

changed his intention and went to the *Cape de Verde Islands*, where he remained till October. In the beginning of December, the squadron anchored in *Rio Janeiro* harbour. On January the 5th, 1696, they left the coast of *Brasil*, and sailed Southward for the *Strait of Magalhanes*.

CHAP. 2.  
Cape de  
Verde  
Islands.  
1696.  
January.

The proceedings of M. de Gennes to this time were almost beyond example dilatory and improvident, and the consequences were such as might naturally have been expected. It should have been his endeavour to secure his passage into the *South Sea* before, or by, the end of the year, for which there was more than sufficient time, after he left the *River Gambia*. But M. de Gennes seems to have been apprehensive that he should arrive at the *Strait* too early.

January the 31st, the surface all round was so covered with small red craw-fish or shrimps, that, M. Froger says, it might have been named the Red Sea. The latitude is not mentioned; but on the 4th of February they first had sight of the *Tierra del Fuego*. Afterwards, they had nearly run on a bank, by trusting to the recollection of some on board who had before been this way, in preference to their charts. On the 11th, the squadron anchored in the *Bay de la Possession*. On the 13th, they entered the *Strait of Magalhanes*, and anchored in the Bay on the North side between the two *Angosturas* or *Narrows*, which M. de Gennes named *Baye Boucault*.

February.

13th.  
Enter the  
Strait of  
Magalhanes  
Baye  
Boucault.

During the remainder of February and March, M. de Gennes endeavoured to gain passage through the *Strait*; but the winds, except at two short intervals, were fixed in the Western quarters, and the cold was extreme. The following are the remarks of most importance made by M. Froger whilst in the *Strait of Magalhanes*.

In the Eastern part of the *Strait* they saw porpoises which were all white excepting the head and tail. On the *Island St. George* (*Santa Magdalena* in the Spanish Chart), they found mushrooms. At *Port Famine* they saw some natives who were building

Natives.

## PART II.

1696.

February.

In the  
Strait of  
Magalhães.

building two small boats of bark. Among them was a man who seemed not less than eighty years old, and who appeared to have some authority over the rest. They had slings, arrows, and five or six small dogs, which it was thought assisted them in the chase. These people were of good size and robust: they had long black hair, but cut on the top of the head in the shape of a crown: they were painted white over the face, arms, and on parts of the body. Notwithstanding the cold, they had no other clothing than a garment made of seal skins hanging over their shoulders: the tallest of them was not six feet [French measure] in height.

Baye  
Françoise.

M. de Gennes afterwards anchored in a Bay about two leagues North Eastward of *Cape Froward*, to which was given the name of *Baye Françoise*, and a river which empties itself in the Bay, was named *Riviere de Gennes*. Froger has given a Chart of *Baye Françoise*; but a more regular survey, taken by the Spaniards in 1786, who call it *Bahia de San Nicolas*, is published in the *Ultimo Viage al Estrecho*.

In an account of a subsequent voyage, it is said that a boat belonging to the squadron of M. de Gennes passed, by some channel, through the *Tierra del Fuego*\*. No circumstance of the kind is mentioned by M. Froger.

April.

On April the 5d, M. de Gennes held a council with his officers, in which it was resolved that if in the course of the two next days the wind did not change in their favour, they would sail back out of the Strait. On the 5th, the wind not having altered, they took up their anchors, being then in *Port Galant*, and set sail to return. On the 11th, they repassed the Eastern entrance, 'keeping between the *Tierra del Fuego* shore, and some banks which are at the entrance of the Strait.'

M de  
Gennes  
s back  
t of the  
Strait.

Having abandoned the purpose of the expedition, they sailed  
to

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\* M. Frezier, in speaking of a deep inlet in the *Tierra del Fuego*, says, 'c'est peut-être le même par où débouqua un bateau de l'Escadre de M. de Gennes en 1696. Frezier's Voyage, 12mo edition, p. 509.'

to *Brasil*; afterwards on a cruise to the *West Indies*; and finally CHAP. 2.  
returned to the Port of *Rochelle* in April 1697.

Froger endeavours to palliate the mismanagement of M. de Gennes by attributing the failure of the expedition to the little experience they had of the seasons for the winds. M. de Gennes must have known winter from summer; and that trying to make the passage early must at least have given an additional chance of success. His defeating in so frivolous a manner an expedition of great expectation, is the more extraordinary for its having been undertaken at his own suggestions and application; and which after all he relinquished when the ships had not been two months in the *Strait*.

Froger's Narrative is well written, and embellished with good plates. The charts and plans given by him are draughts or sketches rather than surveys, and done with some care; but their use has been superseded by more regular surveys since taken.

IN the summer and autumn of 1697, Giovanni Francesco  
Gemelli Careri made his passage from *Manila* to *New Spain*.  
The Travels of Careri have been questioned. Pere du Halde has  
not gone so far as to dispute their reality, but he charges Careri  
with not being scrupulous, and with want of correctness in  
some particulars. P. du Halde says, 'Some persons of no great  
' sincerity have thought to amuse their readers agreeably by  
' supplying from their own resources the knowledge they did  
' not possess. This has been done by an Italian voyager in a  
' book printed at *Naples* in 1720, entitled, *Giro del Mondo*.  
' He gives a minute description of the Emperor of China's  
' Palace, of which he had no other ideas than those of his own  
' forming\*.' Gemelli has written a quiet narrative with little  
mixture of extraordinary incident, yet it gives cause for suspi-  
cion,

1697.  
Of  
Gemelli  
Careri.

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\* *Preface to the History of China.*

PART II.  
1697.

cion, by being in great part composed of descriptions of things which he had not seen himself; and places which he does not pretend to have visited. His journal relates his making a tour round the World, commenced from *Naples* and concluded by his return thither, performed partly by sea and partly by land, in the years from 1693 to 1699, a part of each included.

His Passage  
across the  
Pacific.

Careri, according to his journal, travelled over-land to *India*; in shipping to *China*; and thence to the *Philippine Islands*. From *Manila* he sailed in a Spanish ship which carried the royal treasure to *Acapulco*. This is the only part of his journal which has connexion with *South Sea* navigation. Gemelli makes no claim to any discovery in his passage, but relates particulars which he professes to have learnt from pilots and mariners on board, who were experienced in that navigation. These consist of slight notices concerning the Islands *Rica de Oro*, *Rica de Plata*, *San Sebastian*, and *Donna Maria Lavara*; also of the *Señas* or floating weeds near the coast of *California*. All of these have been remarked in the preceding part of this Work. Some particulars of the navigation from *Manila* to *New Spain*, are awkwardly described; but those given as the reports of the pilots and mariners, by whatever means Careri obtained them, have more the appearance of being what he has represented, than of having been invented by himself.



## C H A P. III.

*Of the Expeditions of the Spaniards in California, to their first Establishment, in 1697.*

THE Voyages of Francisco de Ulloa, and Juan Rodriguez CHAP. 3.  
Cabrillo, completed the discovery of the coasts of *California*; and Vizcaino's Voyages gained an intimate knowledge of the Western coast. The last voyage of Vizcaino was in 1603, between which time and the year 1697, several attempts were made by order of the government of *New Spain*, to colonise *California*; but at distinct intervals, and they failed from the weakness of the means employed. It is said there was much difficulty in furnishing subsistence for new settlers in an uncultivated country, which business it might be supposed could have been managed with ease, as the Northern provinces of *New Spain* abound in provisions, and the distance is short. But it appears that most of the persons employed were more intent on procuring pearls from the natives of *California* than on contriving means for the maintenance of an establishment. The oysters in which the pearls are bred, lie in great numbers on banks on the Californian side of the Gulf; and the inhabitants of the provinces of *Cinaloa* and *Culiacan* had long frequented the Eastern coast of *California* to procure pearls, both by barter with the natives and by fishing for them.

Of the attempts to conquer and colonise *California* previous to 1697, the one most deserving of notice was made in the year 1683, under the direction of Don Isidro Otondo, who was Governor of the province of *Cinaloa*, and thereby the better enabled to make provision for a settlement. The title of *Almirante de las Californias* was conferred on Don Isidro, and three Missionaries of the Order of Jesus were appointed to go with him to instruct and convert the natives. Two Narratives are published of this expedition, one in tome 3<sup>m</sup> de *Recueil de*  
VOL. IV.
Y Y
Expedition to California, in 1683.  
Voyages

PART II. *Voyages au Nord*, the other in the *Noticia de la California*,  
Expedition vol. i. part 2.

to  
California,  
in 1683.

In the spring of 1683, Don Isidro departed from *Nueva Galicia* with two ships, on board of which were above a hundred men. On the 30th of March, they anchored in Port *De la Paz* (formerly *Puerto de Cortes*). Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, the superior of the mission, who was esteemed a good mathematician, gives the latitude of the entrance of this Port  $24^{\circ} 45' N^*$ .

‘ The old accounts relate that the Californians were accustomed to go off in their canoes and upon catamarans to ships, on their first arrival, with great demonstrations of friendship; but on this occasion, no canoe went off, nor was any inhabitant seen on the land. The Almirante and his officers landed with a number of men, and embarked again at night. This they did several days following, and they planted a cross to take possession of the country in the name of God and of the King.’ The Spaniards suspected that the natives kept themselves concealed in the neighbouring woods, which wishing to discover, they left on the shore when they embarked in the evening, some Indian corn, biscuit, with other eatables, and some beads; but when they landed on the morning following, the things did not appear to have been touched by any one. This did not remove the suspicions of the Spaniards, and on the fifth day they began to construct a small fort. That same day, the Almirante going with others on an eminence, they perceived great smokes in different parts of the country, which were thought to be signals of alarm. The Spaniards slept on shore that night at their new quarters. The next day, about thirty-five men of the natives came towards them armed with bows and darts, and making loud cries and gestures, intimating that the Spaniards should quit the land. The Spaniards had retired within their works, and after replying to the natives by many conciliatory signs,

two

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\* *Relation d'une descente dans la Californie. Voyages au Nord. Tom. III. p. 460.*

two of the Missionaries went to them with presents of provisions and toys, which after some hesitation were accepted; and in a very short time the natives became quite as familiar as was desirable to their visitors.

The Spaniards soon afterwards built a church which was consecrated to *Nuestra Senora de la Guadalupe*, and began to make habitations. One of the ships was dispatched to the *River Hiaqui*, or *Yaqui*, for a supply of provisions. In this part of *California* were people of two nations, perfectly distinct and speaking different languages. One, the *Koras*, who were supposed to be the original inhabitants, are praised in the accounts for being of affable dispositions, communicative, and docile. Their language comprehended all the sounds in the Spanish alphabet, and they could readily pronounce the Spanish words. They made the sign of the cross, and repeated distinctly the prayers after the Missionaries. From the beginning of their acquaintance with the Spaniards, their children came and played and took diversion with those of the Spaniards. They were always glad at being offered any thing to eat, and would pass their hand across their belly to signify they were hungry, not that they were distressed for want of provision, for they had venison, with which they sometimes regaled the Spaniards, and the forests were full of game. The other nation were called the *Guaycuros*. They never visited the Spanish fort without their arms, and never took their wives or children there. They expressed their dissatisfaction in the most open manner at the Spaniards abiding in their country, and threatened that they would unite to extirpate them if they did not soon depart. No other knowledge of their language was obtained than that it was different from that of the *Koras*; neither could the Spaniards gain on their dispositions; on the contrary, their perverseness and obstinacy are complained of as the principal obstacles to the prospering of the Settlement formed at this time in the *Bay de la Paz*.

## CHAP. 3.

Expedition  
to  
*California*  
in 1683.

Settlement  
formed at  
Port de la  
Paz.

Tribe of the  
Natives  
called  
*Koras*.

The  
*Guaycuros*.

PART II.  
Expedition  
to  
California  
in 1683.

Natives  
treacherously  
murdered.

The Settle-  
ment of  
Port de la  
Paz  
abandoned.

The Almirante ordered parties on excursions to a good distance within land, and the natives were found peaceable; but impatient for the Spaniards to be gone. In this state of affairs, a quarrel happened between the Spaniards and the natives. It is said that a mulatto boy strayed from the Spanish quarters, and never returned; and that the Guaycuros were suspected to have killed him. It is also suspected that the story of the mulatto boy was an invention fabricated to palliate the subsequent proceedings of the Almirante Otondo. The Guaycuros continued irreconcilable to the establishment of the Spaniards in their country, and the Almirante wished to make them feel his resentment. The account given of Otondo's expedition in the *Noticia de la California* was probably written either by himself or by some person closely connected with him and his determinations. It says that the Guaycuros, not being able to persuade the Koras to join them to expel the Spaniards, the Koras being themselves in need of protection from the violences of the Guaycuros, they, the Guaycuros, collected to the number of about 1500, and surrounded the fort. 'The Spaniards remained quiet, and the Indians advanced towards the garrison. When they came within proper distance, they were fired at from the fort, and ten or twelve of them were killed and many wounded, whereupon the rest fled.' A Memorial which about twenty years afterwards was presented to the Viceroy of *Mexico*, speaks to the fact in a manner which clearly shews that by a false shew of reconciliation, the natives were inveigled to an entertainment and traitorously fired upon.

The Almirante of the *Californias* gained no other purpose by his act than the gratification of his revenge. The ship which had been sent for provisions to the *Hiaqui*, was detained by contrary winds; and the month of July arrived, without her being heard of at *de la Paz*. The people of the Settlement became dispirited, and apprehensive that the natives would take a severe revenge for their murdered countrymen. Under these unprosperous

unprosperous circumstances, the Almirante, on the 14th of July, broke up his Settlement, and embarking with all his people, returned to the opposite coast. The Memorial above mentioned says, ‘ the Settlement *de la Paz*, the very centre of the ‘ *Placeres* or Pearl beds, was quitted with disgrace, ‘ *Quedando* ‘ *todavia* *alzada esta Nacion Guaycura por las muertes, que hizo* ‘ *el Almirante con los Indios, que estaban alrededor de un cazo* ‘ *grande, comiendo actualmente maiz cocido, à que los havia com-* ‘ *bidado:*’ i. e. ‘ leaving also the Guaycura nation exasperated by the murders which the Almirante had committed upon the Indians, who were gathered together round a great kettle, and in the act of eating boiled maize to which they had been invited.’

CHAP. 3.  
Expedition  
to  
California  
in 1683.

In the beginning of October, the Almirante, having recruited his stock of provisions, again sailed across the Gulf. On the 6th, he anchored in a large bay of *California* in  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N latitude. This was thought a convenient situation for a Settlement, and the inhabitants appeared tractable. A fort and a church were built, and the place was named *San Bruno*, because their arrival in the bay was on the festival of that Saint.

Second  
Expedition  
of Otondo.

Settlement  
of  
*San Bruno*.

The Spaniards continued the establishment at *San Bruno* near two years. The natives shewed a willingness to embrace the Christian Religion, and the fathers studied and made good progress in two different languages of the country, into which they translated parts of the church service; but they had penetration to foresee that the termination of this enterprise was not very distant, and conscientiously forebore to baptize the natives except when any were at the point of death.

Before the expiration of the second year, Otondo and his principal officers pronounced the situation of *San Bruno* to be unwholesome, and the country near it barren and incapable of maintaining a Settlement. The fact was, that the *Placeres*, or Pearl beds, were much fewer and less productive at this part of the coast than near *Port de la Paz*, and the Spaniards of the colony

1685.



PART II.  
1685.

colony had been long enough at *San Bruno* to collect from the natives all the pearls in their possession. No one in the Settlement had a stronger fancy for a good pearl than the Almirante. If a native had a better pearl than common, and gave or disposed of it to any other person than himself, he could not contain his rage : and this caused him to be so much disliked by his own people, that it is said he was more than once in danger of losing his life by their hands. After his declaration against the situation of *San Bruno*, he called a council of the Missionaries and the principal officers, to whose consideration he proposed the question, whether they should continue or abandon the Settlement ; and each member was required to sign his opinion. That of a majority of the officers, was for quitting *San Bruno* ; but the Missionaries gave theirs for continuing the establishment. To these opinions, the Almirante added his own, and sent them by a dispatch to the Viceroy of *Mexico*, with a proposal to remove the Colony to some more commodious part of *California*.

San Bruno  
abandoned.

The answer of the Viceroy arrived in September 1685, which noticed the great expence already incurred, and directed that no new Settlement should be attempted, but that the one at *San Bruno* should, if possible, be maintained. Notwithstanding these directions, in a very short time after they were received, Otondo, on the plea of scarcity of provisions, embarked with the Colonists, and some Californians whom he kept as slaves, and returned to *New Spain*. The attempts made under Otondo for the Settlement of *California*, cost the royal treasury 225,000 crowns. It was alleged in excuse for the failure, that the seasons during those two years were unfavourable to vegetation, and consequently to the maintenance of the colonists ; and that at *San Bruno* eighteen months passed without any rain falling.

The unprofitable issue of Otondo's expeditions, and the necessities of the Court of *Madrid*, saved the Californians from being again troubled by the Spaniards till near the end of the reign



reign of Charles II. New proposals, however, with estimates, CHAP. 3. and offers of contributing, were submitted by private persons to the Spanish ministry, and an order was in consequence sent to advance 30,000 crowns to the Almirante of the Californias, Otondo, who, in spite of all his misdeeds, was again to have been trusted; but before the time for payment, a fresh and pressing demand for money arrived from *Madrid*, which intercepted the supplies for many occasions, and among them the intended advance for the conquest of *California*.

The Padre Francisco Kino, nevertheless, continued constantly to desire the conversion, and ceased not to make solicitation, both to the Viceroy of *Mexico* and to the P. General of his order. In these endeavours he was at length joined by another Jesuit, P. Juan Maria de Salvatierra, a man of much prudence and ability. In the beginning of 1697, they obtained a licence from the superiors of their order to raise collections towards their work from the piously disposed. The reduction of *California* had always been a popular undertaking with the Spaniards in *Mexico*, and a fund was soon furnished by private contributions. The Viceroy granted the two Fathers a licence to make an entrance into *California*, in which was included that of enlisting soldiers at their own expence to serve them as a guard, and to appoint a commander; upon condition that they should take possession of the country in the King's name, and that they should not draw upon the royal treasury: and they had also the privilege granted them of appointing persons to administer justice in the new conquest.

1697.  
Conquest of  
*California*  
again  
undertaken.

In February, Padre de Salvatierra departed from the city of *Mexico* for *Cinaloa*. A galiot and a barca longa, being the contribution of Don Pedro de la Sierpe who had the office of treasurer of *Acapulco*, were sent from that port to the River *Hiaqui*, where the Mission was to embark. It had been agreed between the Fathers Kino and Salvatierra, that they should meet at the *Hiaqui*; but in consequence of insurrections of the native

PART II.  
1697.

October.  
Salvatierra  
departs for  
California.

native inhabitants in some of the Northern Provinces of *New Spain*, Kino, who had spiritual superintendence there, was prevented from keeping his appointment. After the lapse of some months, Padre Francisco Maria Piccolo was nominated to supply his place; but before Piccolo could arrive at the *Hiaqui*, P. de Salvatierra, apprehensive of new delays, the year being far advanced, on October the 10th, set sail with the galiot and barca longa. His military retinue consisted of nine soldiers, three of whom were natives of *New Spain*.

After leaving the *Hiaqui*, the barca longa lost company. On the third day, the galiot by herself made the coast of *California*. She looked in at different parts along the coast, and on Saturday the 19th, anchored in a bay which was named *de San Dionysio*, a few leagues to the South of the place where the Settlement of *San Bruno* had stood. 'The bay was in the shape of a half moon, and the distance from point to point, nearly five leagues.' 'The country round was covered with trees and verdure, and there was good fresh water within a small distance of the shore'.\* P. de Salvatierra with his followers, landed. The *Noticia de la California* says, they were received with joy and affection by the inhabitants. According to Padre Piccolo, the natives attacked Salvatierra, and were sharply repulsed, but afterwards became tractable †, and Salvatierra with his small troop advanced about a league and a half from the sea, to a place called *Concho* by the natives, which was in sight from the bay, and here they encamped. This easy admission gained by a party so few in number, may be attributed in some degree to the engaging, and at the same time commanding, appearance of the Missionary chief, Salvatierra. 'The provisions, animals, and baggage were landed, and the Padre, who was a strong robust man, marched the foremost of his company, with a load

\* *Not. de la California*. Part III. § 1.

† *Memoire touchant la Californie*. *Voyages au Nord*, tome 3<sup>me</sup>. p. 445. This Memoir is an Extract from a Report made by the Padre Fr. M. Piccolo, to the Royal Council at *Mexico*, on the affairs of the *California Mission*.

‘load on his shoulders.’ They built a wall and dug intrenchments round their quarters, and within, in the centre, set up a tent to serve as a temporary chapel. An image of our Lady of *Loreto*, in the character of the ‘*Patrona de la Conquista*,’ was carried in procession from the galiot to the chapel; and conformably to the order contained in the Viceroy’s grant, possession was taken of the country for the King of *Spain*. Thus was founded the *Presidio de Loreto*.

CHAP. 3.  
1697.  
Presidio de  
San Loreto  
founded.

Salvatierra applied to the study of the languages of the country, in which he found help from the papers of the former mission, and was soon able to discourse with and to instruct the natives. P. Piccolo says many different nations were found in *California*, but he specifies only two languages, one called the *Monqui* the other the *Láimone*.

To encourage the natives to attend at the church service, P. Salvatierra distributed to each of his auditors after the lesson was finished, an allowance of boiled maize, which was called *Pozoli*; to which use half a bushel of maize was devoted every day.

At the end of a week, the galiot was dispatched to the *Hiaqui* to bring over P. Piccolo, with more soldiers and provisions. Soon after her departure, the *Presidio* became involved in a quarrel with the natives, in a manner which had not been foreseen. The *pozoli* was much liked, and answered the intention of increasing the attendance of the natives at church; but the larger the congregation, the smaller became the allowances of *pozoli*, which occasioned first complaints, and afterwards pilfering from the sacks; so that it became necessary to limit the admissions into the *Presidio*. The natives resented the restriction by assaulting the goats and cattle; and a horse, the only one which had been brought over, they killed and devoured. About the middle of November, four different tribes of the natives came against the fort, the Spanish History of *California* says, ‘set on by their sorcerers who every where disseminated

PART II.

1697.

‘ that the Spaniards came to take and carry them away to  
 ‘ another country.’ Without being much of conjurors, it was  
 not difficult even for the simple Californians to foretel the  
 danger that what had been so recently practised in Otondo’s  
 expedition might be repeated. The Californians however could  
 do nothing against the fort, and became reconciled. Before  
 the end of November the *barca longa* arrived, as did the galiot  
 with P. Piccolo.

1700.

The chapel was now made a regular stone building. ‘ Hence-  
 ‘ forth,’ said the Fathers, ‘ the standard of Christ will not be  
 ‘ removed from these countries.’ From this time great progress  
 was made in the conversion. The labours of the Mission were  
 divided in the following manner; the Padre Piccolo gave his  
 instruction within the *Presidio* to the children of the natives,  
 ‘ whilst P. Salvatierra visited the adults without the intrench-  
 ‘ ments; and thus without any seeming design, the children  
 ‘ were made to serve as hostages.’ The increase of the *Presidio*  
 by the fresh arrivals from *New Spain* soon rendered unnecessary  
 such precaution. In the beginning of the year 1700, the number  
 of settlers from *New Spain* (Spaniards, Mestizos, and Mexicans)  
 amounted to six hundred; and in the year following, the  
 Missionary reports state, that they had brought the natives of  
 more than 50 leagues extent of country to obedience, and had  
 founded four towns, in which of baptized christians and  
 catechumens above 2600 resided. A second *Presidio*, by which  
 appellation the principal Missionary stations were known, was  
 founded Westward of the first, within a short distance of the  
 exterior coast, and was named after San Francisco Xavier.  
 Near it is a high mountain, from whose summit may be seen  
 both the outer ocean and the sea of the Californian Gulf.

In this advanced state, the Mission was in danger of falling  
 to the ground. The funds by which it was maintained rested  
 still on private benefactions; and in 1700, it is said because of  
 the low state of their finances, P. de Sanvitores discharged  
 eighteen

eighteen of his soldiers. The soldiers indeed were not so necessary as formerly to the safety of the Missionaries, the number of settlers that had arrived, and were arriving daily, from *New Spain* forming for them a more secure protection ; but the Mission languished for want of pecuniary assistance, till a Jesuit Father named Ugarte who was their agent in *Mexico*, by great exertions obtained an unusual flow of contributions, which he laid out in necessities, and embarked with them himself for *California*. Padre Ugarte afterwards undertook the charge of the new *Presidio* of *San Xavier*, and the following anecdote of him is related to have happened whilst in the performance of his ministerial duties there. The Padre had not sufficiently made himself master of the language of the country to avoid making mistakes, and the Californians, his auditors, were so deficient in good breeding as to notice them by loud laughter, for which he reproved them ; but their unseasonable mirth was not to be so repressed. One day that a Californian had the presumption in the like manner to disturb the performance of service, the meekness and patience of the good Father was quite overcome, and, being a large powerful man, he seized the Indian whilst in the midst of his laughter, by the hair, and lifting him from the ground, swung him backward and forward. The rest of the congregation ran away in great terror, but when they returned, the account says, were perfectly cured of their rudeness.

To ease the burthen of the Mission, P. Salvatierra petitioned and obtained that the soldiers kept in *California* should be paid by the King. The officers of the troops had shewn dissatisfaction at being subordinate to the superior of the Missionaries. Salvatierra defended this arrangement, in a Letter written by him to the Viceroy, in which he remarked ‘ that the pearls on  
‘ the coast of *California* were a strong allurement, and if the  
‘ Fathers had not possessed the power of displacing the Com-  
‘ mander of the troops, some avaricious and violent spirits



## PART II.

1700-1.

‘ would have compelled the Indians, both the Gentiles and the Christians, to go fishing for pearls, by laying a tax upon them, which might produce insurrection and the loss of the country, as on account of its ruggedness no horse could be employed to recover it.’ In consequence of Salvatierra’s representation, the control of the military was for the present continued on its original footing.

Philip the Fifth, in the first year of his reign, sent orders to *New Spain* for support to be given to the establishments in *California*; and from that time the dominion of the Spaniards over the *Peninsula* may be regarded as established, although they were not so numerous there as to spread over the whole country, and in many parts the inhabitants remained long afterwards in a state of independence. ‘ After a time,’ says Padre Piccolo, ‘ we thought of seeking for other people to whom we might be of service. P. Salvatierra went Northward, and I took a route towards the South and West. We remarked in our advance that many nations having different languages were found living together. During the summer, the heat is great near the Eastern coast, and it seldom rains; but in the inland country, the heat is never extreme. In the rainy season, it is a deluge of waters: when the rains are over, great dews fall, which makes the land fruitful. In the months of April, May, and June, there falls with the dew a kind of manna, which congeals and hardens on the leaves of roses, from whence it is gathered. I have tasted this manna: it has not quite the whiteness of sugar, but has all the sweetness. To judge from our own experience, the climate must be very healthy, for now, at the end of five years\*, all of us who first entered this country are alive and well; and of other Spaniards, two only have died, one of whom was a woman who was so imprudent as to bathe herself when near being delivered.’ P. Piccolo’s description of the climate much dis-credits

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\* Piccolo’s *Memoire* is dated February 10th, 1703.



credits the account given of a long continued drought at *San Bruno* during the residence there of *Otondo*.

Question concerning the Junction of California with the Continent.

At the close of the seventeenth century, it was held doubtful whether *California* was an Island or part of the Continent. Not that there was any question of the truth of the accounts of *Francisco de Ulloa* and *Hernando de Alarçon*, but it was thought that what they had seen was not sufficient to establish fully the junction of *California* with the Continent\*. *De Lisle*, the geographer, in a Letter he published concerning *California*, mentions a chart made in the year 1695, which was sent to the French Academy, wherein *California* is represented as an Island. It seems that in the time *D. Diego Lopez de Pacheco*, Duque de Escalona, was Viceroy of *New Spain*, which was in the years 1640 to 1642, the same doubt was entertained, and during his Viceroyalty, he sent orders to the Governor of *Cinaloa* to take a survey of the coast of *California* opposite. *P. Jacinto Cortes*, a Jesuit Missionary, accompanied the Governor; but they did not go so far as to the head of the Gulf. *M. de Lisle* relates also that *M. Froger*, the narrator of *De Gennes'* expedition, said he had seen a Spanish pilot who affirmed to him that he had sailed round *California*.

The Junction verified by P. P. Kino and Salvatierra.

Towards the end of the year 1700, *P. Francisco Kino*, who had been prevented from accompanying *Salvatierra* to *California*, made a progress Northward from the River *Hiaqui*, and arrived at the River *Colorado*, not at its entrance; but from the top of a mountain he saw where the river joined the Sea of *California*. The following year, *Salvatierra* went over from *California*, and joined *Kino*, and these two Fathers in company undertook another journey to the *Colorado*. Of this expedition *P. Salvatierra* has spoken in the following manner, in a Letter addressed to the P. General, *Thyrso Gonzales*. 'I make known to you, Reverend Father, that having landed on the side of *New Spain*, and having travelled along by that coast

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\* At the end of Vol. I, is a Chart of *California* and the Gulf.

PART II.  
1701-2.

‘ coast until I had certain information from the Indians near  
‘ the *Colorado* that they had communication by land with the  
‘ Indians of *California*, and not trusting wholly to the said  
‘ information, I journeyed on in company with P. Eusebio  
‘ Francisco Kino, until from a mountain not very high, we could  
‘ discern the woody mountains of *California* join with those of  
‘ *New Spain*.’ The next year P. Kino again verified the junction  
by another journey to the *River Colorado*, which he came to at  
a part distant from the sea, and followed its course till it fell  
into the *Californian Gulf*.

Padre Miguel Venegas, the Historian of *California*, represents the insurrections of the native inhabitants to have been few and of small consequence. In some of the places where the Faith had been admitted, he remarks, it was far from being firmly established. In the Histories of the Spanish Conquests, the test of Indian faith has been submission in all things to the Spaniards. As *California*, from its proximity to *New Spain* could not escape Spanish conversion, it may be reckoned good fortune that the business came into such hands as P. de Sanvitores, who has been styled the Apostle of *California*. Yet according to the latest descriptions, it appears that the natives are reduced to a state of childishness beyond all other example to be met with among mankind ; which was not effected entirely without struggle, by which several of the Fathers were indebted to the Californians for the glory of martyrdom.

C H A P. IV.

*The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies.  
History of the Colony formed by them at Darien.*

AN Enterprise of great promise, undertaken by a Commercial Company formed in *Scotland*, which had in view the establishment of a direct intercourse between the two *Indies*, by a navigation across the *Pacific Ocean*, will be the subject of the present Chapter. CHAP. 4.

Such intercourse had long been possessed by the Spaniards, to whom it was in a very small degree productive, comparatively with what it must have been if left open. In 1695, the Parliament of *Scotland* obtained the assent of the King, William III. to an Act, empowering the subjects of the Kingdom of *Scotland* ‘to erect Societies or Companies for the establishment and carrying on trade with any whatsoever nations and countries or places in Asia, Africa, and America, not inhabited, or any other places with consent of the natives and inhabitants thereof, under the limitation and restriction that such places were not previously and antecedently possessed by any European prince or state. Also, that they might furnish the said places with ordnance and stores of war for the defence of their trade, colonies, and plantations; and it should be deemed lawful for them to make reprisals and seek reparation for damages done unto them.’ On the passing this Act, many merchants, and other wealthy persons, among whom were some of the first consideration in *Scotland*, associated and obtained a charter forming them into a company under the title of *The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies*. And for the further encouragement of the people of *Scotland* to enter

Act of the  
Parliament  
of Scotland,  
June 1695.

Company  
of Scotland  
trading to  
Africa and  
the Indies.

PART II. enter into societies for carrying on commerce to distant parts, it was enacted, or granted in the Charter of the Company, that *their merchandise and effects should be free from all manner of restraints, prohibitions, customs and taxes, for and during the space of twenty-one years, provided that one half of their funds and effects should be the property of natural born subjects of Scotland.*

Directors were appointed, and books opened to receive subscriptions. The particular object of the Company was not immediately made known; but to give publicity to their proceedings corresponding with the extensiveness of their views, they contracted for ships to be built in *Holland*, and in *Hamburg*; and the privileges granted to the Company inspiring hopes of great undertakings, subscriptions poured in to the amount of 400,000*l.* or, according to one account, of half a million.

Mr. Paterson, a clergyman, and native of *Scotland*, who had been several years in *America*, first suggested to the principal managers of the new Company a plan for a Settlement on the *Isthmus of Darien*, thence to engage in commerce with *Japan*, *China*, and the *Spice Islands*. Paterson's plan was approved and adopted, but the matter was not made public till some time after it was determined upon. Lionel Wafer was then in *England*, and as his knowledge of the *Darien* country and language, as well as his personal acquaintance with the chiefs, might be of great service to the undertaking, the Directors wrote to invite him to *Edinburgh*, whither he went to advise with them on their plan. The managing Directors and Wafer however did not agree; and Wafer complains that after obtaining from him all the useful information he had to give, they dismissed him with but small compensation for his trouble.

When the intention of the Company to colonize *Darien* became publicly known, it seems to have excited a considerable degree of alarm in all who were concerned in the commerce of either *India*. The Spaniards, with whose interests it most interfered,

interfered, were among the last who were heard to exclaim against the project. The Parliament of *England* however were not slow in becoming their advocates. They had in the beginning expressed their disapprobation at the privileges granted to the Company of *Scotland*; and their dissatisfaction on that head made them now protest against the justice and legality of the undertaking, as being an invasion of the rights of the Crown of *Spain*, and calculated to produce a war. The true ground of their dissatisfaction was shortly after more explicitly declared in a joint Address of the Lords and Commons of *England* to the King, wherein they complained that the Act of the Scottish Parliament would be ruinous to the trade of *England*, ‘by reason of the duties and difficulties that lie upon the Indian trade in *England*, and the great advantages given to the Company of *Scotland* by their charter; in consequence whereof a great part of the stock and shipping of *England* would be carried thither, and by that means *Scotland* be made a free port for all East Indian commodities, and be able to serve the several places in *Europe* cheaper than can be done by the English’—‘and the said Indian commodities may likewise be brought from *Scotland* into *England* by stealth, to the vast prejudice both of English trade and of the king’s revenue. And they prayed the King that he would interpose his authority to prevent English subjects from subscribing to the Scots Company.’ To this Address the King returned answer, ‘I have been ill served in *Scotland*: but I hope some remedies may be found to prevent the inconveniences which may arise from this Act\*.’

The exemptions granted to the Scots Company could not but be displeasing, and might have proved of great injury to the English

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\* Collection of Addresses, Memorials, Proclamations, and other Public Papers relating to the Company of *Scotland* trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*. Printed in the year 1708.



**PART II.** *English nation.* The King had granted them inconsiderately, and repented, but could not recall his grant. Had it not been for the exemptions, the English, it is probable, would have been glad to have joined with the Scotch in their undertaking, which was capable of furnishing employment for an increased fund. Some proposals were made for an accommodation, the particulars of which do not appear; but as they came to no agreement, it may be supposed that sufficient compensation was not offered to prevail on the Scotch to give up the exemptions from duties.

King William changed his Scotch ministers in displeasure, and sent orders to the English Resident at *Hamburgh* to present a Memorial to the Senate, to desire that they would not join in, nor in any manner countenance, the project of the Company of *Scotland*. This Memorial produced an Address from the Council of the Company of *Scotland* to the King, remonstrating against his doing them injury in their commercial concerns with other nations. The King felt the justness of their complaint, and sent fresh orders to his minister at *Hamburgh* to prevent the farther use of his name in obstruction of the concerns of the Company.

Ships built  
and  
equipped  
by the  
Company.

Great  
Delays.

In consequence of what had passed, several of the subscribers withdrew their names. The Company, notwithstanding all opposition, adhered to their plan, and proceeded in their preparations. They caused four large ships to be built, calculated equally for commerce, and for resisting hostility; but from difficulties thrown in their way, or want of alacrity in the management, great delays took place in the equipment, which, as they had many people to pay and maintain, occasioned so great an expense, that it became necessary to contract the scale of their plan; and they sold their largest ship, named the *Rising Sun*, mounting 60 guns, built at *Amsterdam*. The other ships, in the autumn of 1697, rendezvoused in *Edinburgh Frith*, where they continued till July in the following summer.

On



On the 17th of that month, the ships of the Company, composing a squadron of five sail, i.e. the *Caledonia* of 50 guns, the *St. Andrew*, and the *Unicorn*, of about 40 guns each, and two tenders, having on board 1200 men, set sail from *Edinburgh Frith* for *America*, cheered by the shouts and acclamations of a vast concourse of their countrymen, who had assembled to witness their departure.

CHAP. 4.

1698.

July.

They sail  
from  
Scotland  
for  
America.

They went round Northward by the *Orcades*. Some time in August they anchored at *Madeira*, whence they sailed September the 2d, and October the 27th, anchored in a bay of the coast of *Darien*, near the entrance of the Gulf of that name. After taking a view of the coast, on November the 3d, they removed to near *Golden Island*. This Island, with other small Islands immediately Westward, form a line of shelter, making with the opposite coast of *Darien* a capacious and safe port, about half a league in breadth, with depth of water from ten to six fathoms, according to a chart made on the spot by Captain Jenefer.

Arrive at  
the Coast  
of *Darien*.  
November.

The ships being at anchor without this port, a boat was sent to the mainland, where a white flag had been displayed by the natives, who had remarked the red colours worn by the ships, and took them to be English. When the boat arrived at the shore, the natives enquired upon what business the ships had come there, to which, answer was returned that they were come with design to make a settlement among the *Darien* people, and to be their friends. The natives said, if they came with that intent, they should be welcome.

The *Darien* Indians were at this time at variance with the Spaniards on account of some gold mines which themselves had lately discovered in their own country, which the Spaniards had taken possession of, and were working; and some lives had been lost in the quarrel.

On the 4th, the ships anchored within the Islands, and a deputation went to visit the native Chief of this part of the

**PART II.** *Isthmus*, who was styled Captain Andreas, and was the same person who was chief here in 1680, when the Buccaneers under Coxon, Sawkins, and Harris, marched across the *Isthmus*.  
1698.

The month of November was occupied in negotiation. Mr. Paterson, and other deputies on the part of the Scotch Company, had frequent meetings with the Chiefs; and at length terms were agreed upon for a Settlement being made. On the 30th, Captain Andreas went on board the *St. Andrew*. What passed is related by one of the Colonists as follows, and was published whilst the Colony was in existence.

Convention  
made with  
the Darien  
Chiefs.

‘ November the 30th, Captain Andreas went on board the  
‘ *St. Andrew*. We had suspicions that he held correspondence  
‘ with the Spaniards. We taxed him with it, and he ingenu-  
‘ ously confessed that the Spaniards had been friendly to him,  
‘ and had made him a captain; that he was obliged for his  
‘ safety to keep fair with them. That they had assured him  
‘ we were nothing but privateers who had no design to settle,  
‘ and who meant to plunder both Spaniards and Indians and  
‘ to be gone in two or three months, as other privateers are used  
‘ to do. He said, if that was the case and he assisted us in any  
‘ manner, as soon as we should be gone they would seek to  
‘ destroy him and his. We gave him all possible assurances to  
‘ the contrary, so that he was fully satisfied, and desired we  
‘ would give him a commission and receive him and his people  
‘ into our protection, and he would give us all his right to his  
‘ part of the country. Whereupon a commission was ordered  
‘ for Captain Andreas, and being read and approven of, it was  
‘ rendered verbatim to him in Spanish; he agreed to every  
‘ article before seven or eight of his own people and several of  
‘ ours: it was then delivered to him, with a broad basket-  
‘ hilted sword and a brace of pistols, with which he solemnly  
‘ promised to defend us against all our enemies\*.’ This account  
should

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\* Letter, giving a Description of the *Isthmus of Darien*, from a Gentleman who lives there at present. Edinburgh, 1699, p. 23, 24.

should have been accompanied with the words of the commission given to the Darien Chief; but whatever they were, the equitable construction of the agreement must accord with what was manifestly understood by the natives, who appear to have intended that the Colonists should be at liberty to occupy and possess any part of the country convenient to their present purpose, which was not in any manner occupied by themselves; and that they the Dariens would hold themselves attached to the British cause in all matters respecting war or peace. In return for this was to be given, protection against the attacks of all other powers, and especially against the Spaniards.

The agreement being formally concluded, the Colonists chose a projecting point of the mainland at a part called *Acla* or *Acta*, which is nearly opposite to *Golden Island*, as a convenient and defensible situation for building a fort and town upon. A district or portion of the adjacent country they named *Caledonia*; and the town itself *New Edinburgh*. They erected works for its defence, and planted cannon. The Colonists also began with alacrity to clear land for cultivation. In a short time after the landing, a Settler writes, ‘we are now planting tobacco for trade.’ Another writes, ‘as we grow stronger we shall endeavour to procure a port on the *Sauth Sea*, whence it is not above six weeks sail to *Japan* and *China*\*.’ A Journal of the *New Caledonia Expedition* has the following description: ‘The harbour of *New Edinburgh* is excellent, and large enough to contain 500 sail of ships. There is a point of a peninsula at the mouth of the harbour that may be fortified against any naval force. The soil of the land is rich, the air temperate, the water sweet. In the harbour and creeks are turtle, manatee, and a vast variety of fish. The land affords wild deer, hogs, and other animals, and as a proof of its fertility, here are legions of monstrous plants reducible to no tribe, and enough to confound all the methods  
‘ in

Town of  
New  
Edinburgh  
built.

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\* *History of Caledonia, or the Scots Colony in Darien.* London, 1699.

PART II.

1698.

‘ in botany. We have already had Dutch, French, and English all at the same time in our harbour, and all of them wondering what the rest of the world have been thinking on whilst we came hither to the best harbour in *America*, in the best part of *America*. And here is enough within our bounds, if it were all cultivated, to afford 100,000 hogsheads of sugar every year\*.’

The Darien Indians wished the Colony to make war upon the Spaniards of *Portobello*, which of course could not be complied with. Many slaves had at different times escaped from their Spanish masters, and for mutual security, they kept together, to the amount of many hundreds. The Governor of *Portobello*, being apprehensive that they would join with the Darien Indians, and perhaps with the Caledonian Colony, entered into treaty, and made peace with them, acknowledging them free and independent, and calling them friends†. The jealousy entertained by the Spaniards of the new Settlement, as well as the disposition of the Darien people to quarrel with the Spaniards, produced some skirmishes when in their excursions the natives or the Colonists chanced to meet the Spaniards.

1699.

On intelligence being received in *Scotland*, that the Settlement was actually formed, numbers of people offered to engage with the Company, and many were accepted and embarked, to strengthen the Settlement. In May 1699, the King of Spain's ambassador in *London*, presented a Memorial to the King of *England*, setting forth, that the Colony of *Darien* was within the domains of the King of *Spain*, and that the establishing it, was therefore an act of hostility. King William the III<sup>d</sup>, with all his displeasure against the Colony, would not condescend to acknowledge a right in *Spain* to the whole *Isthmus of America*, although the settlement of the Spanish succession was then in agitation,

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\* *Miscellanea Curiosa*. London, 1727, Vol. III, p. 413, being part of a Journal communicated to the Royal Society, by Dr. Wallace.

† Letter, giving a Description, &c.

agitation, which inclined him to keep on good terms with the King of *Spain*. Moved however by the last-mentioned consideration, and in part no doubt by his ill will to the Colony, he sent orders to the Governors of the British West-India Islands, not to give support or countenance of any kind to the Scotch at *Darien*, and to issue proclamations requiring his Majesty's subjects in the plantations not to hold correspondence with the people of the said Colony of *Darien*, nor to assist them with arms or provisions.

It was to be expected, that in consequence of such orders, the Spaniards would have recourse to force to drive the Scotch from their Settlement. A general council was held by the Company, and they drew up Petitions to King William, and to their own Parliament. They represented the hardships put upon them to be a direct invasion of the privileges granted to the Company, and repugnant to the terms and express words of their Charter, 'wherein his Majesty solemnly promiseth, *If any of the Ships, Goods, Merchandise, Persons, or other Effects whatsoever, belonging to the Scots Company, trading to Africa and the Indies, shall be stopped, detained, embezzled, or taken away, or in any sort prejudiced or damnified; that he will interpose his authority to have Restitution, Reparation, and Satisfaction made for the damage done, and that upon the public charge.*'

The Parliament of *Scotland* likewise addressed the King in behalf of the Company, and against the Spanish claims, and the arguments produced in this Address are remarkable and well worthy notice. 'The Province of *Darien*,' they said, 'was no part of the domains of the King of *Spain*, either by inheritance, marriage, donation, purchase, conquest, or possession. Discovery without occupation could not constitute a perpetual right. *Darien* moreover was an inhabited country, and the *Darien* Indians were an independent People.' Thus far their argument was general. Concerning the peculiar claims of



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1699.

of the Company, they set forth that they derived their territorial right from the gift of the Prince, or Chief; and hereon they adduced a curious but rather ludicrous precedent, which however does not affect their other reasoning, to wit, that the Rights of Sovereignty of the native Chief had been acknowledged by the Courts of Law in *England*, inasmuch as in the time of Charles the II<sup>d</sup>, when Captain Bartholomew Sharp was brought to trial for attacking Spanish places on the *Isthmus of Darien* in a time of profound peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, he was acquitted because he acted by virtue of a commission from the *Darien Princes* \*.

A Pamphlet published at this time contended that the extent, and limitation, of the Rights of *Spain* in *America* had been established by convention: that by the Treaty of 1670 between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, ‘ the Right and Dominion of the  
‘ King of Spain in those Countries, Islands, Provinces, and  
‘ Territories, whereof he was possessed, and so far as they  
‘ were in the actual occupation of the Spaniards, was confessed, and provision made for their quiet and peaceable  
‘ enjoyment of them. And there was likewise a formal and  
‘ explicit renunciation of all claim made by the Spaniards, to  
‘ whatsoever was in the English possession. But not one word  
‘ or syllable was so much as once mentioned in that whole  
‘ treaty, concerning and relative to such parts and places as  
‘ were not at that season in the occupation of the one or of  
‘ the other †.’

All the representations and remonstrances made procured no favour for the Colony, and in consequence of the Proclamations issued in the West-India Islands prohibiting all intercourse with it, the shares in the Company’s stock fell in the public estimation;

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\* *Enquiry into the Causes of the Misfortune of the Colony at Darien.* Glasgow, 1700.

† *Just and modest Vindication of the Scots Design in establishing a Colony at Darien.* Printed in 1699.



tion; no farther support was derived from new subscriptions, whilst a considerable part of the old remained unpaid. In addition to their distresses, the Company were defrauded by some of their agents, and the demands of the Colony being ill supplied, many of the settlers were discouraged and withdrew to other parts of the *West Indies*. Among the unfortunate circumstances attending the Colony, is to be reckoned the loss of their friend Captain Andreas, the Darien Chief, who having drank too freely at an entertainment given him on board the ship *Saint Andrew*, fell from her deck into the hold, which fall occasioned his death.

In February 1700, the English House of Lords presented an Address to the King, in which they complained that the Settlement of the Scots Colony at *Darien* was inconsistent with the good of the plantation trade of *England*. The Parliament of *Scotland* shewed their resentment at this Address of the English Lords, by a Declaration in the following words.

‘ Resolved, that the proceedings of the Parliament of *England*  
 ‘ in relation to an Act of this Parliament establishing our India  
 ‘ and African Company. and the Address of the House of  
 ‘ Lords presented in February last (1700) are an undue inter-  
 ‘ meddling in the affairs of this kingdom, and an invasion upon  
 ‘ the independence of our King and Parliament.’

At this time, however, the object of so much persecution had ceased to exist. The Colony in its weakened state was blockaded by a Spanish force commanded by the Governor of *Carthagena*, and the Colonists, finding themselves cut off from assistance, were reduced to the necessity of demanding as a favour to be allowed without molestation to abandon their Settlement. They embarked with their effects and sailed to *Jamaica*, where, as if with design to make the measure of provocation overflow, the Governor laid an embargo on their ships, and made them suffer a vexatious detention.

New  
Edinburgh  
blockaded  
by the  
Spaniards.

The  
Colony re-  
linquished.

In the passage to *England*, Paterson was seized with a frenzy,

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1700.

from which he recovered, and drew up a plan for a renewal of the Settlement jointly by *Scotland* and *England*; but after the great loss sustained by the first experiment, few would be found willing soon to contribute to a second.

The anger of the Scotch Nation was chiefly against King William, who as King of *England* had been aiding in bringing distress upon his subjects of *Scotland*, and had abandoned them to the mercy of a foreign power. It was said that the interest he took in the affairs of *Holland* made him apprehensive that the Darien Colony would be detrimental to the interests of the Dutch East India Company. The English East India Company also, were believed to have exerted their influence with the King against the Colony. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* (published at *Edinburgh*, 1797) under the Article *Caledonia*, gives the following explanation. 'Caledonia, New, the name of a Settlement made by the Scots on the West side of the gulph of *Darien* in 1698; out of which they were starved at the request of the East India Company; for the English Government prohibited the other Colonies sending them any provisions; so they were obliged to leave it in 1700.'

The Darien Colony would probably have produced an increase of the India trade; and in that direction, have opened new sources, so as to have been of much advantage to the public, without detriment, perhaps even with benefit, to the India Company. But in *England*, the dissatisfaction was general at the exemption clause in the Charter of the Company of Scotland; which, it is said, occasioned so great a ferment that petitions and remonstrances went to the king from all parts\*; and this exemption must be regarded as the principal cause of the persecution of the Colony.

If William had assented to the claims of *Spain*, it would have become necessary for him, in correspondence with that  
assent,

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\* *Modern part of Universal History*, Vol. XLI, p. 375.

assent, to have ordered the Darien Colony to withdraw, or rather, in the outset of their undertaking to have prohibited its being proceeded in; but he was not tempted to acknowledge or admit the Spanish claims, for which he is to be commended. The measures which he did pursue, however, were not creditable. He allowed his subjects, against whom no illegal act was charged, to be attacked and driven from their possessions by a foreign power; which was submitting to national insult. It is questionable whether the Executive power of a State is justifiable in withholding from subjects so circumstanced, the general protection of the realm. There is, however, a distinction to be noticed in this case. It was before the Union of *Scotland* with *England*, and William was placed in a twofold capacity. As King of *England*, he did not afford the protection of *England* to the oppressed subjects of another State, of which he was also King.

Many individuals in *Scotland* were ruined or reduced to poverty by the fall of the Darien Colony, and the complaints made against the part the King had taken were expressed with much asperity. An author already quoted, writing when the Colony was only on the decline, says, ‘ Neither can it be indecent or immodest to add, that the protecting the Company of *Scotland* in this undertaking is the rather expected from his Majesty, lest otherwise they should have occasion to complain of the prejudice they have received by the Revolution with respect to their trade; it being known that a proposal and plan having by some Scotsmen been laid before King James, for obtaining his authority for settling a commerce in *Africa* and the *Indies*, how kindly he received it, and referred it to consideration, that upon report of the justice and equity of it, he might by his Royal Charter and Patent have empowered the Scots to have proceeded in the establishment of it: and which nothing could have obstructed, had

PART II. 'not the accession of his present Majesty, who was then Prince of Orange, into *England*, at that time intervened\*.'

*Spain* was not the only European nation by whom the Scotch Settlement at *Darien* was regarded with jealousy, though she was the only one who had rational ground for such a feeling. The author of the History given of *America* in the *Modern Part of Universal History*, who was adverse to the Company of *Scotland*, but wrote without taking much pains to inform himself of the facts, in consequence of which he has made some erroneous statements, says, that the Dutch were alarmed, that *France* offered a fleet for dislodging the Colony, and finally gives his own opinion; that the united interest of all *Europe* required the Settlement being crushed.

Du Casse, the French Governor at *Hispaniola*, was at the pains of employing emissaries to stir up the natives of *Darien* against the Settlement. This was guarding against a very remote chance of injury: it is difficult indeed to conceive probabilities which could have made the *Darien* Colony hurtful to *France*. A monopolising spirit, as it is apt to be tinctured with envy, so it seldom entertains regard for general benefit, wherein self has not at least a competent share. To exclude foreign competition has constantly been one of the commercial principles of nations, blindly adhered to in instances where it is evident that by admitting participators, the share of benefit to each would be increased to more than the whole was before. There was sufficient space not occupied by *Spain*, on the *Isthmus of America*, to accommodate every European maritime nation with separate establishments, if they had desired to attempt a commerce that way to *China* and *India*. The *Gulf de San Miguel*, which runs into the *Bay of Panama*, would have furnished harbours on that side; and if hope could have been entertained of their not endeavouring to ruin each other, it would probably have been to the benefit not only of the whole, but

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\* *Just and Modest Vindication, &c.*

but of each severally, *Spain* not excepted, if the experiment had been made by many nations, rather than by any single one. *Spain* was the only maritime power possessed of ports on the American coast of the *South Sea*. The whole commerce carried on between *America* and *Asia*, may be said to have been in her hands, and her neglect or abuse of that advantage has been enormous. Sometimes a single annual ship, and at times one ship in two years, with the most jealous preclusion of all others, comprehended, till within a very few years past, the whole of the direct trade between these the two largest quarters of the world, when if it had been left free from restriction, it may reasonably be imagined that long ago many hundreds of vessels would annually have crossed the *Pacific Ocean*.

When the Duc d'Anjou mounted the throne of *Spain*, the French had leave given them to trade to the ports of *Chili* and *Peru*. The number of the French that thronged there, and the riches they acquired, were regarded with astonishment by the Spaniards, and noticed by their writers with symptoms of displeasure. Contrary to the opinion given in the Modern Universal History, the interest of all *Europe* required rather, that the nations should have united to free commerce in that part of the world from the state of stagnation in which it had been so long kept by the Spanish regulations, than to crush the Darien Colony.

The Scots Company were too much impoverished to engage in any new undertaking of importance during the remainder of the reign of William the III<sup>d</sup>, who died in 1702. The discontent which had arisen in *Scotland* on account of the Darien Colony, was much allayed by the attention which his successor gave to the complaints of the sufferers. When, however, the settling the succession to the Crown of *Scotland* in the Protestant line came to be agitated, the Parliament of *Scotland* declared ' that they would not proceed to the nomination of a successor, until there was a previous treaty settled with  
' *England*



PART II. ‘ *England* for regulating the concerns of commerce with that  
‘ nation.’

Indemnifi-  
cation made  
to the Scots  
Company  
at the  
Union.

The Union of the two Kingdoms took place in 1706, by the 6th Article of which this point was adjusted ; it being therein specified, ‘ *That all parts of the United Kingdom, for ever from and after the Union, shall have the same regulations of trade, and be liable to the same customs and duties on import and export.*’ But as the Scots African and Indian Company by virtue of their charter still possessed a title to claim exemption from payment of customs and duties on their merchandise and effects for the remainder of their term of 21 years from the date of their charter, it was agreed and settled by Article XVth of the Union, First, that *Scotland* as an equivalent for sharing in the burthen of the debts contracted by *England* before the Union, should receive the sum of 398,085 *l.* 10*s.* Secondly, that out of the said sum of 398,085 *l.* 10*s.* should be repaid the capital stock or fund, which had been actually advanced by the subscribers of the African and Indian Company of *Scotland*, together with interest for the said capital stock, at the rate of five *per cent per annum*, from the respective times of the payments thereof. And lastly, that upon such payment of the capital stock and interest, the said Company be dissolved and cease.

By this, which appears an equitable, and certainly was a wise and conciliating arrangement, was accommodated one of the most serious causes of offence which had occurred between *North* and *South Britain* since the accession of King James the first to the Crown of *England*.

## C H A P. V.

*Voyage of M. de Beauchesne Gouin.*

IN imitation of the African and Indian Company of *Scotland*,  
 a Company was formed in *France* for establishing Colonies  
 in the Countries of *South America* not occupied by Europeans.  
 The Directors of this Company, too magnificent in their views  
 and expectations, made their preparations on a scale too large  
 for their means. ‘They provided many ships and engaged  
 ‘ many persons, who assembled at *Rochelle*; but the funds of  
 ‘ the Company beginning to fail, they were obliged to sell  
 ‘ some of the ships to complete the equipment of others.’ The  
 armament in its reduced state consisted of two ships of 50 guns  
 each, named the *Phelippeaux*, and *Maurepas*; a frigate, and  
 a bark of 200 tons. The command of the Expedition was given  
 to M. de Beauchesne Gouin, a Captain of the French Navy.

CHAP. 5.  
 1698.

Short abstracts of different journals of this voyage have been  
 given to the public; one, which is of the Commander’s, is  
 inserted by Woodes Rogers in his *History of his own Voyage*\*.  
 An abstract of a journal kept by Le Sieur de Villefort, *Enseigne  
 de Vaisseau* on board the ship of M. de Beauchesne, is given  
 as an article in the *Navigacion aux Terres Australes*, from  
 the original manuscript which was found among the papers  
 of Guillaume de Lisle. Also, in the *Noticia de las Expediciones  
 al Magalhães* is a short narrative extracted from a manuscript  
 in the Royal Library at *Madrid*.

M. de Beauchesne with his small squadron sailed from *France*  
 on the 17th of December, 1698, a season of the year which  
 could not have been determined by choice; and by what acci-  
 dent is not mentioned. In the passage to the coast of *South  
 America*,

December.  
 Departure  
 from  
 France.

\* *A Cruising Voyage round the World*, p. 117 & seq. 2d Edit. London. 1718.

**PART II.** *America*, the two smallest ships parted company from the others, and did not pursue the voyage.

1699.

June.

In the Bay  
d'Esperlans

The 9th of June 1699, the Phelippeaux, De Beauchesne's ship, and the Maurepas, commanded by M. de Terville, anchored in *Spiring Bay* (*Bay d'Esperlans*) near the entrance of *Port Desire*.

They found the country here dry, barren, rugged, without wood, and without fresh water except a little that was found in a valley, the situation of which is not noted. De Villefort relates that in the stomach of a sea-lion were flint stones (*cailloux*) as large as a man's fist, which the animal had begun to digest. This is contrary to Wafer's remark respecting ostriches, 'who swallow nails or stones,' he says, 'not as food, but to aid the digestion of other things, serving as millstones or grinders to macerate the food in their maw: and they pass through the body as whole as they went in.'

In the  
Strait of  
Magalhanes.

The two ships proceeded Southward. On the 24th of June, which is the mid-time of the Southern winter, they arrived at the *Strait of Magalhanes*; they anchored in *Boucault Bay*, at the *Penguin Islands*, and on July the 3d, in *Port Famine*.

Port  
Famine.

Natives.

On the shore of the *Tierra del Fuego* opposite, large fires were seen, and the same being continued three successive days, it was supposed they were intended by the natives as signals of invitation; which induced M. de Beauchesne to send a boat to them, though the distance across from *Port Famine* was full five leagues. About forty natives of both sexes were found there: they allowed themselves to be approached without difficulty, and when the boat was about to depart, three of them voluntarily went in her to the ship. They appeared to suffer much from the cold. Food of the ship's provision was set before them; but it being different from what they had been used to, they did not eat much. On the day following, the boat went back with them to the *Tierra del Fuego* shore. In the way, one of the French seamen fell overboard, and was drowned.

drowned. This accident caused much consternation, but infinitely more to the three Patagonians than to the crew of the boat. They set themselves to howling, and could not be pacified or be made to cease their noise, till they found themselves safe on dry land.

CHAP. 5  
1699.  
In the  
Strait of  
Magalhães.

Other natives were afterwards seen in *Elizabeth Bay*, where the ships lay some time at anchor, and being treated with kindness by M. de Beauchesne, they were rendered quite familiar. If they wished to come on board at any time, they called out from the nearest part of the shore, and a boat went to fetch them. When on board, they were fed and gratified with small presents of cutlery, and when they desired, were sent on shore again.

At  
*Elizabeth Bay*.

Near the East point of *Elizabeth Bay* [*Point Passage*] a shoal or bank was remarked on which the depth of water was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. It was covered with large sea-weeds.

Shoal  
near it.

M. de Beauchesne gave names to many places in the *Strait*, some of which had been named before. The land opposite to *Elizabeth Bay* was found to be an Island separate from the *Tierra del Fuego*, and seven or eight leagues in circuit. In Narbrough's chart, it is not drawn separate: but is made so in all the late charts. De Beauchesne took possession of it in the name of the French King, and named it after him *Isle de Louis le Grand*: in the Spanish chart it is named *I. de Carlos III.* Two harbours in this Island Beauchesne named *Dauphine Bay*, and *Port Phelippeaux*. The Eastern of the two, *Dauphine Bay*, runs a league deep into the land. In the middle of it is a shoal bank, easy to be known by its being covered with weeds: there is good passage on each side of the shoal\*. *Port Phelippeaux* is also a very convenient harbour. A harbour in the *Tierra del Fuego* opposite the above Island, was named *Port Nativité*.

Island  
*Louis le Grand*.  
*Dauphine Bay*.

*Port Phelippeaux*.

The

\* *Navigation aux Terres Australes*, Vol. II. p. 117.

## PART II.

1699.  
In the  
Strait of  
Magalhães.

The remarks of M. de Villefort are those of an inexperienced young man, who however, appears to have had more diligence than any of his fellow voyagers. The winter was remarkably mild; the trees were green, and the branches loaded with paroquets; but the winds were so constantly from the Westward, that they were prevented from making their passage through the *Strait* the remainder of the winter, and all the following spring. It is said in the *Noticias*, that they came to an anchor, and got under sail again, in the *Strait*, not fewer than eighty times, before they could get clear into the *South Sea*.

September.

September the 21st, Villefort relates, that they anchored 'at the entrance of the *River Galante*, near to the *Strait of St. Jerome*.' It is doubtful whether the river here meant is *Batchelor's River* or a river at *Port Galant*. De Villefort says, 'we new named it, calling it *Riviere du Massacre*, on account of a quarrel which had formerly happened here between some *Flibustiers* and the natives.'

River  
named  
Du Massacre.

Two  
distinct  
Tribes.

De Beauchesne left letters at different places in the *Strait*, containing directions for the frigate and store ship, which he expected would follow him. The shores on both sides of the *Strait* were inhabited, but not by people of the same nation. Those who lived in the Eastern parts were called *Laguediche*; and a people called *Haveguediche*, who were the most numerous, inhabited Westward. Their stature is not noticed. They were at enmity against each other, and it is remarked that their language did not sound difficult; but they spoke much from the throat.

The  
Country.

'The woodlands in the *Strait* on the continental side are from *Elizabeth Island* to within 15 leagues of *Cape Victoria*. On the *Tierra del Fuego* side, they extend from the *Canal de San Sebastian* to *Cape Pilaes*.' Fish were more abundant in the Western than in the Eastern part of the *Strait*. Among the shellfish were large muscles, 'one of which with its shell weighed  
' 29 ounces.



‘ 29 ounces. The beautiful muscle-shells are first met with about a league beyond *Cape Holland*.’

CHAP. 5.

1699.

In the Strait of Magalhanes.

The mildness of the season in the *Strait* this year, caused M. de Beauchesne to remark that the climate seemed to be as temperate as in *France*, and to be of opinion that a Settlement might be made conveniently there. The soil of *Elizabeth Island* appeared proper for cattle and the growth of corn.

De Villefort speaks of a *Cape Gate*, near which was admirable holding ground; and of a port in the *Tierra del Fuego*, opposite to *Cape Gate*, which they named *Port Vanolles*. Here, the large muscles were found. The name of *Cape Gate* is not seen in any chart of the *Strait*, and it is supposed that de Villefort intended by it *Cape Quad*. Of the tides he says, ‘ throughout the *Strait* from one sea to the other, when the tide rises the flood runs Westward; and when it falls the ebb runs to the East.’ This differs from the statements of other Navigators, which say that in the Western part of the *Strait* the flood comes from the West\*, which no doubt is the fact. All accounts agree that the rise and fall is greater, and the stream more rapid, in the Eastern than in the other parts of the *Strait*. Near *Cape Froward*, the current has been scarcely perceptible, and the rise and fall observed to be not more than four feet. At the Eastern entrance, the rise and fall has been found five fathoms†.

Cape Gate,

is supposed to be Cape Quad.

Tides.

During the month of October there was much rain, before which, snow and hail only had fallen. At one time in this month they obtained sight of the *South Sea*, but were afterwards driven back to *Port Phelippeaux*. There they held council, and it was put to the vote, whether they should continue their endeavours to pass through the *Strait*, or quit it and try to make their passage round *Cape Horn*. The first was for the present determined on; but the winds continuing to oppose them,

October.

\* See Vol. III, p. 356.

† *Derrotero del Estrecho*, p. 105, in *Relacion del Ultimo Viage*.

- PART II.** them, on December the 20th, they bore up to the Eastward, with the intention to sail to *Strait le Maire*. They had proceeded Eastward as far as to *Port Famine*, when a change of wind encouraged them to resume their first intention. The wind did not long continue favourable, but they now persisted in the attempt to get Westward, and, January the 21st, 1700, they entered the *South Sea*, after nearly seven months spent in a most fatiguing and harassing navigation in the *Strait*.
1699. December.
1700. January. In the South Sea.
- February 4th.
- Harbour of San Domingo.
- At Arica.
- February the 4th, they came in sight of an Island near the coast of *Chili*, four or five leagues in length, and about that distance from the Continent, which was supposed to be *Nuestra Señora del Socorro*. M. de Beauchesne says, they went to view the harbour of *San Domingo*, which is the Spanish frontier\*. Neither of this Island *del Socorro*, nor of the *San Domingo Harbour*, is the latitude given. They anchored on the East side of an Island, from whence four other Islands were seen. From this part of the coast of *Chili*, they proceeded to *Baldivia*, where the Spaniards, taking them for Buccaneers, refused them admittance, and the forts fired at the ships, by which some of their men were killed. At other places along the coast they met with nothing but rebuffs, till they came to *Arica*, where they had better success, in consequence of some Frenchmen (probably old *Flibustiers*) having settled there.

At all the ports of *Peru* and *Chili*, commerce with strangers had been strictly prohibited, and *Arica* was thought too public a situation for carrying on a contraband trade; for which reason, after selling goods there to the amount of 50,000 crowns, the ships, by the advice of their friends on shore, went to *Ylo*, which is a few leagues to the Northward of *Arica*, and a more retired place. When there, a number of merchants (both natives and Spaniards) came and bought all they had of value 'at good rates.' M. de Beauchesne acknowledges that the cloth he had on board was half rotten; some of the Spanish

merchants

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\* *Cruising Voyage round the World*, p. 119.

merchants were vexed, and expressed resentment, but others were glad to buy all, to the very rags they had on board, and sold them provisions, though it was forbidden on pain of death; but the Spanish officers of customs connived at it.

CHAP. 5.

1700.

The inhabitants of this part of the coast, made use of skins, sewed in the shape of a pipe or tunnel, and filled with wind, to serve them instead of boats. When out of the water, they folded up like cloths. When in the water, two were fastened together, parallel to each other, and a seat placed across them. With a float or balsa similar to the one here described, the Spaniards attempted to set fire to a buccaneer ship at *La Serena*.

Balsa of  
Arequipa.

After four months continuance on the coast of *Chili* and *Peru*, M. de Beauchesne sailed for the *Galapagos* Islands, and anchored at one of them on the 7th of June. They furnished themselves with turtle of both kinds, and took fish with the line; but found no fresh water. De Villefort says, 'The earth of this Island, if earth may be called that on which is no soil, is extremely burnt and split into precipices and abysses, and appears like black metallic rocks overturned by subterranean fires. It is dangerous walking on them, for they tremble on all sides. Our boat found a good port sheltered by a small Island, the entrance of which is to the West. We found the remains of materials for the repair of ships, by which we knew it to be the *Isle d Tabac*, where the English Buccaneers had used to careen. The *Isle de Santé* where we anchored on June the 10th, is 20 leagues from *Isle d Tabac*, and is also burnt up. The trees there are extremely dry, except near the border of the sea, where was some verdure. At a league distance from a Bay at the NW part of *Santé*, I found a small spring of fresh water, the only one met with. The *Isle Mascarin*, to which we afterwards went, in 1° 12' South latitude, was no better than the others.' There can be no certainty which of the Islands in the chart of the *Galapagos* were intended in the foregoing description.

June.  
At the  
Galapagos  
Islands.Isle  
à Tabac.  
I. de Santé.

I. Mascarin.

From

## PART II.

1700.

From the *Galapagos* they returned to the Continent, finding in the passage much Westwardly current. They remained on the coast of *Peru* and *Chili* till near the end of the year, and procured supplies of provisions, notwithstanding the orders.

1701.  
January.

Leaving the coast of *Chili*, M. de Beauchesne sailed Southward, for the *Strait of Magalhães*; but missing the West entrance, he continued his course Southward to pass round *Cape Horn*. For his guidance he took Le Maire and Schouten's latitude of *Cape Horn*, which is nearly two degrees South of the truth\*. On the 13th of January, their latitude was  $57^{\circ} 17'$ , and they sailed Eastward, thinking it impossible on that course that they should pass the Cape, supposed by them to be in  $57^{\circ} 50' S.$  Under this impression, they ran far East before they suspected themselves to be mistaken: at length to ascertain the matter, they altered the course to the North.

An Island  
discovered;

The following is from M. de Brosse's extract of De Villefort's Journal. 'The wind carried us to the North. On the 19th, we perceived to the NW at eight leagues distance, an unknown Island not marked in any chart. It is in latitude about  $52^{\circ} 50' S.$  and about 60 leagues to the East of the *Tierra del Fuego*. We named it *Isle Beauchesne*. It is in circuit five or six leagues; it is moderately high, and at three leagues to the East of it, appeared level (*assez unie*.) Soundings were obtained at 80 fathoms depth, white shells. The *Sebald Isles* were seen the next day, on the East side of which we anchored in  $24$  fathoms, in latitude  $51^{\circ} 52' S.$  But this appears to us only one long Island which hides the other two.' The position of the *Sebald Isles* had been described three in number lying triangular-wise, which gave rise to De Villefort's concluding remark.

Is named  
Beauchesne.John Davis'  
South Land.

Captain Woodes Rogers gives the following relation of this discovery from M. de Beauchesne's Journal. 'On the 19th of January 1701, he discovered a small Island about  
' three

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\* See Vol. II. p. 371.

‘ three or four leagues in circuit, in latitude 52 degrees odd minutes, not marked in our charts, with strong currents near it. And on the 20th, he came to the Isle of *Sebald de Wert*, which is marshy land, with rocky mountains and no trees.’

CHAP. 5.  
1701.

The place where M. de Beauchesne anchored on the 20th, was at the South Eastern part of *John Davis's South Land*, or, as it is here called, the *Sebald de Wert*; and it appears from both the Journals, that De Beauchesne's discovery (named after him) was a single Island. M. de Lisle, and also the Missionary, Perc Nyel, in a chart drawn in 1705, and published with the Missionary Letters, have marked *Beauchesne* a single Island. In all the late charts, however, De Beauchesne's discovery is marked as two Islands; which alteration seems to have originated with Frezier, who in a chart he made of the *Southern extremity of America*, described the track of a ship (the *Saint Louis*, in 1706) passing near to *I. Beauchesne*, there laid down as two Islands, one extending North and South, four leagues in length; the other a smaller Island within a league of the former. [See *Voyage de la Mer du Sud. Par M. Frezier. Planche xxxii.*] M. Frezier has not added any remark respecting the track of the *Saint Louis* which might explain the alteration made by him in Beauchesne's discovery. His representation nevertheless has been generally copied.

Beauchesne's  
represented  
as two  
Islands by  
Frezier.

At the *Sebaldines*, or *Davis's South Land*, De Beauchesne found fresh water, celery, geese, bustards, and teal. He praises the soil; but there was no wood, which was an article they much wanted. They touched at *Brasil*, where the Portuguese supplied them with provisions; and on the 6th of August, 1701, they arrived at the *Port of Rochelle*, after an absence of thirty-two months.



## C H A P. VI.

*Voyage to the South Atlantic Ocean, by Dr. Edmund Halley.*

## PART II.

**B**ETWEEN November 1698 and June 1700, Dr. Edmund Halley, in two Voyages to the Southern *Atlantic*, made his celebrated attempt to discover the laws by which the Variation of the magnetic needle is governed.

As this was an object of great public interest, and undertaken at the recommendation of the Royal Society, Dr. Halley was accommodated with one of the King's ships, a *Pink* named the *Paramour*, and though he was not bred up in the Navy, nor to the profession of a mariner, that his plans might not suffer obstruction from any wilfulness or caprice of other persons, he was himself appointed to command her.

1698.  
October.

The *Paramour* sailed from Deptford October the 20th, 1698. In going down channel, she proved so leaky that it was necessary to have her hull examined, for which purpose she put in at *Portsmouth*, where she was taken into dock. The Variation in *Portsmouth* Harbour was then 7° West.

November.

November the 22d, the ship went out of the harbour, and anchored in *St. Helen's Road* at the East end of the *Isle of Wight*. Admiral *Bembow's* flag was flying there, which the *Paramour* saluted with five guns; and the Admiral, to mark his respect for Dr. Halley, returned the salute with the same number of guns. Respect for science, however, did not operate sufficiently strong on the Officers of Dr. or rather Captain, Halley's ship, to prevent their taking offence at being put under the command of a man who had risen without going through the regular course of service in the Royal Navy; and this proved to be the occasion of his making two voyages, instead of concluding his experiments

ments in a single voyage. The 29th, the *Paramour* sailed from *St. Helens*. Dr. Halley's Journal of his navigation in the *Atlantic*, was published by Mr. Dalrymple from the original manuscript, in a *Collection of Voyages to the Southern Atlantic*. London, 1775. CHAP. 6.

The first part of Dr. Halley's track was to the *Cape de Verde Islands*. January the 17th, they were not far by the reckoning from the Island *Fernando Loronho*, which Dr. Halley was desirous to make. He says, 'January the 18th, 1699, this morning between two and three o'clock, looking out, I found that my Boatswain who had the watch, steered away NW, instead of West, I conclude with design to miss the Island and frustrate my intent, though they pretended the candle was out in the Binacle and that they could not light it.' At another time, on making the Island *Barbadoes*, he says, 'my Lieutenant having the watch, clapt upon a wind, pretending we ought to go to windward of the Island. He persisted in this course, which was contrary to my orders given over night, and to all sense and reason, till I came upon deck; when he was so far from excusing it, that he pretended to justify it, not without reflecting language. I commanded to bear away NW and NWbN, and before 11, we came to an anchor in *Carlisle Bay*.' This passed in April 1699. Afterwards, but within the course of the same month, being at *Antigua*, he says, 'I was unwilling to wait here any longer, finding it absolutely necessary to change some of my officers, which I found I could not do without returning to *England*.' He sailed accordingly for *England*. 1699.  
January.

Dr. Halley departed on his second voyage in September, 1699. November the 16th, he crossed the equinoctial line. In the course of many traverses made by him in a high Southern latitude, he observed indications at different times of April.

**PART II.** being near to land; as appear in the following extracts from his Journal:—

1700.  
January. ' January (1700) Saturday the 20th, latitude by good obser-  
Indications of being ' vation  $43^{\circ} 12'$  S. longitude  $49^{\circ} 32'$  W from *London*. The  
near Land. ' colour of the sea is changed to a pale green.'  
Lat.  $44^{\circ}$  S. ' Sunday the 21st, latitude  $44^{\circ} 22'$  S. longitude  $49^{\circ} 29'$  W.  
Long.  $49\frac{1}{2}$  W. ' Last night the sea appeared very white: abundance of small  
' sea-fowl were about us, and several beds of weeds drove by  
' the ship, of which we took up some for a sample, being of a  
' kind our people had not seen elsewhere.'  
Lat.  $50^{\circ}$  S. ' January the 27th. Latitude  $50^{\circ}$  S. longitude  $43^{\circ}$  W: pen-  
Long.  $43$  W. ' guins were seen.'  
Lat.  $44^{\circ}$  S. ' February the 11th. Latitude by account  $43^{\circ} 51'$  S. longi-  
Long.  $26$  W. ' tude  $25^{\circ} 50'$  W. It has been foggy all the morning. Yesterday  
' in the afternoon, we had above twenty alcatrasses about the  
' ship; and this morning, our people saw one of the animals  
' which swim twisting its tail into a bow. I suspect we are near  
' some land or rock by the birds.'

Observations for the Longitude at Sea. Dr. Halley calculated his longitude and corrected his reckoning from observations of the moon's place in the Heavens, not measured with an instrument, but by noting the time of contact with some star; and sometimes by computing only from their near approximation in a favourable position, at what time they were on the same meridian. The longitude of the Island *Trinidad* was determined in the manner following:

- Situation of the Island Trinidad. ' Thursday April the 11th (1700.) Last night the moon  
' applied to the *Contigua in facie Tauri* and I got a very good  
' observation, whence I concluded myself  $2^{\circ} 00'$  more to the  
' Westward than by my account. Sunday the 14th, at half past  
' ten in the forenoon, we saw the *Islands*, or rather *Rocks*, of  
' *Martin Vaz*. In the afternoon, we saw the Island of *Trinidad*.

' By

‘ By my observation of the moon on the 11th instant, I allow  
 ‘ it to be in longitude from *London*  $29^{\circ} 50'$  W; \* the North  
 ‘ part in latitude  $20^{\circ} 25'$  S, the South part in  $20^{\circ} 29'$  S at the  
 ‘ most.’

CHAP. 6.  
 1700.

Dr. Halley arrived in the *River Thames* on his return from his second voyage, September the 6th, 1700. In 1701, he published his Map of Magnetic Variations.

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\* In the requisite Tables published by the Board of Longitude (*London*, 1802) the Longitude of *Trinidad Island* is set down  $29^{\circ} 33'$  West of the Meridian of *Greenwich*, which is 13' more West than by the Spanish Observations published.

## C H A P. VII.

*Voyage of Captain William Dampier, in the Roebuck,  
to New Holland, and New Guinea.*

## PART II.

THIS was entirely a Voyage of Discovery, and is to be esteemed one of the very few instances which the early navigations afford of a voyage being undertaken expressly for the acquisition of knowledge, without a prospect to other immediate advantage. In the year 1699, *Great Britain* being at peace with the other maritime powers of *Europe*, King William the III<sup>d</sup> ordered an expedition for the discovery of unknown countries, and for examination of some of the countries before discovered, particularly *New Holland* and *New Guinea*. These countries being more nearly situated to the possessions of the *Hollanders* in *India* than to those of any other European nation, the *Hollanders* had constantly been seeking information respecting them; which consideration, probably, had some influence on the plan of the present undertaking. William Dampier had at this time published two volumes of his *Voyages*, which were such strong recommendations to notice, that the *Earl of Pembroke* who presided at the Admiralty, made choice of him to conduct the expedition. A ship belonging to the Royal Navy, named the *Roebuck*, was ordered to be equipped for the purpose, and to be manned with less than her usual complement of men, that the stores and provisions she carried might hold out the better.

Dampier has written an excellent account of this voyage, under the title of *A Voyage to New Holland*, and no man can make use of more intelligible or less ambiguous language; accordingly his own account is here given, curtailing some parts of his voyage which do not belong to the History  
of



of *South Sea Navigations*, and (where it has been thought allowable) abridging some of his descriptions. CHAP 7.

*Captain William Dampier's Narrative of his Voyage in  
the Roebuck.*

‘ I SAILED from the Downs early on Saturday, January the 14th, 1699, in his Majesty’s ship Roebuck, carrying but 12 guns in this voyage, and 50 men and boys, with twenty months provisions.’

1699.  
January.

‘ On Sunday the 29th, in the afternoon, we made the *Island Teneriffe*, where I intended to take wine and brandy. On the 30th, I came to an anchor in the road of *Santa Cruz*, which I chose as a better harbour than *Oratavia*, especially at this time of the year, and better furnished with the sort of wine I wanted. There I anchored in 35 fathoms water, black slimy ground, about half a mile from the shore.’

Teneriffe.

‘ This road lies so open to the East, that winds from that side make a great swell and bad going ashore in boats. The ships are then often forced to put to sea, and sometimes to cut or slip their cables. The best landing is in a sandy cove about a mile to the NE of the road, where is good water. The other port, *Oratavia*, is worse for Westerly than this is for Easterly winds.’

Road of  
Santa Cruz.

‘ The true Malmesy wine grows in this Island, and is said to be the best of its kind in the world. Here is also *Canary* wine, and *Verdona*, or green wine. The *Verdona* is a strong bodied wine, harsher and sharper than *Canary*, and will keep best in hot countries, for which reason I landed here to take some. Fowls and eatables are dear on *Teneriffe* and the trading Islands, but plentiful and cheap on the others, as *Porteventura* for fowls, and *Gomera* for deer; wherefore it is best for ships who design to take in but little wine, to touch at this last, where also they may be supplied with wine enough, and cheap.’

Wines.

‘ February

## PART II.

1699.

February.

‘ February the 4th, we sailed from *Santa Cruz*, being obliged to hasten out all we could, because the wind had come from NE, which made a great sea; and I was glad to get out though we left behind us several goods we had bought and paid for.’

Mayo.

‘ The 11th, we anchored in the road of the *Island Mayo*, and found here the Newport of *London*. Her Captain was very glad to see one of the King’s ships, being much afraid of pirates, which of late years had much infested the *Cape de Verd Islands*. On the West side of the Island, where the road for ships is, there is a large sandy bay, and a sand bank of about 40 paces

Salt Pond.

wide within it, within which there is a large *salina*, or salt-pond, about two miles in length, and half a mile wide, but above one half is commonly dry. The English drive here a great trade for salt. I have been informed that in some years not less than 100 of our vessels have been here to take salt. It costs nothing but men’s labour to rake it together, and wheel it out of the pond, except the carriage, which is very cheap, as the inhabitants have plenty of asses. At the landing-place there lies a *Frape* boat, as our seamen call it, built purposely to take off the salt, being so fitted as to keep the waves from dashing into the boat, for here commonly runs a great sea.’

Frape Boat.

‘ The inhabitants of this Island, even to their Governor, and *padres*, are all negroes, wool-pated like their African neighbours; but being subjects to the Portuguese, they have their religion and language. They are lusty and well limbed, both men and women. I was told by one of the *padres*, that on the Island were about 230 souls in all. The Governor is a very civil and sensible poor man: he expects a small present from every commander of a vessel that lades salt here, and is glad to be invited on board their ships. The houses here are built with fig-tree wood, which I was told was the only tree they have, fit to build with.’

‘ The pirates who have of late infested these Islands, have much lessened the quantity of live stock, and they have not spared

spared the inhabitants themselves. This Governor of *Mayo* was but newly returned from being a prisoner among them, they having taken him away and carried him about with them for a year or two. The sea here is plentifully stocked with fish. I took on board seven or eight tons of salt for my voyage.'

CHAP. 7.

1699.

February

'The 19th, at one in the morning, I weighed from *Mayo* Road, and stood for *St. Jago*, in order to water, the water at *Mayo* being brackish. We passed *Port Praya*, because I expected to get better water on the SW side of the Island. In the afternoon we came to an anchor in the road of the town of *St. Jago*.'

'I trucked here some of the salt which I brought from *Mayo*, for fowls and maize. This is the effect of the inhabitants keeping no boats of their own, so that they are glad to buy even their own salt of foreigners.'

St. Jago.

'*St. Jago Road* is one of the worst I have been in. There is not clean ground enough for above three ships, and those must lie very near to each other. I should not have come here if I had not been told it was a secure place.'

Road of  
the Town of  
St. Jago.

'We sailed from *St. Jago* on the 22d. I thought it requisite to touch once more at some cultivated place in these seas where my men might be refreshed and furnish themselves with necessities; for designing that my next stretch should be quite to *New Holland*, and knowing that nothing was to be expected there but fresh water, I resolved on putting in first at some port in *Brasil*. March the 25th, we anchored in the harbour of *Bahia de todos los Santos*. I found here above 30 large ships from *Europe*, with two of the King of Portugal's ships of war, and two ships that traded to *Africa*, and abundance of small craft.'

Brasil.

'The Governor who resides here is called Don John de Lancaster, being descended, they say, from our English Lancaster family, and he has a respect for our nation on that account,  
calling

PART II.  
1699.

calling them his countrymen. I waited on him several times, and always found him courteous.'

'All the tradesmen here buy negroes, and train them up to their own several employments, which is a great help to them. They have here a very dexterous method of killing bullocks, striking them at one blow with a sharp pointed knife in the nape of the neck, having first drawn them close to a rail.'

'My stay at *Bahia* was about a month. In April the Southerly winds make their entrance on this coast, bringing in the wet season, with violent tornadoes.'

April.

'The 23d of April in the morning, having a fine land breeze, and the tide of flood being spent, we sailed out of *Bahia*.'

'May the 3d, in latitude 20° S, we caught three small sharks, and the next day three more, all which we eat, esteeming them good fish, being boiled and pressed and then stewed with vinegar and pepper. We had the wind Easterly and stood to the Southward, till we were in 31° 10' S, and began to meet with Westerly winds, which did not leave us till a little before we made the *Cape of Good Hope*. We met nothing of moment, except that we passed a dead whale, and saw millions, I may say, of sea fowls about the carcass and as far round it as we could see.'

The Petrel.

'The Petrel is a bird not much unlike a swallow, but smaller and with a shorter tail. It is all over black except a white spot on the rump: they fly sweeping like swallows and very near the water. They are not often seen in fair weather. Our seamen call them foul-weather birds, presaging a storm, and for that reason do not love to see them. In a storm they will hover close under a ship's stern, in the wake or smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea; and there as they fly (gently) they pat the water alternately with their feet as if they walked upon it, though still upon the wing. And from hence, the seamen give them the name of *Petrels*, in allusion to St. Peter's walking upon the lake of *Genesareth*.'

' June

CHAP. 7.

1699.

June.

‘ June the 3d, we saw a sail to leeward under English colours. I bore away to speak her, and found her to be the *Antelope of London* in the service of the New East-India Company, bound for the Bay of *Bengal*. Many passengers were on board, going to settle there under Sir Edward Littleton who was going out Chief. They had been in at the *Cape*, and had sailed thence the day before. This afternoon, we saw the *Cape* land. As I did not design to go in at the *Cape*, I was presented from the *Antelope* with half a mutton, 12 cabbages, 12 pumpkins, 6 lb. of butter, and some parsnips, I sending them oatmeal, which they wanted.’

‘ We had a Westerly wind, and jogged on in company with the *Antelope* till the next afternoon, when we parted, they steering for the *East Indies*, and we keeping an ESE course for *New Holland*.’

‘ The 19th. Latitude  $34^{\circ} 17' S$ , Longitude from the *Cape of Good Hope*  $39^{\circ} 24'$  East, Variation  $25^{\circ} 29'$  W. We had run above 600 leagues from the *Cape*, having the most part of the time the wind from some point of the West, viz. from the WNW to SbW. It blew hardest when at West, or between the West and SW; but after it veered more Southerly, the foul weather broke up. I observed at other times in these seas, that when the storms at West veered to the Southward, they grew less, and if the wind came to the East of the South, we had still smaller gales, calms, and fair weather.’

19th.

‘ July the 4th, we reckoned ourselves 1100 leagues to the East of the *Cape of Good Hope*. We tried for soundings, but got no ground. As we drew near to the coast of *New Holland*, we frequently saw whales; at about 90 leagues from the land we began to see sea-weeds, all of one sort; at 30 leagues distance, scuttle-bones floating, and in greater quantities as we drew nigher to the land.’

July.

‘ On the 30th, we saw much sea-weed, and a sort of fowl we had not seen in the voyage before. All the other fowls had

30th.



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1699.

July.

Western  
Coast of  
New  
Holland.Near the  
Abrolhos.

31st.

left us. These were as big as lapwings, of a grey colour, black about the eyes, with sharp red bills, long wings, tails long and forked like swallows, and they flew about flapping their wings like lapwings. In the afternoon we met a rippling like a current, or the waters of some shoal or overfall; but we were past it before we could sound. We kept on still to the Eastward under easy sail, expecting we were near the land. In the evening we tried for soundings, and got no ground; but at midnight, we sounded again, and had 45 fathoms, coarse sand and small white shells. I hauled up close to the South (the wind being at West) because I thought we were to the South of a shoal called the *Abrolhos*; which, in a draught I had of that coast, is laid down in  $27^{\circ} 28'$  S latitude, stretching about seven leagues into the sea. I had been the day before in latitude  $27^{\circ} 38'$  S by reckoning, and having steered afterwards E by S purposely to avoid the shoal, I thought we must have been to the South of it; but now on sounding again at one o'clock in the morning, we had but 25 fathoms, coral rocks, by which we found the shoal was to the South of us. We presently tacked again and stood to the North, and deepened our water. At five o'clock we had 45 fathoms, coarse sand and shells, being now off the shoal, as appeared by the sand and shells, and our having left the coral. By all this I knew we had fallen in to the North of the shoal, and that it was laid down wrong in my sea chart. For I found it to lie in about  $28^{\circ}$ \* latitude; and by our run in the next day, the outward edge which I sounded on, lies 16 leagues off shore†.

‘ When it was day, we steered in ENE, with a brisk gale,  
but

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\* Mistakenly printed  $27^{\circ}$  in the Edition of 1703.

† In Van Keulen's Chart of the Western Coast of *New Holland*, a Copy of which is in Mr. Dalrymple's Collection of original plans and documents (Class 17), the Northern part of *Houtman's Abrolhos* (the Shoal here meant, and on which a Dutch Ship had been wrecked) is laid down in latitude  $28^{\circ} 15'$  S: and the outer part 17 geographical leagues from the main land of *New Holland*; which is a very near agreement with the remarks of Captain Dampier.

CHAP. 7.

1699.

August.  
Western  
Coast of  
New  
Holland.

but did not see the land till nine in the morning. At noon it was about six leagues off, and we had 40 fathoms depth, clean sand. As we ran in this day and the next, we took several sights of the land at different bearings and distances. We strove to run near the shore to seek for a harbour. The land was low, and appeared even. About the latitude of  $26^{\circ}$  S, we saw an opening, and stood in, hoping to find a harbour there; but when we came to the mouth, which was about two leagues wide, we saw rocks and foul ground within, and therefore stood out again. We had there 20 fathoms water within two miles of the shore.'

' Here being no harbour, I stood off to sea again in the evening of August the 2d, fearing a storm, as the clouds began to grow thick in the Western board. In the night, it blew very hard.'

2d.

' August the 5th, the weather having become moderate, we made the land again. At noon we were in latitude  $25^{\circ} 30'$  S, variation this day  $7^{\circ} 24'$  W.'

5th.

' The 6th in the morning, we saw an opening in the land, and we ran into it and anchored in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms clean sand, two miles from the shore. It was somewhat difficult getting in here, by reason of many shoals we met with; but I kept a boat sounding before me. The mouth of this sound, which I called *Shark's Bay*, lies in latitude about  $25^{\circ}$  S; and our reckoning made its longitude from the *Cape of Good Hope* to be about 87 degrees; which is less by 195 leagues than is laid down in our common draughts\*.'

6th.

Dirk  
Hartog's  
Reede, or  
Shark's Bay.

' As soon as we were at anchor, I sent a boat to seek for fresh water, but none was found. The next morning I went ashore with pickaxes and shovels to dig for water. We tried in several

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\* This Road in which Dampier anchored, is the same in which Dirk Hartog, the first European discoverer of the Western coast of New Holland, anchored, A. D. 1616, after whom it was named *Dirk Hartog's Reede*.

## PART II.

1699.

August.

Western  
Coast of  
New  
Holland.Dirk  
Hartog's  
Reede, or  
Shark's Bay

several places, but not finding any in several miles compass, we left off farther search for it, and spent the rest of the day in cutting wood.'

'The land is of a height to be seen nine or ten leagues off, and appears at a distance very even; but as you come nigher, you find there are many gentle risings. It is all a steep shore against the open sea; but in this Bay or Sound, the land by the sea side is low; the soil there is sand, and produces a large sort of samphire which bears a white flower. Farther in, is a reddish mould, a sort of sand producing grass, plants and shrubs. Of trees and shrubs here are divers sorts; but none above ten foot high: some of these trees were sweet scented, and reddish within the bark, like sassafras, but redder. The blossoms of the different sorts of trees were of several colours, but mostly blue; and smelt very sweet and fragrant. There were also beautiful and fragrant flowers growing on the ground, unlike any I had seen elsewhere.'

'The only large birds we saw were eagles. There were small singing birds, with variety of fine shrill notes. The water fowls are ducks (which now had young ones) curleus, galdens, crab-catchers, cormorants, gulls, pelicans, and some water-fowl, such as I have not seen any where besides.'

Kanguroos. 'The land animals we saw here were only a sort of racoons, different from those of the *West Indies*, chiefly as to their legs; for these have very short fore legs, but go jumping, and like the racoons are very good meat; and a kind of guanos which are very slow in motion. The guanos I have seen elsewhere are very good meat, but the guano of *New Holland*, when opened, hath an unsavory smell.'

Guanos.

'The sea-fish in this bay, were chiefly sharks, and therefore I gave it the name of *Shark's Bay*. Here were skates, thorn-backs, fish of the ray-kind, bonetas, gar-fish, muscles, periwinkles, limpets, oysters, both of the pearl kind and for eating, cockles,

cockles, and others. The shore was lined thick with strange and beautiful shells. We caught here two turtle.'

' We anchored at three several places in *Shark's Bay*; we stayed at the first till the 11th, and searched for fresh water to no purpose, but we cut good store of fire wood, and my company were well refreshed with racoons, turtle, and fish. I was for standing farther into the Bay partly that we might increase our stock of fresh water, and partly for the sake of discovering this part of the coast, to which I was invited by seeing from this anchoring place all open before me [Eastward].'

' On the 11th, we weighed anchor about noon, and stood farther in with an easy sail, having but shallow water. About two in the afternoon we saw the land ahead that makes the South of the Bay, and before night shoaled our water, therefore we shortened sail, and stood off and on all night, in from ten to seven fathoms depth. This land we found to be an Island of three or four leagues long. But it appearing barren, I did not strive to go nearer it; and the rather because the wind would not permit us without much trouble. I therefore made no farther attempts in this SW and South part of the Bay, but (on the 12th) steered away to the Eastward to see if there was any land that way, for as yet we had seen none there. We passed the North point of the land to the South, being confirmed that it was an Island by seeing an opening to the East of it. As we stood further on, our soundings were at first seven fathoms, which held a great while, but at length decreased to six. Then we saw land right ahead. We could not come near it with the ship, for the shoalness of the depth. The land was extraordinary low, and very unlikely to have fresh water, though it had a few trees, seemingly mangroves. I stood out again, and before night anchored in eight fathoms, clear white sand, about the middle of the Bay. The next day we got under sail, and that afternoon came to an anchor once more, near two Islands and a shoal of coral rocks which face the Bay.

Here

## PART II.

1699.

August.

Dirk  
Hartog's  
Reede, or  
Shark's Bay.

Here we scrubbed the ship, and as I found it improbable I should get any thing further here, I made the best of my way out to sea again: but as from the shallowness of the water, there was no going out to the East of the two Islands, nor between them, for there the sea breaks, I returned to the West entrance, going out by the same way I came in at, only on the East instead of the West side of a small shoal in the entrance, in which channel we had 10, 12, and 13 fathoms, deepening as we stood out to sea. It was the 14th of August we sailed out of this Sound, the mouth of which lies in  $25^{\circ} 5' S$ . In passing out, we saw three water serpents in the sea, of a yellow colour with brown spots; they were each about four feet long, and of the bigness of a man's wrist.

Western  
Coast of  
New  
Holland.

'The wind being at North and the land lying North-Easterly, we plied off and on, getting little forward, till the next day, when the wind coming at SSW and South, we coasted along the shore to the Northward, at six or seven leagues distance, with soundings between 40 and 46 fathoms, brown sand with white shells. The 15th, we were in latitude  $24^{\circ} 41' S$ . Variation  $6^{\circ} 6' W$ .'

15th.

16th.

'The 16th, at noon, latitude  $25^{\circ} 22' S$ . The wind coming at Eb N, we could not keep the shore on board, but lost sight of the land, and had no ground at 80 fathoms. The wind shortly after came to the Southward, and on the 17th, we saw the land again. Our latitude that day was  $25^{\circ} 2' S$ , and our longitude  $0^{\circ} 22'$  East of *Shark's Bay*.'

17th.

18th.  
A Shoal  
Point.

'The 18th. In the afternoon, being three or four leagues off shore, I saw a shoal point stretching from the land into the sea a league or more. The sea broke high on it. I stood farther off and coasted along at seven or eight leagues distance. At 12 at night we sounded and had but 20 fathoms hard sand: upon which I steered off West half an hour and had 40 fathoms; and soon after, 85 fathoms; by two, we had no ground, and then I ventured to steer due North, which is two points wide  
of



of the coast (which lies NNE) being afraid of 'another shoal. At the time we were in 20 fathoms, we had abundance of whales about us, blowing and making a dismal noise; but as we went into deeper water, they left us. The bank where we had the 20 fathoms, lies in 22° 22' S latitude.'

CHAP. 7.  
1699.  
August.  
NW Coast  
of New  
Holland.

'We were within the verge of the general trade-wind when we first fell in with the land, and by the time we were in 25° latitude, we had usually the trade-wind regular from the SSE if we were at any distance from the shore; but when near shore, we had often sea and land breezes; and in *Shark's Bay* we had a NW wind.'

'In the evening of the 19th, the wind coming from the ESE, we got out of sight of the land, which now trended away NE.'

'The 21st, we had ground at 45 fathoms, sand; but we did not see the land till noon, and then only from our mast-head, bearing SE b E about nine leagues distant, which appeared like a bluff head of land. At sunset we anchored in 20 fathoms, clean sand, about five leagues from the bluff point, which was found to be the Easternmost end of an Island five or six leagues in length and one in breadth. There were three or four rocky Islands about a league from us between us and the bluff point, and we saw many other Islands both to the East and West of the bluff, as far as we could see either way from our topmast head: and all within them to the South, there was nothing but Islands of a good height that may be seen eight or nine leagues off. By what we saw of them, they must be a range of Islands, stretching from ENE to WSW, about 20 leagues in length, or for aught I know, as far as to those of *Shark's Bay*: and to a considerable breadth also, for we could see nine or ten leagues in among them towards the Continent or main land of *New Holland*, if there be any such thing hereabouts. By the tides I met with afterwards, more to the NE, I had a strong suspicion that here might be a kind of archipelago

19th.  
21st.  
Archipelago  
of Islands  
along the  
Coast.

## PART II.

1699.

Tasman's  
Chart of the  
West Coast  
of New  
Holland.

pelago of Islands, and possibly a passage into the great *South Sea Eastward*.'

' This place is in latitude  $20^{\circ} 21' S$ , but in the draught I had of this coast, which was Tasman's, it is laid down in  $19^{\circ} 50' S$ , and the shore is laid down all along as joining in one body or continent, with some openings appearing like rivers, and not like Islands as they really are. I found the soundings also shallower than he marks them, and therefore think he was not so near to the shore as he imagined, and not near enough to distinguish the Islands. His meridian distance, or longitude from *Shark's Bay*, agrees well enough with my account, though we differ in latitude.'

22d.

' The 22d in the morning, I weighed anchor, designing to run in among the Islands; and sent my boat before to sound, but when within two leagues of the bluff head, we had shoal water and uncertain soundings; and abreast the bluff head at two miles distance, we had but seven fathoms, and running in a little farther, but four fathoms, so we anchored, yet when we had veered out a third of a cable, we had seven fathoms again. I sent the boat to sound for a channel. We were about four leagues within the outer small rocky Islands, but we could see nothing but Islands within us, some five or six leagues long, others not above a mile round; and all appeared dry, rocky, and barren. The rocks were of a rusty yellow colour, which made me despair of getting fresh water on any of them; but I was in hopes of finding a channel to run within all the Islands, and get to the main of *New Holland*. We weighed again and sailed about a league farther, when our water grew shoal again, and then we anchored in six fathoms depth, hard sand, being a league within the Island on whose outside is the bluff point. I went ashore with shovels to dig; but found no water. Here grow shrubs of two or three sorts, one of which was like rosemary, therefore I called this *Rosemary Island*. We saw here white parrots, which flew a great many together. Here were limpets

Rosemary  
Island.