Side the Line) is as good and as warm, as any on these Coasts. Ibid. p. 25. h Barbot, who suppose the Bay de on these Coasts. Ibid. p. 25. France, fave it is firm and gravelly at the Bottom, and fix Fathoms deep at low Water: Likewise that the Town bath a convenient Harbour on the West Side of it, and capable of a Shallop. See his Voyage to Guinea,

See Barber's Description of Guinea, p. 22, & feq. ... See his Voyage to Guinea, p. 22, & feq. ... See Loyar's Voy ge de Ufiny, p. 54. In Reynolds's Time there was a good Trade for Teeth also. See before, vol. 1. p. 243. e. iption of Guinea, p. 22, & feq. See his Voyage to Guinea, p. 25.

the

Promitions flenry.

Ileats ex-

erffive.

1607. the Alkair was Master of French, English, and a of new Milk. Next Day they marched ten 1607.

Brüe. Dutch: Besides, he adds, that they go naked, as in other Places; but that the Men do not scruple, when they go to Sca, to leave-off the Bit of Linen, which they wear before, to cover their Pudenda.

Leagues in a fandy Soil, which however seemed Brüe.

Well cultivated. About half Way they sound a great Lake of brackish Water, formed by a Rivulet of sweet Water, near which they halted to dine, and feed their Horses and Camels. This Great Lake

THE Men of this Place are very personable, not many of them being flat-nosed, and from hence come the best Slaves in all Afric. The Woman. Women and Girls are, for the most Part, very common, courting and soliciting Strangers in the b

very Streets, by that time they are fourteen Years old.

THE Men have as many Wives as they can keep, whom they profitute for a small Matter, and sometimes offer them for nothing. They tic-up their Hair upon their Heads, (which are always uncovered) and fasten therein certain little Pieces of Wood, thinking them great Preservatives against the Heat of the Sun.

They eat very little Flesh, though they have c Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Kids, Hens, Pigeons, a Kind of Pheasants, and small Birds in A-

bundance; their chief Diet being Fish.

THE Commodities this Country affords, are Skins, Gums, Feathers, Ivory, Indigo, and a great Quantity of a Kind of Cotton-Cloth, striped with White and with Blue, which is immediately put-off again at the Golden Coast. They are naturally great Lyars, and not to be believed b.

HE was received here by the King's Alkair, and a Mulatto Woman, called Signore Katti, who was the King's She-Agent in these Parts. He was lodged with his Retinue, consisting of fourteen or fifteen Blacks, and as many Laptots, in the King's Houses; where the Alkair, and Signore Katti sent a sew Mats for Furniture, and both came and lie in the General's Chamber, who waking in the Night was surprised to find

this Female laid by his Side.

It was late next Day before the Horses and Camels the General wanted for his Attendants and Baggage, could be hired; so that they reached that Evening no farther than the House of Kendi, one of the Grandees of the Kingdom of Kayer. This Lord met them at some Distance, with about twenty-five Horse, and conducted them to his House, which he lest to accommodate the General; for whom he had provided a plentiful Supper, consisting of Kuskas, an Ox f new killed, live Hens and Ducks, and abundance

Leagues in a fandy Soil, which however feemed well cultivated. About half Way they found a great Lake of brackish Water, formed by a Rivulet of sweet Water, near which they halted to dine, and feed their Horses and Camels. This Great Lake, as the Natives report, discharges itself into the Sea, between Cape de Verde and Cape Manuel. It is stocked with Fish, which are catched by a Kind of Falcon, with a hooked Bill, as well as by the Negros: They killed one which was carrying a Fish like a Sardine, weighing four Pound. This is called the Lake of the Serveres, from some Tribes of that People, who inhabit near it.

THESE Sereres , who inhabit chiefly the Sereres A. Country round Cape de Verde, are a free, inde-81014 pendent People, who have never as yet acknowledged any King. They form feveral little Republics in the Places to which they are retired. They breed a great Number of Cattle, go naked, and have no other Laws than those of Nature; the greater Part of them acknowledging no fupreme Being, of whom they have no Idea . They believe the Soul perishes with the Body: They have no Correspondence or Trade with any other People; and if they receive any Injury, you must not expect they will forget it. The Hatred is transmitted to Posterity; and they never fail, fooner or later, to revenge themselves on the People, who have wronged them. They form no Alliances with their Neighbours, who look on them as Savages; fo that you cannot affront other Negros more than to give them that Appellation. Bating this, they are a good honest People, simple in their Manners, treating Strangers hospitably, kind, and generous. The Use of spirituous Liquors is unknown to them; which is chiefly owing to the little Commerce they have with the Europeans.

THEIR natural good Temper and Want of Their Buryall Religion would render them much more ingt. fusceptible of Conversion than the Mohammedan Negros, whom it is impossible to influence this Way, even after they are transported to America f. They inter their Dead without their Villages, in round Huts covered like their own; where, after placing the Corpse on a Bed, they plaister over the Wattles of Reeds with wet Clay; making an Outer-Wall, of about a Foot thick, which covers the Shell and Roof, ending in a Point: So that there seems to be a second Village, in

* Villault, ubi supro, p. 24, and 26.

* Ibid. p. 27, & seq.

* It is hard to account for its Saltness, unless it be from some nitrous Quality in the Soil, which communicates a Brackishness to the Water.

* In Labat, Cererci. They are called also Serrei, by others.

* This must be a Fashood owing to the Prejudices or Inattention of Travellers. Was this Remark just, it would destroy an Opinion commonly received, that Atheists cannot be good and virtuous People.

* Labat is often out of Humour at this Phracess of the Mobanness. beyond the Blacks, and cannot see, or will not own, the obvious Reason of it, or their strong Abhorrence of Idolatry and Superstition.

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which-

ber the Huts of the Living. As they have no Knowledge to make Inscriptions on these monumental Cottages, they content themselves with placing on the Top of the Men a Bow and Ar-

rows, and on those of the Women a Mortar and Pestle. The former denotes the Occupation of who live by hunting: The latter shews syment of the Women in beating Rice which is the general Business of their

legro Nation cultivate their Lands with more Industry and Skill than the Sereres. In this Point they feem free from Indolence, the epidemical Vice of the Negros; and if their Neighbours regard them as Savages, the Sereres in their Turn may despise them as Fools, who chuse to starve rather than be at the Pains to raise the Means of Subliftence. Their Language differs from that of the Jalofs, and is peculiar to called by the Natives Bomba, and by the Portugueze Capivard *; probably from its being first feen by them in these Parts near Cape Verde b.

THE Sereres received the Sieur Brue kindly, treating him with Kulkus, Fish, Bananas, and fuch Dainties as they had. He left their Village so late, that he was obliged to rest three Leagues beyond it, on Account of the excessive Heat, so that he travelled that Day but feven Leagues. In d the Evening he reached a Village of the falofs, the Residence of one of the greatest Marbuts

in the Country.

A Negro Saint.

THIS Saint expected that the General would have waited on him, and given him a Pre-fent, but he found himself disappointed. The Alkair of Rufisco and Signora Katti went to visit him, attended by some of the French, who were curious to fee what passed. They kneeled before him, and kiffed his Feet: This done, he took e the Signora's Right-hand, and having spit in it, turned it round her Head two or three Times, and rubbed the Spittle on her Forehead, Eyes, Nofe, Mouth, and Ears, muttering all the Time some Prayers in Arabic; after which, receiving their Presents, he dismissed them, asfuring them of a prosperous Journey. The Signora, at her Return, was heartily ridiculed for the Share she had in this Visit, and her being anointed with the Spittle of the old Marbut. The Chief f of the Village was more complaifant. He came to wait on the General, and fent him an Ox and Fowler with Kifkits, Milk, Palm-Wine, and

which the Tombs of the Dead exceed in Num- a the Trunk of an Elephant; excusing himself for 1607 not fending a whole Quarter, because it had been Brue. but two Days killed, and was not yet fit to eat : ' For the Negros never think it good, till it breeds

THE Sieur Brue repaid their Civility Presents, especially of Brandy; and some of the the Moors. French faying, they did not love their Meat To stale, the Negro Chief sent six of his People loaded with a hind Quarter of the Elephant, b which was presently dressed different Ways. It is certain, a Piece of Elephant, boiled and dreffed with good Sauce, eats tolerably well. It is not so good roasted. The Trunk is reckoned the most delicate Part. There was a Folgar or Ball for the General's Entertainment, which lasted a good Part of the Night; and when he hoped to get some Rest, he was again disturbed by the Children of the Village, affembled about the Cottage of the Marbut to repeat the Verficles they themselves. Their Drink is the Wine of the c had learned out of the Korân. This they do as Latanier. They have a remarkable Animal here, loud as they can, so that the Noise is enough to deafen the Master.

THEY left this Village late next Day, and as Will Elthey travelled flowly, the Sieur Brue hunted allowards. the Way. In the Woods they found the Track of Elephants, and presently discovered eighteen or twenty: Some lying down like Oxen, others busy in breaking the Boughs of Trees, of which they eat the Twigs and Leaves. The Company passed within Pistol-shot of them, and finding they took no Notice, the Sieur Brue's People fired fome Shot at them, which they feemed to regard no more than Fly-Bites; probably, because the Balls lighted on their Back or Sides. The fame Evening they arrived at a Plantation or Farm of Signora Katti, where the had fome Slaves, who traded for her. She received the Sieur Brie handfomely, and all the Company were well accommodated. But a Quarter of a League from this Place is the Village of Makaya, one of the Residences of the Damel, who waited there the Arrival of the General.

THE Sieur Brue arrived at Makaya at eight Audience of o'Clock next Morning. He found forty or fifty the Dame! Negros on Guard before the Palace, with a great Number of Guiriots, or Musicians, who sung the General's Praises, with open Mouth; as soon as they thought he could hear them. The King's Yagarefo and grand Bukenet came to receive him, and introduce him to the King as foon as he was at Leifure. It was no easy Matter for the Sieur Brue, who was pretty lufty and corpulent. to enter the first Gate of this Negro Versailles.

Vol. II. N. XXXVI. F

Defcription will be given · Labor, whi fupro, p. 157, & feq. in our entered History of the Countries towards the End of this Book. In Laber, Marabow. Abot, Catalina. In Labat, Benguenet. This feems to have been . In Labat, Jagaraf. the high Treasurer.

Sier Brüe

proceeds.

He faw within the Inclosure many Buildings, among others a Kalde, or Hall of Audience, correct and open on all Sides, where he found the Damel feated on a little Couch, with which the Company had presented him. He rose when the Sieur Brüe entered, gave him his Hand, and embraced him, thanking him for coming fo far out of his Way to fee him. The General returned his Compliment, and gave him the Prechors of Brandy. The King gave Orders to his Bukenet to defray the General's Expences, and to fend back the Horfes and Camels he had hired, to Rufisco. The Sieur Brue had next an Audience of the King's Wives, of whom he had four lawful Ones, according to the Mohammedan Law, and twelve others, whom he kept in Spite of the Lectures of the Marbûts: One of them reproaching him on this Head, the King answered, that pulace, but that Kings were above the Law.

Treated with THE Sieur Brite found it necessary to make Diffinction. Presents to the King's Wives, on Account of the Care they took to fupply him and his Retinue with Provisions. The King indeed, when he was not in Liquor, took Care of this Point; but Brandy was so much his Delight, that when he could get it, he was never a Day fober. It was the fourth Day before the General could get him in a Condition to speak to him, the Liquor by d that Time being almost spent. He sold him some Slaves and Teeth, and having got some Flasks of Brandy in this Bargain, he put-off the Conclufion of the Sale till next Day. He fent for his Wives to dance, and when they had done, he would have the General dance with him, who was forced to comply. He treated him on all Occasions with the greatest Marks of Distinction; but as he still put-off the Trade, and deferred the Supply of Horses and Camels he promised, the e

Sieur Brüe at last grew impatient.

ONE Evening having bid the King good Night, who had no Diffrust of his going away without Horses, he set-out early next Morning, making his Slaves carry the Baggage. He had scarce left Makaya, when he was met by the King's Yagaraf, who begged him to return: But finding his Intreaty fruitless, he returned to acquaint the King, who immediately fent back to defire him to wait for some Minutes, and he should have Horses and Camels enough. The Sieur Brüe finding the Road bad, needed no great Intreaty, and in a short Time the King's Servants came full Gallop with Horses and Camels; on which the Baggages were foon loaded, and they fet out, the Yagaraf conducting the General Part of the Way. At Even-

1697. The Wicket was so low, he was obliged to creep. a ing they reached a Village, where this Officer 1697. fent the King's Valets to take an Ox out of the first Flock they faw. They brought back a Cow with Calf, the Owner of which complaining fadly of his Lofs, the Sieur Brue appealed him with a Flask or two of Brandy. The Flesh was. excellent.

EARLY next Day they fet-out from this Vil-Arrive a. lage, and about Noon rested to repose the Horses Luckily they met here a Herd of Cows, whole fents deligned by the Company, with two An- b Milk was the more agreeable, as all the Water they had found fince they left Makaya was bad. They reached in good Time a Village belonging to a Relation of the King's; who having Notice of their Coming, met them with about twenty Horse well mounted. He was himself on a tall Barb that had cost fifteen Slaves. The Sieur Brie was well entertained by this Grandee. The next Day's Journey was long, but through a fine Country, for the most Part cultivated. There were whole the Law was made for the Marbats and the Po- c Fields covered with Tobacco. The only Way the Negros use it is in Smoaking, for they neither chaw nor fnuff. In the Evening they came to Biyurt , where the chief Men of the Town received the General, and took him to his House. Although the General wanted Rest, yet he could not refuse the Kindness of his Host, who would needs kill an Ox for him. Next Day the General reached the Isle of John Barre, or Sor, where he dismissed with Presents the King's Servants and Hords. Here he found a Boat with fome Canoas, which landed him at Fort St. Louis, after a Journey of twelve Days, including his Stay at Makaya.

> FROM the Bar of Sanaga to Goree is not above thirty Leagues, and it is reckoned near forty from Rufifeo to Biyurt, the Road winds fo much; besides, the General made short Days Journeys, being obliged to go round by Makaya, was the longer on the Road, yet after all this proved the fhortest Rout: For the Ships, which set out from Goree when he did, did not reach the Bar till fif-

teen Days after.

THE General's Time and Pains herein were not altogether loft in this Journey, for belides making a tolerable good Contract for Slaves, which he could not have done without feeing this Prince, he observed several Things here worth Notice.

THOUGH all the Negros here, even Moham-Probibited medans, use Polygamy, yet they are not allowed Derm of to marry two Sisters. Latir-fal-Sukkabi thought Marriage. himself privileged to set aside this Rule, two of his present Wives being Sisters. This created fome Murmuring among the Marbuts and Zealots, but all in Private: For this Prince was untractable, especially on this Point. He believed a Pa1697. radife, but told the Sieur Brie, that he did not a her: But he would fend one of ten Guns, by 1697. expect to go thither, having been very wicked, and yet could find no Disposition to reform. It is true, he had been guilty of great Cruelties, having robbed, banished, or put to death all he

a Pique to ".

As he had two Kingdoms, he thought himgreater than any European Monarch, and many Questions to le Brue about the King of nce; as, how he went dreffed, how many ves he had, what Army, Navy, Guards, b tortion and Pillage he had made upon them b.

Revenue, Palaces; and if the Lords of the French

AFTER he had viewed the Vessel, he asked Court were as finely drefted as his own Officers in the Company that attended him? The Sieur Brue had much ado to perfuade him, that his King had twelve thousand Soldiers for his Body-Guard, also an Army of an hundred thousand Horse, three hundred thousand Foot, above an hundred thousand Seamen, two hundred Men of War of the Line, and forty Galleys: Befides an endless Number of small Crast, and above an c hundred Millions of Livres for his ordinary standing Revenue. But what his Negrifh Majesty stuckat most, was to hear, that the King had but one Wife; for, fays he, how does he do when she was to be with Child or fick? He waits till fhe is well, fays Sieur Brüe. Pugh, fays the Negro, your grand Monarch, as you call him, has more Wit than that comes to.

ONE Day the Damel made the General a Prebew pumish sent of a Slave, who seemed to be somewhat above d the common Rank, as indeed she was, being the Wife of one of the chief Officers at Court, who fuspected her of intriguing. Her Husband could have punished her himself: But as she was of a confiderable Family, he chose to lay the Matter before his Majesty, who finding the Charge just, condemned her to Slavery for his own Profit, and gave her to the Sieur Brue, by the Custom of the Negros, to be transported. The Wife's Rechange her for a younger Slave, whom they would give him for her, who should be more for his Purpose. He agrees, and immediately they conveyed the poor Lady out of the Damel's Dominions. This fevere Punishment keeps the Wives pretty honest, or at least makes intriguing very troublesome: For as the Profit on Conviction acan inexorable Judge in him, who will give the Complainant no Caufe to repine for want of a f seculy Execution of Juffice.

As nothing but Boats and Challops usually come up to Russia, the Daniel had a Mind to fee a Ship, and defired the Sieur Brite to order one up. The General told him, that was impracticable, there not being Water enough to carry

which he might eafily conceive a Notion of one of an hundred. Accordingly, a Fly-Boat peared equipped in full Pomp, with a Pavilion round the Main-Mast; the King and his Court ters standing on Shore, she stood upon several Laks to and again before them, expecting them to come on board; but the King durft not venture, cither for fear of the Sea, or of being detained Prisoner, till he had given Satisfaction for the Ex-

AFTER he had viewed the Veffel, he asked the Sieur Brüe how much the largest Ships were longer than it : Upon which Brue defired him to fend one of his own Officers to measure both; which being done, three or four Armfulls of Line were let go, and these Lengths laid before his Majesty: Upon which he cried out, Good God, what a Canoa is this! How prodigious is the Knowledge of the

Whites !

For the Sieur Brue's Entertainment, his Ma-Review of jesty made a Review of Part of his Troops, com-1/1 Troops. manded by his Lieutenant-General Kondi, amounting to five hundred Men; armed with Sabres, Bows and Arrows, and clad with Coats or Shirts of Mail: Which are two Bits of Cloth almost the Size and Shape of a Dalmatique, (an. ecclesiastical Habit used in France) but without Sleeves. They are made of Cotton, white, red, or other Colours, painted all over with Arabic Characters in black; which the Marbuts fay ferve at once to difmay their Foes, and preserve themfelves from all Wounds, except those of Fire-Arms, which were invented after Mohammed's Time. Under these Coats of Mail, and upon their Arms, which are covered, they wear a Multitude of Grifgris: And he who has most of these, ought to be the bravest Fellow, because he has less Danger to fear.

KONDI having put himself at the Head of lations came to the General, and begged him to e this Regiment, drawn-up in four Ranks, fent to acquaint his Majesty, who was in the Magazine, which the Company had built at Rufifco; and although it was not ten Paces from the Head of this Army, he mounted his Horse, and taking his Launce, flourished it as if he had been going to engage an Enemy, obliging the Sieur Brue also.

to mount a Horseback.

Thus they advanced to the Middle of the Differdily Line, and immediately Kondi took-off his Cap. Discipline. stripped his Shirt of, toffing it over his left Arm, and falling on his Knees, threw Dust three Times upon his Head. The King, who stood only fix Pages off, fent him Orders by his Guiriots of War, which, when he had received, he put his Cap and Shirt on again, and faw duely executed. This done, he placed himself as at first, expecting

The Damel Suig.

" Laber, vol. 4. 1. 187, & feq.

1697. new Commands. All these Orders produced no- a only enters the Flesh or a Vein, it is easier stopped. 1697. thing but Cries and fome diforderly Movements; folthat it would be endless to rally and put such Two ps again in Order, if once their Lines are broken. This held for two or three Hours, after which the King withdrew, the Drums beating, and the Guiriots playing before him; founding his Praises as highly as if he had gained the most

fignal Victory.

SNAKES are very common all through this Country quite from Rufisco to Biyurt: They are b feed their Young. yery large, and their Bite exceeding dangerous. The Negros pretend the Grifgris are a Charm against them. In reality there is no Occasion for a 'Charm, fince they are eafily quelled, or driven away: But the Negros have not Wit enough to do it; befides, what would become of the Marbûts, if their Grifgris were useless in this Matter ??

Dangerous Spakes.

Upon the Whole, it is certain few Accidents happen from these Insects, and one would be apt c to think there was a League of Amity between them and the Negros; for they go freely into the Negros Huts, crawl about at their Pleasure, devouring the Rats, and sometimes the Fowls. If they chance to be bitten, they burn the Part, or fire Gunpowder upon it. This makes a Scar, which draws out the Venom, if it be applied in Time; otherwife, feizing on the more noble Parts, it kills prefently.

THE Sereres Negros do not come-off fo well d with these Creatures, as their Neighbours; for as they have neither Marbuts nor Grifgris, they are more afraid b, and keep as much out of their Way as possible. They are at open War with them, lay Snares for them very cunningly, catch and eat them, and fay they are very good Meat.

Some of these Snakes are twenty-five Foot long, and a Foot and an half Diameter: But they fay these are less venomous than those of they are more cafily avoided, as one may fee them farther-off; neither are they quite fo nimble as the fmall Ones. Some are all green, which therefore cannot be discerned in the Grass; others are spotted, or clee vary with several bright Colours: And they say there is a red Sort, whose Prioficrafi. Bite is uncurable. But Labat took all these to be only idle Tales invented by the Marbuts to raise the Price of their Grifgris: For, says he, how can Colour alter the Quality of the Poison? f Blacks called Lycherins s. However he acknowledges, that if an Artery be wounded, the Venom is carried fo quick to the Heart, that all Remedies are too late; but if it

The worst Foes these Snakes have, are the Eagle s, Barbot. of which here are great Numbers; the largest, it is faid, in the World: However that be, it is cer-Eagle # tain they are no where less disturbed, for the Ne-Samera. gros do not know how to use Fire-Arms; and these Birds are as little afraid of their Arrows, as of the Snake's Bite. Their Feathers must needs be very hard and close set, for they will, unhurt, carry off a Snake, which they tear in Pieces to

THE Cape de Verde Eagles are every Way fo like those in Europe, that no more needs be faid

of them c.

SECT. III.

The Road from Rufisco to Biyurt, and other Places: Also from Fort Louis in the Sanaga to Kayor, according to Barbot 4.

Lake of Eutan. Village of Priefts. The Damel's Seraglio. Biyurt. Bad Travelling. Dwellings of the Blacks. Story of King Bemoy: Bafely murdered by the Portugueze. Road to Lambaya. Road to Kayor.

DEPARTING from Rufifer, and having travelled about a League North-East, you come to the Village Beer. From Beer to Jandos, belonging to a Vassal of the King of Juala, are two Leagues, and there are abundance of Palm-Trees. From Jandos you have three Leagues Lake of Northward to a Lake, by the Natives called Eutan. Eutan , and by the Portugueze Alagoas; that is, Lakes, being four Miles in Length, and half a League in Breadth. This Lake fends out feveral little Rivers in the rainy Season, and abounds prodigiously with Fish, though in Summer it is almost dry. The Bottom is all covered with a two Inches thick, and five Foot long; at least e Sort of small Shells, by the Natives called Simbos, much like those which the Blacks of Angola use instead of Money.

> FROM this Lake the Road runs North-East to Emduto, a Village; where they say the most ancient Family has the Government of the Place, and there Travellers generally lie at Night. There the Road turns off North-West to a Village, Village of which is the usual Residence of the Priests, or Priest. Marbus, of the neighbouring Country, by the

FROM this Village the Road goes on Eastward to another, called Endir, and hence to that of Sanyeng, where formerly some Portugueze lived

Labat, though a Prieft, cannot forbear to throw his Sneers upon the · Labat, p. 192, & fegq. Tricks of Priests, and doubtless he had here the Agmus Del's of his own Profession in View, See his Description of Guinea, p. 26. This feems to be the Latte cur Brue's Journey. In Barbot, Marabouts. This feems to be the uhi supra, p. 195, & see his Description of the Sereres mentioned in the Sieur Brue's Journey. Village where one of the chief Marbin relided, mentioned by the Sieur Brus. & Moore calls them Byberines.

Coaff lies South-Eaff. It is formed by the Island. Sherbro and the Continent, very large at the En-trance. At the West End of Sherbro lie the three Isles of Tota, in a Line. They are low and flat, with Rocks on the North-East Side. Their Produce is much the fame as on the main Land. They are called Plantain Islands by the b mal.

English, from that Plant.

The Island Sherbra, as the English call it, is Shebro If. The Island Sherbro, as the English can be named by the Portugueze, Farilha, or Farellaen; by the Datch, St. Anna, or Majla Quiju; and by the French, Gerbera. It extends East South East the French, Gerbera. It extends Earl South-Earl about ten Leagues, and is all over flat Land. The Country abounds in Rice, Maiz, Ignamas, Bananas, Potatos, Indian Figs, Ananas, Citrons, Oranges, Water-Melons, and the Fruit Kila, (by the English, Kel.) Poultry is plenty, and Elephanta numerous. The Oyfters here produce fine Pearl, but dangerous to come at for the Sharks. The Intulars are Pagana, and the Circumstified. cumcifion.

THE English African Company had a fmall Fort on Yerk-Illand, (which is close to Sheribes on the North-Side, near the Eastern Point of it) and not far from the King's Village. It was built forare, with three round Flankers, and a fquare one, mounting cleven Guns; and about twenty d Paces from the Fort, on the Sea-Beach, were raifed two large Flankers, with five Guns each : All built with Lime and Stone, defended by twenty-five Whites, and fifty or fixty Grometter,

THERE was another Lodge on the main Land, opposite to the East Point of Sheehrs Island, before the building of this Fort , which was abandoned in 1727, as has been before related, the Pactors retiring to the Town of Jameico on the fame Island, four Leagues to the West of Tork- c

Vor. II.

THE River Sherbrs, called by some Madre Bamba, by others Ris Selbsba, and Ris das Palmar, is very large, and rifing far within Land, deficends to the Sea thro'the Country of Bulm Money, a Land full of Moralles.

It is mavigable for Ships of Burden, twenty

Leagues upward, to the Town of Bages, or Baga, where the English have a Factory, belonging to Buim; and Sloops of feventy or eighty Tura may aftend thirty Miles above Kedham, or Kidham, two numbered and hity Miles from its Mouth; but the Channel grows narrower the higher one goes up, and in many Places is almost choaked up with Rushes, which grow along the Sides. Befides, in April and May, the fit Time tor getting

* Barber, p. 106.

South of the Sembrers, having a Bar at the a the Camwood, which there is very plenty, it has The Gamwood. Which there is very plenty, it has The Gamwood, which there is very plenty in the Gamwood, which the Gamwood, which there is very plenty in the Gamwood, which rupted also by frequent Tornados, at whose Approach the Sloops must cast Anchor, or be fastened to the Trees growing along the Banks, which are well inhabited by very civil People.

Tiras River abounds with Crocodiles and Water-Elephants, a wild and dangerous Ani-

THE Lands of Silm Mond are fifteen or fixteen Leagues farther up than Bages, and thirty or thirty-two Leagues beyond Silm, is Quana-Mora, a very populous Town, but the Inhabitants not the best-natured. It stands behind a great Wood, not to be feen from the Ships ; is very large and populous, but the Houses mean and low, excepting one in the Middle of the Town, where the principal Negros hold their Affemblies

THE adjacent Country is very populous; the Stil and Natives, like thole of Sherbre, commonly wear a Frack of firiped Calico, having all the fame Cuftoms and Manners. The Soil likewife pra-Cuftoms and Manners. The Soil likewife produces the fame Kind of Plants and Animals with that Island. The Camwood here is a much better Kind of red Wood for dying than Brasal, and reckoned the beft in all Guinas. It will ferve feven Times for Ufc.

THE Sharbra receives, near the Sea, the Rio Torra at North-Well, and Rio de St. Anna at South-East, both large Rivers. The Torro overflows twice a-Year; but being shallow, and choaked up with little Islands, is navigable only

for fmall Barks.

FROM the South Point of Sherbes River, to that of Galinbar, the Coast threscher East South-East eleven Leagues, flats, low, fwampy, and marthy, all covered with Trees, and inhabited.

RIO DE GALINHAS, by the Natives Roods, Maqualbari, rifes in the Lands of Hondo, and Galabas.

runs thro' the Countries of Bulm Mond, Quilliga Mond, to the Sea, having two Islands in its Mouth. It takes its Portugueze Name from in its Mouth. It takes its Portugueze Name from the Plenty of Poultry. The Europeans bring from hence dry Hides, and Elephants Teeth, brought down the River from Hands, and Karrudshe Mona, both continually at War together, and fubject to the King of Queja, who refides at Cape Monas. The Tide runs very wift to North-Earl along this Coast, and the Windblows mostly fresh from South-West, The Winter Scason is from May to October 1.

RIO MAGUIBA, the next River, denies his Magui-Entrance to large Ships by a Bar. The Portu-ha.

Entrance to large Ships by a Bar. The Portu-ba

English

Crains traded to it formerly; so did the French; but, at a whose greatest Breadth runs East South-East, and To Court, present, it is frequented most by the English, West North-West. present, it is frequented most by the English, for Elephants Teeth, failing up to the Village Deva Raja. Higher upit is choosed with Rocks and Falls.

THE Couft, from Rio Galinhas to Cape Monte, is low and flat, flocked with Villages. The River is low and flat, flocked with Villages. The River Man Moven, or Maffab, defends from the Mountains, thirty Leagues Inland, near the Galvi Negros; and running in a large and deep Channel through the Danwata Country, about ash Canoas, if not well managed, being apt to overleague on the North-fide of Cape Monte, is fo chosked with Sands, that it never enters the Sea, above once a-Year, at the Time of its Over-

BEFORE the Conquest of Folgas, this River was inhabited by the Pay Mont Negros, whose King, Flambüres, commonly resided at the Village Jez-Wonga, on the West-Side, about a League and an Half from the Sea, after he had quirted the Town of Tomus, at Cape Monts, to ethe Quajas. The King of the Folgas dwells on Latephaen Island in the Lake of Plazis, the better to avoid the Insulus of the Orgas. The Town To-cha line opposite to Jez-Wonga, where Flombures resided for a Time, when threatened to be attacked by the Foljas. Two Leagues farther up the River, on the same Side, is the Village Tijja, where formerly lived Tijji, the Brother of Flambures. Two Leagues higher, on the South-side, are Konmurguja, and a League behind it, Jerhofaja, over-agams which the King had another Village, from whence there is a Ruad thre' the Woods to Jera Boblista, three Leagues distant towards the Sea, belonging to Flambures's eddes Son. eldeft Son.

Tira Coast between Rio Maush and Rio Mawibah is befet with Villages and Hamlets, where the Negros make Abundance of Salt

CereMonte. CAVE MONTE, called by the Natives Walk King 4, is discovered at a good Distance from Sea, flacwing like an Island in Form of a Saddle 8. Smoot fire, it is a very high Mountain, appearing like a lotty Island ". Marchoir faysonly, that it is a high Laml, in ten Degrees five Minutes North Latitude , parted into two Summits, and projecting a pretty Way into the Sea, which al-most aerounds them, so as to form a Penniula,

West North-West.

Ar three Leagues Diffance, you meet with thirty Fathom Water, black, clayey Bettom.

The best Anchorage is about three Quarters of a Mile North-West of the Point, in eight or

BARBOT fays, the best Road for large Ships is to the West of the Cape, in twelve I's thom Water, fandy Ground, two English Miles from Shore, opposite to the three small Villages, a little within Land, each of ten or twelve Fluts,

well peopled s.

Tere Land, which is low, produces, accord-rad and ing to Sheek, a fmall Quantity of great Milhio, Product Yams, Potatos, and Abundance of Rice h. The Yams, Potatos, and Abundance of Rice.^b. The Fruits here, as well as on the Gold Coaft, are, Panguavers, Bananas, Pine-Apples, Gr. They are but indifferently flocked with Cattle, having neither Cows nor Hogs, and but a few Sheep. Nor have they much Poultry, but what they have is good. Here is store of Elephants, Tygers, Harts, Buffalos, and other wild Beats, and the River abounds with Fift, which they catch with Nets! catch with Nets !-

THE Course of Cape Mante River lies North-Eaft, and South-West, and it waters a very fertile Country. At a hundred Paces from the Sea, you find a Plain of feveral Leagues Extent, covered with Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Hogs is amongst whom the Deer, Rochucks, and Antilopes graze peaceably. This Plain is full of Villages !, abounding with Poultry : fuch as, common Fowl, Pintados, or Guinea-Hens, Geefe, and Ducks, which increase wenderfully. Millet, Rice, Maix. Pulse, are also equally plency ": So is Fith. The Palm Wine is excellent, and the Air very temperate, from the North Winds, and immunerable Rivers of pure Water, which run through the Country?

MARCHAIS lays, that the Natives of Cape Intalitants. Adonte are generally handfome, mild, fociable, faithful, difiniteretted, and very induttrious ... Ac-

* This forms to be what Snoot calls the River of Cape Monte; which, the Negros fay, falls into that of Sirera Leases * Barbot, p. 103. The fame. * See Refution's Gilleto, p. 19, 475. This is a most enormous Error, for, according to the Memoir belonging to the French Chart of the Southern Ocean, published in 1719, it was found to be in fix Degnes, forty two admittes. * Members Front Chart of Million, vol. 1, 181, C.81. * Barbot, as above. * Method, p. 59, fays, they have Pleaty of Million, Varre, Riac, and Salt hereadouse. * See Belimon, p. 475, S. 169. * This contradicts Security Arterials Interpretation of the Well addite Cape, where the Negroe make Salt, which is a good Commodity up the Country. * Marchall, sol. 1, f. 21. * The fame, f. 14, 80, 87. * The fame, f. 84, and Villanti, p. 65.

do for the King, whose Slaves they are. They soldons are at War with their Ne shboors, chuling rather, if any Difference happen, to end the Matfer amicably. Each Man marries as many Wives as he can maintain; and as the Women here work hard, their Keeping is not very expensive. They live very contentedly, and feem not much concerned at what Liberries they take with other b Men . All Acts of Government are determined by the Votes of their Kabefbirs, who are the principal of the leading Men at all Towns, their Experience, or Courage, having given them that Superiority 1.

Accompting to Sneed, their Drefs is like a Shift, or rather Surplice, with wide Sleeves, which hang down to the Knees: But the Women wear a narrow Clath round their Waiff, Tucked in at both Sides to faften it withal, uling a Gintle, sethe Women oo on the Gold Coalt. Nor do they ever wear Garters like them. Sometimes they go naked . Marchais is more particular: The Children of both Sexes, fays he, go quite naked till thirteen or fourteen, having only Girdles of Crystal or Glass Beads about their Waiit. After this Age, the Males of better Fashion wear only a Piece of Cotton Cloth, but the common Men go naked. None but the King, and his Captains and Officers are dreffed. The Girls and common Women have Girdles of Grais, or Palm-Leaves unravelled, which they dye red or yellow. These Girdles, which reprefont long Fringes, are very thick, and cover them from the Walfl to the Knees. The richer Sort have one or two Pagnes, which cover them from the Stomach to the Cali of the Log. They wear Necklaces of many Rows, and Bracelets of Beads at their Arms and Writh; as also above their Ancles, at which some hang Bells of Silver, which make an agreeable Noise while they dance, being very fond of that, and of imitating the European Dances. The Women here, in general, are more chafte and referved than the Ne-gros usually are a. Villault adds, and the Men more jealous *.

THE Drefs common to both Sexes is the To-The Tomi the Women tie thout their Hips, and

cording to Smers, they are extremely fo. Their a but the Men bring it under their Twift, and The Governments are, planting of Rice, and faften it just upon the girdling Part behind. Both Freight to take great Delight in twifting the Wool of their take great Delight in twifting the Wool of their Hands into Ringlets with Gold or Stones, and beflow a great deal of Time and Genies in it.

THE Women are fondest of what they call Fifthing, fetting themselves out to attract the Men. They carry a Streak round their Foreheads, of white, red, or yellow Wain, which, being thin, falls in Lines before it dries : Others make Circles with it round their Arms and Body, and thus pleafe. The Mens Ornaments con-fift in Bracelets, or Manillas, about their Wrifts and Ancies, of Brais, Copper, Pewter, or Ivory; the fame again on their Fingers and Toes : Necklace of Monkeys Teeth, Ivory Sticks in their Ears with a broad Head. Most of them have one, two or more of these Ornaments, and have an Emulation in the Number and Use of them !

THEIR Houses, fays Marchaia, tho' built 22 or Be a; like those of the Sanaga Negros, are kept very clean. The King and chief Men have them built long; some of two Stories, with a vaulted Roof of Reeds, or Palm-Leaves, to laid, as to be impenetrable to Rain or Sun. These they divide into feveral Apartments. The Entry, which is the Hall of Audience, and their Place of Eating, has round it a Kind of Sopha of Earth, or Clay, raifed about a Foot from the Floor, and five or fix broad. This Bench they cover with fine Mats, made of Grafs or Palm-Leaves , and dyed of different Colours, very beautiful, and which laft a long Time. Here their great and rich Men found most Part of the Day, lying at half Length, their Head on their Wives Bofoms, finoaking, talking, and drinking Palm-Wine . Their Bed-chamber joins to this. Here they have an Effrade, or Sopha, on which they lay Mats & thicker than those above-mentioned, for a Foot Height, about fix long, and as much broad, which ferve for Beds, which they furround with Pagnes fewed together, or printed Linen, like Curtains.

THEIR Kitchens are always separate from Colors

their Dwelling houses, and are very near.
THE Natives of Cape Monte are cleanlier in their Way of Eating than the rell of their Nation. They use Bowls made of a hard Wood, and Balons of Pewter or Copper tinned, which it falls half Way down their Thigh all round; f they keep very neat. They rouft their Meat on

XXX 2

wooden

^{*} Snuck, 474. See Belman, p. 473. & for.

* Merchan, vol. 1. p. 87, & for.

* Willoult's Voyage to Guina, p. 65.

* Willoult's Voyage to Guina, p. 65.

* Willoult's Price of Guina, p. 65.

* Willoult's Voyage to Guina, p. 67.

* Willoult's Voyage to Guina, p. 65.

* Willoult's Voyage to Guina, p. 67.

* Willoult's Voyage to Guina, p. 65.

* Willoult's Voyage to Guina, p.

Trade.

wooden Spits, but have forgot what the French a taught them , to turn it about; for they first roalt one Side, and then the other 1.

It is certain, the Normans had formerly a Trade here, and the Reuce Company, in 1526, a Settlement; the it is, at prefent, uncertain how, or when, they abandoned it. When the India Company, in 1666, and 1660, fent Ships here, the King, then reigning here, received the French Commander with great Kindnels, and converling with him in French, granted him a free Trade, b. This Prince was a tall, venerable, old Man of

fixty, called Fallow Boure's

THE English, and Dutch, and others who trade here, buy many of these fine Mats and Pagnes made of Grafs, which are very beautiful, and of a bright Yellow. Also, great Quantities of Ivory, of the same Goodness with that at Sievra Leona. The Teeth, which these People bring from the North, are not fo white, but much larger, fome weighing two hundred Pound-Weight. The Europeans buy here the 5kins of Lions, Panthers, Tygers, and other wild Beatls, and about one thousand five hundred Slaves every Year. Committee. These last are bought by the Mandinga Merchants from the Inland Parts of Africa, for only Criminals are fold here, and for the King's Pro-fit. Here is also some Gold to be had, which is probably brought down by the tame Alerchants; so that it would be worth While to have a Fac-tory here. The Forests yield Plenty of Woods of fit for dying, especially in Red. This Wood the Negroe car, and being in the Red. Negros cut, and bring it to the Shore in Blocks of jour or five Foot long. The English, who buy a great deal of it, prefer it to Brazil Wood, which was formerly to much effeemed ..

ATKINS observes, that the boldest of the Natives would fometimes come on board the Swallow with Rice, Malaghetta, and Teeth;

but flaid under Fear and Sufficient.
THEY came off in Canoas made of a fingle e Cotton Tree, fome eight or ten Foot broad, carrying twenty Rowers. The Negros row all forrying twenty Rowers. The Negres row all for-ward, flanding; they firike together with Dexte-rity, and, if they earry a Kabajhir, always ling; a Mark of Refpect. These Kabajhirs brought with them some English Title and Certificate, the Favour of former Traders, in Return for their Honeity and good Service. On this Occa-fion the Author observes, that these might be of Use, were they given carriously; but as they are only done out of Humour, they teach them only to beg and flead.

THE Negrifi Language alters a little in Sail-The Coing; but, as they are Strangers to Arts, Se. in the inis reftrained to a few Words expreffive of their page. Necessities. This Atkins supposes from their not being talkative in their Meetings. In their Trade, the same Word returns often; and their Songs are only a Repetition of six Words an hundred

Times over '. Villault fays, they fooke a Sort of Badlard Portuguese in his Time s.

As to their Religion, Villault fays, he could get R. ligras, no Information; only one of them told him, the Whites prayed to God, and the Blacks to the Devil: Yet he observed many of them were cir-cumcifed, and all of them had their Fetifher b.

MARCHAIS observes, that Religion here is the same as on all the Coast, where Mohammedifm has not yet spread a that is, a Mixture of Idolatry, Superfition and Ignorance. They greatly fear the Devil, whom they pray to, without loving or owning him as God. A Native one Day faid to a Frenchman, The Whites pray it God, sue Negros pray to the Denil; you are bap-pier than sue 1. Snock was told, that their Religion confifted in reverencing and obeying their King, and the Governor let over them, without troubling their Heads with what was above them k.

SECT. II.

Gape Mesurado. Bayr there. Road for Ship-ping. Watering Place. Name, whence. Rio Duro, or Mesurado. Ifter within it. Tide and Bar: Its Ereadth: Its Geurse. The King-dom: Its Extent: Soil and Produce: Timber-Trees. The Inhabitant: Their Character: Trees: The Inhabitants; Their Character; Their Perm, The Kaldé, King Andrews-Town. The Council-Hall. The Houfes; Their Description: Floor and Fire-Place: Number of Rooms: Out-Houser. Religion. Trade. Project for a Settlement. Rio Junko.

CAPE MESURADO, according to Cap-the Mestain Phillips, is about fixtuen Learning difference.
tant from Cape Mount (or Monte) there being no high Land between them. This Mountain, which is not near fo high as the latter, is round and large, being almost furrounded by Water **. The Side fronting the Sea is site and high; that to the Land more gentle and coeffible. The Top is level, and the Groun such better than might be expected at fuch a Place. On the Eaft

* Villault observes, that in his Time, viz. 1667, in roaling their Meat, they turn'd it continually.

* Marchait, yol. 1, p. 87, & Jag.

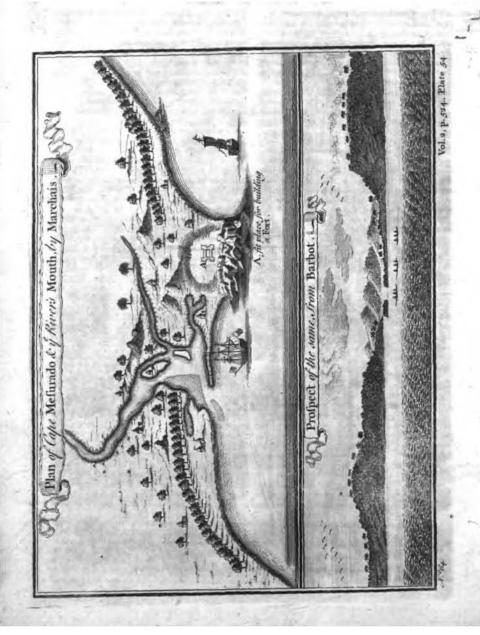
* Arkini's Voyage to Gaimea, p. 60.

* Marchait, vol. 1, p. 92.

* See Bosman's Description of Gaimea, p. 474.

* See Bosman's Description of Gaimea, p. 474.

* See the Plan.



first- is a Bay of confiderable Extent, terminated by a 2 North-East. Its Course is unknown after this. Treeshigh Land, covered with large Trees. On the West-Side is another large Bay formed by the River, Side is another large may formed by the Kiver, whose Mouth is in the Middle of it. These two Bays are separated by a long narrow Neck of Land. The Cape lies in fix Degrees thirty-four Minutes North Laritude. That Part of it which projects most to Sea, runs South-Eaft.

A River imaller than the Mejurado, which comes from the Eaft, falls into the Western Bay, and is manigable at high Sea for twelve or fourteen Leagues. The Water of it is always brackish.

but it abounds with Fish ".

Reads for Stigging.

THE Top of the Mountain is a natural Platform, of four thousand Paces in Circumference, with feveral Trees on it, commanding each of the Bays, or Roads, the best of which is that to the North of the Cape, about a Musicet-Shot from Shore, where is good Anchorage in eight or ten Fathom Water, between the Point of the Cape and the River's Mouth. There is a Bar There is a Bar c along this Bay before the Mouth of the River, along this hay belore the Moulth of the River, dangerous in some Places, our eafily palled, if you are once acquainted with it, especially near the Fost of the Cape, where there is a Village, and an over-running Spring, yielding excellent Water, which keeps well at Sen, and is easily come at. It issues from a Rock in the Sea-Bank, and forming a natural Cafcade, runs into the Sea. Here the Sailors take in Water 4.

Sca. Here the Sailors take in Water.

PHILLIPS places this about a Mile within d the Cape, just at the Beginning of a Sand. He calls it a fine finall Rivulet, of curious, clear, cool Water, which diffills through the Woods and Basics. He adds, that about a Cable's and Rocks. He aids, that about a Cable's Length to the Eaft of it, there are two Pools of fresh Water under two great Stones.

The Cape takes it Name from the Word

Mifericardia, used by some French (shipwrecked here) to the Natives, who corrupted it to Mifurails . Villault fays, it is called Aliferado by the Partugueze, either on Account of the dan-gerous, unfeen Rocks that furround it, so that no Ship can come nearer than half a League; or

because the French, formerly massacred there, cried out, Misericorde ! Misericorde ! The Portugueze called the River Mesurado

Ricer Duro, THE Portugueze caned the Cruckies of the Natives on this Occasion. This River runs at first to the North-West for eighteen or twenty Leagues, after which it makes a Turn to the f

The King brought feveral of his subjects, who start this affirmed they had failed up it for three Months to a great River from whence it flows, which runs from Eaft to Wett, the Banks of which are in Gold, Ivory, and Slaves. The River Mejerade runs through a fine Country, but is fo rapid, that those who were three Months going up it, were but eighteen Days in their Return. The were but eighteen Days in their Return. The Mefurado-Negros call the Country where it rifes,

Alom', that is, The Land of Gold.

NEAR the Mouth of the Mefurade, there are the within two liles. The least lies near the small Rivers.

before-mentioned. The largest is in the Bay at the Entry of the Mesurads, or Rio Duro. It is called the King's Ife, though he does not refide on it, but only keeps fome Slaves there, who take Care of his Cattle and Poultry. He made a Prefent of it to the Author, preffing him to fettle there. It is never overflowed in the Months of July, August, and September, when the continual Rains swell all the Rivers on this Coaft. It is about two Leagues long, and three Quarters of a League broad, the Soil rich and fertile, as appears from the tall Trees on it. The North North-Eaft and Eafterly Winds, which blow here, make the Air very temperate. Itsonly Inconvenience, is the Want of fresh Water, which they are forced to fetch from the Main, where the Springs are very abundant.

THE Title flows-up the River Mejurado twenty god, and

Leagues at the Season of the Equinoxes, and there They observe, in the rainy Months, that the Water is salt only about three Leagues above the King's They because of the Freshness or the Land Floods.

PHILLIPS fays, this River bears the Namo of Rie de St. Paule in the Charts, and that it is a fine large River, lying about two Miles East South-East, and East within the Cape. About a Quarter of a Mile without the Mouth, it has, a Bar four Foot deep at high Water, and at low Water two Foot and an half, or three Foot, The Sea breaks high upon it, especially when the Sea-Breeze blows fresh, which commonly begins at nine or ten in the Morning, and continues till the fame Hour in the Evening. The deepest Water is near each Shore.

THE River is very pleafant, in some Places In Head

* According to the Memoir to the Chart of the Southern Ocean, it was observed to be fix Degrees nine Minutes only.

* Marchanis's Voyage, vol. 1, p. 96.

* Phillips lays, the best Anchoring is in time Fathom, the Cape bearing South one half-West, two Miles dislant.

* Marchanis, as before, p. 94.

* Fillands's Voyage to Gunca, the Durs in a line River.

* Labat, the Editor, thinks is beyond Dispute, that this Kingdom is Gadon, the People Mandingue, and the River the Neger, or Sanaga.

* Marchanis, as before, p. 96, Feq.

as broad as the Thurses at London, and fringed on a to the Water-Side, and the Londong very finooth. The General Side with thick Groves of Mangrove-Trees. Here are fome of a Size fit to main a Ship, 1999. which are always green; to that nothing can afford a more delightful Prospect. About three Miles up this River, the Author had good fresh Water at low Water; and about five Miles up, at high ".

De Dongli

THE River Pauls, which enters the Sea about two Leagues North-Well of the Cape, being two Leagues North-Well of the Cape, being five or fix Foot deep at the Entry, is navigable for finali Boats or Shallops. It runs first North-b ward about twelve Miles, and then Euftward to the River Yanh, by which two Rivers the Natives of Cape Massie daily pais in their Canoas into the Selfon with Teeth, Ce. because it is a least the Diagram of Tender.

better Place of Trade 1.

THOUGH it is uncertain how far the Dominions of the King of Mejurado extend Inland to the North and North-East, it may be prefumed they are not fmall, from the Number of Forces he can raile on particular Occasions. His Limits to the East are the Rio Junto, twenty Leagues from Cape Mijurads; and to the Well, a small

River, half Way between that and Cape Mante. ALL this Country is very tertile. Gold is to be had here, but it is unknown whence they get

the had here, but it is unknown whence they get it, or whether it is the Produce of the Soil. They have good Redwood here, as at Cape Monta, and feveral Kinds of Wood proper for being wrought in Cabinet-Work. Sugar-Cares, Indigo and Cotton thrive here without Cultivation. Their Tobacco, in the Management of which the Neeron are whally lemorant, would be expended. the Negros are wholly ignorant, would be ex-cellent, it it were carefully manufactured. The Lions and Tygers do not hinder their Flocks from increaling prodigiously; and their Trees are loaded with Fruit, in Spite of the Devaltations of the Monacys. In a Word, the Country is rich, the Commerce is advantageous, and might be greatly augmented by thole, who could cultivate the Friendthip of the People, for it e would be ridiculous to think of making a Settle-

Turky have here a Sort of finall Fowls, which they call Kekudeteer, no bigger than English Chickens, and eat dry Alleskimes, wild Orranges, Pine-Apples, and finall Goats. They had a few finall Elephanta Teeth, but not worth

ment by Force 5

of feven hundred Tons. Here the Author cut fome Malling, which were fo extremely folid and heavy, though very fitting, that to prevent their finking, they were obliged to float them off by their Eosts 1.

THE Natives are of a good Stature, firong, Inteligants. and well-proportioned, have a martial Air, and are very brave, as their Neighbours have experienced as well as the Europeans, who have ven-tured to provoke them. They are a lenfible People, who think juftly, express themselves well, and understand their own Interests as well as their ancient Friends, the Normans.

Oug Author tays, the English, Dutch and Portuguess Writers represent these Natives of Cape Mejarada as faithles, cauning, revengeful and cruel to the last Degree 1: Yet Captain Phil-Chessier. lips, an Englishman, declares, they are civil and courteous; but adds, that they are great Beggars, the King and Kabelhirs continually baunting us for Dalbis, which is their Word for Prefents.

SNOEK fays likewife, that he found them a civil, good-natured People, only that the late Injury they had received from the English, who had carried-off fome of them, had made them fo timorous, that they would not venture on board; and if any of the Sailors went alhore armed, they would fiv. They had then fome English Prilomers, who were in Danger of being facrificed b to appeale their Referement.

THEY cultivate their Lands carefully, and do every Thing with great Order and Management.
They are indefatigable when they please to work *:
They are constant Friends, but very jealous of their Wives. As to their Daughters, they are not fo nice, but give them an intire Freedom to difpose of their Persons, which no Way hinders their getting Husbands. On the contrary, the Lover is pleased to find a Mistress, who has given Proofs of her Fruitfulness, and laid-up a Stock by the Disposal of her Favours, because this reby the Diponal of her Favours, because this re-pays him what he is obliged to give her Parents for her. They love their Children paffionately, it being a fure Way to gain their Favour, to carefs and give them finall Prefents.". THERE Drefs, Cattle and Fruits are like those Table Drefs, of Cape Minte. The Kabafhirs wear a firsped

our Regard. Of Cape Monte. The Kninghiri wear a hipped our Regard. Frock reaching to the Knees; and if they can Place for cutting Wood, the Trees reaching cloic f get an old Hat, they are very proud of it. Elfe

* Phillips, p. 191.

* See Smel in Referen, p. 475; and Rarber's Gausse, p. 110.

* Marchair, vel. 1, p. 109, 47 fer.

* Phillips, p. 191.

* The func, p. 192.

* The func, p. 192.

* Marchair, as before, p. 100, 101.

* Yet Sand Rys, the Men do not trouble themselves the working, leaving that to the Women.

In must therefore be endershood of the numerical Sex, when Sould Rys, the Women are handlone, and fee the Wen told him) allowed to care what Money they pleafed with their Bodies. See Replace, p. 176.

large Houses, each having before it an extraordinary large Calabath-Tree; with whose Boughs they had ingeniously formed a spacious Summerhouse, to divert themselves during the Heat of the Day. Here is also a Well, ten Fathom deep, which supplies all the Country about with fresh Water, which taftes as luscious as if it was mixed with Honey. The Blacks affirm, that the Water of certain Brooks near this Place is pernicious to Camels and Dromedaries, and yet b good for all other Creatures.

Blyurt.

Bad Tra-

willing.

FROM Sanyeng the Road leads to Mangar, the The Damel's Residence of the King of Kayor, for some Part of the Year; and thence to Embaul, where he has his chief Seraglio . This is a spacious Manfion, parted from the Town by a Pallisado, or Hedge of Reeds; and the Avenues to it are planted on both Sides with Palm-Trees, where the Blacks ride their Horses. It is the Habitation of the King's principal Wives, whom they c call Sogona; and no Man is allowed to come

nearer to it than an hundred Paces.

TEN Leagues from Mangar is the Village Embar, where the next Successor to the King of the Country refides; from hence you come to Biyurt b, which is a Town on the River Sanaga, (almost opposite to the Island of St. Louis); where dwell the King's Collectors for Taxes and Tolls. The Men-Inhabitants of this Place are fo lazy, that they will do no Kind of Work; d the Women managing all, even their small Trade; by which Means they have the Opportunity of being very leud, and debauched, with

the European Sailors.

BESIDES the Places mentioned in the above Account of the Road, there are many other small Villages, or Hamlets, scattered along the Sides of it. But Travellers must alfo know, that the Heat here is almost intolerable all the Year round, only it is somewhat e allayed in November and December; and that there is no stopping from Morning till Night, unless it be for a while, about Noon, under some Trees, to eat of fuch Provisions as they must carry with them on little Asses, which are dull, heavy Creatures, Horses being scarce at Rufisco. However the French Agents ride a Horfe-back, and their Servants on those forry Asses, without Saddles, which is extreamly uneasy. At Night they lie at some Village, where there is no Accommodation, either for Man or Beaft; the

1697. with their Families. They have still there two a Natives living for the most Part on Roets, for 1607 want of Corn, which is the common Food in Barbot, other Places; but the Blacks here are exceffively lazy, and miferably poor.

> THEIR little Houses, or Huts, are generally the Blacks. made of Straw, yet some more commodious than others, built round, without any other Doc but a little Hole, like the Mouth of an Oven, through which they must croep on all four to get in or out; and having no Light but at that Hole, and a smoaky Fire being continually kept within, it is impossible for any but a Black to live in them; especially on account of the excessive Heat, proceeding both from the Roof and the Floor, which is a dry, burning Sand. Their Beds are made of feveral fmall Sticks, placed at two Fingers Breadth Diffance from each other, and fastened together with Ropes, the whole supported by short wooden Forks fet up at each Corner. One may guess what easy Sleeping there is like to be on such Beds, although the better Sort spread a Mat over

these Bedsteads.

AT Biyart are still to be seen the Ruins of a King Be-Fort, which the Portugueze had almost finished moy. in the Year 1483, under the Command of Peter Vas da Cunna Bisagudo, sent hither expresly by King John the Second, of Portugal, with a Fleet of twenty Caravels, carrying Men and Materials for the Purpofe. The King was preffed to this by Bemoy, Sovereign of the Country (and Successor to Bur Biram, King of the falofs) who having been expelled by his Subjects, ran a-foot from hence along the Sea-Coast, as far as Arguin, where he imbarked for Portugul with some of his Followers, to beg Affistance of that King. This Bemoy returned to his Country with the Fleet, and landing, proceeded to build the Fort; but the Place proving very unhealthy, the Portugueze died apace, and the Situation being bad, because of the strong Current of the River, da Cunna was fo uneasy, fearing his Master would appoint him Governor, which would have made his Life miferable, that, in a Rage, he murdered Bajely murthe unfortunate black King aboard his Ship, and dered returned with the rest of his Men to Lisbon, leaving the Fort unfinished. King John was highly offended at him, both for the Disappointment and the Murder 4, but did not put the Villain to Death.

THE Road from Ruffles to the River Sanaga, was made for the Conveniency of trading from Goree to the Island of St. Louis; for the Way by Sca is very tedious and uncertain; the French

Agreeable to what Cada Mosto relates. See before, p. 581. e. and p. 584. b. Barbot writes By-burt; others Bieurt. It is called also Canquel, by del Isle, in his Maps, who observes there, that it is the Refidence of the Little Brok, a King with that Title. . He was not Successor, but the Administration of Affairs was put into his Hands by Biram, his Brother and Successor, who, for that Reason, was slain by his other two Brothers, Sibite and Kamba. See the Story at large in Marmel's Africa, vol. 3. lib. 9. cap. 19 " He was not Successor, but the Administration of A Barbot, wbl fupra, p. 27.

Negro Houles on the Gast of GUINEA



A. Huts of y Negros, concreded, Red earth. D. the Kalde or Palaver zoom B. the Kitchin.

F. the Market place . C. Hut for Millet & Rice luill B. Red carth.

they wear a party-coloured Oxies-Bay upon a ders. It is called the Kalais, or Place of Contheir Heads. The common fort wear either a veriation. The Floor and Roof is like that of a
long Piece of Corten Cloth, about a Foot wide, their Houses: It is open on all Sides. Here they which they passe about their Middles, and then between their Legs, letting both Ends hang-down before and behind; or ess, a Piece of Cloth, about a Foot square, tied to a String that is about their Middles, and just serves to cover their Privities. The Womens Garb is the same as at St. Jago.

THERR Arms are Lances about five Foot b long, with pointed Iron - Heads; small Bows, and Arrows as flender as a Reed, of which most were positioned at the End with fome black in gredient, which, if it touches the Blood, kills inevitably, if the Part affected be not immedi-ately cut-off: Their Arrows have no Iron-Heads nor Feathers, neither do they ever thoot them Point-blank, but at random, as we do Rovers, and yet they will come very near the Mark they aim at. They carry fquare Targets of thin Board, c about four Foot long and two broad, with Con-veniences, on the Infide, to hang them on their left Arms, but fo as their Hand is free to manage their Bow *.

Acres.

Fine Fil. Ligar.

The Country is very populous, as appears from the Villages in the Author's Map of the Cape. There Villages are large and fwarm with Children, because the Women are very fruitful, and Polygamy is allowed a helides, none of the Natives (Criminals excepted) are fold for Slaves b. Two Miles West of the Cape there are three

Villages, containing about twenty Houses each, the finest Snack faw in his whole Voyage. Each House had three neat Apartments, covered at Top like the Hay-Ricks in Halland. In one of these Flouses were commonly lodged fifty or fixty Men, Women, and Children, all inter-

mixed s.

MARCHAIS takes Notice, that though the Negros observe no great symmetry in their Buildings, yet their Villages are very agree-able. They are usually surrounded with carable. They are usually furrounded with ca-then Walls, (higher and thicker than those which inclose their Houses) encompassed with a Dirch, from whence the Clay was taken. The King's House is diffinguished from the reft, only by the Extent and Number of Houses, or Apartments, and a great Hall of Audience where he

27 Kaldé.

above the Ground, to which you afcend by Lad-

their Houses: It is open on all Sides. Here they muct to transact all their Busines; so that it is the Exchange of this Country, or rather a Kind of Negro Coffee House: The Indolent go there to smoke and char, the Politicians to hear News. The Rich have their Mats carried there by their Slaves to fit down; others carry their own; fome hire them from the King's Officers ap-

tome here them from the King's Officers appointed to take Care of the Place 3.

CAPTAIN PHILLIPS was at the King's King Antonio, (who was called Andron 3.) It is about draw's eight Miles up the River, on the left Hand, and Trave, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Riverside. The Landing to it is between two high Trees, from whence you pais, through the Woods, to an open Place where the Town lies; it being the only Piece of Ground clear of Trees in these Parts.

Their Council-Hall's where they meet to remind hear all Caufes, disperse Juffice, and debate Mall, their State Affairs, is feated in the Midft of the Town, the Foundation, or Floor, being of Clay, ralfed about four Foor from the Ground; and over it, of a circular Figure, supported by Posts, is a Shed, or Penthouse, thatched with Palm-Branches, to flielter them from the Sun of Rain. Between the Shed and Foundation it is open on all Sides, for the Conveniency of Light and Air, and is about twelve Yards Diameter.

THIS Town being furrounded with Woods, The Houlets is not to be feen till you enter it. It confilts of about forty Houses, or rather Dog-Kennels; the Walls are built of Clay, or twifted Twige plaiftered over: The Doors, or Holes, to enter them, are not above two Foot high; to that one is forced to creep in: Here you find a Bank of Earth, raifed about two Foot from the Floor, which, having a Mat laid thereon, ferves them for a Bed. Fires they feldom make, except in the ramy Time, and then it is in the Middle of the House. The Mats they make ture are very fine, and prettily wrought in divers Figures, red and white: They are much in Esteem at Barbades, &c. to lay on the Chamber-Floors under Beds, instead of Turkey-Carpets s.

THEIR Houses's, according to Marchais, are Their Devery neat, and their Kitchens even with the Importareceives Strangers.

In the Middt of each Village, is a Sort of I and walled, on the other three Sides, with Stakes Stage raifed like a Market-Hall, about for Foot covered with red Clay, which binds well, though covered with red Clay; which hinds well, though not mixed with Line, and lafts long. Their Bed-

* Phillips's Variage, p. 192. * Marchale's Voyage, vol. 1. p. 192. * See Bafaim, p. 4-5. * Marchale, as before, p. 208. * The reigning Prince at Marchale, in 1924, was called Captain Peter: a Name, mys Marchale, for a long Time common to their Kirp, probably borrowed from form Duck Captain. See his Voyage, vol. 1. p. 99. * This is the Kaldt delerated above. * Phillips, as before, p. 191. & fig. . * See the Figure. Cham-

Chambers are raised three Foot from the Ground, a covered with Heads of Reeds, or Palm-Leaves, No. Co. to avoid the Inconveniency of the Dews. These to secure it against the West. Houses refemble, presty much, our Mounte-banks Stages in Europe. The Front is open, and the Floor has a Jutting-out of five or fix Foot broad, where the Negros, laid on Mats, pass the Day with their Wives and Family. The Walls of these Chambers are of a red Clay near a Foot thick. The Roof, raifed like a Tent, is covered with Reeds, or Palm-Leaves, to close interwoven, as to admit neither Sun nor Rain. b Interwoven, as to admit neither Sun nor Rain.

To the Right and Leit are two Effrades, or Benches, one Foot high and four broad: On these they lay Mats a Foot thick, which they cover with Cotton-Cloth, or Calico, and surround with Cotton of the fame. At the upper-End of this Room they place their Trunks, or Boxes, and hang their Arms upon the Wall.

The Floor is composed of large, round Rafters, laid close together and strongly fastened at

First and Euro-Place. ters, laid close together and firongly fastened at the Ends, and in several Places between the c cross-Beams which support them. These Rasters they cover with close Hurdles, over which they lay fliff, red Earth, or Clay, well beat, a Foot thick, which makes a firing and firm Floor; and their Women take Care to keep it very near. In the Middle, they raise a square Elevation of about fix Inches high, and two Foot each Side, on which they keep a confrant Fire Night and Day; in the Day to imoke, and in the Night to drive away the Flies, and defend themselves from d the Cold and Moistness of the Air. There are as many of these Chambers as the Person has Wives, with whom he lies in Turn, and they are proportioned, in Bigness, to the Number of each Pamily. The Wise, in whose Chamber the Husband is to pass the Night, has her Lord's

Supper ready.

BESTILE these Chambers, or Houses, they have particular Places for holding their Provifions of Ricc, Millet (or Maiz,) Pulie, Palmflors of Ricc, Millet (or Maiz,) Pulle, Palm-Oil, Brandy, and other Necessaries, which are hall round, like Pigeon-Houses, with a conic Roof. These are secured by Padlocks, of which the Husband keeps the Keys, and distributes, dady or weekly, what he judges necessary for each Family. For all this, his Wives live together in Peace; except the Days they attend him, they spend their Time in working abroad or at home, and taking Care of their Children. All the Houses belonging to one Person are inclosed the Houses belonging to one Person are inclosed with a Wall of Earth, feven or eight Foot high,

THEIR Religion is a confused Idulatry, often changing their Divinities, or Fetifles 1. Their Adoration of the Sun is more fixed and conflant, to whom they offer Sacrifices of Palm - Wine, Fruits and Animals. Formerly they offered hu-man Victims; but this Custom has ceased fince they found the Profit of felling their Priloners of War to Foreigners. These Sacrifices are performed by a great Prieft, or Marbit, who, with the King, has the belt Portion of the Offerings: The reft is given to the People. Mobiumedifm never had a Footing here, although the Term of Marbit would feem to imply to much. Probably they took the Name from fome Eura-

SNOEK first, their chief Commodity is Palm-Trade, Wine, which is plenty and good to The next feems to be Rice. They cover, in Exchange, Bujis, or Kesuvis, the Goods they most effects; Phillips, for a Pint, could buy thirty Pounds of Rice. The other Goods they approved of, were Iron Bars and red Welch Plains; but had nothing confiderable to trade with, the few fmall Elephants

Confiderable to trade with, the few limit Elephants—
Teeth they shewed not being worth Notice *.

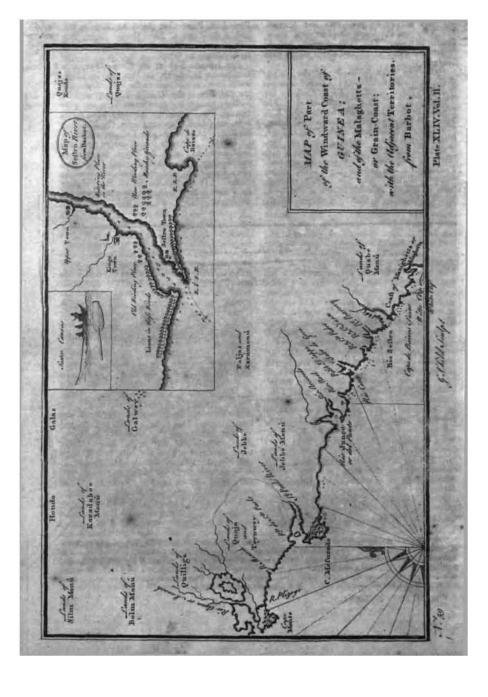
MARCHAIS fays, that Cape Mejarada might produce, yearly, fifteen hundred, or two-thousand Slaves, four or five hundred Quintals of Ivory, dying—Wood as much as you please, and Gold in Proportion to the Skill of the chief Factor to manage that Branch of Trade *,

Tas Cheenlier de Marchis bysing reinstead

THE Chevalier des Marchais having rejected projett for King Peter's Offer, of the Island at the Mouth Sallmant. of the River, as having neither fresh Water, nor a free Communication with the Sea, his Majesty gave him Leave to chuse a Place to make a Set-tlement on. On examining the Coast, he found no Place to convenient as the Cape itself. It is plain, by the Description, that a Fort erected on the Platform at Top, would defend the Ships an-chored in that Road, and that, by making a Way in the Rock, they would always be Mafters of the Water and of a free Communication ters of the Water and of a free Communication by Sea, in case their Intercourse was cut-off by Land. The Expence of such a Settlement would be very small, the Country yielding Clay sit for Bricks, Stone being common, Wood plentiful, and Victuals cheap. So that, except Wine, Brandy, and Flour, the Factory would want no Supplies. Beef, Mutton, & are easily purchased. Venifon is plenty, as well as Fowls of all Kinds:

^{*} Mortheit's Voyage, vol. 1. p. 104, 25 feyr, off one of theic in 1721. See before, p. 448. 8. Morana, p. 470. * Phillips's Voyage, p. 191. Mifmun, p. 476.

They are of various Materials. The English brought
 Marchais, as before, p. 101, 15 fig.
 Marchais, as before, vol. 1, p. 114.



No River on the Coast abounds with River-Horics like this; The Flesh is good, and the Teeth and Tusks whiter and more valued than

Ivory 5

Between Cape Mejarade and the River of Sefire there are feveral Rivers: The first is that of Jones, or Junes, (called alfo Rio del Punte) in five Degrees, fifty Minutes, North Latitude. The Mouth, or Entry, lies South South-East. It is known by three great Trees, on a final Rifing, oppolite three Mountains, a great Way inland. The Mouth is broad, fome fay, four or five hundred Paces, but has little Water. It is planted with Trees on each Side, which form an agreeable Prospect. All the Shore is ranged with Oranges, Citrons, and Palm-Trees. The Coafters who trade here, ufually anchor at the Mouth of the River, where discharging a Gun, the Negros light a

the Bays and Rivers yield Fifth and Tortoife. a Fire on the Point when they have Goods to fell, Geography. No River on the Coast abounds with River-fuch as the Teeth of River Horfes, Ivory, Provisiona, or Slaves; but all Trade here is carriedon by Canoas on board.

Six Leagues Eaft of the River Juneo, is a River Tabe, confiderable Indraught, or Bay, on the Coaft Petit which ferves as a Mouth to the River Tabe. On Dieppethe Eaft Side of the River is a large, populous Village, though the Inhabitants fay it was quite another Place when the Normans were fettled another Place when the Normans were tettled here, on a fmall, pleafant lifle in the Middle of the River, where they had a Factory, called Petit Dieppe 1. Though it is a Century fince this Settlement was ruined, the Negros fill keep-up the Memory of it, and the English, Dutch, and other Europeans, who trade here, preferve the Name: A Proof, fays the Author, that the Normans were lettled here before the Portugueze had different all Misses 1. discovered Africa *.

CHAP.

An ACCOUNT of the inland Countries between Sierra Leona and Rio Sextos, or Seftro.

SECT. I.

Names of the Countries. River Sherhro. Quil-liga. Country of Quoja. Hondo. The Fol-gias erchatary. Empire of Manow. The Quabl Monow. Water-Elephants. Silla Van-

Names of the Country betwirt Sierra Leona and the River Sierro is divided into several Textitories, particularly those of Billing, Siim, Quillings, Quoja, Hondo, Gulia, Karadaba, Galivey, Folgies, Quaba, and several others. To each of these Names is commonly added, either Mannew, or Berkema, Monda, or Mannew signifying, Propole: Erekema, Lond.

c (or Sherbero, called das Palmar by the Portugueze) about fixty Miles up which is the Town of Baga, Bagos, or Bagos, before-mentioned, where the Prince refides, and the English trade for Redwood.

Quabl Monow. Water-Elephants. Silla Vanduck, Porrupine. Quoggelo, or Kquoggelo. Engles. Blue Porrots. Cominens Birds: Studiew and Bat. Qfonto. Doves. The Jouwase Sea Monfler. Sea Woodcock. Uncommon Fift:
Another.

THE Country betwixt Sierra Leona and the River Seftro is divided into feveral Territories, particularly those of Balam, Silm, Quittinga, Queja, Hondo, Gulas, Karadalo, Galivo, Felgias, Quabe, and feveral others. To each of these Names is commonly added, either Monow, or Berkoma; Monow, or Mensus fignifying, People; Berkoma, Land.

Some According to Depor', forty Miles to the South-East, lies Silm, where one meets with several Towns feated on the River; and amongst them the City of Quanamera, containing five thousand Families, a treacherous People. The deportment of Selbere, (or Sherhero) which is the chief River Rowr Shering the Country, divides towards the Mouth into beto, two Branches: One running Westward, the Inhabitants name Torro; the other descending South, the Partugueze call Rio de St. Anna's. Torro twice or thrice a Year hath but little Water; and year of the English call Sherbers) the Partugueze, from its delightful Groves, name Ferula, or Farillon: Some Economy of Sierra Leona. This country is a Maritime, near the River Selbere. According to Dopper', Torty Miles to the

* Marchais's Voyage, vol. 1. p. 113. * Philips fays the fame, as to the Marks; placing the River about lost term Leagues from Cape Molorada, and in Latitude two Degrees fifty fave Minutes. The River is large, and, as he had been told, a Place very convenient to wood and water in. See his Voyage, p. 194. * Barbes gives a Prolpect of a, p. 107, where it is called Ric Carps. * Marchais, a before, p. 132, & Jegs. * Incha Deteription of Africa. This has been translated by Ogilles, from whom we shall make our faxeracts. * Others, Sherbera, or Seebers.

VOL. II. Nº LXVII. Yyy

Interest. Quilliga

Quota.

Magnathary, by the Portugueta, Galinhar, or Hen; upon which, about two hundred and thirty Miles, dwell the Karradate Money. It rifes in the Country of Hondo, more to the North. All these Countries are subject to the King of

Sueju . Tue Country inward from Wahlonge, Cape Monte, is called 2 soja. It is inhabited by two diffined People, the Vey-Berkoma, and 2 to-ja-Berkoma, which were both subdued by the Karotus. The Vey-Berkoma " and the Remains of the ancient Inhabitants of the River Mavah and Cape Montr; once a populous and warlike Na-tion, extending as far as the Country of Manow , but, at prefent, reduced to a Handful of

Men.

9U07A-BERKOMA, that is, the Land
of Suoja, extends to the Territory of Tomory 4,
bordering on the North and North-East with the
Galas, Fey-Gales, Honde, Kende-Quejos, Menew, Falgias, and Karrun, or Karren-Money.
The Gala-wy are defeended from the Galas, but
driven out of that Parr of the Country by the
Hondes, and separated from the true Galas by a
vast Forest. The Head of the Galas is called
Galla-falli. This Country has many Towns
and Villages, most of them seared on the River
Maguisa. This, adorned with many Towns
already mentioned 4, is one of the sour excellent Rivers which water Days; the other three de

are any mentioned, is one of the four excellent Rivers which water Duja; the other three d
are Movah, Plizzze, and Mensh, or Aquada.

"The Territory of Hende is formewhat to the
North of Gala-vey! It is divided into four Principalities, Maffillagh, Dedavaseh, Dangarra,
and Dandi; the Chiefs whereof are named by
the King of Quoja, each having equal Authortive, and paving a yearly Acknowledgment to rity, and paying a yearly Acknowledgment to him, by their Envoys, in Prefents of Brass-Kettles, Basons, Quo-Qua Clothe, Red Cloth, and Salt 3.

THE Konde Quojos, that is, High Quojos, are Neighbours to the Honde Monew, and have a Language different from that of the Quojex.

THE Folgies and Monow Countries are wi tered by the Rivers Jank and Awarede, which feparate the Felgias from the Karone-Monow,

THE Country of Quilliga lies near the River a altho' the King of Karsav refides in the Country The Galandhary, by the Paringness, Galinhar, or of the Folgian, ever fince their Union; which, and their upon which, about two handred and thirty with their Conquells over the other Nations, shall

The Folgias * depend on the Emperor of Ma-The Folgias now, or Manad, as the Quojas depend on them, technique.

This Monow Emperor's Dominions extend over This Money Emperor's Dominions extend over feveral neighbouring Countries, which pay Homage and Tribute to him yearly, in Slaves, Iron-Bars, Bugles, Cloth, Sr. He, in Token of Good-will, prefects them with Qua-Dua Cloths; the Folgias do the like to the Quajust, when they pay their Homage; and the Quajust give them again to the Kings of Bulm and Hondo, on the fame Occasion.

The Folgias, as well as the Bulm and Silm, Regise of call the Subjects of this Emperor, Mondi's, that Monow, is, Lords; the Quajus, Mendi-Monow, i. e. the Poople of the Lord. This is done to honour themselves the more, as being his Tributaries: Though each of these petty Kings has an abfoliate Authority in his own Diffricts, and can make War or Peace without Confent of the Emperor, or any other of whom they hold.

peror, or any other of whom they hold.

It is surprizing, that a Country, so-small, and thinly peopled, as Manero , should have subdued so many others, and still preserve their Authority over them all, especially the Felgion, who are so numerous. But this must be supposed owing to the Situation of those Countries, which are separated from one another, as well as the good Policy of the Manses. The Quabi-Manses live about the Ris Sef-Quabi-Mo-

tre. They were formerly hibdued by Flanfire, King of the Folgias; but have fince recovered their former Condition, depending folely on the Manore Emperor ".

THE Vegetables, Animals, &c. in this Part, The Vegetables, Animals, &c. in this Part, perticularly the Country of the Zusjar, are much the fame, as those in the former Division of the Coast. With Regard to the latter, there are about Cape Mente, and the Rivers Magnitus and Mayath, Abundance of Water-Elephants. They protectly are called at the first Place Kannach, and at the place latter Ker-Kannaccu, being of the Bigness of a Horse, but thicker. At the last River there is another Animal, of the same Size, and brown

* To et l'es, hydifier Holf, and Berkenn, Lond, heing but Holf in Nation.

**Moscow lignification for the Nation.

**Moscow lignification for the Nation.

**Moscow lignification for the Nation.

**Reconstruction of Gebe.

**See p. 230, of Ogilly's Africa; from whence Barber form to have taken all that he large of the Chantry, without once mentioning his Author.

**See before, p. 321.

**Ogilly, a salver, p. 370, & leg. Alia, darber's Deferip, of Genera, p. 111.

**This, perhaps, is the Territory of Degree, which, Bryan Gay, is included in it.

**Ember, p. 112.

**This, perhaps, is the Territory of Degree, which, Bryan Gay, is included in it.

**Ember, p. 114.

**This, perhaps, is the Territory of Degree, which, Bryan Gay, is included in it.

**Ember, p. 114.

**In Authors (for, like other Compiler makes Ule of France or Durch Authors (for, like other Compilers, he feldom names them) we have written the Names generally as we find them in in Translator Ogiley, and Phaginy Barber.

**In the Original it is Mosco Moscow, which must be a Militake.

**Moscow in Barber, but we put it Manara, as Dupper calls it, to dillinguish it from Moscow, which figurities People.

**Barber, p. 142.

**Colour,

Colour,

Body, very finall Legs, and Horns like a Bollock. These are used by the Priests and Conjurers, to found when they conjure or proclaim any Thing to the People, and are extremely valued by them; which shows that this Animal is not common. It is also ve skipping like a Roc-buck. It is also very swift and nimble,

Sillah Van-

THE Silla Vendeth is the Size of a Hart, of a yellowish Colour, banded with white Streukes. The Horns about twelve Inches long, b with each a Hole, through which the Animal

Passipina.

breathes. It is fleeter than any Deer.

The Poscupines, here called Quin-jo, are great and small. The first Sort the Bigness of a Hog, armed all over with very thick, long, hard-place and white a traval pointed Quills, threaked black and white, at equal Diffances. The Author brought home fome as large as Goofe-Quills. When provoked, they shoot them with such a Force, that they will stick in a Board. No Stick can result in Bite; c and, if put into a wooden Cage, or Barrel, it eats its Way through. It is so bold, as to attack the most dangerous Snake. It is exactly the fame with the *Zaeta* of *Barbary*. The Flesh is rec-koned good Food by the Blacks.

Quoggello

THE Quargels, or Kquoggelo, is an amphibious Animal, about fix Foot long, shaped, and co-vered with hard, impenetrable Scales, much like a Crocodile. It defends itself from other Beafts, by erecting its Scales, which are pointed at the d End. It has a broad Tongue, with which it catches Pifmires.

Zaglet.

THE Eagle here is of four Kinds: First, The Kequalant-ja, frequenting the highest Trees in the Woods; it preys much on Apes. Secondly, The Keywolant-ja-klow, with very crooked Ta-Shell-Fifh.

Blue Pare

Here are Abundance of blue Parrots, with red Talls, called Wofary-i. The Komma is a very fine Bird, has a green Neck, red Wings, a black Tail, booked Bill, and its Claws like a Parrot's.

THE Klaff-fow-kegboffs, about the Size of a Sparrow-Hawk, and black-feathered, is reckoned an ominous Bird by the Blacks, who tell many extravagant Stories of it. If on a Journey they fee it, or hear it fing, they turn back, and if f any one dies fuddenly, they fay Kegbaji killed him. Its Food is Pilmires.

The Fanton, about the Size of a Lark, is another preliging Bird. This little Creature, litting on a Tree near the Place where the Ani-

Colour, with white Streakes, a long Neck, thort a mal is hid, fings aloud on the Approach of the National Body, very finall Legs, and Horne like a Bullock.

These are used by the Priests and Conjurers *, Jose; then he flies towards the Covert, and points right.

THE Lele, or Swallow, is of two Kinds , the Lefe Atterenta, that of the Day, and the Lefe Sercaa, that of the Night; this latter is the Bat. The Bat, called Tanga, is as large as a Turtle-Dove, and caten as a Dainty. The Trees are fo crowded with them, that they break with the Weight.

HERE is a little Bird, the Size of a Sparrow,

which, by Degrees, makes a Hole with its Bill in the Trunks of Trees, there to nell and breed,

THE Month, is a Kind of Raven, the Body offends, black, but the Neck white. It builds its Nell on Raven. Trees with Bulrufhes and Clay. The Blacks fay, the Hens, when ready to hatch, pull-off their Feathers to cover their Brood, and the Cock feeds them, till they can thift for themfelves.

HERE are three Kinds of Popul or Turtle-Dree.

Doves; the Bellende, which are copple-crowned; the Kambij, with bald Heads; and the Duednes. whose Body is black, speckled white, and Neck all white.

CRANES here are called *Pigua*. The *Dorro* is a very large Bird, haunting the Moraffes and Rivers, to feed on Fish.

THE Jouwa, which is of the Size of a Lark, The Jouwas generally lays its Eggs in beaten Paths and Roads. The Blacks believe, whoever breaks them, his Children will die foon. They ear of all the Birds above-mentioned, except this laft,

the Eartes and Kegsoffs, which are facred s.

There is great Variety of Filh arong this
Coaft. The Chevalier des Marchais met with A Suone of a montruous s Form on this Side of Cape Marcha. loss, feeding on Fish in the Moralles and Ponds.

Monte, unknown to all on board his Ship. It
Thirdly, The Simby, which lives on Birds. Fourth—
was about eight Foot long from Head to Toll,
ly, The Psy, clawed like the second Sort; it keeps
about a Foot and an Half Diameter, and four
about the Coasts, and feeds on Crabs, and other e and an Half in Circumfurence. It had no Scales. The Skin was thick, hard, and rough, like that of the Shark. It was taken with a large Hook of the Shark. It was taken with a large Hook fixed to an Iron Chain. When they got him near the Ship, they flung a Rope with a running Knot round his Tail, by which they drew him up, but took Care to kill it befare they brought it on heard. The Throat was large, armed with twelve Teeth, fix above, and fix below, which we different heavy true Deales long. His thick, and flarp, about two Inches long. His Snout extended half a Foot beyond his Under-Jaw, and was a Bone, covered with the fame Skin as his Body, of a greyish Colour, the the Throat and Lips were of a bright Red. His Eyes were large, red, and sparkled like Fire. Instead of Gills, he had five Gathes, or Incisions, on each

Whiches and Sorcerers are here called Social Minoric. Barbit, p. 118.
Calman, p. 113, S. figg. See the Figure, Plate XLIX.

* Barbel's Description of

Yyy 2

Side the Body, which he opened and that at a tend from Head to Tail; with Rabs, ending to Moored about half Way down the Side. He has five Higher.

Pleasure, and just beyond them an extremely about half Way down the Side. He has five Higher.

Slits, like small Gills, beneath two larger ones, shaped like a Man's Ear, but not edged. Ar Casins. Pleasure, and just beyond them an extremely lels beneath his Belly, and one larger on his Back. His Tail was fealloped, thick, large, and ftrong, and covered with the fame Skin. A Shark approaching him while he was in the Noofe, he received a Stroak with his Tail, which fent him away in Hafte ..

THE fame Author speaks of a Fish taken near Cape Monte, which he calls the Sea-Woodcock b. b It was about ten Foot long, and five in Circumference. They took it at first for a Blower, or Grampus, because of an Air-Hole on its Head, by which it threw up a large Spout of Water. It had a large Fin on the Back, and two of the fame Bignels below the Gills. The Tail was large, indented, thick, and firong; the Eye full, big, red and lively; the Gills large, with three Openings on each Side, like falle Gills; the Mouth was wide, and armed with finall Teeth, clofe-fet, and tharp; belides a Bill about eventy Inches long, divided into two Parts, proceeding from the upper and lower Jaw. This Bill, or Beak, was hard, and boney, furrounded with a Cartilage, covered with a rough Skin, like Shagreen, and hard as the Skin of the grey Shark. The fame Sort of Skin covered all his Body. His Flesh resembled that of the Sea-Hog, being very fat, mixed with lean, and well tafted s.

THE Seas near the Cape Mejarada, produce fome uncommon Fifhes, two of which are described by Marchais. The first was between fifteen and eighteen Inches long, from the Snout to the End of the Fail, seven or eight thick from the Belly to the Back, and about five from one Side to the other. His Snout was thort, his Mouth indifferent wide, armed with fharp, firing Teeth. He took the Bait greedily. Above the Mouth he had two Noffrils, and on each Side an Eleva-tion, or Riting, which refembled a Nofe. His flyer, which were the most fingular Part of him, were placed far from his Mouth, near the Becinning of his Back. They were round, big, red, and lively, and covered each with an Eye-lid, that feemed in perpetual Motion. These Eyes were in the Center of a Star of fix Rays waved, three or four Inches long, as large, at their Infertion as a Guofe Quill, and ending in a blunt Point. They were composed of hard Cartilages, flexible like those of the Whale.

THIS Fish has but one Vertebra, which ex-

the End of each large Gill, is a Fin, the extreme Edge terminating in tharp Points, like the Wings of a Bat. His Back was ranged with a large Fin divided into two Parts, the first about fix or feven Inches high, joined by a lower Part, all very jagged, and flarp-pointed. The Jaggs of the first Division, which was shortest, shrunk lower one than the other, and those of the second Part decreafed gradually to the Tail. This Tail was large, confifting of two Parts; that next the Body fleshy, and ending in a Fin, like that on the Back. Beneath his Belly he has two Fins of a like Kind. He has no Scales, but is covered with a yellow Skin, spotted with black, as even, smooth, thick, and strong as Vellum. The Flesh is white, fat, firm, and very well talked. The largest do not exceed fix or seven Pound-Weight ".

THE fecond Sort of Fish (which is very plen- Auto ty about this Cape, and the Rivers near it) is much larger than the first; some were too Foot

long, and weighed from lifteen to eighteen Pound . The Head was about a Foot high in the broadest Pare; for it was of an oval Shape. It had greatly the Resemblance of an old Woman, having a big Note, with round Nostrils, a broad Upper-Lip, and a big Mouth, with ill-ranged Teeth. The Chin fluck out with a confiderable Sinking-in between it and the Mouth. The Skin (falling on each Side) below the Chin, formed a double Chin, and united at the Breath. The Eyes are round, great and red. His Gills broad, and defended each by a Fin, like the Wing of a Rat. His Body is round, and decreases by little and little to the Tail, where it flattens gradually, and is terminated by a Fin like those of the Cills. Near the Tail he has two fimilar Fins, one on the Back, the other on the Belly, about eight Inches long each. His Skin is brown, rough, and without Spots, all over armed with Prickles from three to four Inches long, hard as Horn, rifing from the Skin, without any Tuberele. Their Prickles he moves at Pleatime, and, they fav, their Wound is dangerous while the Animal is living. He furns very fwift. They fkin this Bill to dreft it, and the Flesh is f excellent. He lives on Weeds, Crabs, and small-

^{*} Morchait, Vey, en Guinto, vol. 1, p. 43, If figg. See vol. 1, p. 72, If fig. See the Figure, Plate L. Marchait, vol. 1, p. 122, If figg. * See the Figure, Plate XLIX. . Marchait, vol. 1. p. 121, W. fig.

SECT. II.

REVOLUTION and CONQUESTS by the Karows and Folgian.

The Karows and Folgias units. Allift Manimal-fah. Subdice Cope Monte. Flonikeri floin. Other Nations fubbied. Flantire's Conquells. Sierra Leona recovered, by Dago Falma: Loft ogain. Gammanah's Rebellion: Quelled by b Flanfire: He conquers Cape Mcfurado.

Karows and THE Karsner, when they inhabited Rio Folgiaunite. Tunco and Aguado , had many Conten-I Junco and Aguado", had many Conten-tions with the Folgier; which breaking-out at length into a War, the latter, unable longer to refult, applied to one Jakehms, a Sorcerer, to put them in a Way to malter the Karaws. He directed them to throw boiled Fifhes, with the Scales on, into a Pool near a Hill in the Korstor Country. They believed the first of their Race dropped from Heaven into this Pool, and therefore made Offerings daily to it, and the Fifth in it; and as it was unlawful for them to eat Fifth with the Scales on, they looked upon the Pool to be thereby defiled. This Stratagem caufing Divisions among them, they were weakened by civil Wars; which the Folgian taking Advantage of, attacked and defeated them, killing their Prince Segualla, whose Son Flonikerri, with the d reft of the Karrus, submitted to the Victors. These, considering their Bravery, instead of making them Slaves, treated them as Confederates, and Flansire married Wawalla, Sister of Flanskerri, who succeeded his Father as Prince of the Ka-

MEAN Time the Quale Money, a People near Rie Seress, having invaded the Folgias, Planiteri was fent against them; who, after deleating them with great Slaughter, conquered

their Country.

and Mani- DURENG this War, Mendine, King of Manest ", (to whom the Folgias were tributary) dying, an Enquiry, according to Custom, was made into his Death; on which Occasion his Brother Maninus flab, being hated by those at Court, was forced to drink the Queen, or purgatory Liquor, and though he was acquitted by it, yet they would not reflore him to his Honours, but rethe Diffrace was not to be borne, he would go un-

II. a der the Conduct of the Spirite, his decenfed Friends, So and field a Dwelling-Place. Accordingly he left— the Country, and travelled Northward into Golo. whose Inhabitants were a simple People, and without a Chief. His Behaviour was fo engaging, that in a little Time they elected him to be their Prince; giving him, at his own Request, some of their Plants and Venison as a Token of their Subjection: But they treated him with to little Respect, that he shortly withdrew from them, and applying to Flanfire, King of Folgia, (whose Daughter he had married) for Affifiance, that Prince fent Florikerri with an Army; which quickly fubdued Gala, and fettled Manimaffab in the absolute Dominion of that Country.

FESIAH, the Nephew of Floriberri, had Salder Cage

often mentioned to his Uncle the Beauty of the Monte Country of Vey-Berksma, or Cape Ments, (where he had been) and how easy it was to subdue it. Hereugan Flouikerri, who had long before defired fome Lands of the King to fettle in as his Tributary, defired Leave to conquer Vey-Berksma with that View. This Request, after long Debates in Council, was granted, and Florikerr was fent with the Karows, and other confiderable was fent with the Karsen, and other confiderable Forces, on that Expedition. As foon as they arrived at Cape Monte, on the South-Side about the Town of Tendir, they invaded the Vey-Mence, (or People of Vey-Barkons) who being numerous and fierce, were not easily maftered: But their Weapons being only Darts and Affarayes, or Lances, they were so gauled at length by the continual Onsets and polioned Arrows of the Karwan and South S rows, that, repairing with their Hoods on their Heads to Quelin, a Fort of the Karriso, on the River Plizage, a little Eathward of Tombi, they fued for Favour. This Flonikerri granting, they lay-down on their Faces, according to Cultons, on the like Occasion, and he trod on them with his Feet. After this, he made an Agreement with them, the Conquered fwallowing a little of the Blood of Hens killed in Prefence of them all, in Foken of the fame. Then the Hem were builed, and the Flesh eaten among them: Only the Legs were referved, as a Memorial, to be fliewn to any who should violate the Compact; the Sight of which putting the Aggrellors in Mind of the Punishment attending such Breach of Faith, foon reclaimed them.

FLONIKERRI, slushed with his new Con-Florikern folved to confult the Sorceren. Manimalfab en- f queft, began to meditate greater Defigns: Bathe saged at this new Indignity, told them, That as fearce were the Minds of the Very and Karson. united, before Mininike, Sem of Manimalfab .

^{*} The appears, by Circumilances in the Narrative, to have been towards the Middle of the hill Century.

* By Barker, and in the Map, called Monroe.

* Barker fays, the Mark of Sobarition hete, in to appear before a great Man with a Hat on the Hand. See his Description of Guines, p. 127.

* Barker, who figures of this as a Cultum among Princes, as well as the People, especially in Felcies, fays, they are marked with the Blood.

* Written Cometimes, Manusophib. forgetting

, came with an Army of Galas and others to atrack the allied Nationa, who marched against them with a confiderable Force. The Galas at first, by their Numbers, having put the Karous to a diforderly Retreat, Flanker-i due with his Hand a Hole in the Ground, and kneeled therein, refolved either to diethere or conquer. Accordingly, after a long and tharp Contest, he was flain, ny, ater a long and lang Contest, he was mail, covered with Arrows and Affagayes. However, his Men gathering Courage to revenge their b Prince's Death, railied and renewed the Charge with fuch Fury, that they foon became Masters of the Field "

ZILLIMANKO being chofen to fucceed his Brother, purfued the Victory, and attacking the Enemies Camp, quickly fubdued the Pny Money, and gave his Soldiers the Spoil. After this, advancing to Ducia Monow, (which lies along the mitted without Opposition; and thus the Karpaus, by Aid of the Folgiar, became Mafters of the whole Country, and gained the Reputation of a mighty People.

Soon after Zillimanka marched to the River Maqualhari, or Rio Galinbai, where he fubdeed the Quilliga Monow, after some small Resistance. The Wars thus ended, he retired to Tembi, his old Place of Relidence, where he died at length, suspected of being poiloned. He left several Sons

very young, and unfit to govern.

However the cldeft, called *Flanfire*, fucceded his Uncle *Journals*, (his Father's Sifter's Son) administering Affairs during his Minority.

Flanfire inheriting his Father's Valour, as foon as he took the Reins in his own Hands, fet his Thoughts on enlarging his Territories; and marching his Forces beyond the Maqualbari, conquered all the Country Westward as far as Sierra Leena, which he, at length, also subdued. Of this Part he made Quandaqualla Governor, e Over the Lands, at the River das Palmas, he appointed Seibers, from whom the River took the Name of Selbers (or Sherhers) and Sitre to rule the People about Ris Galinhas.

Hes Conquells thus fettled, he returned to Tribi, where he continued many Years in Peace.

Sortalsons At length News came, that Quandaqualla was sound driven-out of Sierra Leons by Dogo Falma, (a Native of Dogo, a Territory in Honde) and forced to fly to the Islands Bananar. Flanfine immediately fent Orders to the Bolmian Lords to meet him with their Forces at an appointed Place; but having entered into a Conspiracy with Gam munab, his Brother, flighted his Commands. Flun-fire, who at that Time knew nothing of the Combination, left his Brother Regent in his Ab-

toland forgetting his former Obligations to Floriberri, a fence, and murched with his oldeft Son Flori-Resolved burre, the prefent King of Quola, to the Ren-dezvous. From the River Galinbas he passed over in Canoas to the Banana-Islands, whence taking the People, who fled thither from Sirra Leona, he paffed directly thicher; where, landing his Forces, he began the War against Dega

THIS Dogo Falma had been a great Man in the Dogo Favour with the King of Dogo, or Hondo, but having lain with one of his Wives, the King, instead of suffering him to buy-off the Offence with Goods or Slaves, caused his Ears to be cut off, and banished him. However, Time wearing-out the King's Anger, he was admitted again to Court; where he had not been long before he began to shew his Insolence, and one Day had the Prefumption to tell the King, "That as the "unusual Punishment inslicted on him made him se scorned and laughed at by all who saw him, " therefore he hoped that others, for the like Offence, might be punished in the fame Man-"ner; threatening, in case his Request was deinied, to complain in the High-Ways and in
the Woods to the Januarin and Belli, that in,
"To all the Spirits and Demans."

NOTWITHSTANDING this audacious Menace, Lot again. it was determined, by the King in Conneil, that the Example made of him flould be no Precedent with regard to others. However, in fome Meafure to quiet him, he was made General of an Army to recover Sierra Leena, which he did, and maintained his Ground for some Time against Flanfire: But this King at length, by Help of fome Whites, attacked the Town of Fal-maha; and with Axes cutting-down the Tree-Wall, forced an Entrance, and fet the Houses on Fire. Dogo Falma upon this flying, Flamblirre pursued him, and though he did not over-take him, yet he acquired the Title of Dego Falma Jondo Ma, the Pursuer of Dogo Fal-

FLANSIRE having thus recovered Balmbiers, and reinstated Quandaqualla, returned with his Army towards the Place of his Refidence: But on the Way received Notice, that his Bro-ther Gammanah, whom he had left to govern in Gamma-his Aburnce, had usurped his Dominion, killed nah's Robotall his Sons, whom he could come-st, and taken "his Wives to himfelf. This Rehellion was attended with the Invalion of the Gebbs Menow, who dwell about Cape Mefurado. These enter-ing into Dowalla and Cape Moure, burnt the Town, and carried into Slavery all the Inhabi-

tants who fell into their Hunds.

FLANSIRE, on hearing all this bad News marched with great Speed towards the River Ma-

· Sec Ogilby's Africa, p. 457. & forg.

* That is, when this Narrative was written

qualbari.

1695. having found that their Ships or Sloops often a begins at little Brigni, and ends at the Point of 1695. Brue. made it a Voyage of a whole Month, though the Distance is but forty Leagues along the Coast; the Winds and Current being unfavourable for

most Bart of the Year.

Road to Lambaya.

A ROAD also has been made from Rufisco to Lamaria, the Capital of the Kingdom of Basol, twenty Leagues Eastward from Kamina, and thence to Sanghay, three Leagues farther North-West from Lambaya, where the King of that Country refides. Jamefil is five Leagues East b of Lambaya, and Borfalo Town twenty-eight or thirty Leagues farther still, on a Branch of the River Borfalo .

Read to Kayor.

THE Road from Rio Fresco, or Rusisco, to Biyurt, though partly through Woods and Forests, is not near so bad as that from the Factory at St. Louis, in the Mouth of the Sanaga to the Town of Kayor (or Kayllor) among the Western The French travel on Camels, Horses or Asses, in fix Days, but with abundance of c Toil and Danger, most of the Way being through vast thick Forests, (swarming with Robbers and wild Beafts) without any Sort of Lodging to repair to at Night b.

SECT. IV.

Revolution that happened in the Kingdom of Kayor, dr Kayllor, in 1695; with farther Contraventions of the Damel.

Kingdoms between Cape de Verde and the Gambra, or Gambia. Kayor revolts. Recovered by the Jalofs. Seized by the Tin. Who is elected King. His Arts to secure himself. His Charafter. Tyrannic Action. Encourages the Englifh. The French offended. The Damel threatens them. Is farther incensed. His Mother's Friendship for the General. She mediates a Peace: Which is obtained. The English en- c couraged and duped by the Damel. The French escape bis Snare.

Maritime

THE Coast dependent on the Settlement of Geres extends from Cape de Verde to the Mouth of the River Gambra, or Gambia, in which Space there are fix Kingdoms, washed on the West Side by the Sea. The first is Kayor, or Mayller, to which the Cape belongs, whole King is called Damel; it extends about thirty Leagues along the Coast, and terrainates at a Village calhed Great Brigni. The second is that of Basel, or Buill, whose King bears the Title of Tin; it

Serena, fifteen Leagues diftant. The third is the Brie. Kingdom of Sin, whose Sovereign is stiled Bur, that is, King; it extends from the Point of Serena to the River Brufalum, or Barfali, including not above eleven Leagues of the Coaft. The fourth is that of Brufalum, or Barfali, which takes its Name from that River where it begins; ending four Leagues and an half thence on the Coast, at the River Betonda, or Battont. The fifth is the Kingdom of Barr, which begins at the Betonda, and ends at the River Guignak, or Janok, and at Palm-Tree Point, at the Entrance of the River Gambra: It is confiderable for nothing but the good Anchorage, along its five Leagues of Coast; which procures the King a few Presents. and his Subjects an Opportunity of felling their Provisions .

THE Kingdoms of Kayor and Baul'd, which had been governed by distinct Princes till the Year 1695, were then united under one Mo-

narch, in the following Manner:

THE Burba Ghiolof , or the King of the Kayor re-Ghiolofs , was a potent Prince: His Dominions volulay to the South-East of the Lake of Panier Full s, and to the East of Kayor. They were so confiderable, that he was obliged to divide them into Provinces, governed by his Generals. The Governor of Kayer revolted, and got himself acknowledged King: Several others followed his Example; so that the Burba found himself, in a short Time, reduced to the worst Part of his. Territories, as they lay most distant from Commerce. But as he still kept up his Pretentions to the Kingdoms of Kayor, and the Siratik, which were once Part of his Dominions, he found a favourable Occasion of attacking the former, by fecretly fomenting a Difference arisen between the Damel and his Subjects; and marching with an Army, he defeated and killed that Prince in a pitched Battle: So that if his Prudence had been equal to his Courage, he had recovered the Kingdom of Kayer.

Bur instead of getting himself acknowledged Recovered by King, by using the People well, he treated them the falon. as rebellious Subjects; which obliged the Great Men to fly for Protection to the Tin, King of Baul, begging his Affaftance to expel the Usurper; and put them in a Capacity to chuse a King by a free Election, according to their ancient Customs... Latir-Fal-Sakabi, who at that Time was Ting made no Difficulty of granting their Request; either because he had then projected the Design. he executed in the End, or because he was afraid.

^{*} Bid. p. 26. Barbot, ubi fupra. Labat's Nouve. Relat. del Afrique Occident. vol. 4. Lobat, Bourbaguillef. Bur fignifies King, in those Parts, and Bas, in the Musdings Language, Great. 1 Ox Jaloft. In the Map, Pania Fule. the

his Brother and himfelf, and punish the Guilty. Upon this he passed with his Army over the River, (where Gammanab had taken-up his Refidence, in order to intercept him;) and giving the Rebels Battle, got a complete Victory, his Brother being among the Number of the Slain. After Swilled by

being among the Number of the claim. After this, encamping to watch the Motions of other Rebels, his Son Flambarre went with a Party of Soldiers into the Woods to hunt Civet-Cats; b being advanced far-in, they perceived fome of the Rebels bufy in burying the Ufurper. On Sight of him they fled, and left the Corps with three shackled Slaves, who were to have been facrificed at his Grave. These they carried to Flanfire, who, after examining them, feat them back again, with Promife of Pardon to the Rebels, upon their Submission; which unexpected Favour they readily embraced.

Cop Meiu his Forces to Cape Mejurado, to reduce the Gebbe Monsto, which he did with great Slaughter; and having ravaged the Country, returned to Tombi, Not long after, the Dogo Maneu made a new Irruption to revenge the Losses of Dogo Falma. At first he left the Town, and retired to Majfogh, an Island in the River Plizoge, whither the Enemy following him with Fleets to attack him, were in a Manner totally deftroyed by Flanfire's People *.

SECT. III.

Of the Inhabitants of these Parts, particu-larly the Quojus-

Inhabitants, their Charafter. Great Unity. Mar-riages. Naming Children. Inheritances. Difroges. Saming Children, Intercances, Dij-eojes. Agriculture, Effining and Hunting Their Towns and Houjes. Bridges, Languages, Time how manifered. Funeral Coronnics. Perfons facrificed at the Graves, by strongling, and why. Funeral Fast.

THE Blacks in general of both Sexes are very luxurious, which occasions Difeafes, and shortens their Lives. They are extremely fend of strong Liquors, especially Brandy when given them; but will seldem buy any. The Women use certain Liquors made of Herbs and Barks to excite vicious Inclinations. The Natives, however, in these Parts are generally well tempered, civil and trachible, not apt to slied human Blood, unless much provoked. They live in great Union and Friendship, be-ing ready to affile each other with Cloathing or

qualitari, calling on Karsw and the Januarins, a Provisions upon Occasion, and often making Pre-Tie totals, that is, To God and the Angels, to judge between his Brother and himself, and punish the Guilty.

The Goods of Value. If a Person dies, and leaves not enough to hury him, his Friends defray the Charge. Although they are not addicted to fical from one another, they make no Scruple of taking what they can from Strangers.

POLYGAMY obtains here as in other Cour tries of the Blacks. The first Wife, called Makilmab, has a Superiority over the rest. Their Marriage - Ceremony is the same as in other Parts; only it must be observed, that the Bride-Moria groom is to make his Bride three diffinct Prelents. First, The Toglo, or Kola, confilts of a little Coral, or Bugies. Secondly, The Jafing, a few Pagnes, or Cloths. Thirdly, The Lefung, a Trunk to put-up her Things: Elfe a Brats Kettle, a Baton; or, according to her Quality, a Slave. The Bride's Father fends a Prefent of one or two Slaves, two Frocks, a Quiver full of Arrows, a Simitar and Belt, with three or four Barkets of Rice. The Hufband maintains the Boys, the Women the Girls. They feruple not to marry Women who have loft their Virginity, provided they have good Portions. These Blacks, as well as those of Gamboa, strictly abstain from their Wives as foon as they appear with Child.
THEY give Names to their Children ten Days

after they are born. On the Day a Boy is to be Child named, the Father, attended by his Domeftics, d armed with Bows and Arrows, walks about the Town howling and finging; the Inhabitants, as he paffes, join him with the mufical Inframents. he panes, join him with the munical intruments. After this, the Person appointed for the Ceremony, taking the Child from the Mother, lays it on a Shield in the Midst of the Company, and puts a Bow in its Hand. Then he makes a long Discourse to the People on the Occasion; after which, turning to the Child, he wishes he may be like his Father, industrious, hospitable, a good-Builder and Husbandman. That he may not Builder and Hulbandman: That he may not covet his Neighbour's Wife, be a Drunkard, Clutton, and the like. Then taking up the Calld, he gives him a Name, and delivers him to his Mother or Nurse. After this, the Company withdrawing, the Men go a hunting, and to gather Palm - Wine. Afternoon they meet again at the Town, where the Child's Mother boils the Game with Rice, and they feaft till

Ir a Girl is to be named, the Mother or Nurie bringing the Child, where most of the People of the Village are affembled, lays it on a Mat on the Ground, with a little Staff in one Fland, and then exherts it to be a good Housewife, a good. Cook; to be cleanly, chair, and a dutiful Wife: That her Hulband, may love her above all his

· See Ogally's Africa, p. 410, & Jage

totand other Wives, and the attend him at hunting a being followed by fome Person who turns the the label amounts. Such Wishes being finished, the Name is given Ground lightly over the Seed with a little hooked. her "

Difestire.

THE eldest Son of the Deceased inherits all his Goods, Wives and Concubines; and he dying without Iffue, all falls to his younger Bro-ther, if he has any. The other Children are ge-nerally provided for by their Father in his Lifetime, that they be not reduced to Poverty after his Death. But if a Man dies without Issue. Male, the Son of his Brother is his next Heir, though he thould have feveral Daughters; and in case there is never a Male left of a Family, then the King becomes the fole Heir, but is to maintain all the Daughters that are left behind b.

MEN and Beafts are afflicted here with many Sorts of Diffempers that are not known in Europe. The chief are the *Ibatheba*, which kills a Multitude of Elephants, Buffalos, wild Boars and Dogs; but not so many Men or Women.

THE Meafles rage much, and formerly in the Country of Hondo fwept away most of the

THE Bloody-Flux carries-off Multitudes of Blacks, after they have lost all their Blood. They think it given by the Sovah Monaw, or Sorcerers. I be Quejus affirm, they were unacquainted with this and the former Diffemper, till they were brought from Sierra Luona by some Europeans a-

THE Small-Pox rages no lefs here. They are d also much afflicted with Cancers swelling-out at

the Nofe, Lips, Arms, and Legs.
The Head-ach, called Hands doingh, is very violent, as well as the Tooth-ach, named 74

The Blacks throughout the Country, about Siere a Leong and in Queja, are fubject to a firange Swelling in the Seretum, which is exceeding painful, and hinders all Commerce with

Women, or even Walking. The People of Fol-gin and Honds are not troubled to much as the reth with this Difeste, which is unknown elfe-

where.

THE thief Bufiness of the Blacks in this Quarter is Tillage, for they are not much addicted to Trade. They have few or no Slaves to difpule of, and the great Number of European Ships that pass along their Coaft' from exhaufts the Teeth, Wax, and little Camwood they

THEY begin in January to prepare their marthy Grounds to low Rice; which is their chief Subsittence. This is done much the fame Way 25 Corn is fown in England, the Hufbandman

Ground lightly over the Seed with a little hooked Tool.

THE Rice shooting-up three Days after it is fown, they inclose the Field with a Palifado, or Hedge, to defend it from the Elephants, or Buffalos, which are great Lovers of this Grain; fetfalos, which are great Lovers of this Grain, let-ting their Boys or Slaves to watch, and alfo keep-off the Birds. Towards May they cut it down, and begin a fecond Tillage in hard, level Grounds. This is cut the Beginning of July, and then they carry-on a third on high, tiling Grounds, which is cut the Beginning of Nevenber; the continual Rains from April to September much facilitating the Tillage of hard and high Lands facilitating the Tillage of hard and high Lands.

THEY allow two or three Years for the Ground to recover itself. The Women have a great Share in cultivating the Lands. It is their Talk to weed in some Places, in others to sow the Rice. It is generally their Bulineis to dress and beat it in long, deep Mortars, made of the hollow Trunk of a large Tree; and, in fine, to

boil it for their Family.

THE Blacks spend much Time in getting-in the Rice, drying it on the Fallows, binding it

in Sheaves, and paying the Tithe to the King.

THE Countries of the Hondor, Galar and
Gebbe Maner produce the best Rice, and Plenty

of it at all Times.

THE Daylor-Blacks between their Harvells Fibigs, employ themselves in Fishing, Hunting, or Build-Heatinging: But none can hant Buffalos without Leave from the King, who has the Moiety of that, and third Part of all other Game. Water-Elephants belong wholly to the King or Chief of the Land, who returns the Hunters what he thinks fit.

THE Fifthermen also give Part of the Fifth they catch to the Priests of Belli for the Januarin, or

Souls of their deceased Relations ".

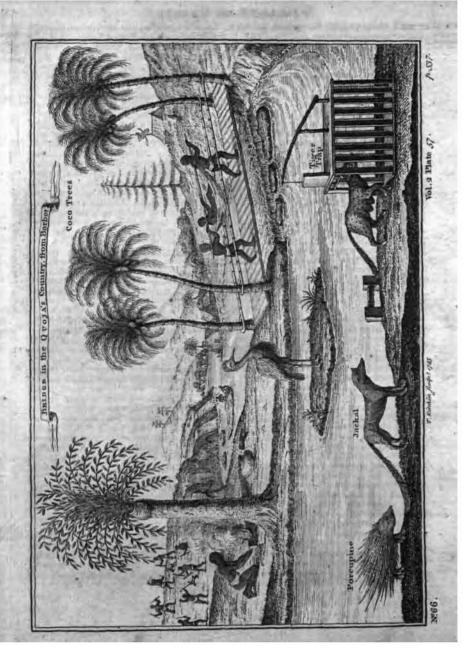
The Houses of the Quejor are all built round Towns and as at Ruffle. They have both open and fortified Hossia. Villages. The former, called Fon Serah, are built in a circular Form, encompalled with Trees planted very near each other. The foreifted Towns, called San Stab, have four Kubres, a Sort of Bastions, through which they pas in and out of the Village by a Gate so low and narrow. that only one can pals at a Time. Over each Gate there is a Centry-Box, made of the Bran-ches of a Tree, called Tombe Hangoda. Their Towns are likewife included with Pales of the Tombe, or Wine Palm, (which are long, thick, and very hard Wood) faffened to the furrounding Trees, fo that nothing can be feen through this Inclosure: But at certain Diffances there are

* Burbel's Description of Guinea, p. 117. & fegg. p. 118 let fig.

The lane, p. 124.

The lame,

marrow



to thoot through on Occasion.

Time Streets lead from one Kobers to the other cross-wife, forming a Sort of Market-Place in the Centre.

ALL the Inhabitants of the open Country and Villages have Houles in the San Siah, to which

Il. long.

fallened to Trees to prevent Passengers from fall-

Lenguaga.

ing into the Water.

The common Language of the Blacks here, is that of the Sunjus. There are other peculiar rangues, as those of Tim, Honde, Mende, Felvior, Galo and Gebbe : That of the Polyies is the c. most elegant, and therefore called Mendife, or, The Lord's Language, in Honour of the King of Folgia, to whom they are subject. Those of Gala and Gabbs differ a little from the Folgian, and that of the Konde Quejas, as much as the Low from the High Dutch.

THE Blacks of Fashion speak with Elegance, and make great Use of Allegories, which are

well applied

They Lety mustioned.

THEY do not divide the Day into Hours, but d only know when it is Midnight by the five Stars, (called Menja Ding , or, The Land : Son ;) which, belides the Pleiades, appear in the Head of Tau-

Funeral Ca-

THERE Funerals, in the main, are the fame with those of other Blacks already described, though varying much in Circumstances and additional Ceremonies. When the Corps is well washed, they trim the Hair of its Head into Locks, and fet it upright, supported by Propo, and cloathed in the bell Apparel that the Person were whilst living; or had been given since dead, as is usual; with a Bow in one Hand, and an Arrow in the other.

THEN the nearest Relations or Friends make Seet of Skirmish with their Arnows, which lafts a confiderable while: That done, they kneel cound the Corps, with their Backs towards it, as if much provoked; and thus floor their Arrows Lord round the World, as they call it, to fignify they f him. Perfor who shall offer to speak ill of him; or might have been inftrumental to his Death. After which, they firangle fome Slaves of the Deceafed to attend him in the other World; who, by

hiest narrow Lights, or Loop-Holes, with Shutters a Way of Preparation, had been feafled with all he

the Delicacies the Country could afford.
DURING this Time the Women-Acquaintance of the Village keep about his Wife, and throwing themselves at her Feet, utter these Words

from Time to Time, Beane, Beane, that is to fay, Be conforted, or, Wipe-off year Tears.

ANTER this, laying the Corps on a Board, or posmall Ladder, two Men carry it upon their or their contents. THE Rivers in the Quejas Country being Cheaked with Falls and Sands, fo as to remore a they carry it upon their Shoulders to the Grave. Along with the Body Canoau nicless, they have a Sort of Bridges, Mats, Kettles, Basons, Bugles, and other old made with Stain of Tembs, tied together; with Things belonging to the Decealed. They cover a Rope (of certain Roots twiffed) on each Sides, they are all with a Mat, and ham his Armonic on the Decealed. the Roof, which they erect over the Grave to keep-off the Rain; And every Day, for a long Time after, they leave Estables and Liquors there for him to feed-on in the other World. If a Woman is buried, they fet-up at the Iron-Pole, or Rod, her Balons and Dutch Mugs in Lieu of

Armour.
THEY bury all of the fame Family in the fame Place, though the Perfons die at ever fo great a Diffance. The Burying-Phees are com-monly in some forfacen or mined Villages, which they call Tamburay. Of these there are many on the River Plizoge, and in the Island Massab, be-

hind Cape Monte.

THEIR Reason for strangling the Persons who By Street are to be buried in the Graves of Men. of Note, goth, is, because they hold human Blood too precious to be spilt or wasted on any Account. They ftrangle them with a String, by twifting it behind the Neck. They also burn, in their Pre-fence, the remaining Victuals that had been prepared to feaft them before their Exit, adjudging it to be facred.

BUT this barbarous Cufforn begins to lofe Ground; for generally at all Places, where it is practified, the People hide their Daughters or Chitdren as foon as the King's Sickness is thought to be mortal; to prevent which, those who attend him use all Precautions to conceal it: And when these who have abscorded return to their Dwellings, they are feverely reproached with their Want of Courage, which among them is the greatest Affront; and told how unreasonable it is, that they, who had earen the Bread of dieir. Lord or Hufband, thould be afraid to die with

It is fo customary here for the nearest Re-Palations or Friends to keep a Fast, after the Funerai, of ten Days, for one of the common fors, which is called Bolli Girar; and thirty Days for a King, or confidenable Perfon. Such as keep

. There are fuch Houses in the Country-Town in China. Voz. II. Nº 67.

Barber, p. try, & fig.

Zzz

this

made, for that Purpose, in the Ground, as also to abstain from the Company of Women reand the Women yow to clothe themselves with nothing but white or black Rags, to go with their Hair loofe, and to lie on the bare Ground at

THE Fast being over, the Penitents lift-up both their Hands again, to denote that they have b very punctually accomplished it. After this, the Men going a-hunting, the Women, at their Return, dreft what they kill, and all together feaft on it; lastly, those who have kept the Fast are difinified, with each of them a Prefent of a Bason, a Kettle, a Cloth, a Basker of Salt, or an Iron-Bar, &c. *

SECT. IV.

The GOVERNMENT of the Quojas.

Policy of the Quojas. Title of Dondagh: How conferred. The King abjolute. Way of citing, and giving Audience to Subjects. Foreign Ambuffadors, how received, and treated, by the King. Punishment of Adultery. Ordeal Liquers. Executions.

Policy of the THE Authority of the Quojas Berkema over the Countries of Silm, Bülm, and Bülm-Berre, though of a greater Extent, and more populous than their own, is due to their politic Government, composed of very judicious, wife Men who, to keep their Vassals and Neighbours in Ignorance of the Smallness of the Country, and inconfiderable Number of its Inhabitants, do not permit any, from the North Country, to travel, Eaftward, through their Country, to travel, Eaftward, through their Lands, nor those from the East, to pass through to the Westward. By this Means, also, they have much greater Share of the Trade. They serve as Factors, or Brokers, to their Neighbours, conveying, through their Country, the Goods which the Western-Negros send to the Eastern, or the Eastern to the Western: Those to the Northward treat the Quojar in the same Manner, not suffering them to pass through Manner, not suffering them to pass through their Territories, to the Nations beyord them,

ALTHOUGH the Quojar-Berbana fubject to the King of Felgia, yet this Prince also given the King the Title of Dondagh, which he takes himfelf; and the King of the Quejar gives the same Title to the King of Bulm-Berre, who pays Homage to him, and not to the Felgian.

unless such as have married among them.

this Fall make a Vow, lifting-up both their a Hands, not to cat Rice during that Time, nor to drink any Liquor but what is kept in a Hole,

The latter lying flat on the Ground, the Folgias flews.

The latter lying flat on the Ground, the Folgias flews. throw some Earth on his Back, and ask him, What Name he likes best? He having declared it, they proclaim it aloud, adding to it the Word Dondagh, with the Name of his Country. Then the new Dendagb being ordered to rife, is prefented with a Quiver full of Arrows, which is hung on his Back, and a Bow put into his Hand; to fignify, that he is now bound to dethe 200 Prince does Homage to the King of Folgia, and makes a confiderable Prefent of Linen, Sheets, Brais-Kettles, Basons, &c.

This King of Quoja is ablolute in his Do-Kog abjo-minions, very jealous of his Authority and Pre-luc-rogatives, and keeps a great Number of Women, most of them brought from the neigh-

bouring Countries.

WHEN he appears in Public, he fits or stands on a Kereda, or Buckler, to denote that he is the Defender of the Country, the Leader at War, and the Protector of good Men oppressed.

WHATEVER Person accused of any Milde-Way of menor, is furnmoned by him and does not come rin immediately, he fends him his Koreda by two Drummers, who are not to cease beating their Drums till the Party comes along with them, carrying, in one Hand, his Koreda, and his cuf-tomary Prefents in the other. Being brought into the King's Presence, he prostrates himself on the Ground, and throwing Earth over his Head, begs his Crime may be pardoned, and acknowledges himfelf unworthy to fit on the Koreda. The Koreda is fent by Way of Reproach, to intimate to the Pasty, that fince he did not obey the first Message, he should then come and take the King's Place, and execute the Power him-

WHEN any Person of Note is to wait on this ded giving King, he first delivers his Present to the chief of decirate his Wives, who carries it to the Prince, begging fuch a Man may be admitted to his Presence, to throw Earth on himfelf. If the King grants the Petition, the Prefent is accepted, and the Person admitted; If not, the Prefent is privately reflored to the Owner, who, however, dares not return home till he has made his Peace with the King, through the Mediation of tome Friends in Favour with him: After this, he is admitted to an To Saljatte, Audience, and the Present accepted, if his Fault-is not considerable; for if it be, the King is not eafily moved to forgive it.

The Person so pardoned and admitted to see the King, is to walk towards him, bowing to the Chair, in which he fits on a fine Mat, by

* Barbot, p. 120, & fig.

bending

toling one Knee, and flooping to low, as to a one Hand, ufinally interprets Word by Word, Government of his Head on his right Arm laid on the Ground, pronouncing the Word, Dondagh; to deferred till debated in Council; otherwise it is Ground, pronouncing the Word, Dondagh; to which the King answers, Namadi, I thank you. After this, he bids him fit on a little wooden Srool at a Diffance, or on a Mat if he be a Per-

fon of the highest Rank, or a foreign Envoy .

An Envoy, or Ambassador, from a neighthe Quejar, fends to notify his Arrival to the Quejar, fends to notify his Arrival to the King; who dispatched an Officer to bring him b to a Village near the Court, where he stays till all Things are ready for his Audience. On the Day appointed he is brought from that Village, attended by a great Number of Officers and others in their beft Cloaths, armed with Bows and Quivers. They make a great Noise with thoir Sort of Music, skipping and dancing all the Way. Being come to the Palace, the Quojus make a Lane in the Place of Arms, through which the Ambaffador is brought to the Council c Chamber. If he be a Folgian, his own Attendants are allowed to dance in this Place of Arms, but no other Nation has that Liberty.

THE Dance being over, he is conducted to his Audience, and being near to the King's Simmans, or Char, turns his Back to him, with one Knee to the Ground; and, in that Posture, draws his Bow as fliff as he can, intimating, that he would efteem himfelf very happy if he had the Opportunity to use it against the King's d Enemics.

DURING this Formality, the Envoy's Reti-nue fing and recite aloud, Verfes made in Praife of the King, in return for the like performed by the King's Attendants, in Honour of his Matter and of himself: They call this Ceremony Pala, Polo Sammab. The flattering Exprediens which are often repeated, and accounted the most acare often repeated, and accounted the moit acceptable on these Occasions, are these Komme, Bolle-Machang, that is, There is no body can imitate the Works of his Hands. Diga Falman, Honds Mü; He is the Destroyer of Diga Falma. Sulle Tomba Quarrysich ? I stick like Greass, Pitch, or Sulphur to the Back of such acceptance. as dove refift me,

THE Panegyricks ended, the Ambaffador causes one of his Officers to advance, and throw Farth on his Body before the King, being himfelf excused on account of his Character. Dur-ing that Ceremony all the Affishants about the Simmane dance, making odd Geffures and feveral Motions with their Bows and Arrows. After this, the Ambassador desires Silence to be or-dered, and then makes his Speech; which the Silli, or King's Interpreter, who usually flands-op next to the King's Simmans, with a Bow in

given on the Spot. Then the Ambalfador is con-ducted to his Quarters; after which, the Per-fents he brought are laid before the King, and the

Reafons aligned for fending every Article thereof.

Ar Night, the King fends his Slaves to watch syste King.
the Amballador's Person. Next, his own Wives,
in their best Dress, come with several Dishes of Meat and Rice, according to the Number of his Retinue. After Supper, he fends the Palm-Wine, and his own Prefents, confifting of force Brafs-Kettles or Bafons, and the like. If an European is admitted with his Prefents, he is allowed to eat with the King, and of his own Meat. When is left of the Ambaffadar's Supper, is for What is left of the Ambaffador's Supper, is for the King's Wives.

No People among the Blacks are fo formal and ceremonious as thefe, and the furest Way to make them tractable, is to comply with their Cuftoms b.

A WOMAN accused of Adultery, is to take Panjan A Vounda action of the Belli poara, withing that the Spirit may defired her, if the be guilty. If afterwards convicted of Perjury, the is, in the Evening, carried to the public Market-Place of the Village, by her Hulband, where the Council is fitting. They first invoke the Jamanin; then they cover her Eyes, that she may not see the Spirits that are to carry her away; after which follows a very fevere Reprimand on her diforderly Life, with dreadful Threats, if the does not arriend it; And fo the is difcharged by the Januarin, after a confused Noise of Voices heard, expreffing, that though fuch Crime ought to be punished, yet, fince it is the first Offence, it is forgiven, upon her observing some Fasts, and mortifying herfelf; it being expected, that the should live so chaste, as not to admit any Boys, though ever fo young, into her Arms, or fo much as to touch my Man's Cloaths.

IF, after this, the happens to relapte, and is of Alchery, again convicted, the Belli-mo, or fome of the Soggonos, accompanied by Perfons making a Noise with a Sort of Scraper, come, in the Morning, to the Criminal's House, and bring her into the public Place of the Town. There they oblige her to walk three Times about it, ftill making a great Noife, that all who are of the Brotherhood of Belli, may fee what is doing, and take Warning; such as are not of it, not daring to much as to look-out, for fear the Jannanin thould carry them away. After this, they convey her to the holy Wood of Brili; and from that Time, the is never heard of more. The Blacks fancy that the Spirits of the Woods carry

fuch

How re-

Perjury, and the Evidence is not clear enough, or that he is only suspected of this or that Crime, he is to take the Trial of Belli; a Composition made by the Belli-Me, or Priest, with the Bark of a Tree and Herbs, which is laid on the Perfon's Hand. If he is guilty of the Indictment, the Blacks fay it will presently born the Skin; but that, if innocent, it will do no Harm. SOMETIMES the Belli-Me causes a Person to

drink a large Draught of Liquor made of the Barks of the Nelle and Queni-Trees, which are thick and reckoned a perfect Poison. innocent, he will vomit it up immediately; but, if guilty, it will foam about his Mouth, and thereby prove him guilty*, and punishable with

Death.

THEY usually execute Criminals, thus conricted, in some Wood, or remote Place, at a great Distance from their Village: There the Criminal kneeling, with his Head bowed-down, the Executioner thruths him through with a small Javelin. The Body being fallen on the Ground, he cuts the Head off with an Ax, or Knife, and quarters it, delivering the Limbs to the Wives of the Perion executed; who commonly affift him at the Execution, and are to caft them on fome Danghils about the Country, to be devoured by wild Beafts or ravenous Birds. The Criminal's Friends boil his Head and drink the Broth, nailing up the Jaws in their House of Worthip b.

SECT. V.

The RELIGION of the Quojas.

Believe in one God. Guardian Angels : Refide in the Woods: Veneration for them. Superfition as to Sorcerers and Blood-Suckers. Ridiculaus Method to difeover Murder. Use Circumciston. The Sast of Balli. The School differend. The Belli described. Sett of Neffoge. Wemen cirsumerfed.

HEY acknowledge a supreme Being, Crea-I tor of all Things, but cannot form any just Idea of him. The Blacks of Bahn and Timing make ffrange Representations of him.

They call that Being Kansto, or Kanno, attriboting to him an inhaite Power, universal Knowledge, and to be prefent every where.

Lich Women away; but it is likely they are a They believe that all Good proceeds from him, Raylo but not that he is energial; holding that another Belli, according to their Notion.

Light, or Heing, is to come to punish the Wicked and reward the Virtuous.

THESE People believe, that the Dead become Guerter Spirits, which they call Januak, or Januarie, drain, that is, Patrons or Defenders: Their Business beprotect and adial their former Relations and Kindred; which is the Reafon they put fuch Questions to their Dead, as are before mentioned. Thus if a Man happens to escape some immunent Danger in hunting, at his Return he facrifices at the Grave of his supposed Deliverer, an Heifer, Rice, and Palm-Winn, as an Acknowledgment, in the Prefence of the Relations of the Deccafed, who dance and fing at the Feaft.

WHEN a Man has received an Injury, he re-Repairs to the Woods, where they believe those the Spirits or Souls refide; and, with their Howh and Cries, intreat Kanote and the Januarin to chaftife the Malice of the Party whom he names. In like Manner, when he finds himfelf in fome Difficulty or Danger, he conjures the Soul of his best Relation to help him out of it. Others confulr them as to future Events; for Inflance, whe-

ther any European Ship will foon arrive and bring Goods to traffic, or the like.

In thort, they have a very great Veneration tower for these departed Spirits, and rely on them as for them. their tutelar Gods. They never drink Water or Palm-Wine, without first spilling a little of it for the Januarin; and, to affert the Truth of any Thing, they fwear by the Souls of their decented Parents. The Kings themselves do the fame: And though they feem to have a great Veneration for Kungu, or God, yet all their religious Worthip feems to be directed to their Souls; each Village towing a Place appointed, in the nearest Wood, to invoke them.

THESE Blacks, at three feveral Times of the Year, carry Abundance of Provision, for the Subliftence of the Januaria, into the Woods and Foreth. And thither Perions in Affliction repair, to implore the Affiftance of Kanero, and

repair, to impact, with load Ories.

It is facellege for Women, Maids, or Chaldren to enter those facetd Woods; and, therefore, they are made believe, from their Infancy,

that the Januaria would immediately kill them. To this Superfluin they join many more appealing They fay they have Magicians and Sorcerens among them; as also a peculiar Sort of Men, whom they call Seeah Missifus, that is, Politonera and Blood-Suckers. These they fancy will suck

This, in in Ufe, is not unlike the Water of Jealoufy, Numbers v. 17. But thefe Methods of discovering the Guilty are to his arrayagant, than that of trying Witchen, by throwing the Accoled bound into Waters and may be for managed by the Prielly, as to condemn or acquit the Pury, at their own Fleature. * Barber's Description of Guessa, p. 126, & jay.

***Harber's Description of Guessa, p. 126, & jay.

Miluol Congreses.

georupt it in such a Manner, as to oceasion lingering and painful Difeases. There are others called Pilli, who, by their Enchantments, they believe, can hinder the Rice from sprouting, or coming to Maturity. They say the South, that is, the Devil, possels such, who being over-whelmed with Melancholy, or grown desperate through Misfortuces, withdraw themselves from the Company of other Men into the Woods and Forests; where the South shows them what I therbs and Roots are to be used in their Enchantments, as also the Gestures, Words, and Grimaces, proper for those wicked Practices. These Men, when taken, are put to Death. The Blacks will feldom travel through the Woods without Company, for sear of meeting them, as well as the wild Beasts; and carry with them a certain Composition, which, they fancy, preferves them against the malicious South, of whom they tell a thousand ridiculous Stories.

WHEN a Person is suspected to have died a violent Death, the Cultom is not to wash the Corpfe till a ffriet Enquiry be made. To this Effeet they wrap-up fome Pieces of the dead Perfon's Garments, with the Parings of his Nails, and Clippings of his Hair: On these they blow the Scrapings of the Wood Mammon, or of Camwood; faftening the Bundle to the Perile, which two Blacks carry about the Place. These are preceded by the Pricits, who heat with two d Hatchets, one against the other, and alk the Corple, where, when, and by whom, he was thus deprived of Life; and whether Kanow, their Deity, has taken him into his Protection. When the Spirit, by moving the Heads of the Bearers of the Corple, after a certain Manner, as they protend, gives them to underfland, that the Swah Manafin was the Cause of it, they alk him again, whether the Sorcerer is Male or Female, and where he lives?

Titis the Spirit also declares, in the same Manner; and leading them to the Place where the Sorcerer abides, they feize and put him in Chains, to be examined on the Charge laid against him by the Spirit. If he persists to deny it, he is compelled to take the Kguon, a horald hitter Drink; and if, after drinking these sull Kalebashes, he somits it up, he is absolved; whereas, if it only soams out about his Mouth, he is immediately put to Death: His Corpus is then hum on the Spor, and the Asses are thrown into the River, or the Sea, he he ever so great a Man. This Drink is composed of the Bark at a certain Tree, heaten in a wooden Moutar, and insued in Water. It is a very tharp, dangerous Liquor, and commonly admi-

the Blood out of any Man or Beaff; or, at leaft, a millered to the Prifoner in the Morning, in Cafe Religion, corrupt it in such a Manner, as to occasion lingering and painful Difeases. There are others

Alt, these Nations circumcife their Children to Comments of Superior and Prince of Superior

ALL these Nations circumstic their Children of at the Age of fix Months, as a divine Institution of practifed Time out of Mind. Yet some Mothers, through Fondness, defer the Operation till they are three Years old, that they may bear it with greater Ease and Safety. They heal the Wound with the Juice of certain Herbs.

ALTRIOUGH the Blacks have not been observed to adopt the Sun or the Meon, yet, at every new Meon, both in the Villages and open Country, they abstain from all Work, and allow no Strangers to flay amongst them at that Time, alledging, that if they should do otherwise, their Mair and Rice would grow red, the Day of the new Moon being a Day of Blood, as they expects it; and therefore they commonly spend it in Hunting.

HERE are two other firange Ceremonics obferved by all the Negros of Honda, Manseu, Felgids, Gebbe, Seftre, Balm, Silm, and even in Sierra Leona.

The Fellowship, or Sect, of the Belli, as The Sen of near as it can be well described, is properly a Belli. School, or College, established every twenty or twenty-five Years, by Order of the King, who is the Chief, or Head of it, for training-up young Men and Boys to dance, to thirmfile, to plant, to fish, and to ling often, in a noisy Manner, what they call the Belli Dong, the Praises of the Belli. These are no other but a confused Repetition of lead, fishly Expressions, accompanied with immodest Gestures and Motions of the Body: All which Things, when duly performed, entitle the Fellows of this School to the Name of, The Marked of the Belli. It likewise qualities them for all Sorts of Offices and Employments about the King, and for enjoying certain Privileges, from which the Qualga, or Idiots, that is, such as were never educated after that Manner, are wholly excluded.

that Manner, are wholly excluded.

By the King's Orders, a Space of Ground, TheoSchools, eight or nine Miles in Circumference, is marked a Calignosout in the Mulit of a large Wood, where Palmi-Trees thrive well. On this Place, proper Barracks, or Huts, are built, and the Land is fitted for planting of Fatables, to fubfill the Scholars. Then all who are defirous to prefer their Sons, being ready to fend them to this College, Proclamation is made, forbidding all Females to approach the facual Wood, during the Continuance of the School, which is four or five Years, for fear of polluting it, and incurring the Wrath of the Bulli; who, they are made to believe, would kill fuch as floudd prefume to trans-

grefs.

Murdete