

CHAP. 18.  
1685. way beating with such force on the shore that a boat could not approach with safety. 'There was clean anchoring ground at November. 'a mile or two from the shore. At the West end of this Bay, Hill of 'in 17° 30' N, is the Hill of *Petaplan*, which is a round point Petaplan. 'stretching out into the sea, and at a distance seems an Island\*.' This was reckoned twenty-five leagues from *Acapulco*. A little to the West of the hill are several round white rocks. They sailed within the rocks, having 11 fathoms depth, and anchored on the NW side of the hill. Their Mosquito men took here some small turtle and small jew-fish.

They landed, and at an Indian village took a Mulatto woman and her children, whom they carried on board. They learnt from her that a caravan drawn by mules was going with flour and other goods to *Acapulco*, but that the carrier had stopped on the road from apprehension of the Buccaneers.

Chequetan. The ships weighed their anchors, and ran about two leagues farther Westward, to a place called *Chequetan*, which Dampier thus describes: 'A mile and a half from the shore is a small 'Key (or Island) and within it is a very good harbour, where 'ships may careen: here is also a small river of fresh water, 'and wood enough.'

14th. On the 14th, in the morning, about a hundred Buccaneers set off in search of the carrier, taking the woman prisoner for a guide. They landed a league to the West of *Chequetan*, at a Estapa. place called *Estapa*, and their conductress led them through a wood, by the side of a river, about a league, which brought them to a savannah full of cattle; and here at a farm-house the carrier and his mules were lodged. He had 40 packs of flour, some chocolate, small cheeses, and earthenware. The catables, with the addition of eighteen beeves which they killed,

---

\* *Dampier.*

killed, the Buccaneers laid on the backs of above fifty mules which were at hand, and drove them to their boats. A present of clothes was made to the woman, and she, with two of her children, were set at liberty; but the other child, a boy seven or eight years old, Swan kept, against the earnest intreaties of the mother. Dampier says, 'Captain Swan promised her to make much of him, and was as good as his word. He proved afterwards a fine boy for wit, courage, and dexterity.'

CHAP. 18.

1685.

November.

Coast of  
New Spain.

They proceeded Westward along the coast, which was high land full of ragged hills, but with pleasant and fruitful vallies between. The 25th, they were abreast a hill, 'which towered above his fellows, and was divided in the top, making two small parts. It is in latitude  $18^{\circ} 8' N$ . The Spaniards mention a town called *Thelupan* near this hill.'

21st.

Hill of  
Thelupan.

The 26th, the Captains Swan and Townley went in the canoes with 200 men, to seek the city of *Colima*, which was reported to be a rich place: but their search was fruitless. They rowed 20 leagues along shore, and found no good place for landing; neither did they see house or inhabitant, although they passed by a fine valley, called the *Valley of Maguella*, except that towards the end of their expedition, they saw a horseman, who they supposed had been stationed as a sentinel, for he rode off immediately on their appearance. They landed with difficulty, and followed the track of the horse on the sand, but lost it in the woods.

On the 28th, they saw the Volcano of *Colima*, which is in about  $18^{\circ} 36' N$  latitude, five or six leagues from the sea, and appears with two sharp points, from each of which issued flames or smoke. The *Valley of Colima* is ten or twelve leagues wide by the sea: it abounds in cacao-gardens, fields of corn, and plantain walks. The coast is a sandy shore, on which the waves beat with violence. Eastward of the Valley the land is woody.

28th.

Volcano of  
Colima.Valley of  
Colima.

A river

CHAP. 18. A river ran here into the sea, with a shoal or bar at its entrance, which boats could not pass. On the West side of the river was savannah land.

1685.

December.

Salagua.

December the 1st, they were near the Port of *Salagua*, which Dampier reckoned in latitude  $18^{\circ} 52'$  N. He says, 'it is only a pretty deep bay, divided in the middle with a rocky point, which makes, as it were, two harbours\*. Ships may ride secure in either, but the West harbour is the best: the depth of water is 10 or 12 fathom, and a brook of fresh water runs into the sea there.'

Report of  
a great  
City named  
Oarrah.

Two hundred Buccaneers landed at *Salagua*, and finding a broad road which led inland, they followed it about four leagues, over a dry stony country, much overgrown with short wood, without seeing habitation or inhabitant; but in their return, they met and took prisoners two Mulattoes, who informed them that the road they had been travelling led to a great city called *Oarrah*, which was distant as far as a horse will travel in four days; and that there was no place of consequence nearer. The same prisoner said the *Manila* ship was daily expected to stop at this part of the coast to land passengers; for that the arrival of the ships at *Acapulco* from the *Philippines* commonly happened about Christmas, and scarcely ever more than eight or ten days before or after.

Swan and Townley sailed on for *Cape Corrientes*. Many among the crews were at this time taken ill with a fever and ague, which left the patients dropsical. Dampier says, the dropsy is a disease very common on this coast. He was one of the sufferers, and continued ill a long time; and several died of it.

The Land  
near Cape  
Corrientes.

The coast Southward of *Cape Corrientes*, is of moderate height, and full of white cliffs. The inland country is high and barren, with sharp peaked hills. Northward of this rugged land,  
is

---

\* See Chart in Spilbergen's Voyage.

is a chain of mountains which terminates Eastward with a high steep mountain, which has three sharp peaks and resembles a crown; and is therefore called by the Spaniards *Coronada*. On the 11th they came in sight of *Cape Corrientes*. When the *Cape* bore NbW, the *Coronada* mountain bore ENE\*.

CHAP. 18.

1685.

December.

11th.

Coronada  
Hills.Cape  
Corrientes.

On arriving off *Cape Corrientes*, the buccaneer vessels spread, for the advantage of enlarging their lookout, the *Cygnets* taking the outer station at about ten leagues distance from the *Cape*. Provisions however soon became scarce, on which account Townley's tender and some of the canoes were sent to the land to seek a supply. The canoes rowed up along shore against a Northerly wind to the *Bay de Vanderas*; but the bark could not get round *Cape Corrientes*. On the 18th, Townley complained he wanted fresh water, whereupon the ships quitted their station near the *Cape*, and sailed to some small Islands called the *Keys of Chametly*, which are situated to the SE of *Cape Corrientes*, to take in fresh water.

18th.

The descriptions of the coast of *New Spain* given by Dampier, in his account of his voyage with the *Buccaneers*, contain many particulars of importance which are not to be found in any other publication. Dampier's manuscript and the printed Narrative frequently differ, and it is sometimes apparent that the difference is not the effect of inadvertence, or mistake in the press, but that it was intended as a correction from a reconsideration of the subject. The printed Narrative says at this part, 'These *Keys or Islands of Chametly* are about 16 or 18 leagues to the Eastward of *Cape Corrientes*. They are small, low, woody, and environed with rocks. There are five of them lying in the form of a half moon, not a mile from the shore of the main, and between them and the main land

Keys or  
Islands of  
Chametly.

is

---

\* Dampier's Manuscript Journal.



CHAP. 18. 'is very good riding secure from any wind\*.' In the manuscript it is said, 'the Islands *Chametly* make a secure port.

1685. December. 'They lie eight or nine leagues from *Port Navidad*.'

Keys or Islands of Chametly; It is necessary to explain that Dampier, in describing his navigation along the coast of *New Spain*, uses the terms Eastward and Westward, not according to the precise meaning of the words, but to signify being more or less advanced along the coast from the *Bay of Panama*. By Westward; he invariably means more advanced towards the *Gulf of California*; by Eastward, the contrary.

Form a convenient Port.

The ships entered within the *Chametly Islands* by the channel at the SE end, and anchored in five fathoms depth, on a bottom of clean sand. They found there good fresh water and wood, and caught plenty of rock-fish with hook and line. No inhabitants were seen, but there were huts, made for the temporary convenience of fishermen who occasionally went there to fish for the inhabitants of the city of *La Purificación*. These Islands, forming a commodious port affording fresh water and other conveniencies, from the smallness of their size are not made visible in the Spanish charts of the coast of *New Spain* in present use†. Whilst the ships watered at the *Keys* or *Isles of Chametly*, a party was sent to forage on the main land, whence they carried off about 40 bushels of maize.

On the 22d, they left the *Keys of Chametly*, and returned to their cruising station off *Cape Corrientes*, where they were rejoined by the canoes which had been to the *Bay de Vanderas*. Thirty-seven men had landed there from the canoes, who went three miles into the country, where they encountered a body of Spaniards, consisting both of horse and foot. The Buccaneers took

\* Dampier, Vol. I, p. 257.

† In some old manuscript Spanish Charts, the *Chametly Isles* are laid down SE of about 12 leagues distant from *Cape Corrientes*.

took benefit of a small wood for shelter against the attack of the horse, yet the Spaniards rode in among them; but the Spanish Captain and some of their foremost men being killed, the rest retreated. Four of the Buccaneers were killed, and two desperately wounded. The Spanish infantry were more numerous than the horse, but they did not join in the attack, because they were armed only with lances and swords; 'nevertheless,' says Dampier, 'if they had come in, they would certainly have destroyed all our men.' The Buccaneers conveyed their two wounded men to the water side on horses, one of which, when they arrived at their canoes, they killed and drest; not daring to venture into the savannah for a bullock, though they saw many grazing.

CHAP. 18.  
1685.  
December.

Swan and Townley preserved their station off *Cape Corrientes* only till the 1st of January, 1686, when their crews became impatient for fresh meat, and they stood into the *Bay de Vanderas*, to hunt for beef. The depth of water in this Bay is very great, and the ships were obliged to anchor in 60 fathoms.

1686.  
January.  
Bay de  
Vanderas:

'The *Valley of Vanderas* is about three leagues wide, with a sandy bay against the sea, and smooth landing. In the midst of this bay (or beach) is a fine river, into which boats may enter; but it is brackish at the latter part of the dry season, which is in March, and part of April. The Valley is enriched with fruitful savannahs, mixed with groves of trees fit for any use; and fruit-trees grow wild in such plenty as if nature designed this place only for a garden. The savannahs are full of fat bulls and cows, and horses; but no house was in sight.'

Valley of  
Vanderas.

Here they remained hunting beeves, till the 7th of the month. Two hundred and forty men landed every day, sixty of whom were stationed as a guard, whilst the rest pursued the cattle; the Spaniards all the time appearing in large companies on

CHAP. 18. the nearest hills. The Buccaneers killed and salted meat sufficient to serve them two months, which expended all their salt.  
 1686. Whilst they were thus occupied in the pleasant valley of  
 January. *Vanderas*, the galeon from *Manila* sailed past *Cape Corrientes*,  
 Valley of *Vanderas*, and pursued her course in safety to *Acapulco*. This they learnt afterwards from prisoners; but it was by no means unexpected: on the contrary, they were in general so fully persuaded it would be the consequence of their going into the *Bay de Vanderas*, that they gave up all intention of cruising for her afterwards.

Swan and The main object for which Townley had gone thus far  
 Townley Northward being disposed of, he and his crew resolved to  
 part return Southward. Some Darien Indians had remained to  
 company. this time with Swan: they were now committed to the care of Townley, and the two ships broke off consortship, and parted company.

## C H A P. XIX.

*The Cygnet and her Crew on the Coast of Nueva Galicia, and at the Tres Marias Islands.*

SWAN and his crew determined before they quitted the American coast, to visit some Spanish towns farther North, in the neighbourhood of rich mines, where they hoped to find good plunder, and to increase their stock of provisions for the passage across the *Pacific to India*.

January the 7th, the *Cygnet* and her tender sailed from the *Valley of Vanderas*, and before night, passed *Point Ponteque*, the Northern point of the *Vanderas Bay*. *Point Ponteque* is high, round, rocky, and barren: at a distance it makes like an Island. Dampier reckoned it 10 leagues distant, in a direction N 20° W, from *Cape Corrientes*; the variation of the compass observed near the *Cape* being 4° 28' Easterly\*.

A league West from *Point Ponteque* are two small barren Islands, round which lie scattered several high, sharp, white rocks. The *Cygnet* passed on the East side of the two Islands, the channel between them and *Point Ponteque* appearing clear of danger. 'The sea-coast beyond *Point Ponteque* runs in NE, all ragged land, and afterwards out again NNW, making many ragged points, with small sandy bays between. The land by the sea is low and woody; but the inland country is full of high, sharp, rugged, and barren hills.'

Along this coast they had light sea and land breezes, and fair weather. They anchored every evening, and got under sail in

CHAP. 19.

1686.

January.

Coast of  
Nuevo  
Galicia.Point  
Ponteque.

\* According to Captain Vancouver, *Point Ponteque* and *Cape Corrientes* are nearly North and South of each other. Dampier was nearest in-shore.

CHAP. 19. in the morning with the land-wind. On the 14th, they had sight  
 1686. of a small white rock, which had resemblance to a ship under  
 January. sail. Dampier gives its latitude  $21^{\circ} 51' N$ , and its distance  
 14th. from *Cape Corrientes* 34 leagues. It is three leagues from the  
 White main, with depth in the channel, near the Island, twelve or  
 Rock, 21° 51' N. fourteen fathoms.

15th. The 15th, at noon, the latitude was  $22^{\circ} 11' N$ . The coast  
 16th. here lay in a NNW direction. The 16th, they steered 'NNW  
 as the land runs.' At noon the latitude was  $22^{\circ} 41' N$ . The  
 coast was sandy and shelving, with soundings at six fathoms  
 depth a league distant. The sea set heavy on the shore. They  
 caught here many cat-fish.

20th. On the 20th, they anchored a league to the East of a small  
 Chametlan groupe of Isles, named the *Chametlan Isles*, after the name  
 Isles, of the District or Captainship (*Alcaldia mayor*) in the province  
 23° 11' N. of *Culiacan*, opposite to which they are situated. Dampier calls  
 them the *Isles of Chametly*, 'different from the *Isles* or *Keys* of  
 ' *Chametly* at which we had before anchored. These are six  
 ' small Islands in latitude  $23^{\circ} 11' N$ , about three leagues distant  
 ' from the main-land \*, where a salt lake has its outlet into  
 ' the sea. Their meridian distance from *Cape Corrientes* is  
 ' 23 leagues [West.] The coast here, and for about ten leagues  
 ' before coming abreast these Islands, lies NW and SE.'

The On the *Chametlan Isles* they found guanoes, and seals; and  
 Penguin a fruit of a sharp pleasant taste, by Dampier called the Pen-  
 Fruit. guin fruit, 'of a kind which grows so abundantly in the *Bay*  
 of *Campeachy* that there is no passing for their high prickly  
 leaves.'

Rio de Sal, In the main-land, six or seven leagues NNW from the *Isles*  
 and of *Chametlan*, is a narrow opening into a *lagune*, with depth of  
 Salt-water water sufficient for boats to enter. This *lagune* extends along  
 Lagune, the  
 23° 30' N.

---

\* The Manuscript says, the farthest of the *Chametlan Isles* from the main-land is not more than four miles distant.



the back of the sea-beach about 12 leagues, and makes many low Mangrove Islands. The latitude given of the entrance above-mentioned is  $23^{\circ} 30' N$ , and it is called by the Spaniards *Rio de Sal*.

CHAP. 19.

1686.

January.

Coast of  
Nueva  
Galicia.

Half a degree Northward of *Rio de Sal* was said to be the River *Culiacan*, with a rich Spanish town of the same name. Swan went with the canoes in search of it, and followed the coast 30 leagues from abreast the *Chametlan Isles*, without finding any river to the North of the *Rio de Sal*. All the coast was low and sandy, and the sea beat high on the shore. The ships did not go farther within the *Gulf* than to  $23^{\circ} 45' N$ , in which latitude, on the 30th, they anchored in eight fathoms depth, three miles distant from the main-land; the meridian distance from *Cape Corrientes* being 34 leagues West, by Dampier's reckoning.

30th.

In their return Southward, Swan with the canoes, entered the *Rio de Sal Lagune*, and at an *estancian* on the Western side, they took the owner prisoner. They found in his house a few bushels of maize; but the cattle had been driven out of their reach. Dampier relates, 'The old Spanish gentleman who was taken at the *Estancian* near the *Rio de Sal* was a very intelligent person. He had been a great traveller in the kingdom of *Mexico*, and spoke the Mexican language very well. He said it is a copious language, and much esteemed by the Spanish gentry in those parts, and of great use all over the kingdom; and that many Indian languages had some dependency on it.'

The  
Mexican,  
a copious  
Language.

The town of *Muxatlan* was within 5 leagues of the NE part of the lagune, and Swan with 150 men went thither. The inhabitants wounded some of the Buccaneers with arrows, but could make no effectual resistance. There were rich mines near *Mazatlan*, and the Spaniards of *Compostella*, which is the chief town in this district,

Mazatlan.

CHAP. 19. district, kept slaves at work in them. The Buccaneers however  
1686. found no gold here, but carried off some Indian corn.

February 2d. February the 2d, the canoes went to an Indian town called  
Rosario, situated on the banks of a river and nine miles within  
an Indian its entrance. 'Rosario was a fine little town of 60 or 70 houses,  
Town. with a good church.' The river produced gold, and mines  
were in the neighbourhood; but here, as at *Mazatlan*, they got  
no other booty than Indian corn, of which they conveyed to  
their ships between 80 and 90 bushels.

3d. On the 3d, the ships anchored near the *River Rosario* in seven  
River fathoms oozy ground, a league from the shore; the latitude of  
Rosario, the entrance of the river  $22^{\circ} 51' N$ . A small distance within the  
 $22^{\circ} 51' N$ . coast and bearing NE b N from the ship, was a round hill like  
Sugar-loaf a sugar-loaf; and North Westward of that hill, was another  
Hill. 'pretty long hill,' called *Caput Cavalli*, or the *Horse's Head*.  
Caput Cavalli.

8th. On the 8th, the canoes were sent to search for a river named  
the *Oleta*, which was understood to lie in latitude  $22^{\circ} 27' N$ ;  
but the weather proving foggy they could not find it.

11th. On the 11th, they anchored abreast the South point of the  
entrance of a river called the *River de Santiago*, in seven  
fathoms soft oozy bottom, about two miles from the shore; a  
high white rock, called *Maxentelbo*, bore from their anchorage  
WNW, distant about three leagues, and a high hill in the

country, with a saddle or bending, called the *Hill Xalisco*,  
bore SE. 'The *River St. Iago* is in latitude  $22^{\circ} 15' N$ , the  
Hill of Xalisco. 'entrance lies East and West with the *Rock Maxentelbo*. It is  
River of 'one of the principal rivers on this coast: there is ten feet  
Santiago, 'water on the bar at low water; but how much the tide rises  
 $22^{\circ} 15' N$ . 'and falls, was not observed. The mouth of the river is nearly  
'half a mile broad, with very smooth entering. Within the  
'entrance it widens, for three or four rivers meet there, and issue  
'all out together. The water is brackish a great way up; but  
'fresh

' fresh water is to be had by digging two or three feet deep in  
' a sandy bay just at the mouth of the river. Northward of the  
' entrance, and NEbE from *Marentelbo*, is a round white rock.'

CHAP. 19.

1686.

February.

Coast of  
Nueva  
Galicia.River of  
Santiago.

' Between the latitudes  $22^{\circ} 41'$  and  $22^{\circ} 10' N$ , which includes  
' the *River de Santiago*, the coast lies NNW and SSE \*.'

No inhabitants were seen near the entrance of the *River St. Iago*, but the country had a fruitful appearance, and Swan sent seventy men in four canoes up the river, to seek for some town or village. After two days spent in examining different creeks and rivers, they came to a field of maize which was nearly ripe, and immediately began to gather; but whilst they were loading the canoes, they saw an Indian, whom they caught, and from him they learnt that at four leagues distance from them was a town named *S<sup>a</sup> Pecaque*. With this information they returned to the ship; and the same evening, Swan with eight canoes and 140 men, set off for *S<sup>a</sup> Pecaque*, taking the Indian for a guide. This was on the 15th of the month.

They rowed during the night about five leagues up the river, and at six o'clock in the morning, landed at a place where it was about a pistol-shot wide, with pretty high banks on each side, the country plain and even. Twenty men were left with the canoes, and Swan with the rest marched towards the town, by a road which led partly through woodland, and partly through savannas well stocked with cattle. They arrived at the town by ten in the forenoon, and entered without opposition, the inhabitants having quitted it on their approach.

16th.

The town of *Santa Pecaque* was small, regularly built after the Spanish mode, with a Parade in the middle, and balconies to the houses which fronted the parade. It had two churches. The inhabitants were mostly Spaniards, and their principal occupation was husbandry. It is distant from *Compostella* about 21 leagues. *Compostella* itself was at that time reckoned

Town of  
*S<sup>a</sup> Pecaque*.

not

---

\* *Dampier*, Vol. I, Chap. 9.

CHAP. 19. not to contain more than seventy white families, which made  
1686. about one-eighth part of its inhabitants.

February. There were large storehouses, with maize, salt-fish, salt, and  
Coast of sugar, at *Santa Pecaque*, provisions being kept there for the  
Nueva subsistence of some hundreds of slaves who worked in silver  
Galicia. mines not far distant. The chief purpose for which the Cygnet  
At had come so far North on this coast was to get provisions, and  
S<sup>t</sup> Pecaque. here was more than sufficient to supply her wants. For trans-  
porting it to their canoes, Swan divided the men into two  
parties, which it was agreed should go alternately, one party  
constantly to remain to guard the stores in the town. The  
17th. afternoon of the first day was passed in taking rest and refresh-  
ment, and in collecting horses. The next morning, fifty-seven  
men, with a number of horses laden with maize, each man also  
carrying a small quantity, set out for the canoes, to which they  
arrived, and safely deposited their burthens. The Spaniards  
had given some disturbance to the men who guarded the  
canoes, and had wounded one, on which account they were  
reinforced with seven men from the carrying party; and in the  
afternoon, the fifty returned to *Santa Pecaque*. Only one trip  
was made in the course of the day.

18th. On the morning of the 18th, the party which had guarded  
the town the day before, took their turn for carrying. They  
loaded 24 horses, and every man had his burthen. This day  
they took a prisoner, who told them, that nearly a thousand  
men, of all colours, Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and Mulattoes,  
were assembled at the town of *Santiago*, which was only three  
leagues distant from *Santa Pecaque*. This information made  
Captain Swan of opinion, that separating his men was attended  
with much danger; and he determined that the next morning he  
would quit the town with the whole party. In the mean time  
he employed his men to catch as many horses as they could,  
that when they departed they might carry off a good load.

On

On the 19th, Swan called his men out early, and gave order to prepare for marching; but the greater number refused to alter the mode they had first adopted, and said they would not abandon the town until all the provision in it was conveyed to the canoes. Swan was forced to acquiesce, and to allow one-half of the company to go as before. They had fifty-four horses laden; Swan advised them to tie the horses one to another, and the men to keep in two bodies, twenty-five before, and the same number behind. His directions however were not followed: 'the men would go their own way, every man leading his horse.' The Spaniards had before observed their careless manner of marching, and had prepared their plan of attack for this morning, making choice of the ground they thought most for their advantage, and placing men there in ambush. The Buccaneer convoy had not been gone above a quarter of an hour when those who kept guard in the town, heard the report of guns. Captain Swan called on them to march out to the assistance of their companions; but some even then opposed him, and spoke with contempt of the danger and their enemies, till two horses, saddled, with holsters, and without riders, came galloping into the town frightened, and one had at its side a carabine newly discharged. On this additional sign that some event had taken place which it imported them to know, Swan immediately marched out of the town, and all his men followed him. When they came to the place where the engagement had happened, they beheld their companions that had gone forth from the town that morning, every man lying dead in the road, stripped, and so mangled that scarcely any one could be known. This was the most severe defeat the Buccaneers suffered in all their *South Sea* enterprises.

CHAP. 19.

1686.

February  
19th.At Santa  
Pecaque.Buccaneers  
defeated  
and slain  
by the  
Spaniards.

The party living very little exceeded the number of those

VOL. IV.

H H

who



CHAP. 19. who lay dead before them, yet the Spaniards made no endeavour to interrupt their retreat, either in their march to the  
 1686. canoes, or in their falling down the river, but kept at a distance.  
 February. 'It is probable,' says Dampier, 'the Spaniards did not cut off  
 Coast of 'so many of our men without loss of many of their own. We  
 Nueva 'lost this day fifty-four Englishmen and nine blacks; and  
 Galicia. 'among the slain was my ingenious friend Mr. Ringrose, who  
 At Santa 'wrote that part of the *History of the Buccaneers* which relates  
 Pecaque. 'to Captain Sharp. He had engaged in this voyage as super-  
 'cargo of Captain Swan's ship.'—'Captain Swan had been  
 'forewarned by his astrologer of the great danger they were in;  
 'and several of the men who went in the first party had  
 'opposed the division of their force: some of them foreboded  
 'their misfortune, and heard as they lay down in the church  
 'in the night, grievous groanings which kept them from  
 'sleeping \*.'

Swan and his surviving crew were discouraged from attempting any thing more on the coast of *New Galicia*, although they had laid up but a small stock of provisions. On the 21st, they sailed from the *River of St. Jago* for the South Cape of *California*, where it was their intention to carcen the ship; but the wind had settled in the NW quarter, and after struggling against it a fortnight, on the 7th of March, they anchored in a bay at the East end of the middle of the *Tres Marias Islands*, in eight fathoms clean sand. The next day, they took a birth within a quarter of a mile of the shore, the outer points of the bay bearing ENE and SSW.

March.  
 At the  
 Middle  
 Island  
 of the  
 Tres Marias.

None of the *Tres Marias Islands* were inhabited. Swan named the one at which he had anchored, *Prince George's Island*. Dampier describes them of moderate height, and the Westernmost Island to be the largest of the three. 'The soil is stony and

---

\* *Manuscript Journal.*

‘ and dry, producing much of a shrubby kind of wood, trouble-  
 ‘ some to pass ; but in some parts grow plenty of straight large  
 ‘ cedars. The sea-shore is sandy, and there, a green prickly  
 ‘ plant grows, whose leaves are much like the penguin leaf ;  
 ‘ the root is like the root of the *Sempervive*, but larger, and  
 ‘ when baked in an oven is reckoned good to eat. The Indians  
 ‘ of *California* are said to have great part of their subsistence  
 ‘ from these roots. We baked some, but none of us greatly  
 ‘ cared for them. They taste exactly like the roots of our  
 ‘ English Burdock boiled.’

CHAP. 19.  
 1686.  
 March.  
 At the  
 Tres Marias.  
 A Root  
 used as  
 Food.

At this Island were guanoes, raccoons, rabbits, pigeons, doves, fish, turtle, and seal. They carcened here, and made a division of the store of provisions, two-thirds to the Cygnet and one-third to the Tender, ‘ there being one hundred eaters in the ship, and fifty on board the tender.’ The maize they had saved measured 120 bushels.

Dampier relates the following anecdote of himself at this place. ‘ I had been a long time sick of a dropsy, a distemper  
 ‘ whereof many of our men died ; so here I was laid and covered  
 ‘ all but my head in the hot sand. I endured it near half an  
 ‘ hour, and then was taken out. I sweated exceedingly while  
 ‘ I was in the sand, and I believe it did me much good, for I  
 ‘ grew well soon after.’

A Dropsy  
 cured by a  
 Sand Bath.

This was the dry season, and they could not find here a sufficient supply of fresh water, which made it necessary for them to return to the Continent. Before sailing, Swan landed a number of prisoners, Spaniards and Indians, which would have been necessary on many accounts besides that of the scantiness of provisions, if it had been his design to have proceeded forthwith Westward for the *East Indies* ; but as he was going again to the American coast, which was close at hand, the turning his prisoners ashore on a desolate Island, appears to

CHAP. 19. have been 'in revenge for the disastrous defeat sustained at  
 1686. *S<sup>a</sup> Pecaque*, and for the Spaniards having given no quarter on  
 March. that occasion.

Bay of  
 Vanderas.

They sailed on the 26th, and two days after, anchored in the *Bay of Vanderas* near the river at the bottom of the bay; but the water of this river was now brackish. Search was made along the South shore of the bay, and two or three leagues towards *Cape Corrientes*, a small brook of good fresh water was found; and good anchorage near to a small round Island which lies half a mile from the main, and about four leagues NEastward of the Cape. Just within this Island they brought the ships to anchor, in 25 fathoms depth, the brook bearing from them E  $\frac{1}{4}$  N half a mile distant, and *Point Pontequé* NWbN six leagues.

The Mosquito men struck here nine or ten jew-fish, the heads and finny pieces of which served for present consumption, and the rest was salted for sea-store. The maize and salted fish composed the whole of their stock of eatables for their passage across the *Pacific*, and at a very straitened allowance would scarcely be sufficient to hold out sixty days.

## C H A P. XX.

*The Cygnet. Her Passage across the Pacific Ocean. At the  
Ladrones. At Mindanao.*

MARCH the 31st, they sailed from the American coast, steering at first SW, and afterwards more Westerly till they were in latitude  $13^{\circ}$  N, in which parallel they kept. 'The kettle was boiled but once a day,' says Dampier, 'and there was no occasion to call the men to victuals. All hands came up to see the Quarter-master share it, and he had need to be exact. We had two dogs and two cats on board, and they likewise had a small allowance given them, and they waited with as much eagerness to see it shared as we did.' In this passage they saw neither fish nor fowl of any kind, except at one time, when by Dampier's reckoning they were 4975 miles West from *Cape Corrientes*, and then, numbers of the sea-birds called boobies were flying near the ships, which were supposed to come from some rocks not far distant. Their longitude at this time may be estimated at about 180 degrees from the meridian of Greenwich\*.

Fortunately, they had a fresh trade-wind, and made great runs every day. 'On May the 20th, which,' says Dampier, 'we begin to call the 21st, we were in latitude  $12^{\circ} 50'$  N, and steering West. At two p. m. the bark tender being two leagues ahead of the *Cygnet*, came into shoal water, and those on board plainly saw rocks under her, but no land was in sight. They  
' hauled

C H A P. 20.

1686.

March.

The *Cygnet*  
quits the  
American  
Coast.Large flight  
of Birds.  
Lat.  $13^{\circ}$  N.  
Long.  $180^{\circ}$ .May  
21st.Shoals and  
Breakers  
SbW  $\frac{1}{2}$  W  
10 or 11  
leagues  
from the  
S end of  
Guahan.

\* Dampier's Reckoning made the difference of longitude between *Cape Corrientes* and the Island *Guahan*, 125 degrees; which is 16 degrees more than it has been found by modern observations.

CHAP. 20. ' hauled on a wind to the Southward, and hove the lead, and found  
 1686. ' but four fathoms water. They saw breakers to the Westward.  
 May. ' They then wore round, and got their starboard tacks on board  
 ' and stood Northward. The Cygnet in getting up to the bark,  
 Bank de ' ran over a shoal bank, where the bottom was seen, and fish  
 Santa Rosa. ' among the rocks; but the ship ran past it before we could  
 ' heave the lead. Both vessels stood to the Northward, keep-  
 ' ing upon a wind, and sailed directly North, having the wind  
 ' at ENE, till five in the afternoon, having at that time run  
 ' eight miles and increased our latitude so many minutes. We  
 ' then saw the Island *Guam* [*Guahan*] bearing NNE, distant  
 ' from us about eight leagues, which gives the latitude of the  
 ' Island (its South End)  $13^{\circ} 20' N$ . We did not observe the  
 ' variation of the compass at *Guam*. At *Cape Corrientes* we  
 ' found it  $4^{\circ} 28'$  Easterly, and an observation we made when  
 ' we had gone about a third of the passage, shewed it to be  
 ' the same. I am inclined to think it was less at *Guam*\*.'

The shoal above mentioned is called by the Spaniards the *Banco de Santa Rosa*, and the part over which the Cygnet passed, according to the extract from Dampier, is about  $SbW\frac{1}{2}W$  from the South end of *Guahan*, distant ten or eleven leagues.

At *Guahan*. An hour before midnight, they anchored on the West side of *Guahan*, a mile from the shore. The Spaniards had here a small Fort, and a garrison of thirty soldiers; but the Spanish Governor resided at another part of the Island. As the ships anchored, a Spanish priest in a canoe went on board, believing them to be Spaniards from *Acapulco*. He was treated with civility, but detained as a kind of hostage, to facilitate any negociation necessary for obtaining provisions; and Swan sent a present to the Spanish Governor by the Indians of the canoe.

No

\* Dampier. *Manuscript Journal*, and Vol. I, Chap. 10. of his printed *Voyages*.



No difficulty was experienced on this head. Both Spaniards, and the few natives seen here, were glad to dispose of their provisions to so good a market as the buccaneer ships. Dampier conjectured the number of the natives at this time on *Guahan* not to exceed a hundred. In the last insurrection, which was a short time before Eaton stopped at the *Ladrones*, the natives, finding they could not prevail against the Spaniards, destroyed their plantations, and went to other Islands. 'Those of the natives who remained in *Guahan*,' says Dampier, 'if they were not actually concerned in that broil, their hearts were bent against the Spaniards; for they offered to carry us to the Fort and assist us to conquer the Island.'

CHAP. 20.

1686.

May.

At the  
Island  
*Guahan*.

Whilst *Swan* lay at *Guahan*, the Spanish *Acapulco* ship came in sight of the Island. The Governor immediately sent off notice to her of the *Buccaneer* ships being in the road, on which she altered her course towards the South, and by so doing got among the shoals, where she struck off her rudder, and did not get clear for three days. The natives at *Guahan* told the *Buccaneers* that the *Acapulco* ship was in sight of the Island, 'which,' says Dampier, 'put our men in a great heat to go out after her, but Captain *Swan* persuaded them out of that humour.'

Dampier praises the ingenuity of the natives of the *Ladron* Islands, and particularly in the construction of their sailing canoes, or, as they are sometimes called, their flying proes, of which he has given the following description. 'Their Proc or Sailing Canoe is sharp at both ends; the bottom is of one piece, of good substance neatly hollowed, and is about 28 feet long; the under or keel part is made round, but inclining to a wedge; the upper part is almost flat, having a very gentle hollow, and is about a foot broad: from hence, both sides of the boat are carried up to about five feet high with narrow

Flying  
Proc,  
or Sailing  
Canoe.

CHAP. 20. ' narrow plank, and each end of the boat turns up round very  
 1686. ' prettily. But what is very singular, one side of the boat is  
 May. ' made perpendicular like a wall, while the other side is  
 Guahan. ' rounding as other vessels are, with a pretty full belly. The  
 Flying ' dried husks of the cocoa-nuts serve for oakum. At the  
 Proe. ' middle of the vessel the breadth aloft is four or five feet, or  
 ' more, according to the length of the boat. The mast stands  
 ' exactly in the middle, with a long yard that peeps up and  
 ' down like a ship's mizen yard; one end of it reaches down to  
 ' the head of the boat, where it is placed in a notch made  
 ' purposely to keep it fast: the other end hangs over the  
 ' stern. To this yard the sail is fastened, and at the foot of  
 ' the sail is another small yard to keep the sail out square, or  
 ' to roll the sail upon when it blows hard; for it serves  
 ' instead of a reef to take up the sail to what degree they  
 ' please. Along the belly side of the boat, parallel with it, at  
 ' about seven feet distance, lies another boat or canoe very  
 ' small, being a log of very light wood, almost as long as the  
 ' great boat, but not above a foot and a half wide at the upper  
 ' part, and sharp like a wedge at each end. The little boat is  
 ' fixed firm to the other by two bamboos placed across the  
 ' great boat, one near each end, and its use is to keep the  
 ' great boat upright from oversetting. They keep the flat  
 ' side of the great boat against the wind, and the belly side,  
 ' consequently, with its little boat, is upon the lee\*. The vessel  
 ' has a head at each end so as to be able to sail with either  
 ' foremost:

---

\* The Ladrone flying proa described in Commodore Anson's voyage, sailed with the belly or rounded side and its small canoe to windward; by which it appears that these proas were occasionally managed either way, probably according to the strength of the wind; the little parallel boat or canoe preserving the large one upright by its weight when to windward, and by its buoyancy when to leeward.

‘ foremost: they need not tack as our vessels do, but when they ply to windward and are minded to make a board the other way, they only alter the setting of the sail by shifting the end of the yard, and they take the broad paddle with which they steer instead of a rudder, to the other end of the vessel. I have been particular in describing these their sailing canoes, because I believe they sail the best of any boats in the world. I tried the swiftness of one of them with our log: we had twelve knots on our reel, and she ran it all out before the half-minute glass was half out. I believe she would run 24 miles in an hour. It was very pleasant to see the little boat running so swift by the other’s side. I was told that one of these proes being sent express from *Guahan* to *Manila*, [a distance above 480 leagues] performed the voyage in four days.’

CHAP. 20.

1686.

May.

At the  
Island  
Guahan.

Dampier has described the Bread-fruit, which is among the productions of the *Ladrone Islands*. He had never seen nor heard of it any where but at these Islands. Provisions were obtained in such plenty at *Guahan*, that in the two vessels they salted above fifty hogs for sea use. The friar was released, with presents in return for his good offices, and to compensate for his confinement.

Bread  
Fruit.

June the 2d, they sailed from *Guahan* for the Island *Mindanao*. The weather was uncertain: ‘ the Westerly winds were not as yet in strength, and the Easterly winds commonly over-mastered them and brought the ships on their way to *Mindanao*.’

June.

There is much difference between the manuscript Journal of Dampier and the published Narrative, concerning the geography of the East side of *Mindanao*. The Manuscript says, ‘ We arrived off *Mindanao* the 21st day of June; but being come in with the land, knew not what part of the Island the city

Eastern  
side of  
*Mindanao*,  
and the  
Island  
St. John.

CHAP. 20. ' was in, therefore we run down to the Northward, between  
 1686. ' *Mindanao* and *St. John*, and came to an anchor in a bay  
 June. ' which lieth in six degrees North latitude.'

Mindanao In the printed Narrative it is said, ' The 21st day of June, we  
 and arrived at the *Island St. John*, which is on the East side of  
 St. John. ' *Mindanao*, and distant from it 3 or 4 leagues. It is in latitude  
 ' about 7° or 8° North. This Island is in length about 38 leagues;  
 ' stretching NNW and SSE, and is in breadth about 24 leagues  
 ' in the middle of the Island. The Northernmost end is  
 ' broader, and the Southern narrower. This Island is of good  
 ' height, and is full of small hills. The land at the SE end  
 ' (where I was ashore) is of a black fat mould; and the whole  
 ' Island seems to partake of the same, by the vast number of  
 ' large trees that it produceth, for it looks all over like one  
 ' great grove. As we were passing by the SE end, we saw a  
 ' canoe of the natives under the shore, and one of our boats  
 ' went after to have spoken with her, but she ran to the shore,  
 ' and the people leaving her, fled to the woods. We saw no  
 ' more people here, nor sign of inhabitant at this end. When  
 ' we came aboard our ship again, we steered away for the  
 ' Island *Mindanao*, which was fair in sight of us, it being  
 ' about 10 leagues distant from this part of *St. John's*. The  
 ' 22d day, we came within a league of the East side of  
 ' *Mindanao*, and having the wind at SE, we steered towards  
 ' the North end, keeping on the East side till we came into  
 ' the latitude of 7° 40' N, and there we anchored in a small  
 ' bay, a mile from the shore, in 10 fathoms, rocky foul ground:  
 ' *Mindanao* being guarded on the East side by *St. John's Island*,  
 ' we might as reasonably have expected to find the harbour  
 ' and city on this side as any where else; but coming into the  
 ' latitude in which we judged the city might be, we found no  
 ' canoes or people that indicated a city or place of trade being  
 ' near

near at hand; though we coasted within a league of the shore\*.' CHAP. 20.

1686.

June.

Mindanao.

This difference between the manuscript and printed Journal cannot well be accounted for. The most remarkable particular of disagreement is in the latitude of the bay wherein they anchored. At this bay they had communication with the inhabitants, and learnt that the *Mindanao City* was to the Westward. They could not prevail on any Mindanao man to pilot them; the next day, however, they weighed anchor, and sailed back Southward, till they came to a part they supposed to be the SE end of *Mindanao*, and saw two small Islands about three leagues distant from it.

There is reason to believe that the two small Islands here noticed were *Sarangan* and *Candigar*; according to which, Dampier's *Island St. John* will be the land named *Cape San Augustin* in the present charts. And hence arises a doubt whether the land of *Cape San Augustin* is not an Island separate from *Mindanao*. Dampier's navigation between them does not appear to have been far enough to the Northward to ascertain whether he was in a Strait or a Gulf.

Sarangan  
and  
Candigar.

The wind blew constant and fresh from the Westward, and it took them till the 4th of July to get into a harbour or sound a few leagues to the NW from the two small Islands. This harbour or sound ran deep into the land; at the entrance it is only two miles across, but within it is three leagues wide, with seven fathoms depth, and there is good depth for shipping four or five leagues up, but with some rocky foul ground. On the East side of this Bay are small rivers and brooks of fresh water. The country on the West side was uncultivated land, woody, and well stocked with wild deer, which had been used to live there

July.

Harbour or  
Sound on  
the South  
Coast of  
Mindanao.

---

\* Dampier, Vol. I, Chap. 11.



CHAP. 20. there unmolested, no people inhabiting on that side of the  
 1686. bay. Near the shore was a border of savanna or meadow land  
 July. which abounded in long grass. Dampier says, 'the adjacent  
 At ' woods are a covert for the deer in the heat of the day; but  
 Mindanao. ' mornings and evenings they feed in the open plains, as thick  
 ' as in our parks in England. I never saw any where such  
 ' plenty of wild deer. We found no hindrance to our killing as  
 ' many as we pleased, and the crews of both the ships were  
 ' fed with venison all the time we remained here.'

They quitted this commodious Port on the 12th; the weather had become moderate, and they proceeded Westward for the River and City of *Mindanao*. The Southern part of the Island appeared better peopled than the Eastern part; they passed many fishing boats, 'and now and then a small village.'

River of On the 18th, they anchored before the *River of Mindanao*, in  
 Mindanao. 15 fathoms depth, the bottom hard sand, about two miles distant from the shore, and three or four miles from a small Island which was without them to the Southward. The river is small, and had not more than ten or eleven feet depth over the bar at spring tides. Dampier gives the latitude of the entrance 6° 22' N.

City of The buccaneer ships on anchoring saluted with seven guns,  
 Mindanao. under English colours, and the salute was returned with three guns from the shore. 'The City of *Mindanao* is about two miles from the sea. It is a mile long, of no great breadth, winding with the banks of the river on the right hand going up, yet it has many houses on the opposite side of the river.' The houses were built upon posts, and at this time, as also during a great part of the succeeding month, the weather was rainy, and 'the city seemed to stand as in a pond, so that there was no passing from one house to another but in canoes.'

The Island *Mindanao* was divided into a number of small states,

states. The port at which the *Cygnets* and her tender now anchored, with a large district of country adjacent, was under the dominion of a Sultan or Prince, who appears to have been one of the most powerful in the Island. The Spaniards had not established their dominion over all the *Philippine Islands*, and the inhabitants of this place were more apprehensive of the Hollanders than of any other Europeans; and on that account expressed some discontent when they understood the *Cygnets* was not come for the purpose of making a settlement. On the afternoon of their arrival, Swan sent an officer with a present to the Sultan, consisting of scarlet cloth, gold lace, a scymitar, and a pair of pistols; and likewise a present to another great man who was called the General, of scarlet cloth and three yards of silver lace. The next day, Captain Swan went on shore and was admitted to an audience in form. The Sultan shewed him two letters from English merchants, expressing their wishes to establish a factory at *Mindanao*, to do which he said the English should be welcome. A few days after this audience, the *Cygnets* and tender went into the river, the former being lightened first to get her over the bar. Here, similar to the custom in the ports of *China*, an officer belonging to the Sultan went on board and measured the ships.

Voyagers or travellers who visit strange countries, generally find, or think, it necessary to be wary and circumspect: mercantile voyagers are on the watch for occasions of profit, and the inquisitiveness of men of observation will be regarded with suspicion; all which, however familiarity of manners may be assumed, keeps cordiality at a distance, and causes them to continue strangers. The present visitors were differently circumstanced and of different character: their pursuits at *Mindanao* were neither to profit by trade nor to make observation. Long confined with pockets full of money which they were impatient to

CHAP. 20.

1686.

July.

At  
Mindanao.

CHAP. 20. to exchange for enjoyment, with minds little troubled by con-  
 siderations of economy, they at once entered into familiar  
 1686. intercourse with the natives, who were gained almost as much  
 At by the freedom of their manners as by their presents, and with  
 Mindanao. whom they immediately became intimates and inmates. The  
 same happened to Drake and his companions, when, returning  
 enriched with spoil from the *South Sea*, they stopped at the  
 Island *Java*; and we read no instance of Europeans arriving at  
 such sociable and friendly intercourse with any of the natives  
 of *India*, as they became with the people of *Java* during the  
 short time they remained there, except in the similarly circum-  
 stanced instance of the crew of the *Cygnets* among the  
 Mindanayans.

By the length of their stay at *Mindanao*, Dampier was enabled  
 to enter largely into descriptions of the natives, and of the  
 country, and he has related many entertaining particulars con-  
 cerning them. Those only in which the *Buccaneers* were  
 interested will be noticed here.

The *Buccaneers* were at first prodigal in their gifts. When  
 any of them went on shore, they were welcomed and invited to  
 the houses, and were courted to form particular attachments.  
 Among many nations of the East a custom has been found to  
 prevail, according to which, a stranger is expected to choose  
 some individual native to be his friend or comrade; and a con-  
 nexion so formed, and confirmed with presents, is regarded, if  
 not as sacred, with such high respect, that it is held most dis-  
 honourable to break it. The visitor is at all times afterwards  
 welcome to his comrade's house. The *tayoship*, with the cere-  
 mony of exchanging names, among the *South Sea* islanders, is a  
 bond of fellowship of the same nature. The people of *Mindanao*  
 enlarged and refined upon this custom, and allowed to the  
 stranger a *pugally*, or platonic friend of the other sex. The  
 wives

wives of the richest men may be chosen, and she is permitted to converse with her pagally in public. 'In a short time,' says Dampier, 'several of our men, such as had good clothes and store of gold, had a comrade or two, and as many pagallies.' Some of the crew hired, and some purchased, houses, in which they lived with their comrades and pagallies, and with a train of servants, as long as their means held out. 'Many of our Squires,' continues Dampier, 'were in no long time eased of the trouble of counting their money. This created a division of the crew into two parties, that is to say, of those who had money, and those who had none. As the latter party increased, they became dissatisfied and unruly for want of action, and continually urged the Captain to go to sea; which not being speedily complied with, they sold the ship's stores and the merchants' goods to procure arrack.' Those whose money held out, were not without their troubles. The Mindanayans were a people deadly in their resentments. Whilst the Cygnet lay at *Mindanao*, sixteen Buccaneers were buried, most of whom, Dampier says, died by poison. 'The people of *Mindanao* are expert at poisoning, and will do it upon small occasions. Nor did our men want for giving offence either by rogueries, or by familiarities with their women, even before their husbands' faces. They have poisons which are slow and lingering; for some who were poisoned at *Mindanao*, did not die till many months after.'

Towards the end of the year they began to make preparation for sailing. It was then discovered that the bottom of the tender was eaten through by worms in such a manner that she would scarcely swim longer in port, and could not possibly be made fit for sea. The Cygnet was protected by a sheathing which covered her bottom, the worms not being able

**CHAP. 20.** able to penetrate farther than to the hair which was between  
 1687. the sheathing and the main plank.

**January.** In the beginning of January (1687), the Cygnet was removed to without the bar of the river. Whilst she lay there, and when Captain Swan was on shore, his Journal was accidentally left out, and thereby liable to the inspection of the crew, some of whom had the curiosity to look in it, and found there the misconduct of several individuals on board, noted down in a manner that seemed to threaten an after-reckoning. This discovery increased the discontents against Swan to such a degree, that when he heard of it he did not dare to trust himself on board, and the discontented party took advantage of his absence and got the ship under sail. Captain Swan sent on board Mr. Harthope, one of the Supercargoes, to see if he could effect a reconciliation. The principal mutineers shewed to Mr. Harthope the Captain's Journal, ' and repeated to him all ' his ill actions, and they desired that he would take the command of the ship; but he refused, and desired them to tarry ' a little longer whilst he went on shore and communed with ' the Captain, and he did not question but all differences ' would be reconciled. They said they would wait till two ' o'clock; but at four o'clock, Mr. Harthope not having returned, and no boat being seen coming from the shore, they ' made sail and put to sea with the ship, leaving their Commander and 36 of the crew at *Mindanao*.' Dampier was among those who went in the ship; but he disclaims having had any share in the mutiny.

## C H A P. XXI.

*The Cygnet departs from Mindanao. At the Ponghou Isles.  
At the Five Islands. Dampier's Account of the Five Islands.  
They are named the Bashee Islands.*

**I**T was on the 14th of January the *Cygnet* sailed from before the *River Mindanao*. The crew chose one John Reed, a Jamaica man, for their Captain. They steered Westward along the coast of the South side of the Island, 'which here tends ' W b S, the land of a good height, with high hills in the country.' The 15th, they were abreast a town named *Chambongo* [in the charts *Samboangan*] which Dampier reckoned to be 30 leagues distant from the *River of Mindanao*. The Spaniards had formerly a fort there, and it is said to be a good harbour. 'At the distance' of two or three leagues from the coast, are many small low Islands or Keys; and two or three leagues to the Southward of these Keys is a long Island stretching NE and SW about twelve leagues \*.

CHAP. 21.  
1687.  
January.  
South  
Coast of  
Mindanao.

When they were past the SW part of *Mindanao*, they sailed Northward towards *Manila*, plundering the country vessels that came in their way. What was seen here of the coasts is noticed slightly and with uncertainty. They met two *Mindanao* vessels laden with silks and calicoes; and near *Manila* they took some Spanish vessels, one of which had a cargo of rice.

Among the  
Philippine  
Islands.

From the *Philippine Islands* they went to the Island *Pulo Condore*,

March.  
Pulo  
Condore.

\* Dampier, Vol. I, Chap. 14. The long Island is named *Basseelan* in the charts; but the shape there given it does not agree well with Dampier's description.



CHAP. 21. *Condore*, where two of the men who had been poisoned at  
 1687. *Mindanao*, died. 'They were opened by the surgeon, in com-  
 March. 'pliance with their dying request, and their livers were found  
 In the 'black, light, and dry, like pieces of cork.'  
 China Seas.

From *Pulo Condore* they went cruising to the *Gulf of Siam*, and to different parts of the *China Seas*. What their success was, Dampier did not think proper to tell, for it would not admit of being palliated under the term *Buccaneering*. Among their better projects and contrivances, one, which could only have been undertaken by men confident in their own seamanship and dexterity, was to search at the *Prata Island and Shoal*, for treasure which had been wrecked there, the recovery of which no one had ever before ventured to attempt. In pursuit of this scheme, they unluckily fell too far to leeward, and were unable to beat up against the wind.

July. In July they went to the *Ponghou Islands*, expecting to find  
 Ponghou there a port which would be a safe retreat. On the 20th of  
 Isles. that month, they anchored at one of the Islands, where they found a large town, and a Tartar garrison. This was not a place where they could rest with ease and security. Having the wind at SW, they again got under sail, and directed their course to look for some Islands which in the charts were laid down between *Formosa* and *Luconia*, without any name, but marked with the figure 5 to denote their number. These *Buccaneers*, or rather pirates, had no other information concerning the *Five Islands* than seeing them on the charts, and hoped to find them without inhabitants.

The Five  
Islands.

Dampier's account of the *Five Islands* would lose in many respects if given in any other than his own words, which therefore are here transcribed.

Dampier's 'August the 6th, We made the *Islands*; the wind was at  
 Description of the Five 'South, and we fetched in with the Westernmost, which is the  
 Islands. 'largest,

1687.

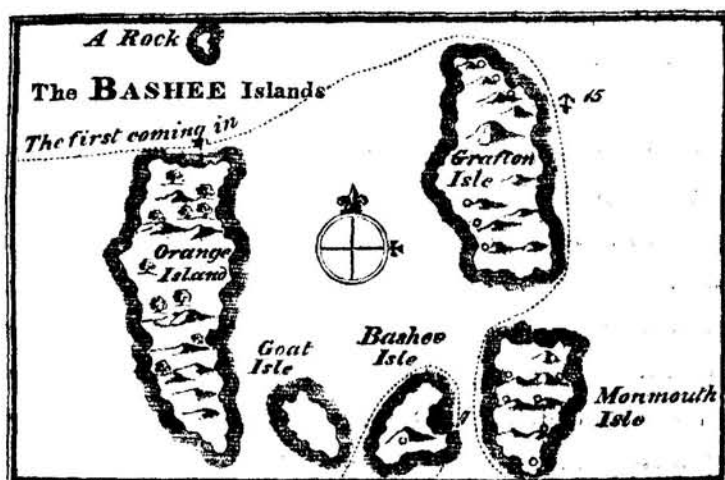
August  
7th.Dampier's  
Account  
of the  
Five Islands.

' largest, on which we saw goats, but could not get anchor-  
 ' ground, therefore we stood over to others about three leagues  
 ' from this, and the next forenoon anchored in a small Bay on  
 ' the East side of the Easternmost Island in fifteen fathoms, a  
 ' cable's length from the shore; and before our sails were  
 ' furled we had a hundred small boats aboard, with three, four,  
 ' and some with six men in them. There were three large  
 ' towns on the shore within the distance of a league. Most  
 ' of our people being aloft (for we had been forced to turn in  
 ' close with all sail abroad, and when we anchored, furled all  
 ' at once) and our deck being soon full of Indian natives, we  
 ' were at first alarmed, and began to get our small-arms ready;  
 ' but they were very quiet, only they picked up such old  
 ' iron as they found upon our deck. At last, one of our men  
 ' perceived one of them taking an iron pin out of a gun-  
 ' carriage, and laid hold of him, upon which he bawled out,  
 ' and the rest leaped into their boats or overboard, and they  
 ' all made away for the shore. But when we perceived their  
 ' fright, we made much of him we had in hold, and gave him  
 ' a small piece of iron, with which we let him go, and he  
 ' immediately leaped overboard and swam to his consorts, who  
 ' hovered near the ship to see the issue. Some of the boats  
 ' came presently aboard again, and they were always after-  
 ' ward very honest and civil. We presently after this, sent our  
 ' canoe on shore, and they made the crew welcome with a  
 ' drink they call Bashee, and they sold us some hogs. We  
 ' bought a fat goat for an old iron hoop, a hog of 70 or 80 lbs.  
 ' weight for two or three pounds of iron, and their bashee  
 ' drink and roots for old nails or bullets. Their hogs were  
 ' very sweet, but many were meazled. We filled fresh water  
 ' here at a curious brook close by the ship.

• We lay here till the 12th, when we weighed to seek for a

CHAP. 21.  
1687.  
August.  
Dampier's  
Account  
of the  
Five Islands.

' better anchoring place. We plied to windward, and passed  
' between the South end of this Island and the North end of  
' another Island South of this. These Islands were both full  
' of inhabitants, but there was no good riding. We stopped  
' a tide under the Southern Island. The tide runs there very  
' strong, the flood to the North, and it rises and falls eight  
' feet. It was the 15th day of the month before we found a  
' place we might anchor at and careen, which was at another  
' Island not so big as either of the former.



' We anchored near the North East part of this smaller  
' Island, against a small sandy bay, in seven fathoms' clean  
' hard sand, a quarter of a mile from the shore. We presently  
' set up a tent on shore, and every day some of us went to the  
' towns of the natives, and were kindly entertained by them.  
' Their boats also came on board to traffic with us every day;  
' so that besides provision for present use, we bought and  
' salted 70 or 80 good fat hogs, and laid up a good stock of  
' potatoes and yams.

Names  
given to the  
Islands.

' These Islands lie in 20° 20' N.\* As they are laid down in  
' the

\* M. de Surville in 1769, and much more lately Captain A. Murray of the English E. I. Company's Service, found the South end of *Monmouth Island* to be in 20° 17' N.

\* the charts marked only with a figure of 5, we gave them what  
 ' names we pleased. The Dutchmen who were among us  
 ' named the Westernmost, which is the largest, the *Prince of*  
 ' *Orange's Island*. It is seven or eight leagues long, about two  
 ' leagues wide, and lies almost North and South. *Orange*  
 ' *Island* was not inhabited. It is high land, flat and even at  
 ' the top, with steep cliffs against the sea; for which reason we  
 ' could not go ashore there, as we did on all the rest.

CHAP. 21.

1687.

Orange  
Island.

' The Island where we first anchored, we called the *Duke of*  
 ' *Grafton's Isle*, having married my wife out of his Dutchess's  
 ' family, and leaving her at Arlington House at my going  
 ' abroad. *Grafton Isle* is about four leagues long, stretching  
 ' North and South, and one and a half wide.

Grafton  
Island.

' The other great Island our seamen called the *Duke of*  
 ' *Monmouth's Island*. It is about three leagues long, and a  
 ' league wide.

Monmouth  
Island.

' The two smaller Islands, which lie between *Monmouth*, and  
 ' the South end of *Orange Island*; the Westernmost, which is  
 ' the smallest, we called *Goat Island*, from the number of goats  
 ' we saw there. The Easternmost, at which we careened, our  
 ' men unanimously called *Bashee Island*, because of the plen-  
 ' tiful quantity of that liquor which we drank there every day.

Goat  
Island.Bashee  
Island.

' This drink called *Bashee*, the natives make with the juice of  
 ' the sugar-cane, to which they put some small black berries.  
 ' It is well boiled, and then put into great jars, in which it  
 ' stands three or four days to ferment. Then it settles clear,  
 ' and is presently fit to drink. This is an excellent liquor,  
 ' strong, and I believe wholesome, and much like our English  
 ' beer both in colour and taste. Our men drank briskly of it  
 ' during several weeks, and were frequently drunk with it,  
 ' and never sick in consequence. The natives sold it to us  
 ' very cheap, and from the plentiful use of it, our men called  
 ' all these Islands the *Bashee Islands*.

The Drink  
called  
Bashee.The whole  
group  
named the  
Bashee  
Islands.

' To

## CHAP. 21.

1687.

Rocks or  
small  
Islands  
North of  
the  
Five Islands.  
Natives  
described.

‘ To the Northward of the Five Islands are two high rocks.’  
[These rocks are not inserted in Dampier’s manuscript Chart, and only one of them in the published Chart; whence is to be inferred, that the other was beyond the limit of the Chart.]

‘ These Islanders are short, squat, people, generally round visaged with thick eyebrows; their eyes of a hazel colour, small, yet bigger than those of the Chinese; they have short low noses, their teeth white; their hair black, thick, and lank, which they wear short: their skins are of a dark copper colour. They wear neither hat, cap, nor turban to keep off the sun. The men had a cloth about their waist, and the women wore short cotton petticoats which reached below the knee. These people had iron; but whence it came we knew not. The boats they build are much after the fashion of our Deal yawls, but smaller, and every man has a boat, which he builds himself. They have also large boats, which will carry 40 or 50 men each.

‘ They are neat and cleanly in their persons, and are withal the quietest and civilest people I ever met with. I could never perceive them to be angry one with another. I have admired to see 20 or 30 boats aboard our ship at a time, all quiet and endeavouring to help each other on occasion; and if cross accidents happened, they caused no noise nor appearance of distaste. When any of us came to their houses, they would entertain us with such things as their houses or plantations would afford; and if they had no bashee at home, would buy of their neighbours, and sit down and drink freely with us; yet neither then nor sober could I ever perceive them to be out of humour.

‘ I never observed them to worship any thing; they had no idols; neither did I perceive that one man was of greater power than another: they seemed to be all equal, only every  
man

‘ man ruling in his own house, and children respecting and  
 ‘ honouring their parents. Yet it is probable they have some law  
 ‘ or custom by which they are governed ; for whilst we lay here,  
 ‘ we saw a young man buried alive in the earth, and it was  
 ‘ for theft, as far as we could understand from them. There  
 ‘ was a great deep hole dug, and abundance of people came to  
 ‘ the place to take their last farewell of him. One woman  
 ‘ particularly made great lamentations, and took off the con-  
 ‘ demned person’s ear-rings. We supposed her to be his mother.  
 ‘ After he had taken leave of her, and some others, he was put  
 ‘ into the pit, and covered over with earth. He did not struggle,  
 ‘ but yielded very quietly to his punishment, and they crammed  
 ‘ the earth close upon him, and stifled him.’

‘ *Monmouth* and *Grafton Isles* are very hilly with steep  
 ‘ precipices ; and whether from fear of pirates, of foreign  
 ‘ enemies, or factions among their own clans, their towns and  
 ‘ villages are built on the most steep and inaccessible of these  
 ‘ precipices, and on the sides of rocky hills ; so that in some of  
 ‘ their towns, three or four rows of houses stand one above  
 ‘ another, in places so steep that they go up to the first row  
 ‘ with a ladder, and in the same manner ascend to every street  
 ‘ upwards. *Grafton* and *Monmouth Islands* are very thick set  
 ‘ with these hills and towns. The two small Islands are flat  
 ‘ and even, except that on *Bashee Island* there is one steep  
 ‘ craggy hill. The reason why *Orange Island* has no inhabitants,  
 ‘ though the largest and as fertile as any of these Islands, I take  
 ‘ to be, because it is level and exposed to attack ; and for the  
 ‘ same reason, *Goat Island*, being low and even, hath no inha-  
 ‘ bitants. We saw no houses built on any open plain ground.  
 ‘ Their houses are but small and low, the roofs about eight  
 ‘ feet high.

Situations  
 of their  
 Towns.

‘ The vallies are well watered with brooks of fresh water. The  
 fruits



CHAP. 21. ' fruits of these Islands are plantains, bananas, pine-apples,  
 1687. ' pumpkins, yams and other roots, and sugar-canes, which last  
 Bashee ' they use mostly for their bashee drink. Here are plenty of  
 Islands. ' goats, and hogs; and but a few fowls. They had no grain of  
 ' any kind.

September. ' On the 26th of September, our ship was driven to sea, by a  
 26th. ' strong gale at N b W, which made her drag her anchors. Six  
 ' of the crew were on shore, who could not get on board. The

October. ' weather continued stormy till the 29th. The 1st of October,  
 ' we recovered the anchorage from which we had been driven,  
 ' and immediately the natives brought on board our six seamen,  
 ' who related that after the ship was out of sight, the natives  
 ' were more kind to them than they had been before, and tried  
 ' to persuade them to cut their hair short, as was the custom  
 ' among themselves, offering to each of them if they would, a  
 ' young woman to wife, a piece of land, and utensils fit for a  
 ' planter. These offers were declined, but the natives were not  
 ' the less kind; on which account we made them a present  
 ' of three whole bars of iron.'

Two days after this reciprocation of kindness, the Buccaneers  
 bid farewell to these friendly Islanders.

## C H A P. XXII.

*The Cygnet. At the Philippines, Celebes, and Timor. On the Coast of New Holland. End of the Cygnet.*

FROM the *Bashee Islands*, the *Cygnet* steered at first SSW, CHAP. 22.  
 with the wind at West, and on that course passed 'close' 1687.  
 'to the Eastward of certain small Islands that lie just by the' October.  
 'North end of the Island *Luconia*.'

They went on Southward by the East of the *Philippine Islands*. On the 14th, they were near a small low woody Island, Island near the SE end of Mindanao.  
 which Dampier reckoned to lie East 20 leagues from the SE end of *Mindanao*. The 16th, they anchored between the small Islands *Candigar* and *Sarangan*; but afterwards found at Candigar.  
 the NW end of the Eastern of the two Islands, a good and convenient small cove, into which they went, and careened the ship. They heard here that Captain Swan and those of the crew left with him, were still at the *City of Mindanao*.

The *Cygnet* and her restless crew continued wandering about the Eastern Seas, among the *Philippine Islands*, to *Celebes*, and to *Timor*. December the 27th, steering a Southerly course, December. 27th.  
 they passed by the West side of *Rotte*, and by another small Island, near the SW end of *Timor*. Dampier says, 'Being now' Near the SW end of Timor.  
 'clear of all the Islands, and having the wind at West and  
 'WbN, we steered away SSW,\* intending to touch at *New*  
 'Holland, to see what that country would afford us.'

The wind blew fresh, and kept them under low sail; sometimes with only their courses set, and sometimes with reefed topsails. The 31st at noon, their latitude was 13° 20' S. 31st.  
 About ten o'clock at night, they tacked and stood to the Northward for fear of a shoal, which their charts laid down  
 in

---

\* *Manuscript Journal.*

CHAP. 22. in the track they were sailing, and in latitude  $13^{\circ} 50' S$ . At three  
1688. in the morning, they tacked again and stood Sb W and SSW.

January. As soon as it was light, they perceived a low Island and shoal  
Low Island and Shoal, right ahead. This shoal, by their reckoning, is in latitude  
Sb W from  $13^{\circ} 50'$ , and lies Sb W from the West end of *Timor*.\* ' It is  
the West end of  
*Timor*. ' a small spit of sand appearing just above the water's edge,  
' with several rocks about it eight or ten feet high above

water. It lies in a triangular form, each side in extent about  
' a league and a half. We could not weather it, so bore away  
' round the East end, and stood again to the Southward,  
' passing close by it and sounding, but found no ground. This  
' shoal is laid down in our drafts not above 16 or 20 leagues  
NW Coast of New Holland. ' from *New Holland*; but we ran afterwards 60 leagues making  
' a course due South, before we fell in with the coast of *New*  
' *Holland*, which we did on January the 4th, in latitude  
'  $16^{\circ} 50' S$ . ' Dampier remarks here, that unless they were set  
Westward by a current, the coast of *New Holland* must have  
been laid down too far Westward in the charts; but he  
thought it not probable that they were deceived by currents,  
because the tides on that part of the coast were found very  
regular; the flood setting towards the NE.

In a Bay on the NW Coast of New Holland. The coast here was low and level, with sand-banks. The  
Cygnet sailed along the shore NEbE 12 leagues, when she  
came to a point of land, with an Island so near it that  
she could not pass between. A league before coming to this  
point, that is to say, Westward of the point, was a shoal which  
ran out from the main-land a league. Beyond the point, the  
coast ran East, and East Southerly, making a deep bay with  
many

---

\* In the printed Voyage, the shoal is mistakenly said to lie Sb W from the East end of *Timor*. The Manuscript Journal, and the track of the ship as marked in the charts to the 1st volume of *Dampier's Voyages*, agree in making the place of the shoal Sb W from the West end of *Timor*; whence they had last taken their departure, and from which their reckoning was kept.

many Islands in it. On the 5th, they anchored in this bay, about two miles from the shore, in 29 fathoms. The 6th, they ran nearer in and anchored about four miles Eastward of the point before mentioned, and a mile distant from the nearest shore, in 18 fathoms depth, the bottom clean sand.

CHAP. 22.  
1688.  
January.  
In a Bay  
on the  
NW Coast  
of New  
Holland.

People were seen on the land, and a boat was sent to endeavour to make acquaintance with them; but the natives did not wait. Their habitations were sought for, but none were found. The soil here was dry and sandy, yet fresh water was found by digging for it. They warped the ship into a small sandy cove, at a spring tide, as far as she would float, and at low water she was high aground, the sand being dry without her half a mile; for the sea rose and fell here about five fathoms perpendicularly. During the neap tides, the ship lay wholly aground, the sea not approaching nearer than within a hundred yards of her. Turtle and manatee were struck here, as much every day as served the whole crew.

Boats went from the ship to different parts of the bay in search of provisions. For a considerable time they met with no inhabitants; but at length, a party going to one of the Islands, saw there about forty natives, men, women, and children. 'The Island was too small for them to conceal themselves. The men at first made threatening motions with lances and wooden swords, but a musket was fired to scare them, and they stood still. The women snatched up their infants and ran away howling, their other children running after squeaking and bawling. Some invalids who could not get away lay by the fire making a doleful noise; but after a short time they grew sensible that no mischief was intended them, and they became quiet.' Those who had fled, soon returned, and some presents made, succeeded in rendering them familiar. Dampier relates, 'we filled some of our barrels with water at wells, which had been dug by the natives, but it

Natives.

CHAP. 22. ' being troublesome to get to our boats, we thought to have  
 1688. ' made these men help us, to which end we put on them some  
 January. ' old ragged clothes, thinking this finery would make them  
 In a Bay ' willing to be employed. We then brought our new servants to  
 on the ' the wells, and put a barrel on the shoulders of each; but  
 NW Coast ' all the signs we could make were to no purpose, for they  
 of New ' stood like statues, staring at one another and grinning like so  
 Holland. ' many monkies. These poor creatures seem not accustomed  
 ' to carry burthens, and I believe one of our ship-boys of ten  
 ' years old would carry as much as one of their men. So  
 ' we were forced to carry our water ourselves, and they very  
 ' fairly put off the clothes again and laid them down. They  
 ' had no great liking to them at first, neither did they seem  
 ' to admire any thing that we had.'

' The inhabitants of this country are the most miserable  
 ' people in the world. The Hottentots compared with them  
 ' are gentlemen. They have no houses, animals, or poultry.  
 ' Their persons are tall, straight-bodied, thin, with long limbs:  
 ' they have great heads, round foreheads, and great brows.  
 ' Their eyelids are always half closed to keep the flies out of  
 ' their eyes, for they are so troublesome here that no fanning  
 ' will keep them from one's face, so that from their infancy  
 ' they never open their eyes as other people do, and therefore  
 ' they cannot see far, unless they hold up their heads as if  
 ' they were looking at something over them. They have great  
 ' bottle noses, full lips, wide mouths: the two fore-teeth of their  
 ' upper jaw are wanting in all of them: neither have they any  
 ' beards. Their hair is black, short, and curled, and their skins  
 ' coal black like that of the negroes in *Guinea*. Their only food  
 ' is fish, and they constantly search for them at low water,  
 ' and they make little weirs or dams with stones across little  
 ' coves of the sea. At one time, our boat being among the  
 ' Islands seeking for game, espied a drove of these people  
 ' swimming

‘swimming from one Island to another; for they have neither boats, canoes, nor bark-logs. We always gave them victuals when we met any of them. But after the first time of our being among them, they did not stir for our coming.’

It deserves to be remarked to the credit of human nature, that these poor people, in description the most wretched of mankind in all respects, that we read of, stood their ground for the defence of their women and children, against the shock and first surprise at hearing the report of fire-arms.

The *Cygnets* remained at this part of *New Holland* till the 12th of March, and then sailed Westward, for the West coast of *Sumatra*.

On the 28th, they fell in with a small woody uninhabited Island, in latitude  $10^{\circ} 20' S$ , and, by Dampier's reckoning,  $12^{\circ} 6'$  of longitude from the part of *New Holland* at which they had been. There was too great depth of water every where round the Island for anchorage. A landing-place was found near the SW point, and on the Island a small brook of fresh water; but the surf would not admit of any to be taken off to the ship. Large craw-fish, boobies, and men-of-war birds, were caught, as many as served for a meal for the whole crew.

April the 7th, they made the coast of *Sumatra*. Shortly after, at the *Nicobar Islands*, Dampier and some others quitted the *Cygnets*. Read, the Captain, and those who yet remained with him, continued their piratical cruising in the Indian Seas, till, after a variety of adventures, and changes of commanders, they put into *Saint Augustine's Bay* in the Island of *Madagascar*, by which time the ship was in so crazy a condition, that the crew abandoned her, and she sunk at her anchors. Some of the men embarked on board European ships, and some engaged themselves in the service of the petty princes of that Island.

Dampier returned to *England* in 1691.

CHAP. 22.

1688.

March.

In a Bay

On the

NW Coast  
of New  
Holland.

28th.

An Island  
in Lat.

$10^{\circ} 20' S$ .

April.

End of the  
*Cygnets*.



## C H A P. XXIII.

*French Buccaneers under François Grognet and Le Picard,  
to the Death of Grognet.*

CHAP. 23.  
The French  
Buccaneers,  
from  
July 1685.

HAVING accompanied the *Cygné* to her end, the History must again be taken back to the breaking up of the general confederacy of Buccaneers which took place at the Island *Quibo*, to give a connected narrative of the proceedings of the French adventurers from that period to their quitting the *South Sea*.

Under  
Grognet.

Three hundred and forty-one French Buccaneers (or to give them their due, privateers, war then existing between *France* and *Spain*) separated from Edward Davis in July 1685, choosing for their leader Captain François Grognet.

They had a small ship, two small barks, and some large canoes, which were insufficient to prevent their being incommoded for want of room, and the ship was so ill provided with sails as to be disqualified for cruising at sea. They were likewise scantily furnished with provisions, and necessity for a long time confined their enterprises to the places on the coast of *New Spain* in the neighbourhood of *Quibo*. The towns of *Pueblo Nuevo*, *Ria Lexa*, *Nicoya*, and others, were plundered by them, some more than once, by which they obtained provisions, and little of other plunder, except prisoners, from whom they extorted ransom either in provisions or money.

November.

In November, they attacked the town of *Ria Lexa*. Whilst in the port, a Spanish Officer delivered to them a letter from the Vicar-General of the province of *Costa Rica*, written to inform them that a truce for twenty years had been concluded between

between *France* and *Spain*. The Vicar-General therefore required of them to forbear committing farther hostility, and offered to give them safe conduct over land to the *North Sea*, and a passage to *Europe* in the galleons of his Catholic Majesty to as many as should desire it. This offer not according with the inclinations of the adventurers, they declined accepting it, and, without entering into enquiry, professed to disbelieve the intelligence.

CHAP. 23.

1685.

November.  
French  
Buccaneers  
under  
Grognet.  
On the  
Coast of  
New Spain.

November the 14th, they were near the *Point Burica*. Lussan says, 'we admired the pleasant appearance of the land, and among other things, a walk or avenue, formed by five rows of cocoa-nut trees, which extended in continuation along the coast 15 leagues, with as much regularity as if they had been planted by line.'

Point de  
Burica.

In the beginning of January 1686, two hundred and thirty of these *Buccaneers* went in canoes from *Quibo* against *Chiriquita*, a small Spanish town on the Continent, between *Point Burica* and the Island *Quibo*. *Chiriquita* is situated up a navigable river, and at some distance from the sea-coast. 'Before this river are eight or ten Islands, and shoals on which the sea breaks at low water; but there are channels between them through which ships may pass\*.'

1686.

January.  
Chiriquita.

The *Buccaneers* arrived in the night at the entrance of the river, unperceived by the Spaniards; but being without guides, and in the dark, they mistook and landed on the wrong side of the river. They were two days occupied in discovering the right way, but were so well concealed by the woods, that at daylight on the morning of the third day they came upon the town and surprised the whole of the inhabitants, who, says Lussan, had been occupied the last two days in disputing which of them should keep watch, and go the rounds.

Lussan

---

\* *A Voyage by Edward Cooke*, Vol. I, p. 371. London, 1712.

## CHAP. 23.

1686. Lussan relates here, that himself and five others were decoyed to pursue a few Spaniards to a distance from the town, where they were suddenly attacked by one hundred and twenty men. He and his companions however, he says, played their parts an hour and a half '*en vrai Flibustiers*,' and laid thirty of the enemy on the ground, by which time they were relieved by the arrival of some of their friends. They set fire to the town, and got ransom for their prisoners: in what the ransom consisted, Lussan has not said.

At Quibo. Their continuance in one station, at length prevailed on the Spaniards to collect and send a force against them. They had taken some pains to instil into the Spaniards a belief that they intended to erect fortifications and establish themselves at *Quibo*. Their view in this it is not easy to conjecture, unless it was to discourage their prisoners from pleading poverty; for they obliged those from whom they could not get money, to labour, and to procure bricks and materials for building to be sent for their ransom. On the 27th of January, a small fleet of Spanish vessels approached the Island *Quibo*. The buccaneer ship was without cannon, and lay near the entrance of a river which had only depth sufficient for their small vessels. The Buccaneers therefore took out of the ship all that could be of use, and ran her aground; and with their small barks and canoes took a station in the river. The Spaniards set fire to the abandoned ship, and remained by her to collect the iron-work; but they shewed no disposition to attack the French in the river; and on the 1st of February, they departed from the Island.

The Buccaneers having lost their ship, set hard to work to build themselves small vessels. In this month of February, fourteen of their number died by sickness and accidents.

March. They had projected an attack upon *Granada*, but want of present

present subsistence obliged them to seek supply nearer, and a detachment was sent with that view to the river of *Pueblo Nuevo*. Some vessels of the Spanish flotilla which had lately been at *Quibo*, were lying at anchor in the river, which the Flibustiers mistook for a party of the English Buccaneers. In this belief they went within pistol-shot, and hailed, and were then undeceived by receiving for answer a volley of musketry. They fired on the Spaniards in return, but were obliged to retreat, and in this affair they lost four men killed outright, and between 30 and 40 were wounded.

CHAP. 23.

1686.

March.

Unsuccessful attempt at Pueblo Nuevo.

Preparatory to their intended expedition against *Granada*, they agreed upon some regulations for preserving discipline and order, the principal articles of which were, that cowardice, theft, drunkenness, or disobedience, should be punished with forfeiture of all share of booty taken.

On the evening of the 22d, they were near the entrance of the *Gulf of Nicoya*, in a little fleet, consisting of two small barks, a row-galley, and nine large canoes. A tornado came on in the night which dispersed them a good deal. At daylight they were surprised at counting thirteen sail in company, and before they discovered which was the strange vessel, five more sail came in sight. They soon joined each other, and the strangers proved to be a party of the Buccaneers of whom Townley was the head.

Grognet is joined by Townley.

Townley had parted company from Swan not quite two months before. His company consisted of 115 men, embarked in a ship and five large canoes. Townley had advanced with his canoes along the coast before his ship to seek provisions, he and his men being no better off in that respect than Grognet and his followers. On their meeting as above related, the French did not forget Townley's former overbearing conduct towards them: they, however, limited their vengeance to a short

Vol. IV.

M M

triumph.

CHAP. 23.

1686.

Grognet  
and  
Townley.

triumph. Lussan says, 'we now finding ourselves the strongest, called to mind the ill offices he had done us, and to shew him our resentment, we made him and his men in the canoes with him our prisoners. We then boarded his ship, of which we made ourselves masters, and pretended that we would keep her. We let them remain some time under this apprehension, after which we made them see that we were more honest and civilized people than they were, and that we would not profit of our advantage over them to revenge ourselves; for after keeping possession about four or five hours, we returned to them their ship and all that had been taken from them.' The English shewed their sense of this moderation by offering to join in the attack on *Granada*, which offer was immediately accepted.

April.  
Expedition  
against the  
City of  
*Granada*.

The city of *Granada* is situated in a valley bordering on the *Lake of Nicaragua*, and is about 16 leagues distant from *Leon*. The Buccaneers were provided with guides, and to avoid giving the Spaniards suspicion of their design, Townley's ship and the two barks were left at anchor near *Cape Blanco*, whilst the force destined to be employed against *Granada* proceeded in the canoes to the place at which it was proposed to land, directions being left with the ship and barks to follow in due time.

7th.

The 7th of April, 345 Buccaneers landed from the canoes, about twenty leagues NW-ward of *Cape Blanco*, and began their march, conducted by the guides, who led them through woods and unfrequented ways. They travelled night and day till the 9th, in hopes to reach the city before they were discovered by the inhabitants, or their having landed should be known by the Spaniards.

The province of *Nicaragua*, in which *Granada* stands, is reckoned one of the most fertile in *New Spain*. The distance from where the Buccaneers landed, to the city, may be estimated

CHAP. 23.

1686.

April.

Grognet  
and  
Townley.

mated about 60 miles. Yet they expected to come upon it by surprise; and in fact they did travel the greater part of the way without being seen by any inhabitant. Such a mark of the state of the population, corresponds with all the accounts given of the wretched tyranny exercised by the Spaniards over the nations they have conquered.

The Buccaneers however were discovered in their second day's march, by people who were fishing in a river, some of whom immediately posted off with the intelligence. The Spaniards had some time before been advertised by a deserter that the Buccaneers designed to attack *Granada*; but they were known to entertain designs upon so many places, and to be so fluctuating in their plans, that the Spaniards could only judge from certain intelligence where most to guard against their attempts.

On the night of the 9th, fatigue and hunger obliged the Buccaneers to halt at a sugar plantation four leagues distant from the city. One man, unable to keep up with the rest, had been taken prisoner. The morning of the 10th, they marched on, and from an eminence over which they passed, had a view of the *Lake of Nicaragua*, on which were seen two vessels sailing from the city. These vessels the Buccaneers afterwards learnt, were freighted with the richest moveables that at short notice the inhabitants had been able to embark, to be conveyed for security to an Island in the Lake which was two leagues distant from the city.

9th.

10th.

*Granada* was large and spacious, with magnificent churches and well-built houses. The ground is destitute of water, and the town is supplied from the Lake; nevertheless there were many large sugar plantations in the neighbourhood, some of which were like small towns, and had handsome churches. *Granada* was not regularly fortified, but had a place of arms surrounded with a wall, in the nature of a citadel, and furnished



- CHAP. 23. with cannon. The great church was within this inclosed part of the town. The Buccaneers arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately assaulted the place of arms, which they carried with the loss of four men killed, and eight wounded, most of them mortally. The first act of the victors, according to Lussan, was to sing *Te Deum* in the great church; and the next, to plunder. Provisions, military stores, and a quantity of merchandisc, were found in the town, the latter of which was of little or no value to the captors. The next day they sent to enquire if the Spaniards would ransom the town, and the merchandisc. It had been rumoured that the Buccaneers would be unwilling to destroy *Granada*, because they proposed at some future period to make it their baiting place, in returning to the *North Sea*, and the Spaniards scarcely con-
1686.  
April.  
The City  
of Nueva  
Granada  
taken;  
  
11th.  
  
And Burnt. descended to make answer to the demand for ransom. The Buccaneers in revenge set fire to the houses. 'If we could have found boats,' says Lussan, 'to have gone on the lake, and could have taken the two vessels laden with the riches of *Granada*, we should have thought this a favourable opportunity for returning to the *West Indies*.'
- 15th. On the 15th, they left *Granada* to return to the coast, which journey they performed in the most leisurely manner. They took with them a large cannon, with oxen to draw it, and some smaller guns which they laid upon mules. The weather was hot and dry, and the road so clouded with dust, as almost to stifle both men and beasts. Sufficient provision of water had not been made for the journey, and the oxen all died. The cannon was of course left on the road. Towards the latter part of the journey, water and refreshments were procured at some villages and houses, the inhabitants of which furnished supplies as a condition that their dwellings should be spared.
- On the 26th, they arrived at the sea and embarked in their vessels, taking on board with them a Spanish priest whom the Spaniards

Spaniards would not redeem by delivering up their buccaneer prisoner. Most of the men wounded in the Granada expedition died of cramps.

The 28th, they came upon *Ria Lexa* unexpectedly, and made one hundred of the inhabitants prisoners. By such means, little could be gained more than present subsistence, and that was rendered very precarious by the Spaniards removing their cattle from the coast. It was therefore determined to put an end to their unprofitable continuance in one place; but they could not agree where next to go. All the English, and one half of the French, were for sailing to the *Bay of Panama*. The other half of the French, 148 in number, with Grognet at their head, declared for trying their fortunes North-westward. Division was made of the vessels and provisions. The whole money which the French had acquired by their depredations amounted to little more than 7000 dollars, and this sum they generously distributed among those of their countrymen who had been lamed or disabled.

May the 19th, they parted company. Those bound for the *Bay of Panama*, of whom Townley appears to have been regarded the head, had a ship, a bark, and some large canoes. Townley proposed an attack on the town of *Lavelia* or *La Villia*, at which place the treasure from the Lima ships had been landed in the preceding year, and this proposal was approved.

Tornadoes and heavy rains kept them among the *Keys of Quibo* till the middle of June. On the 20th of that month, they arrived off the *Punta Mala*, and during the day, they lay at a distance from the land with sails furled. At night the principal part of their force made for the land in the canoes; but they had been deceived in the distance. Finding that they could not reach the river which leads to *Lavelia* before day, they took down the sails and masts, and went

CHAP. 23.

1686.

April.

28th,

At

Ria Lexa.

May.

Grognet  
and  
Townley  
part  
company.  
Buccaneers  
under  
Townley.

June.

to

CHAP. 23.

1686.

June.

Buccaneers  
under  
Townley.

23d.

Lavelia  
taken.

to three leagues distance from the land, where they lay all the day of the 21st. Lussan, who was of this party of Buccaneers, says that they were obliged to practise the same manœuvre on the day following. In the middle of the night of the 22d, 160 Buccaneers landed from the canoes at the entrance of the river. They were some hours in marching to *Lavelia*, yet the town was surprised, and above 300 of the inhabitants made prisoners. This was in admirable conformity with the rest of the management of the Spaniards. The fleet from *Lima*, laden with treasure intended for *Panama*, had, more than a year before, landed the treasure and rich merchandise at *Lavelia*, as a temporary measure of security against the Buccaneers, suited to the occasion. The Government at *Panama*, and the other proprietors, would not be at the trouble of getting it removed to *Panama*, except in such portions as might be required by some present convenience; and allowed a great part to remain in *Lavelia*, a place of no defence, although during the whole time Buccaneers had been on the coast of *Veragua*, or *Nicaragua*, to whom it now became an easy prey, through indolence and a total want of vigilance, as well in the proprietors as in those whom they employed to guard it.

Three Spanish barks were riding in the river, one of which the crews sunk, and so dismantled the others that no use could be made of them; but the Buccaneers found two boats in serviceable condition at a landing-place a quarter of a league below the town. The riches they now saw in their possession equalled their most sanguine expectations, and if secured, they thought would compensate for all former disappointments. The merchandise in *Lavelia* was estimated in value at a million and a half of piastres. The gold and silver found there amounted only to 15,000 piastres.

The first day of being masters of *Lavelia*, was occupied by  
the

the Buccaneers in making assortments of the most valuable articles of the merchandise. The next morning, they loaded 80 horses with bales, and a guard of 80 men went with them to the landing-place where the two boats above mentioned were lying. In the way, one man of this escort was taken by the Spaniards. The two prize boats were by no means large enough to carry all the goods which the Buccaneers proposed to take from *Lavelia*; and on that account directions had been dispatched to the people in the canoes at the entrance of the river to advance up towards the town. These directions they attempted to execute; but the land bordering the river was woody, which exposed the canoes to the fire of a concealed enemy, and after losing one man, they desisted from advancing. For the same cause, it was thought proper not to send off the two loaded boats without a strong guard, and they did not move during this day. The Buccaneers sent a letter to the Spanish Alcalde, to demand if he would ransom the town, the merchandise, and the prisoners; but the Alcalde refused to treat with them. In the afternoon therefore, they set fire to the town, and marched to the landing-place where the two boats lay, and there rested for the night.

CHAP. 23  
1686.  
June.  
24th,  
At *Lavelia*.

The Town  
set on fire.

The river of *Lavelia* is broad, but shallow. Vessels of forty tons can go a league and a half within the entrance. The landing-place is yet a league and a half farther up, and the town is a quarter of a mile from the landing-place\*.

River of  
*Lavelia*.

On the morning of the 25th, the two boats, laden as deep as was safe, began to fall down the river, having on board nine men to conduct them. The main body of the Buccaneers at the same time marched along the bank on one side of the river for their protection. A body of Spaniards skreened by the woods, and unseen by the Buccaneers, kept pace with them

25th.

---

\* *Ravenau de Lussan*, p. 117.

CHAP. 23. them on the other side of the river, at a small distance within  
 1686. the bank. The Buccaneers had marched about a league, and  
 June. the boats had descended as far, when they came to a point of  
 At Lavelia. land on which the trees and underwood grew so thick as not  
 to be penetrated without some labour and expence of time, to  
 which they did not choose to submit, but preferred making a  
 circuit which took them about a quarter of a mile from the  
 river. The Spaniards on the opposite side were on the watch,  
 and not slow in taking advantage of their absence. They came  
 to the bank, whence they fired upon the men in the laden  
 boats, four of whom they killed, and wounded one; the other  
 four abandoned the boats and escaped into the thicket. The  
 Spaniards took possession of the boats, and finding there the  
 wounded Buccaneer, they cut off his head and fixed it on a stake  
 which they set up by the side of the river at a place by which  
 the rest of the Buccaneers would necessarily have to pass.

The main body of the Buccaneers regained the side of the river in ignorance of what had happened; and not seeing the boats, were for a time in doubt whether they were gone forward, or were still behind. The first notice they received of their loss was from the men who had escaped from the boats, who made their way through the thicket and joined them.

Thus did this crew of Buccaneers, within a short space of time, win by circumspection and adroitness, and lose by negligence, the richest booty they had ever made. If quitting the bank of the river had been a matter of necessity, and unavoidable, there was nothing but idleness to prevent their conveying their plunder the remainder of the distance to their boats by land.

In making their way through the woods, they found the rudder, sails, and other furniture of the Spanish barks in the river; the barks themselves were near at hand, and the  
 Buccaneers



Buccaneers embarked in them; but the flood tide making, they came to an anchor, and lay still for the night.

CHAP. 23.

1686.

June.

26th.

The next morning, as they descended the river, they saw the boats which they had so richly freighted, now cleared of their lading and broken to pieces; and near to their wreck, was the head which the Spaniards had stuck up. This spectacle, added to the mortifying loss of their booty, threw the Buccaneers into a frenzy, and they forthwith cut off the heads of four prisoners, and set them on poles in the same place. In the passage down the river, four more of the Buccaneers were killed by the firing of the Spaniards from the banks.

The day after their retreat from the river of *Lavelia*, a Spaniard went off to them to treat for the release of the prisoners, and they came to an agreement that 10,000 pieces of eight should be paid for their ransom. Some among them who had wives were permitted to go on shore that they might assist in procuring the money; but on the 29th, the same messenger again went off and acquainted them that the *Alcalde Major* would not only not suffer the relations of the prisoners to send money for their ransom, but that he had arrested some of those whom the Buccaneers had allowed to land. On receiving this report, these savages without hesitation cut off the heads of two of their prisoners, and delivered them to the messenger, to be carried to the *Alcalde*, with their assurance that if the ransom did not speedily arrive, the rest of the prisoners would be treated in the same manner. The next day the ransom was settled for the remaining prisoners, and for one of the captured barks; the Spaniards paying partly with money, partly with provisions and necessaries, and with the release of the Buccaneer they had taken. In the agreement for the bark, the Spaniards required a note specifying that if the Buccaneers again met her, they should make prize only of the cargo, and not of the vessel.

27th.

After the destruction of *Lavelia*, it might be supposed that

VOL. IV.

N N

the



CHAP. 23. the perpetrators of so much mischief would not be allowed  
 1686. with impunity to remain in the *Bay of Panama*; but such was  
 July. the weakness or negligence of the Spaniards, that this small  
 In the Bay of Panama. body of freebooters continued several months in this same  
 neighbourhood, and at times under the very walls of the City.  
 On another point, however, the Spaniards were more active,  
 and with success; for they concluded a treaty of peace and  
 alliance with the Indians of the *Isthmus*, in consequence of  
 which, the passage overland through the Darien country was  
 no longer open to the Buccaneers; and some small parties  
 of them who attempted to travel across, were intercepted and  
 cut off by the Spaniards, with the assistance of the natives.

The Spaniards had at *Panama* a military corps distinguished  
 by the appellation of Greeks, which was composed of Europeans  
 of different nations, not natives of *Spain*. Among the atrocities  
 committed by the crew under Townley, they put to death  
 one of these Greeks, who was also Commander of a Spanish  
 vessel, because on examining him for intelligence, they thought  
 he endeavoured to deceive them; and in aggravation of the  
 deed, Lussan relates the circumstance in the usual manner  
 of his pleasantries, 'we paid him for his treachery by sending  
 ' him to the other world.'

August. On the 20th of August, as they were at anchor within sight  
 of the city of *Panama*, they observed boats passing and repass-  
 ing between some vessels and the shore, and a kind of bustle  
 Battle with which had the appearance of an equipment. The next day, the  
 Spanish armed *Buccaneers* anchored near the *Island Taboga*; and there, on the  
 Ships. morning of the 22d, they were attacked by three armed vessels  
 from *Panama*. The Spaniards were provided with cannon, and  
 the battle lasted half the day, when, owing to an explosion  
 of gunpowder in one of the Spanish vessels, the victory was  
 decided in favour of the *Buccaneers*. Two of the three Spanish  
 vessels were taken, as was also one other, which during the  
 fight

fight arrived from *Panama* as a reinforcement. In the last mentioned prize, cords were found prepared for binding their prisoners in the event of their being victorious; and this, the Buccaneers deemed provocation sufficient for them to slaughter the whole crew. This battle, so fatal to the Spaniards, cost the Buccaneers only one man killed outright, and 22 wounded. Townley was among the wounded.

CHAP. 23.  
1686.  
August.  
In the Bay  
of Panama.

Two of the prizes were immediately manned from the canoes, the largest under the command of Le Picard, who was the chief among the French of this party.

They had many prisoners; and one was sent with a letter to the President of *Panama*, to demand ransom for them; also medicines and dressings for the wounded, and the release of five Buccaneers who they learnt were prisoners to the Spaniards. The medicines were sent, but the President would not treat either of ransom, or of the release of the buccaneer prisoners. The Buccaneers dispatched a second message to the President, in which they threatened that if the five Buccaneers were not immediately delivered to them, the heads of all the Spaniards in their possession, should be sent to him. The President paid little attention to this message, not believing that such a threat would be executed; but the Bishop of *Panama*, regarding what had recently happened at *Lavelia* as an earnest of what the Buccaneers were capable, was seriously alarmed. He wrote a letter to them which he sent by a special messenger, in which he exhorted them in the mildest terms not to shed the blood of innocent men, and promised if they would have patience, to exert his influence to procure the release of the buccaneer prisoners. His letter concluded with the following remarkable paragraph, which shews the great hopes entertained by the Roman Catholics respecting *Great Britain* during the Reign of King James the 11d. 'I have information,' says the Bishop,

CHAP. 23. 'to give you, that the English are all become Roman Catholics,  
1686. 'and that there is now a Catholic Church at Jamaica.'

August. The good Prelate's letter was pronounced by the Buccaneers  
In the Bay to be void of truth and sincerity, and an insult to their under-  
of Panama. standing. They had already received the price of blood, shed  
not in battle nor in their own defence; and now, devoting  
themselves to their thirst for gain, they would not be diverted  
from their sanguinary purpose, but came to the resolution of  
sending the heads of twenty Spaniards to the President, and  
with them a message purporting that if they did not receive a  
satisfactory answer to all their demands by the 28th of the  
month, the heads of the remaining prisoners should answer for  
it. Lussan says, 'the President's refusal obliged us, though  
'with some reluctance, to take the resolution to send him  
'twenty heads of his people in a canoe. This method was  
'indeed a little violent, but it was the only way to bring the  
'Spaniards to reason\*.'

What they had resolved they put into immediate execution.  
The President of *Panama* was entirely overcome by their in-  
human proceedings, and in the first shock and surprise, he  
yielded without stipulation to all they had demanded. On  
the 28th, the buccaner prisoners (four Englishmen and one  
Frenchman) were delivered to them, with a letter from the  
President, who said he left to their own conscience the disposal  
of the Spanish prisoners yet remaining in their hands.

To render the triumph of cruelty and ferocity more complete,  
the Buccaneers, in an answer to the President, charged the  
whole blame of what they had done to his obstinacy; in ex-  
change for the five Buccaneers, they sent only twelve of their  
Spanish prisoners; and they demanded 20,000 pieces of eight

as

---

\* 'Ce moyen étoit à la vérité un peu violent, mais c'étoit l'unique pour mettre les  
'Espagnols à la raison.'

as ransom of the remainder, which demand however, they afterwards mitigated to half that sum and a supply of refreshments. On the 4th of September, the ransom was paid, and the prisoners were released.

CHAP. 23.  
1686.

September.  
In the Bay  
of Panama.

Death of  
Townley.

September the 9th, the buccaneer commander, Townley, died of the wound he received in the last battle. The English and French Buccaneers were faithful associates, but did not mix well as comrades. In a short time after Townley's death, the English desired that a division should be made of the prize vessels, artillery, and stores, and that those of their nation should keep together in the same vessels: and this was done, without other separation taking place at the time.

In November, they left the *Bay of Panama*, and sailed Westward to their old station near the *Point de Burica*, where, by surprising small towns, villages, and farms, a business at which they had become extremely expert, they procured provisions; and by the ransom of prisoners, some money.

November.  
On the  
Coast of  
New Spain.

In January (1687) they intercepted a letter from the Spanish Commandant at *Sonsonate* addressed to the President of *Panama*, by which they learnt that Grognet had been in *Amapalla Bay*, and that three of his men had been taken prisoners. The Commandant remarked in his letter, that the peace made with the *Darien* Indians, having cut off the retreat of the Buccaneers, would drive them to desperation, and render them like so many mad dogs; he advised therefore that some means should be adopted to facilitate their retreat, that the Spaniards in the *South Sea* might again enjoy repose. 'They have landed,' he says, 'in these parts ten or twelve times, without knowing what they were seeking; but wheresoever they come, they spoil and lay waste every thing.'

1687.  
January.

A few days after intercepting this letter, they took prisoner a Spanish horseman. Lussan says, 'We interrogated him with  
' the

CHAP. 23. ' the usual ceremonies, that is to say, we gave him the torture,  
1687. ' to make him tell us what we wanted to know.'

January. Many such villanies were undoubtedly committed by these  
On the banditti, more than appear in their Narratives, or than they  
Coast of dared to make known. Lussan, who writes a history of his  
New Spain. voyage, not before the end of the second year of his adventures  
in the *South Sea*, relates that they put a prisoner to the torture ;  
and it would have appeared as an individual instance, if he had  
not, probably through inadvertence, acknowledged it to have  
been their established practice. Lussan on his return to his  
native land, pretended to reputation and character ; and he  
found countenance and favour from his superiors ; it is there-  
fore to be presumed, that he would suppress every transac-  
tion in which he was a participator, which he thought of too  
deep a nature to be received by his patrons with indulgence.  
A circumstance which tended to make this set of Buccaneers  
worse than any that had preceded them, was, its being com-  
posed of men of two nations between which there has existed  
a constant jealousy and emulation. They were each ambitious  
to outdo the other in acts of daringness, and were thereby  
instigated to every kind of excess.

Grognet  
rejoins  
them.

On the 20th, near *Caldera Bay*, they met Grognet with  
sixty French Buccaneers in three canoes. Grognet had parted  
from Townley at the head of 148 men. They had made several  
descents on the coast. At the *Bay of Amapalla*, they marched  
14 leagues within the coast to a gold-mine, where they took  
many prisoners, and a small quantity of gold. Grognet wished  
to return overland to the West-Indian Sea, but the majority  
of his companions were differently inclined, and 85 quitted  
him, and went to try their fortunes towards *California*. Grognet  
nevertheless persevered in the design with the remainder of his  
crew, to seek some part of the coast of *New Spain*, thin of  
inhabitants,



inhabitants, where they might land unknown to the Spaniards, and march without obstruction through the country to the shore of the *Atlantic*, without other guide than a compass. The party they now met with, prevailed on them to defer the execution of this project to a season of the year more favourable, and in the mean time to unite with them.

In February, they set fire to the town of *Nicoya*. Their gains by these descents were so small, that they agreed to leave the coast of *New Spain* and to go against *Guayaquil*; but on coming to this determination, the English and the French fell into high dispute for the priority of choice in the prize vessels which they expected to take, insomuch that upon this difference they broke off partnership. Grognet however, and about fifty of the French, remained with the English, which made the whole number of that party 142 men, and they all embarked in one ship, the canoes not being safe for an open sea navigation. The other party numbered 162 men, all French, and embarked in a small ship and a *Barca longa*. The most curious circumstance attending this separation was, that both parties persevered in the design upon *Guayaquil*, without any proposal being made by either to act in concert. They sailed from the coast of *New Spain* near the end of February, not in company, but each using all their exertions to arrive first at the place of destination. They crossed the Equinoctial line separately, but afterwards at sea accidentally fell in company with each other again, and at this meeting they accommodated their differences, and renewed their partnership.

April the 13th, they were near *Point Santa Elena*, on the coast of *Peru*, and met there a prize vessel belonging to their old Commander Edward Davis and his Company, but which had been separated from him. She was laden with corn and wine, and eight of Davis's men had the care of her. They had

CHAP. 23.  
1687.

February.  
They  
divide.

Both  
Parties  
sail for the  
Coast of  
Peru.

They meet  
again, and  
reunite.

April.

been