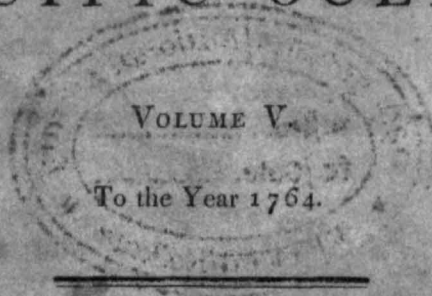


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CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
VOYAGES AND DISCOVERIES
IN THE
SOUTH SEA
OR
PACIFIC OCEAN.



By JAMES BURNEY, F.R.S.
CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

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A
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
DISCOVERIES
IN THE
S O U T H S E A.

CHAPTER I.

The Carolinas, or New Philippine Islands.

ALL the Islands situated Eastward of the *Philippines*, to CHAP. I.
as far as thirty-five degrees of longitude, and between
the parallels of 5° N and of the Island *Guahan*, for considerably
more than a century past have been distinguished by the
general name of the *Carolinas*, or *Caroline Islands*. They have
also been called the *New Philippine Islands*, a name which is
of later date, but has not superseded the other. The situations
of the Islands of this large range which have not been deter-
mined or verified by European voyagers within our own time,
cannot be supposed to be known with accuracy; and accord-
ingly the best chart that can be made of them is to be regarded
as composed of authorities differing much in character with
respect to correctness of situations, although satisfactory to the
general fact of the existence of the Islands named.

The first Europeans who saw land within the above space,
were *Diogo da Rocha*, a Portuguese, and *Alvaro de Saavedra*,
a Spaniard. In 1526, da Rocha discovered Islands Eastward
of *Mindanao*, in latitude 9° or 10° North, which were named

1526.

CHAP. 1.

Sequeira, after the Pilot of his vessel. The *Isles de Sequeira* have been supposed to be the *Pelew Islands*; but very lately, Islands have been found better corresponding with the account of da Rocha's discovery. They were seen in 1802, or the beginning of 1803, by a Spanish frigate from *Manila* bound for *New Spain**, and are inserted in the charts with the names *Martires* and *Catritan*.

Isles de
Sequeira.

1528. In 1528, Saavedra, going from the *Ladrones* to the *Philippines*, discovered Islands in latitude 11° N, which he named *de los Reyes*. Also, within the limits above described, Islands were seen in the voyages of Villalobos and Legaspie; but the situations of the Islands discovered in those early voyages, are so uncertainly described (and differently in many instances) that they are not admitted in the present charts when they in the least interfere with lands whose situations are better certified, and among which it is probable most of them are included.

1579. In 1579, Drake saw the Islands which, on account of the disposition and practices of the natives, he named the *Islands of Thieves*; and which, the circumstances related in his voyage identify with the *Pelew Islands* (by the Spaniards called *Palaos*).

The Palaos,
or Pelew
Islands.

The next discovery to be noticed within the limits specified, was made in the Second Voyage of Alvaro de Mendana, A. D. 1595, in the passage from the *Island Santa Cruz* to the *Ladrones*. Pedro Fernandez de Quiros was Pilot in Mendana's ship, and he relates, that 'in latitude full six degrees North, they saw an Island which appeared to be 25 Spanish leagues in circuit, well covered with trees, and very populous. The inhabitants were like the people of the *Ladrones*, as was seen in some of their canoes which went towards the ship. From the SE part, round by the North, and as far as to the SW, it is environed with great reefs; and about four leagues to the West of it, are some small low Islands.' Texeira has inserted this Island, with the name *la Quirosa*, in his chart, in latitude

1595.
Island
seen in the
Second
Voyage of
Mendana.

* Supplement to the *Madrid Gazette* of June 19th, 1804.

latitude $6^{\circ} 40'$ N, and 14° East of *Guahan*. *Figueroa* also, remarks of the same Island, that it lies 'in full six degrees North; is nearly round, in circuit 30 leagues, and is not very high. There were many trees and plantations on it. At three leagues from its West side are four low Islands, and close to it are many others; the whole surrounded with reefs; but it had the appearance of being more clear on the Southern part*.

Many of the Lands discovered by Mendana have been seen and verified in later navigations, and have been found nearly in the situations described in the accounts of his voyage; there is no reason, therefore, for questioning the existence of the Island 'in full six degrees North.' Its situation in longitude has been computed at about 154° East of *Greenwich*.

In 1625, the *Nassau Fleet*, sailing from the Island *Guahan* for the *Molucca Islands*, saw two Islands, one of them in latitude $10^{\circ} 18'$ N, according to their reckoning; the other in $9^{\circ} 45'$ N. The last-mentioned, *i. e.* the Southernmost of the two, was 'high land like *Guahan*,' and its extent on the Northern side was estimated to be four German miles. From its NE point, a great reef ran out into the sea about two German miles.

1625.
Islands seen
by the
Nassau
Fleet.

The Spaniards were more anxious to avoid the Islands Southward of the *Ladrones*, than to obtain farther knowledge of them, on account of the dangers to the navigation, most of them being low, and environed with reefs. In the communication between *New Spain* and the *Philippine Islands*, a track was prescribed to the ships from *New Spain*, calculated to keep them clear of all land in that passage, except of the *Ladron Islands*; whence in time, the existence of other Islands in their neighbourhood and to the Southward, fell so much out of common remembrance, that when knowledge of them

was

* See Vol. II, p. 170—1.

THE CAROLINAS ISLANDS.

CHAP. 1.

was again obtained, they were regarded as newly discovered Lands.

1668.
The
Ladron
Islands
seized by
Spain.

In 1668, the Spaniards established themselves in the Island *Guahan*, and before the end of the century all the Northern Islands of the same range, before populous, were disurnished of inhabitants. The greater number it is supposed fell victims to the oppressive rule of their conquerors; but many escaped that fate by emigrating to other Islands. From the excellent sailing of the canoes of the *Ladrones* and *Carolinas* Islands, it may be imagined that the Islanders had a general knowledge of, and probably an habitual intercourse with, each other; consequently that there were few of the *Carolinas Isles* to which some of the emigrant Ladroners did not fly for refuge: and on the other hand, that the inhabitants of the *Carolinas Islands*, would thenceforth avoid communication with the *Ladron Islands*. To these causes is to be attributed the slenderness of the information which for so long a time the Spaniards possessed concerning the *Carolinas Islands*.

Before the Spanish conquest and settlement, the *Ladron Islands* had very seldom been visited by ships, except in the passage from *America*; but after the conquest, a direct intercourse with them from the *Philippine Islands*, was established, and as the winds were usually unfavourable for sailing direct Eastward, the navigation could not be restricted to one course. In the year 1686, Don Francisco Lazeano discovered Southward of the *Ladrones*, a large Island, which, in honour of the King of Spain, Carlos the IIId, he named *la Carolina*. The same name was afterwards applied to other Islands, from the simple defect of not knowing one Island from another, and in time all the Islands in this part of the *Pacific Ocean* came to be designated collectively under the name of *las Carolinas*.

When Josef de Quiroga was Governor at *Guahan*, he wished to turn the discovery of Lazeano to account, and to convert, after his manner, the infidel inhabitants. For that purpose, he

sent

1686.
An Island
discovered
and named
Carolina.

sent a party of soldiers, and with them a Marian Islander who had been baptised, and to whom had been given the name of Don Alonso Soon. After much cruising on various courses, they returned to *Guahan* without having been able to find Lazeano's *Carolina*.

In 1696, a vessel under the direction of Juan Rodriguez, a pilot, was wrecked on the *Bank de Santa Rosa*, near the South end of *Guahan*. But in the same voyage, he discovered an Island named *Faroilep*, and two smaller Islands near it, between the 10th and 11th degree of latitude; and he estimated the distance of *Faroilep* from *Guahan* to be scarcely 45 [Spanish] leagues*. In a chart which was afterwards made by P. Cantova, the *Bank de Santa Rosa* is drawn extending 20 leagues in length in an ENE and WSW direction, and about half as much in breadth. *Faroilep* he lays down to the SE from the *Bank*.

1696.
Bank de
St^a Rosa.
Faroilep.

Towards the end of the year 1696, two canoes were driven by tempests on the coast of *Samal*, from some of the Islands to the Eastward. This event came within the observation of some Missionaries then near the spot, one of whom, Paul Clain, of the Company of Jesus, wrote an interesting description of the Islanders and of what passed, which he addressed to the General of his Order. This Letter was published in the First Volume of the Letters of the Jesuit Missionaries (the ancient edition). The following extract contains the principal circumstances related in it.

Manila, June the 10th, 1697.

‘ My very Reverend Father;’

‘ After the departure of the vessel by which I wrote to you the last year, there came to me an order to accompany the Reverend Father Antonio, the new Provincial of this Province. In making with him the visitation of our Houses, I have

Letter of
P. Paul
Clain.

* *Lettre du Pere J. Ant. Cantova. Lettres edif. & curieux. Tom xv. p. 297. edit. of 1781.*

CHAP. I.

1697.

Letter of
P. Paul
Clain.

‘ I have travelled through the countries of *los Pintados* *. They
‘ are large Islands, and in them are 70,000 Christians, under
‘ the spiritual guidance of forty-one Missionaries of our
‘ Society.’

‘ I cannot express to you, my Reverend Father, how much
‘ I have been affected at seeing these poor Indians, many of
‘ whom die without receiving the holy sacraments, because the
‘ priests here are so few, that most of them have the charge of
‘ two districts at the same time. I have been yet more deeply
‘ touched at the lost and deserted state of many other people
‘ who inhabit Islands which are called *Pais*. Although these
‘ Islands are not far distant from the *Marianas*, their inhabitants
‘ have no intercourse with the people of the *Marianas*. The
‘ discovery of this new country has lately been confirmed to
‘ us, which came to pass in the manner following.’

‘ In making the visit I have mentioned with the Father
‘ Provincial, we arrived at the Town of *Guivam* in the Island
‘ *Samal*. We found there twenty-nine people of the *Palaos*
‘ *Islands* lately discovered. The winds which reign in these
‘ seas from the month of December to May, had forced them
‘ 300 leagues from their Islands to this Island of *Samal*. They
‘ had come in two small vessels called *Paraos*; according to
‘ their relation of their adventures, they had embarked to the
‘ number of thirty-five persons to go to a neighbouring Island,
‘ when the wind became so violent that they could not reach
‘ either that, or their own Island again, but were driven into
‘ the open sea, where they wandered at the will of the winds
‘ during 70 days, without being able to get to land. They
‘ were on the point of perishing for want of fresh water and
‘ food, when they came in sight of *Guivam*. One of the people
‘ of *Guivam* who was by the sea-side, concluded from the
‘ structure of their small vessels, that they were strangers who
‘ had

* A name given to the natives of some of the *Philippine Islands* who had a peculiar manner of painting themselves.

‘ had lost their way, and he made signs to them with a linen
 ‘ flag, to direct them clear of the rocks and sand banks. These
 ‘ poor people were so much frightened at seeing this man, that
 ‘ they began to paddle off to sea again; but the wind, not-
 ‘ withstanding their endeavours, forced them towards the land.
 ‘ The *Guivamois* continued making signs for their direction,
 ‘ but finding his signs not regarded, and that they were in
 ‘ danger of being lost, he went into the water and swam off,
 ‘ with the intention to pilot them safe into port. When he
 ‘ arrived at one of the vessels, those who were within, women
 ‘ even who had small infants, threw themselves from their
 ‘ canoe and swam to the other, so much were they in dread of
 ‘ his approach. Nevertheless, he followed them, and entering
 ‘ the second *Parao*, conducted her to a safe landing place,
 ‘ whilst the terrified people belonging to her remained
 ‘ motionless.’

‘ They landed on the day of the Holy Innocents, the 28th of
 ‘ December, 1696. The inhabitants of *Guivam* ran to the
 ‘ shore and received them with charity, carrying to them wine
 ‘ and refreshments, of which they eat willingly. The people of
 ‘ *Guivam* likewise brought to them two women who had
 ‘ formerly been driven by the winds from some Island to this
 ‘ same coast, and they served as interpreters. One of these
 ‘ women found among the people newly arrived, some who
 ‘ were of kin to her, and they no sooner recollected one another
 ‘ than they fell a weeping. The Padre who has the care of this
 ‘ district sent for them. As soon as they saw him and per-
 ‘ ceived the respect which every one paid to him, they imagined
 ‘ that he was the king of the country, and they cast themselves
 ‘ on the ground to implore his mercy. The Padre did every
 ‘ thing to console them, caressed their infants, of which there
 ‘ were three at the breast, and promised the parents all the
 ‘ succour in his power. Of thirty-five persons which they were
 ‘ at

CHAP. 1.

Letter of
P. Paul
Clain.

‘ at first, there remained only thirty; and shortly after their
‘ arrival one died, but who had the happiness to be baptized.’

‘ They reported that their country consisted of thirty-two
‘ Islands. They cannot be far distant from the *Marianas*, if
‘ we judge by the structure of their little vessels and the form
‘ of the sails, as they are the same. There is reason to believe
‘ that it was one of these Islands which was seen some years
‘ ago. A vessel of the *Philippine Islands* having quitted the
‘ usual route, which is under the 13th parallel, and being a
‘ little to the SW, perceived it for the first time. Some called
‘ this Island after the name of the King (Carlos II.); others
‘ called it the *Isle de San Barnabé*, because it was discovered
‘ on the festival of that Apostle. It was again seen the last
‘ year by another vessel, in going from here to the *Marianas*.
‘ The Governor of the *Philippines* had often given orders to
‘ the vessel which goes almost every year to the *Marianas*, to
‘ make search for this Island and others which are thought to
‘ be near it, but God reserved for the present time the dis-
‘ covery, and, we hope, the entire conversion of these people.’

‘ Of these 32 Islands, they say three are inhabited by birds
‘ only; but that the rest are very full of people. The names
‘ of the Islands are *Paiz, Lamululutup, Saraon, Yaropic,*
‘ *Valayyay, Satavan, Cutac, Yfuluc, Piraulop, Ytai, Pic, Piga,*
‘ *Lamurrec, Puc, Falait, Caruvaruvon, Ylatu, Lamuliur, Tavas,*
‘ *Saypen, Tacaulap, Rapiyang, Tavon, Mutacusan, Piylu, Olatan,*
‘ *Palu, Cucumyat, Pyalcunung.* The three which are inhabited
‘ by birds are *Piculat, Hulatan, and Tagitan.* The most con-
‘ siderable in rank of all the Islands is *Lamurrec.* It is there
‘ that the king of all these countries holds his court. The men
‘ have their bodies painted with certain lines which form
‘ various figures. The women and children are not so marked.
‘ Those here are nineteen males and ten females, of different
‘ ages. In complexion and the contour of their faces, they
‘ resemble

‘ resemble the natives of the *Philippines*; but their language differs both from that of the *Philippines*, and from that of the *Marianas* Islanders, and their pronunciation has some resemblance to that of the Arabs. The woman who appeared of the most consideration, had rings and ornaments of tortoise shell, and some of a substance unknown to us, which had some resemblance to ambergris; it was not transparent.’

‘ During the many days they were at sea, they subsisted upon fish, which they caught in a kind of basket with an opening contrived to admit the entrance of fish and to prevent their escaping out again. Rain at times furnished them with fresh water.’

‘ They manifest civility and respect by taking the hand or the foot of the person whom they mean to honour, and rubbing it softly over their own face. They are of a peaceable disposition, yet have much vivacity. They are not so corpulent or robust as the people of the *Marianas Isles*; but they are well proportioned, and their size or stature is much on a par with that of the *Philippine Islanders*.’

‘ They are so content to find here in abundance all that is necessary to life, that they have offered to return to their country for the purpose of drawing hither their countrymen, and to persuade them to enter into commerce with our Islands. Our Governor much relishes their proposition, which promises to gain all these countries to the King of *Spain*, and opens a wide field for the propagation of the Gospel. The oldest of these strangers had formerly been cast on the coast of *Mindanao*, where he had seen only infidels who live in the mountains. He found the way back to his own country. He has been more happy in this his second voyage: we have already baptized the children, and are giving instruction to the others; but we are much in want of labourers.’

‘ With profound respect, I remain, &c.’

From circumstances mentioned in Pere Clain's letter, it is

CHAP. I.

seen that the Philippine Islanders and the natives of the Islands Eastward, were not wholly strangers to each other. A Caroline Islander had landed on *Mindanao*, and had returned to his own country. It is also remarked that from the mountains of *Samal* smokes had been observed to rise in the East, which indicated lands in that direction. What Pere Clain has said of the two canoes driven on *Samal* having come from the *Palao Islands*, appears, from information afterwards obtained, to have been only on his own conjecture.

The wrecked Islanders falling so immediately into the protection and under the guardianship of the Missionary Fathers, disposed the College of the Jesuits at *Manila* to undertake the establishment of a Mission in their country, and they prepared a vessel at considerable expence; but their purpose was at this time frustrated by a hurricane of wind which wrecked their vessel. They did not, however, relinquish their intention; but deputed two of their company to go to *Europe* to solicit assistance. One of them, P. André Serrano, made a chart of the Islands, according to information which he collected from the natives, who placed stones on the ground to represent the different Islands. This chart, of which there is a copy in the *Lettres Edifiantes*, is more unshapen, and conveys less of distinct idea respecting size and situation, than was to have been expected even from the rude manner in which it was composed. In January 1705, Serrano presented his chart to Pope Clement the XIth, who approved the project of establishing a Mission among the Islands, and wrote to the Kings of *Spain* and *France* to recommend it to their patronage.

P. Serrano's
Chart of
the New
Philippines.

Some particulars in P. Serrano's chart are remarkable. First, in the title, he compliments Philip the Vth, the new Monarch of *Spain*, at the expence of the memory of his predecessor, and of truth, by calling it, 'A Chart of the New Philippines, discovered under the auspices of Philip the Vth.' It contains many more Islands than the number specified in P. Clain's letter,

letter, and every one with a name; among which, nevertheless, few of those in P. Clain's letter are found. An Island *Amorsot* is marked as the Island whence the two canoes departed; and an Island named *Paiz*, which is placed considerably to the Westward of *Amorsot*, for the Island to which they had designed to go. *Falu*, or *Lamuirec*, which is the residence of the King of the Islands, is placed in as low a latitude as between 2° and 3° N. These three Islands have situations assigned them far to the East of the *Palaos*. The largest Island of those which are in the Eastern part of his Chart, is marked with the name *Torres*. It is placed in about 7° N latitude, and probably is the Island which was seen in Mendana's Voyage.

A Missionary expedition of a very extraordinary nature took place at this time from the *Philippine Islands*, in another direction. Jean Baptiste Sidoti, a native of *Palermo*, who was educated for the Church, was seized, whilst a youth, with the desire to preach the Gospel in *Japan*. To qualify himself for such an undertaking, he went to *Rome*, where he studied the Japanese language, and attained to speak it with facility. He solicited and prevailed with the Pope to appoint him Missionary to *Japan*, and with this appointment he departed from *Rome* in 1702, to travel by land to the *East Indies*. The difficulties he encountered retarded his arrival to *Manila*, which he did not reach till the year 1707, and was then unprovided with the means to prosecute farther his intention. By contributions from charitable and pious persons, at the end of two years more, he had saved sufficient to equip a vessel to convey him to the shores of *Japan*. The vessel was commanded by Don Miguel de Eloriaga, who appears to have embarked from religious motives. They came in sight of *Japan* on the 9th of October, 1709, and P. Sidoti landed during the obscurity of the night. Eloriaga, as had been before settled, to avoid giving alarm, departed from the Japanese coast with all speed, and returned to *Manila*.

CHAP. I.

J. Baptiste
Sidoti to
Japan.

1709.

The Abbé Sidoti, though he landed without being discovered,

CHAP. I.

covered, did not escape almost immediate detection. He was apprehended, and sent to *Nangasaki*, where he underwent examination, at which the Magistrates required the *Hollanders* of the Dutch *Comptoir* to attend to assist the interpreters; but their assistance was not necessary, as *Sidoti*, to the astonishment of the Japanese Magistrates, answered the interrogatories readily in the Japanese language. From *Nangasaki* he was sent prisoner to *Jedo*, and was kept there some years in prison, the Japanese government being unwilling to take his life. But at length it was discovered, that during his imprisonment, he had baptized several Japanese people. On this discovery, *Sidoti*, whose constancy and zeal merit to be regarded with admiration and reverence, was condemned to death, and executed, as were all his converts*.

Becomes a
Martyr.

1710.
P. P.
Duberron
and Cortil
to the
Palaos
Islands.

In 1710, the Jesuit College at *Manila* equipped another vessel for the *Carolinas Isles*, which sailed late in the year. The number of people who embarked in her, shews the undertaking to have received great countenance and support. A narrative of the Voyage written by the Pilot, *Josef Somera*, and accompanied with a chart, was published in 1715, with the *Lettres des Missions Etrangères*†. *Somera* relates;

The Pilot's
Journal.

‘ The ship in which we went to make discovery of the *Palaos Isles*, was called the *San Trinidad*, and had on board 86 men. She was commanded by the Serjeant Major *Don Francisco Padilla*. With him embarked the Fathers *Duberron* and *Cortil*, and the Friar *Etienne Baudin*, who all went on this voyage to introduce the Holy Religion among the Islanders.’

November.

‘ November the 14th, we departed from the *Philippine Islands*, shaping a course to make the *Palaos Isles*, supposing myself then in 13° 9' N latitude, and in 144° 22' of longitude [from the meridian of *Teneriffe*].’

‘ We

* *Lettres Edifiantes*, Tom. xi. edit. of 1781.

† *Josef Somera's* journal and narrative is also printed in the II^d Volume of the *Voyages of Coreal*.

‘ We sailed fifteen days, as marked in the chart, day by day, and on November the 30th, we discovered land which bore from us NE 3° N, having observed the variation in this route to be from 4° to 5° N Easterly. We steered for the land, and on nearer approach, discovered there were two Isles, which P. Duberron named the Isles of *St. André*.’

CHAP. 1.
November
30th.

Sonsorol
Isles.

‘ We perceived a canoe coming towards us; the people in her cried out whilst far off, *mapia, mapia*, which signifies good people. A Palaos Islander who had been baptized at *Manila*, was with us; he shewed himself and spoke to them, and they immediately came on board. They told us these Islands were called *Sonsorol*, and that they were part of the *Palaos Islands*. They testified much joy at being with us, kissing our hands and embracing us.’

‘ After mid-day, two other boats came to us, with eight men in each. As they approached our vessel, they began to chant, regulating the cadence by striking their hands on their thighs. When they were on board, they measured the length of our ship, and counted the number of men who were on the deck. They brought cocoa nuts, fish, and some herbs. The Islands are covered with trees close down to the edge of the sea.’

‘ We asked in what direction lay their principal Island, which is called *Panloq*, and they pointed to the NNE. They added, that to the SbW and to the SbE, are also two Islands, one of which is named *Merieres*, and the other *Poulo*.’

Merieres.
Poulo.

‘ I sent my assistant pilot to sound for a place where we might anchor. The boat being arrived within a quarter of a league of the shore, two boats of the country went to her. One of the Islanders seeing a sabre, took it in his hand to examine, and in the midst of his admiration, jumped overboard and swam off with it. Anchorage was not found, the depth being every where great, and the bottom rocky.’

‘ A current set towards the SE, and the wind failing, the ship

CHAP. 1.

‘ ship was carried from the land. The Missionaries taught some of the Islanders to pronounce the holy names of Jesus and Maria, and endeavoured to persuade some of them to remain in the ship; but could not prevail with any.’

‘ One of these Islands was full two Spanish leagues and a half in circuit, and was supposed to contain about 800 persons. I observed the latitude at noon, $5^{\circ} 16' N$; and the variation at sunrise was found 5° North Easterly.’

December

4th.

‘ It was the 4th of December before we could regain our position near the *Sonsorolles*. We again tried in vain for

5th.

‘ anchoring ground. The next morning, the Fathers Duberron and Cortil, formed the resolution of landing to plant the Cross. Don Padilla, and myself, tried to dissuade them from their design, but their zeal made them disregard all difficulties and objections, and they persisted in their determination.’

P. P.
Duberron
and Cortil
land on
Sonsorol.

‘ They left the Fray Baudin in the ship, and went in the boat with the Quarter Master, the Ensign of the Troops, and the native of the *Palaos Isles* whom I have mentioned, whose wife and children also went with him in the boat.’

6th.

‘ After they departed from the ship, by the assistance of the wind, we held our ground against the current, and kept near the Island all the day: but in the night the wind failed, and the ship was carried to a distance. We shewed lights all night. In the morning the larger Island bore from us NbW, and was 8 leagues distant.’

9th.

‘ Till the 9th at noon we spent in endeavours to approach the *Sonsorol Isles*, but the current carried us farther off. That day, I observed the latitude $5^{\circ} 28' N$. Don Padilla, after consulting with the Pilots and the Friar Baudin, agreed to try to discover the Island *Panloq*, which we conjectured to be 50 leagues distant from the *Sonsorolles*.’

11th.
Palaos or
Pelew
Islands.

‘ On the 11th, at 9 in the morning, we discovered *Panloq*. At noon, the latitude was $7^{\circ} 14' N$; we were then a league distant

‘distant from the Island. In the afternoon, some boats came from the land to us, and some of the Islanders swam from them to the ship. When on board, they attempted to steal whatever they could lay their hands on. Don Padilla seeing their avidity, ordered the Soldiers under arms, and made signs to the Islanders to keep from the ship, for there were at least 80 in their six boats. Not long after they began to paddle towards the land, and at the same time shot several arrows, four of which struck the ship. Don Padilla ordered a discharge of musquetry. At the report, they all leaped into the sea, and abandoned their canoes; but finding the firing not continued, they regained their canoes, and paddled off as quick as they could.’

‘The 12th, we had but little wind. At 9 in the evening a breeze sprung up from the SSE, and the current carried us fast to the North. I took the resolution of passing between two Islands, the channel between them being a small league across. The 13th, we were to the Westward of these Islands, and we bent our course for returning to *Sonsorol*, to enquire after the two Missionaries and our boat left there. The 18th, we were North and South with the Isle, and so remained all day, without perceiving any boat, although we were within cannon shot of the shore. We plied near the West side of the Isle till the 20th, when strong squalls of wind from the SE and NE drove us to a distance.’

‘The 21st, we again approached the Island, and at two in the afternoon were not more than three quarters of a league distant, but no boat appeared. A second storm of wind then came on so strong that it obliged us to run to the WNW. We again held council, and considering that we had no boat, and were short of fresh water, without knowing where or how to get supplied, we were all of opinion, that the only course we could pursue, was to return to *Manila* with the sorrowful news of what had happened; but the season of the NNE winds

CHAP. 1.

1710.

December.

Palaos, or
Pelew
Islands.

18th.

At the
Sonsorolles.Padilla
returns to
Manila.

CHAP. I.

'Winds was already begun, and we were obliged to make the tour of *Mindanao*.'

With the Missionaries Duberron and Cortil, ~~fourteen other~~ persons from the ship landed on the Island *Sonsorol*, among whom were the Caroline Islander Moac, his wife and two children. The intention of the Fathers when they landed, was to erect a Cross, and to go back to the ship the same day.

Before Padilla's return to *Manila* another ship had sailed thence to search for the *Palao Islands*, commanded by Don Miguel Eloriaga; but no account appears of that voyage.

1711.
December.

In December 1711, P. Serrano departed from *Manila* in a vessel fitted out expressly to seek after the Fathers Duberron and Cortil and their companions. She sailed on the 15th of the month, but the third day after, foundered in a gale of wind, near the Island *Marinduque*, one of the *Philippines*. Many of the crew got into the boat, but in their consternation they neglected to cast off or cut the rope by which she was fastened to the vessel, so that when the vessel went down, the boat was drawn after, and every person perished excepting one Spaniard and two Indians, who carried intelligence of the misfortune to *Manila*. P. Du Halde remarks, that this was the fourth time the Missionary Fathers in *Manila* in vain attempted to penetrate into the *Palao Islands* *.

Death of
P. Serrano.

1712.
Islands
discovered
by Bernard
de Egui.

In 1712, a Spanish ship commanded by Bernard de Egui, discovered a groupe of Islands, situated to the SW of *Guahan*, in about the 10th degree of North latitude, and in longitude from 3° to 4° West of the meridian of *Guahan*. It was two of these Islands which the *Nassau Fleet* discovered in 1625. The whole groupe was estimated to spread over a space 25 Spanish leagues in length, and 15 in breadth. One of the largest was named *Falatep*, and was reckoned five Spanish leagues in circuit.

* Extracts of letters from P. Du Halde and P. Cazier. *Lettres des Missions Etrangères*. Tom xi. and xvi. *anc. edit.*

circuit. The King of these Islands resided at a smaller Island named *Momog* or *Mogmog*.

What other attempts were made to obtain intelligence of the Fathers Duberron and Cortil, does not clearly appear. Pere Cazier, a Missionary in *China*, relates, in a letter dated November the 5th, 1720, that a merchant who came to *China* from the *Philippine Islands*, reported to him, that a Spanish vessel went to the *Palaoz Isles*, and on her approaching one, a boat with many natives went off to her; but though much invited, no one of them would venture into the ship without a hostage being first given: that a Spaniard, therefore, went down into the ship's boat which was lying alongside, and some of the Islanders then ascended into the ship, where they were immediately secured, and musquetry was fired into the Island canoe, which gave their own man opportunity to escape. That the inveigled islanders were carried to *Manila*, where, on being examined, they acknowledged that the natives had killed the Father Missionaries and their companions, and had eaten them. This story, however, appears contradicted, in a letter dated from *Manila* a year later, i. e. in December 1721, wherein it is said, ' whatsoever efforts have been made during ' the last ten years to learn news of the Fathers Duberron and ' Cortil, who landed in one of the *Palaoz Isles* to preach the ' Faith to the Natives, nothing has been discovered concerning ' them; but it is not doubted that they have been massacred ' by those barbarians*.' P. Cantova also, in a letter of yet later date, affirms that no news had been obtained of the two Fathers left at *Sonsorol*.

1720.

The next information that appears concerning the *Carolinas*, is the most important of any which has been given. One of the Missionary Fathers at *Gnahau*, P. Juan Antonio Cantova, an intelligent man, wrote a description of the Islands, and their

* Letter of P. G. Wibault. Tom. xxiii. ancient edition

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their inhabitants, in the form of a letter, addressed to the King of Spain's Confessor; to which he added a chart made by himself, from the best information he was able to procure, combining what he gathered from the natives with the Spanish discoveries. Cantova's letter and chart were published in the 18th volume of the *Lettres Edifiantes*. Abridged in some of the less material particulars, his letter is as follows:

'To the Reverend Pere d'Aubenton, of the Company of Jesus,
'and Confessor of His Catholic Majesty.

Agadna, March 22d, 1722.

'My Reverend Father;

Letter of
P. Juan
Antonio
Cantova.

'The Peace of Our Lord remain with you. I make it my duty and pleasure to write you an account of the discovery which has been lately made of a new Archipelago of Islands, inhabited by a nation of infidels, who offer themselves in multitudes to the zeal of the Missionaries.'

'Almost immediately on taking possession of the *Marianas* Islands, knowledge was obtained of some of the Islands of which I am about to speak, and *Guahan* was regarded as the gate which should open an entrance to innumerable Southern Isles till then unknown, which are now called the *Carolinas*. Hitherto, all our attempts to profit by so important a discovery have been unsuccessful. P. Luis de Sanvitores, justly called the Apostle of the *Marianas*, said, "Be not impatient: wait till the harvest is ripened. Then shall you see the inhabitants of the *Carolinas* of their own accord come to seek the labourers, and to gather the fruit." The accomplishment of his prediction has been reserved to these times. You will judge by the recital I shall make.'

'On the 19th of June last year, a strange bark, differing little in its construction from the vessels of the *Marianas*, but more lofty, so as at a distance to be taken for a frigate, put on shore at a desert spot on the East side of *Guahan*. In this bark

1722.

Letter of
P. Juan
Antonio
Cantova.

‘ bark were eleven men, seven women, and six children. They
 ‘ were perceived by a native of the Island who was fishing, and
 ‘ saw some of them land, which they did in terror, gliding
 ‘ under the palm trees for concealment and to supply them-
 ‘ selves with cocoa nuts. He went and gave information to
 ‘ the P. Muscati, our Vice Provincial, who was in that district,
 ‘ and the Padre immediately went with some of the Marian
 ‘ Islanders to succour the strangers. The women among them
 ‘ were terrified and made lamentable cries, but one of the men
 ‘ more courageous than the rest, jumped on shore from the
 ‘ canoe, and advanced to the Father Missionary, to whom he
 ‘ offered some things of his Island. The Father received his
 ‘ present, and embraced him, and this dissipated all terror.’

‘ Two days after, another strange canoe, in which were four
 ‘ men, one woman and a child, landed on the West side of
 ‘ *Guahan*. Relief was given to them, and they were conducted
 ‘ to *Umatag*, where the Governor was. The people who landed
 ‘ from the first canoe were sent for, to see if they were of the
 ‘ same country. Their joy at meeting was indescribable, and
 ‘ expressed by continual embracings. It appeared that these
 ‘ two canoes had departed in company with four others, from
 ‘ an Island named *Farroilep*, intending to go to an Island
 ‘ named *Ulee*; but a violent West wind dispersed them, and
 ‘ for twenty days they had been driven about without knowing
 ‘ where they were. They had suffered much from hunger and
 ‘ thirst, and one of them, a young man strong in appearance,
 ‘ did not long survive the fatigue he had undergone. He was
 ‘ instructed as much as was possible in the mysteries of the
 ‘ Faith, and baptism was conferred on him before he departed.’

‘ The principal people among these Islanders were called
 ‘ *Tamoles*. They wore a garment open at the sides, which
 ‘ covered the shoulders and breast and hung down to their
 ‘ knees. The women had also a piece of linen or stuff round
 ‘ their waist in manner of a petticoat, which reached half way

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1722.

Letter of
P. Juan
Antonio
Cantova.

‘ down the leg. The Tamoles painted their bodies, and their ears were pierced, in which they stuck flowers and ornaments. The greater part of these Islanders have curly hair, the nose large, eyes large and extremely penetrating, and beard moderately thick. In complexion, there is among them this difference, that some are of the colour of pure Indians, and others it can scarcely be doubted are *Mestizes*, born of Spaniards and Indian women. I have seen among them Mulattoes, that is to say, of a breed between a Negro and an Indian.’

‘ We took some of these Islanders to live in our house, and in less than two months, I was able to translate into their language the Commandments, and an abridgment of the Catechism, which they learnt by heart.’

‘ When they had been four months at *Guahan*, they had collected a number of hatchets, nails, and other instruments of iron, which appeared to them of inestimable value. Their desire to carry these treasures to their own country, and to see again their wives and children from whom they were separated, rendered them impatient to return; and they solicited with great earnestness for leave to depart. The Governor wished to make them contented; but his design was to keep at *Guahan* the principal persons among them, and to send the others back, by which means he might be able to establish a regular intercourse between the *Marianas* and the *Carolinas*. He communicated to me his views, and I wrote to our Reverend Padré Provincial to ask his permission to accompany the first of the Islanders who were to return, that I might gain information of their country and of their customs, and thereby judge how they would be disposed to receive the Christian Religion. The Governor, Don Luis Sanchez, promised to accommodate me with a vessel, and to give leave to any Spaniard, or other inhabitant of *Guahan* who should desire it, to go with me. The Father Provincial, however,

‘ however, was of opinion that such an enterprise would not be approved by our Superiors at *Manila*, and would not give his consent.’

‘ Our Carolinas Islanders in the mean time grew more pressing and importunate. They incessantly besieged the Governor, supplicating him with tears. The bitterness of absence from their kindred, they said, took from them appetite and sleep, and rendered life insupportable. The Governor, however, had changed his plan, but he consoled them with good words to amuse them till the Winter set in, when the sea would be no longer safe; it being his design to detain them till the Spring, that he might have leisure to make all the preparation he wished for a visitation of their Islands.’

‘ As the departure of the Islanders was deferred, and I had acquired a competent knowledge of their language, I profited by their stay to get instructed more in detail concerning the number and situations of their Islands, and concerning their Religion, Customs, and Government.’

‘ Having much examined into these matters, I think I do not deceive myself in saying that all the Islands of which they have given me information, are between the 6th and 11th degree of North latitude, and that some of them reach to 30° of longitude East of the *Cape del Espiritu Santo*.’

‘ The Isles of this Archipelago are divided in five Provinces, which have each their particular language, but apparently all these languages are derived from one common origin; and to judge from the resemblance of terms, it seems probable that this mother language is the Arabic.’

‘ The First Province, which is to the East, is called *Cittac*. The principal Island is *Torres* or *Hogoleu*. It is of much greater extent than the Island *Guahan*; its inhabitants are negroes, mulattoes, and whites; it is governed by a King named *Tahulucapit*, who has under his dominion a great number

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1722.

Letter of
P. Juan
Antonio
Cantova.

The
Carolinas
Islands con-
sist of Five
Provinces.

Cittac,
The First
Province.

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1722.

Letter of
P. Juan
Antonio
Cantova.Second
Province.Ulée.
Lamurrec.Third
Province.

Falalep.

Mogmog.

number of Isles. The following are the names of those which extend from the NE towards the West: *Etek, Ruao, Pis, Lamoil, Falalu, Ulalu, Magur, Vloul, Pullep, Leguischel, Temetem, Schoug*. Those which are situated from the SE to the SW, are *Cuop, Capeugeug, Foup, Peule, Pata, Scheug*. Besides these, they reckon a great number of little Islands.'

'The SECOND Province reaches about four degrees and a half to the East of the meridian of *Guahan*. It contains about 26 Islands not very considerable, 14 of which however are very fully peopled. They are situated between the 8th and 9th degree of N latitude. The names of the principal of these Isles are *Ulée, Lamurrec, Seteocl, Ifeluc, Eurrupuc, Farroilep*, and others, as marked distinctly in the chart. *Farroilep* with its two small collateral Isles was discovered in 1796, by the Pilot Juan Rodriguez. This Province is divided into two Principalities; that of *Ulée*, and that of *Lamurrec*. The Indians who were forced by the tempest to the Island *Guahan*, from whom I gathered this information, were all born in this Province, and the greater part of them are from the Islands *Ulée* and *Farroilep*.'

'The THIRD Province begins at two degrees to the West of the Island *Guahan*. *Feis*, the principal Island, is very populous and fertile, and is about 6 leagues in circuit. About a degree more to the West is a groupe of Isles which spread 25 leagues in length and 15 in breadth, and with *Feis*, compose this Province. They were discovered in 1712 by Captain Don Bernard de Egui. Their names are *Falalep*, which is 5 leagues in circuit, *Oiescur, Mogmog*, and others marked in the chart. The Lord of these Isles resides at *Mogmog*; and the barks which navigate in this sea, when they come in sight of *Mogmog*, lower their sails, in token of respect and submission to their Chief. The Isle of *Zaraol* which is 15 leagues from this groupe, belongs to the same Province*.

* The

* *Zaraol* is not marked in Cantova's chart.

1722.

Fourth
Province.
Yap, the
principal
Island.

‘ The **FOURTH** Province is to the West of the **THIRD** about 30 leagues. *Yap*, which is the principal Island, is more than 40 leagues in circuit. It is very populous and fruitful. They have a kind of potatoes which they call *Camotes*, which one of our *Caroline* Islanders told me came to them from the *Philippines*. At six or eight leagues distance are three small Islands, which form a triangle. They are named *Ngolii*, *Laddo*, and *Petangaras*.’

Fifth
Province.
The *Palaos*,
or *Pelew*
Islands.

‘ The **FIFTH** Province is about 45 leagues from the Island *Yap*: it contains a certain number of Islands, to which is commonly given the name of *Palaos*, but which our Indians name *Panleu*. They affirm that they are in great number, but they only reckon seven principal Islands, which are situated from North to South; these are named *Pelilieu*, *Coaengal*, *Tagaleteu*, *Cogeal*, *Yalap*, *Mogulibec*, and *Nagarool*. These Islands are inhabited by a numerous people, but who they say are barbarous, that both the men and women go entirely naked, and feed on human flesh; and that the inhabitants of the other *Carolinas Islands* regard them with horror.’

‘ To the SW from the last of these Islands are the two Islands of *St. André*, which the natives call *Sonrol* and *Cadocopuci*. They are situated in five degrees and some minutes of North latitude. *Sonrol* is the Island on which the Fathers *Duberron* and *Cortil*, with 14 other persons, remained in the year 1710, and amongst them the Indian *Moac*. There has not been since that time any news received of the two Fathers. I questioned much our *Carolinas* Indians on the subject, but did not find that they had any knowledge of the matter.’

‘ They farther reported to me, that to the East of all the Islands I have named, there are a great number of others, one especially of great extent, named *Falupet*, the inhabitants of which pay adoration to the Shark; and that the greatest part of them are negroes, and of barbarous savage manners.

Falupet.

‘ They

CHAP. 1.

1722.

Letter of
P. Juan
Antonio
Cantova.

' They have this knowledge of the more distant Islands only
' by means of some of the natives who had been driven thence
' by tempests.'

' Here then, my good Father, you see a great Archipelago
' of Islands, whose inhabitants are worthy of compassion; who
' live without worship and with scarcely any idea of religion.
' Their ignorance in this respect will probably render their
' conversion more easy, their minds not being pre-occupied
' with fabulous systems. They nevertheless acknowledge the
' existence of good and evil spirits; who according to their
' manner of thinking are material, but composed of celestial
' substances, different from those of the inhabitants of the
' Earth. Lagueileng, one of these spirits, had two wives, a
' celestial and a terrestrial. They believe that there is a Paradise
' where good people are rewarded, and also a place where the
' wicked are punished. They say that the souls which go to
' Heaven, return to the Earth on the fourth day, and remain
' invisible in the midst of their kindred. They have priests
' who pretend to have commerce with the souls or spirits of the
' departed.'

' There are amongst these Islanders, *Mestizes* [*i. e.* a mixed
' breed], mulattoes, and negroes. For those which are of the
' whiter colour, I will simply report to you my conjectures,
' founded on what P. Colin says in the 20th Chapter of his
' *History of the Philippine Islands*. He relates that Martin
' Lopez, Pilot of the first ship which went from *New Spain* to
' the succour of the *Philippines* in the year 1566, (the galeon
' San Geronimo), conspired with 28 others to make themselves
' masters of the ship, and to land the Captain and the rest of
' the crew on a desert Island, but their plot being discovered
' and prevented, they were themselves set on shore and aban-
' doned on an Island inhabited by barbarians to the East of
' the *Marianas*. It is to be believed that these rebels were
' cast on one of the *Carolinas Islands*, and that they married
' with

‘ with the native women there, whence has sprung this race
 ‘ of *Mestizes*, who have so extremely multiplied in all these
 ‘ Islands *.

CHAP. I.

1722.

Letter of
 P. Juan
 Antonio
 Cantova.

‘ At this moment in which I am concluding my letter,
 ‘ I receive permission to visit these infidel countries, and to
 ‘ embark in a vessel which our Governor intends to send there
 ‘ immediately after Easter. Thus, my Reverend Father, my
 ‘ wishes are at length accomplished. May the Lord vouchsafe
 ‘ to bless this enterprize, and not for my unworthiness withhold
 ‘ his mercies from this numerous people. Intreat this for me
 ‘ in your holy prayers, in participation of which, I am, &c.’

‘ P. J. A. Cantova.’

No information is given in the Missionary Letters concerning Cantova's visit to the *Carolinan Islands* in 1722. But it appears by an amended chart which he made of some of the Islands, a copy of which is preserved in Mr. Dalrymple's Collection of Plans, that either then, or at some time afterwards, he visited the Islands of the Third Province, which in the amended chart are called the *Garbanzos Islands*, probably on account of herbage found on them, Garbanzos signifying in the Spanish language what we call chick-pease.

Garbanzos
 Islands.

In

* P. Cantova's letter contains more particulars of the customs of the *Carolinan* Islanders than it has been thought necessary to recite above. The Story of Martin Lopez required being noticed, that the foundation for believing the light olive-coloured natives of the *South Sea Islands* to be a mixed breed, descending from Spaniards and native Islanders, might be examined. Thirty-eight years before the voyage of the San Geronimo, Alvaro de Saavedra discovered an Island *de Hombres blancos*, which there is every appearance was one of the Islands since named the *Carolinan*; and the natives are described in the account given of his voyage to be of white complexions and to have beards. Afterwards, in the same voyage, Islands more to the Eastward were discovered, which were named *los buenos Jardines*, of whose inhabitants it is said, ‘ these Islanders were of a light colour, like the people of *los Pintados*;’ that is to say, of the *Philippine Islands*. See Vol. I. p. 152—155. Mendana also found the inhabitants of the *Marquesas Islands* ‘ almost white,’ with which Islands it has never been supposed that Martin Lopez or his companions had any communication.

CHAP. 1.

1731.

In the year 1731, P. Cantova went again to the Islands of the Third Province, which are situated about SW from *Guahan*, and midway towards the *Palaos* or *Pelew Islands*, with design to labour at the conversion of the inhabitants. An account of this unfortunate mission is given in a Memoir written by the Governor of the *Philippine Islands*, Don Fernando Valdez Tamon; which is as follows:

Memoir
of the
Governor
of the
Philippines.

‘ The Fathers Cantova and Walter departed from *Guahan*
‘ on February the 2d, 1731, to go to the Islands lately dis-
‘ covered. They arrived happily at one of the *Carolinas*, on
‘ the 2d of March following, and sojourned there three months,
‘ occupied with their missionary duties. As they were in want
‘ of many things, Walter embarked with the intention to return
‘ to *Guahan* to procure them. Pere Cantova remained behind
‘ with fourteen of the people who had accompanied him from
‘ *Guahan*. Walter, instead of returning to *Guahan*, was forced
‘ by contrary winds to go to the *Philippines*, and was obliged
‘ to wait there a whole year for the opportunity of the vessel
‘ which is sent thence every two years to the *Marianas*. Accord-
‘ ingly, he did not embark again before the 12th of Novem-
‘ ber 1732; and this vessel did not perform the voyage, but
‘ was wrecked. The Missionaries at *Manila* were not dis-
‘ couraged, but at a great expence caused another vessel to be
‘ constructed and furnished with provisions, and Walter em-
‘ barked in her on the 31st of May 1733, with forty-four
‘ persons. After nine days navigation, they found themselves
‘ near the Islands, and fired cannon to inform P. Cantova of
‘ their arrival. The same was done repeatedly, but no bark
‘ of the Island appeared, which gave suspicion that the barba-
‘ rians might have killed him. They took the resolution to
‘ enter a bay formed by two Islands, the largest of which is
‘ *Falalep*, and when they came within a musket shot of the
‘ shore, they observed that their former habitation had been
‘ burnt, and that the Cross which had been erected near the

1733.

June.

‘ sea

‘ sea side was no longer there. After some time, four small
 ‘ canoes of the Islanders approached the vessel, bringing
 ‘ coconuts. They were questioned in their language concern-
 ‘ ing Father Cantova and his companions; they answered, but
 ‘ with symptoms of embarrassment, that they were gone to the
 ‘ great Island Yap. Their countenances at the same time
 ‘ expressed fear, and they refused to come on board, although
 ‘ offered biscuit, tobacco, and other things of which they were
 ‘ fond, which left no doubt that our people had perished by
 ‘ the hands of barbarians. At length it was contrived to seize
 ‘ one of these Islanders, and to get him into the ship, where-
 ‘ upon the others forsook their barks, and threw themselves
 ‘ into the sea, swimming away with loud cries. The vessel
 ‘ stopped the night in this bay, and the next day sailed with
 ‘ the design to go to the Island Yap; but not knowing in what
 ‘ degree it is situated, nor the course it was necessary to follow,
 ‘ they were not able to discover it. During this time they
 ‘ repeatedly questioned the Islander, giving him every assurance
 ‘ that no harm should be done to him if he would speak the
 ‘ truth. At length, he confessed, that a short time after the
 ‘ departure of Walter, the natives killed the Father Cantova
 ‘ and all his companions.’

‘ P. Cantova, it seems, went with his interpreter and two
 ‘ soldiers to the Island Mogmog to baptise, whilst the rest of his
 ‘ company remained at Falalep. Scarcely had he set foot in
 ‘ Mogmog, when the inhabitants came round him armed with
 ‘ lances, and setting up great cries. Cantova demanded mildly
 ‘ why they wished to take away his life who had never done
 ‘ them harm? “ You come,” said they, “ to destroy our
 ‘ ancient usages, and we will have none of your Religion.”
 ‘ With these words, they pierced him through and through
 ‘ with their lances. They afterwards enveloped the dead body
 ‘ of the Father in a mat, and buried him under a small house,
 ‘ which among them is an honourable mode of interment, and

Death of
P. Cantova.

CHAP. I.

1733.

‘ given only to their principal people. They killed at the same
 ‘ time the three men who were with him, whose bodies they put
 ‘ into a canoe, which they turned loose to the will of the
 ‘ waves. They afterwards went to the Island *Falalep* where
 ‘ the other persons of the mission were. The soldiers, seeing
 ‘ the Islanders approach, and that they were transported with
 ‘ rage, put themselves on their defence, and fired some small
 ‘ cannon which they had placed before their house, by which
 ‘ four of the Islanders were killed; and they continued to
 ‘ defend themselves with their sabres, till they were overpow-
 ‘ ered by numbers. There perished on this occasion, besides
 ‘ the Father Cantova, eight Spaniards, four natives of the
 ‘ *Philippine Islands*, and a slave. A young native of the Philip-
 ‘ pine Islands was spared, because one of the principal people
 ‘ took compassion on him, and adopted him for his son.’

This is the latest expedition to the *Carolinus Islands* noticed in the letters of the Jesuit Missionaries, published under the title of ‘ *Edifiante et Curieuse.*’ The untimely death of so zealous and capable a fellow labourer as Father Cantova, must have been felt as a severe loss by the whole Order. Much may be said in palliation of the conduct of the Islanders in this transaction. In consequence of the Spanish conquest and settlement of the *Ladrones*, many natives of those Islands emigrated in all directions, by which the usurpation of the Spaniards became known in every Island with which the Ladroners had communication. Cantova’s last mission to *Falalep* went attended with soldiers and with cannon, circumstances which threatened the *Garbanzos Isles* with a fate similar to that which had fallen on the *Ladron Islands*, and justified the natives in their determination to root it out. Their manner of doing this, as it was in their power to have effected it without bloodshed, was the act of a barbarous people, retrieved in some degree from that character by the
 act

act of intorning their principal victim with the honours bestowed by them only on Chiefs. CHAP. I.

The chart which accompanies this account of the *Carolinas Islands* has been composed, by inserting first all the lands whose positions have been best authenticated, as the *Palaos* or *Pelew Islands*, from Lieutenant John Mac Cluer's survey, and other Islands from authorities whose dates are noted on the chart. The rest, with the exception of a very few of the more early discoveries, are furnished from P. Cantova's chart. One defect in the present chart must be, the having some Islands laid down twice; for it cannot be doubted that most of the Islands seen by Europeans within its limits, are part of those which on native information are laid down in Cantova's chart, but which, from the situation there assigned them, could not possibly be recognised with certainty; as for example, it may be conjectured, but not affirmed, that the Island seen in Mendana's second voyage, is the *Torres* or *Hogoleu* of the missionary chart; also that the Islands seen by the English missionary ship the *Duff*, in 1797, are part of Cantova's Second Province, of which *Ulee* is the principal Island. In either case, it would be hazarding too much to assume identity; and it must be expected that among the *Carolinas Islands* which appear in the present charts, some duplicates will be found.

Remarks
on the
Chart.

C H A P. II.

Voyage of Lozier Bouvet, in 1738-9, to search for Lands in the Southern Atlantic Ocean.

C H A P. 2.

I N the year 1735, M. Lozier Bouvet, a French Sea Officer, presented a memorial to the French *Compagnie des Indes*, recommending to them to cause search to be made for the countries long before discovered by the Sieur de Gonneville, which were supposed to lie to the South of the *Cape of Good Hope*, not many degrees distant from the same meridian; and offering to undertake the search if they would furnish the means. The Company conceived that an establishment on a land so situated, would be convenient for the refreshment of their ships bound to or from *India*, that thence they might hold commerce with the *Brasils*, or the *South Sea*; and that in times of war, it would give them a general controul over the Southern navigation. On these considerations, they appointed two ships to be fitted out under the command of M. Bouvet, for making the proposed discovery, which equipment took place in the year 1738.

A short abstract of M. Bouvet's journal was printed at *Paris* in *les Journaux de Trevoux*, for February 1740; from which M. de Brosse inserted an account in his *Navigations aux Terres Australes**, since which time, Mr. Dalrymple published the sea reckonings kept day by day in the ships under Bouvet, which were communicated to him by M. D'Apres de Manneville, the editor, and of the greater part author, of the well known and serviceable book of charts, entitled *le Neptune Oriental*.

July

* Art. XLIII.

July the 19th, 1738, the Frigate l'Aigle, commanded by M. Lozier Bouvet, and the Frigate la Marie, commanded by M. Hays, departed from *Port l'Orient*. Their instructions directed them to search for land, in and about the latitude of 44° S, and longitude 355° , reckoned Eastward from the meridian of *Teneriffe*; in which situation some old charts had placed a Cape of the *Terra Australis Incognita*. The *Isla Grande* of La Roché probably was also in the contemplation of the projectors of the voyage.

CHAP. 2.

1738.

July.

In October, they arrived at the Island *Santa Katalina* on the coast of *Brasil*, whence they sailed November the 13th, directing their course SEward. In latitude 35° S, they began to experience fogs. December the 6th, in latitude 43° S, and longitude 355° , they saw sea-weed, and birds like moor fowl. They tried for soundings, but found no bottom with 180 fathoms of line. The fogs now became so thick that it required the utmost attention in both ships to prevent a separation; they wetted like rain, and continued with very little intermission during the whole time the ships remained in a high South latitude.

November.

Sail from

Santa

Katalina.

December.

Sea-weed

and birds,

lat. 43° S.long. 355° .

The 7th, in 44° S, longitude 356° , the variation was observed $7^{\circ} 30'$ North-Easterly.

In latitude 49° S, they saw three Islands of Ice. Many smaller pieces were floating about, which were remarked to have great diversity of shapes, as of ships, buildings, fortresses, and other things. 'These pieces had probably broken loose from the larger Islands, and were very dangerous to the ships, making the navigation like to sailing among large floating rocks, some of which scarcely appeared above water. The larger Ice Islands were two or three leagues in circuit, and some of an elevation 200 fathoms above the level of the sea.'

Ice Islands.

lat. 49° S.

About the 20th, in latitude 50° S, and longitude 15° , seals and penguins were seen. The ships were obliged to sail towards the

Seals and

Penguins.

lat. 50° S.long. 15° .

CHAP. 2. the East to get clear of ice. Soundings were tried, but no bottom was found.

The journal of the *Aigle* relates,

1739.
January
the 1st.
Land
discovered,

and named
Cape de la
Circoncision,

‘ January the 1st, 1739, at half-past 3 P. M. the weather
‘ having become a little clear, the latitude being then by
‘ reckoning $54^{\circ} 20'$ S, and the longitude $25^{\circ} 47'$ [East] from
‘ the meridian of *Teneriffe*, land was seen to the ENE at the
‘ distance of 8 or 10 leagues. It appeared very high and
‘ covered with snow, and was encircled to 7 or 8 leagues dis-
‘ tance with pieces of ice that seemed so many islands. The
‘ extent of the land appeared to be 4 or 5 leagues from North
‘ to South. Estimating the run of the last 24 hours, it appears
‘ that the ships were on the preceding day (December the 31st)
‘ within four leagues of the land, and that they must have been
‘ prevented from seeing it by the fog *.’

The Chief Pilot of the *Aigle*, who first saw the land, was rewarded with twenty dollars. On account of the day, M. Bouvet named it *Cape de la Circoncision*. The indications remarked in approaching it were penguins, and white birds similar in size and in their manner of flight to pigeons. The variation was observed in sight of the land 7° North-Westerly; but the compasses were found to differ from each other in a very unusual degree.

The journal of the *Marie* gives the following description:—
‘ January the 1st, we perceived a land high and steep. The
‘ mountains were the greater part covered with snow. On the
‘ afternoon of the 3d, the weather being serene, we saw the
‘ land very distinctly. The coast, which was bordered with ice,
‘ seemed to form many coves or small bays [*enfouchemens*], and
‘ the shore appeared steep in its whole extent. The tops of
‘ the mountains were covered with snow; and in the places
‘ where there was not snow, there appeared much wood †.’

From

* Journal on board the *Aigle*, p. 4.

† Journal of the Frigate *la Marie*, p. 11.

From the 1st to the 10th of January, the two ships kept in the neighbourhood of the land, and were on its SW, West, and Northern sides, endeavouring to make examination; but the weather was so foggy, or if not foggy so uncertain, that a boat could not be sent to the land without much danger of her not being able to find the ship again; nor could any view be obtained that yielded other information of the nature of the country than what is above mentioned. Their nearest approach was to within four or five leagues distance. No soundings were obtained. A current was thought to set Eastward, but so trifling as to make only half a degree difference from the reckoning in nine days. On the 8th and 9th, an appearance like land was seen to the NNE of the *Cape Circoncision*, which appearance was afterwards believed to have been only a fog bank.

On the 10th, at four in the morning, the wind was moderately fresh from the Westward, and *Cape de la Circoncision* was in sight, bearing from SSW to SSE. At this last point of bearing the land was observed to be a low point. The boats were made ready; but at five o'clock, the land was again obscured by fog, and the wind and sea became rough; no boat expedition therefore was undertaken, nor was this land again seen by the *Aigle* and *Marie*. The variation of the compass was observed on the 10th to be 7° 35' NEasterly.

The endeavour to explore a rocky coast in a stormy climate and in foggy weather was harassing to the crews of the ships, and it appeared to M. Bouvet that this was not a land proper for a settlement; therefore, with the advice of his officers, he determined to leave it. The journal of the *Aigle* remarks, 'Whilst we have had sight of this land, we have reaped no other advantage than being able to affirm its existence, and that it extends 8 or 10 leagues to the ENE [from the Cape, which is the Western extremity], and 6 or 7 leagues towards the SE, without being able, nevertheless, to decide whether it is part of a Continent or an Island.' The reckonings of the two ships appear not to have differed more than a few minutes

CHAP. 2
1739
January
Cape de la
Circoncision

10th

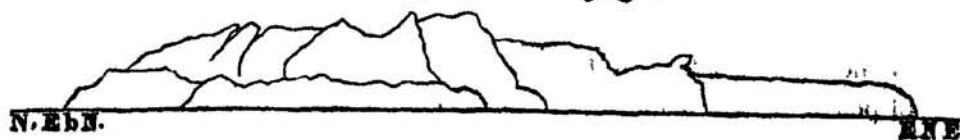
in longitude in making the *Cape de la Circoncision*. That of the *Aigle* gives for the situation of the Cape, latitude 54° S, and longitude $53^{\circ} 45'$ E from *Santa Katalina*, which is equivalent to $4^{\circ} 30'$ E of *Greenwich*. The *Marie*'s reckoning makes the Cape in latitude $54^{\circ} 6'$ South, and the longitude a quarter of a degree less than the *Aigle*.

From the *Cape Circoncision*, the two ships sailed in company North Eastward, until February the 5th, when M. Bouvet embarked in the *Marie* to return to *Europe*; and M. Hays, to whom the command of the *Aigle* was delivered, continued his course Eastward for *India*. The *Marie* made the land of the *Cape of Good Hope* on the 24th of February, and the longitude by her reckoning, from *Cape Circoncision* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, was $7^{\circ} 13'$, which gives for the longitude of *Cape Circoncision* $11^{\circ} 10'$ E of *Greenwich*.

The time occupied in the navigation from *Santa Katalina* to *Cape Circoncision* was 49 days; thence to the *Cape of Good Hope* 45 days. The reckoning of the *Aigle* after leaving *Cape Circoncision* affords another basis for computing the longitude.

The *Aigle* arrived at the *Island Rodriguez* the 7th of March, which was a passage of 56 days, making longitude by reckoning $49^{\circ} 44'$. This applied to the longitude assigned in the tables to the *Island Rodriguez*, will give for the longitude of *Cape de la Circoncision* $13^{\circ} 6'$ E from the meridian of *Greenwich*. The results of these three methods of computing, differ widely: the mean, making some allowance in favour of the shorter passages, may be stated at 9° East of *Greenwich*.

*A View of the Island of Cape de la Circoncision, taken in
Lozier Bouvet's Voyage.*



NOTE.

NOTE.

The following account of a recent navigation to a high South latitude, will serve as a Supplement to the Voyage of Lozier Bouvet. The *Cape de la Circoncision* had been sought after from the longitude of six degrees and a half to above twenty degrees, East from *Greenwich*; and no land being found in that extent, caused it to be conjectured that M. Bouvet had been deceived by a large ice Island. In 1808, however, Bouvet's land was made by two English vessels in the Southern Whale Fishery, the *Snow Swan*, Mr. James Lindsay Master, and *Brig Otter*, Mr. Thomas Hopper Master, both in the employ of Messieurs Enderby, Merchants of London, who have had the kindness to communicate the journals in their possession. CHAP. 2.

The *Swan* and *Otter* in their passage Southward, stopped at *San Sebastian* on the coast of *Brasil*, and departed thence on August the 22d, 1808, being directed by the Owners to search in the parallel of Bouvet's land from the longitude of 10° W to 14° E of *Greenwich*. On the 25th of September, in latitude 54° S and longitude 11° W, the two vessels lost company. The English Vessels *Swan* and *Otter*, in 1808,

October the 6th, in the forenoon, the *Swan* being in latitude by account 53° 58' S, and in longitude by the reckoning 3° 55' E, saw land bearing SSE, distant by estimation 8 or 10 leagues. The next day (the 7th) she was so near as to be embayed and almost inclosed in a bason formed by field ice with the land. At noon that day the body of the land was set bearing S b W $\frac{1}{2}$ W, per compass, distant 4 or 5 miles. The latitude was then observed 54° 15' S, and the longitude by reckoning was 4° 15' E. make the land of Cape de la Circoncision.
[Variation about a point and a half Westerly.]

The land was covered with snow. Captain Lindsay of the *Swan*, says in his journal, 'the West point is very high and steep; the East point low and level. This Island appeared to be 5 miles from East to West, and was surrounded with ice on the North and West sides to as far as three miles from the shore; but from the East point, the ice was seen to extend in one continued body to the distance of 7 or 8 leagues. Some thousands of penguins were about us. We tried for soundings, but found no bottom.' The extent of the land from East to West afterwards appears to be greater

Note continued.

CHAP. 2. than remarked in the above extract; for at one time it was set by the compass bearing from SSW to Sb E $\frac{1}{4}$ E at the distance of 7 or 8 leagues; which will give 5 leagues of extent East and West. It may be supposed, therefore, that the word miles was written by mistake instead of leagues.

It is not probable that much of the ice with which *Cape Circoncision* was surrounded was formed there, but that it accumulated by being arrested in the course of drifting. Captain Lindsay seems of opinion that this land may afford harbour at a less rigid season of the year. He says, 'I have used every exertion I could with prudence to find a harbour, but it is impossible to gain one at this time, on the account of fogs and dangerous ice.'

On the 13th, the *Swan* left the land, sailing NEward. The center of the Island, according to the above account, is in latitude 54° 22' S, and in longitude, by the reckoning, 4° 15' East from *Greenwich*. Captain Lindsay had a time-keeper which gave the longitude 2° more East than the reckoning; but in long passages, without the check of lunar observations, and without opportunity of any kind to examine whether the time-keeper preserves its rate, it is most safe to be guided by the reckoning. In this instance, the time-keeper on board the *Swan* would place *Cape de la Circoncision* too near the spot where Captain Cook missed finding it in 1775. At noon on the 17th of February that year, Captain Cook, coming from the SW, was in latitude 54° 20' S, and longitude 6° 33' E, but did not see land, and was doubtless then to the Eastward of it, as he prosecuted his search towards the East, keeping in the same parallel many degrees without finding land.

On the 10th of October, the *Otter* also made *Cape Circoncision*, and by a noon observation found its latitude 54° 24' S. The variation observed on board the *Otter*, when 20 leagues to the NE of the land, was 21° Westerly.

The discouragements from ice, fogs, and tempestuous weather, experienced by M. Bouvet, and by the English vessels, are not to be regarded as proofs that the *Cape de la Circoncision* is unapproachable at all times, or that it is more so in general than the Southern coast of the *Tierra del Fuego*, which is in a higher South latitude. One of the journals of Bouvet's voyage remarks only the mountainous parts being covered with snow, and
that

Note continued.

that in places where there was not snow, there was much wood. Captain Lindsay likewise affirmed, though it escaped being noticed by him in his journal, that he saw either trees or brush-wood on different parts of the land. It is further to be observed, that M. Bouvet remained but a few days near his discovery; and it was made by the Swan and Otter at a season of the year unfavourable for exploring a strange coast in a high South latitude.

Another remarkable occurrence in the voyage of the Swan, which it is proper to notice here, is, that in her homeward passage to *England*, which was by the way of *Cape Horn*, on May the 15th, 1810, she came in sight of *Beauchesne's Island*, which in Captain Lindsay's journal is mentioned as a single Island. An observation on that day at noon gave its latitude $52^{\circ} 26' S$.

CHAP. 2.

Beauchesne's
Island.

C H A P. III.

Voyage round The World, by Commodore George Anson.

CHAP. 3.

THE unlicensed commerce which was carried on, mostly in British bottoms, between subjects of *Great Britain* and Spanish colonists in the *West Indies*, and the means resorted to by the Spanish Government for its prevention, had long furnished matter for complaint to both nations. The Spanish armed ships employed to watch the coasts, were authorised and directed to stop and search all British merchant vessels which should be found near any of their settlements; an extent which might be construed to comprehend every avenue to the *Caribbean Sea*. These orders gave opportunity to the *guarda costas*, when nothing contraband was found, to plague, detain, and in various ways to incommode, the ships that fell under their examination, and by that means to extort presents, as was practised by Shelvocke with the Portuguese ship on the coast of *Brasil*. Several English vessels were also wrongfully carried into Spanish ports and condemned. After much mutual remonstrance, the British Government peremptorily demanded that *Spain* should relinquish all claim to a right of visiting British ships except in her own ports. *Spain*, on the contrary, insisted on a general right to search suspected vessels, as the only way by which a contraband trade could be prevented. In 1739, these disputes ran so high, that letters of reprisal were issued by both parties, and declarations of war soon followed. On the first breaking out of this War, the British administration determined to attack the Spanish trade and Settlements in the *South Sea*. Their first plan was to employ two separate squadrons of ships of war; one to go by *Cape Horne*, the other by the *Cape of Good*

Good Hope. The first was to scour the coasts of *Chili*, *Peru*, and *New Spain*, and afterwards to proceed to the *Philippine Islands*. The other squadron it is said, was to sail from *England*, 'with express orders to touch at no place till they came to *Java Head*; to stop there only to take in water, and thence to proceed directly to *Manila*, where the two squadrons were appointed to meet, and in concert to proceed on new enterprises*'. So wild and romantic a project could scarcely have been seriously intended. In the then state of navigation and maritime management, a squadron of ships of war could not be expected to make the passage from *Europe* to *Java* in one stage, without the loss of half of the crews by the scurvy; and there was small probability of the two squadrons meeting at so distant an appointed rendezvous. These dangers were too obvious for the two-fold plan to be persevered in; and it was finally settled, that a single expedition should be sent to the *South Sea*.

A squadron of ships was destined for this service, and put under the command of Captain George Anson in November, 1739; but whether in consequence of the contraction of the plan, or of some change in the naval department, the interest taken in the expedition suffered so much diminution, that the ships remained nine months in port for want of men. In July 1740, the deficiency was in part supplied by draughts from other ships. It had been originally settled that part of each ship's company should consist of land forces, and the regiments which were to furnish them had been specified; but a most unhappy change was made in this particular, and instead of able and effective men from regiments in service, orders were issued for 500 invalids to be collected from among the out-pensioners of Chelsea College, to compleat the manning of the squadron. It is not too much to say, that in no country, civilised

1739.

1740.

* *Commodore Anson's Voyage round the World*, by the Rev. Richard Walter, p. 3.

CHAP. 3.

1740.

civilised or uncivilised, was ever a more barbarous and ignorant measure adopted. So many of the worn-out defenders of their country were ordered to repair to *Portsmouth* to embark on board the squadron, and they had the distressing choice of entering on a service to which they were no longer competent, or being deprived of the support due to them, and which their country had provided, in return for long services past. Above two hundred of the number deserted. Two hundred and fifty-nine submitted to the fate to which they were so unworthily consigned; the majority of these men were above 60 years of age. Some upwards of 70 were made to go against all protestations of inability. A history of the voyage says, ‘A more moving scene could not be conceived, than the embarkation of these unhappy veterans, who were fully apprised of the disasters they would be exposed to; which was strongly marked by the concern which appeared in their countenances, mixed with no small degree of indignation.’ That this act may be seen in its true colours, it is right to mention here, as well as in the regular course of the narrative, that not one of these aged warriors who entered the *South Sea* lived to revisit his native land*.

At

* Two histories have been published of this expedition, written by persons who sailed in it. The most early of the two appeared in 1745, with the title of, *A true and impartial Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas and round the Globe, under the Command of Commodore George Anson*. By Pascoc Thomas, Teacher of the Mathematics on board the *Centurion*. To this title it seems to have fair pretensions, as there no where appears cause to doubt the fidelity of his history, or that he committed to paper, as he professes to have done, the material occurrences at the time they happened. The style of his narrative and of his descriptions is plain and sensible, but rather what may be called dry, and inclining to moroseness, which was rendered the more apparent by the other narrative of the voyage which was shortly afterwards published, with which it makes a striking contrast. Thomas procured a handsome list of subscribers to his book, but it does not appear to have arrived at a second edition, and at present is very little known. It is nevertheless a valuable and good journal. The publication by which it has been eclipsed, was written by the Reverend Richard Walter, M. A. who sailed as Chaplain on board the ship of the Commander in Chief, and has the advantage of being accompanied with Charts, and Views of Land.

At length, to compleat the companies of the ships, as many men were supplied from the marine regiments as with the invalids made the number of troops in the squadron 470, of whom the officer chief in command was Lieutenant Colonel Cracherode. In August, the squadron was ready for sea, and consisted of the following ships:

The Centurion of 60 guns, Captain George Anson.

- Gloucester - 50 - - - Richard Norris.
- Severn - - 50 - - - Hon. Edward Legg.
- Pearl - - 40 - - - Matthew Mitchell.
- Wager - - 28 - - - Dandy Kid.
- Tryal Sloop 8 - - - Hon. John Murray.
- Anna
- Industry

} Store ships, laden chiefly with provisions.

The total number of men in this armament was 1,980, besides the crews of the two victuallers. Merchandise to the value of £.15,000 was shipped in the victuallers at the cost of Government, on the supposition that in the course of the voyage situations and circumstances would occur, in which provisions might be more readily procured in exchange for goods, than for money.

The squadron got under sail from *St. Helen's Road* in the beginning of September, but was three times forced back by adverse winds. On the 18th, they finally departed on the voyage, sailing down Channel with two fleets of merchant ships under convoy, one bound for the *Mediterranean*, the other for different parts of *North America*, the whole in company being 150 sail. Before they quitted the British Channel, Captain Anson hoisted a distinguishing broad pendant, and was saluted as Commodore by the ships of war in company. On the 25th the ships for *America* parted company, as, on the 29th, did the *Mediterranean* fleet: and the Commodore with his squadron pursued his course Southward.

October the 25th, after an unusually long passage, they

October.

CHAP. 3.

1740.

anchored at *Madeira*. The Captain of the Gloucester obtained leave here to relinquish his command, and to return home on account of ill health, which occasioned some removals among the Commanders, and David Cheap, the First Lieutenant of the Centurion, was appointed to command the Tryal Sloop.

Whilst the British squadron lay at *Madeira*, seven or eight large ships were seen Westward of the Island, and were supposed to be Spanish ships of war. The Commodore dispatched one of his officers in a small English privateer that was in the Road, to reconnoitre Westward; but the strange ships were gone. It seems that in consequence of the delays which took place in the outfit of Mr. Anson's squadron, its destination as well as its strength remained no secret, and the Spaniards had fitted out a squadron for the protection of their settlements in the *South Sea*. The ships seen to the Westward were supposed to be this squadron.

November.

November the 3d, Commodore Anson sailed from *Madeira*. On the 19th, the Industry storeship was cleared and dismissed.

At this early period of the voyage much sickness prevailed in the squadron, on which account the Commodore ordered air scuttles to be cut in the sides of the ships, which could be kept open when the lower ports could not.

December.

December the 10th, in latitude 20° or $20^{\circ} 5'$ S, and in longitude by the reckonings $36^{\circ} 30'$ to $37^{\circ} 28'$ W from *London*, they struck soundings on a bank, finding ground at from 37 to 60 fathoms, coarse sand or gravel, with broken shells. Thirty-seven fathoms was the smallest depth, and they were quickly off the bank and out of soundings. By the reckoning of Pascoe Thomas carried on to the coast of *Brasil*, this bank appears to be $11^{\circ} 42'$ East of the Island *Santa Katalina*, which is equal to $37^{\circ} 34'$ West longitude from the meridian of *Greenwich*.

Bank in
lat. 20° S,
and long.
 $37^{\circ} 34'$ W.

At Santa
Katalina.

The 18th, the squadron anchored at the Island *Santa Katalina*,
where