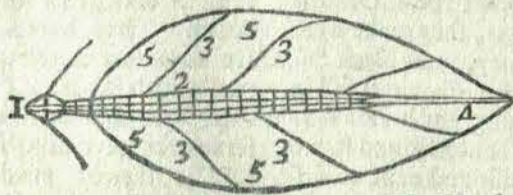


Gemelli. 1697. gon's Blood. There is besides the *Calingak*, sweet scented, and with an Aromatick Bark like Cinnamon; and many more all very useful, as well for Dying, as for their smell, and abundance of other uses, whereof the hundredth part is not yet known to those People. Those call'd *Tigas*, that is, Hard, are excellent for building of Ships, and there is one Kind so hard, that it cannot be cut but with a Saw, and Water, like Marble; and therefore the *Portuguese* call it *Ferro*, that is, Iron.

Leaves turn'd into living Creatures. On some of the Mountains in the Island of *Manila*, there is abundance of Wild Nutmeg, of which no use is made. But in the Island of *Mindanao*, there are on the Mountains many Cinnamon Trees. The most wonderful thing of all, is that the Leaves of some Trees, when they come to a certain pitch of Ripeness, become living Creatures, with Wings, Feet, and Tail, and fly like any Bird, tho' they remain of the same colour as the other Leaves. The

Body is made of the hardest Fibers, in the middle, bigger or less according to the Leaf, that part joyning to the Tree, becomes the Head; the other end the Tail; the side-Fibres the Feet, the rest the Wings. *F. Joseph de Omense*, a *Recolet*, Provincial of the Province of *St. Gregory* in the *Philippine Islands*, told me that when he was Minister in the Province of *Camarines* in the Village of *Camilio*, he was actually an Eye-witness to this, and gave it me under his hand, in form before a Notary, as I have it to show by me. *D. F. Gines Barrientos*, Bishop of *Troy*, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of *Manila*, confirm'd the same. I have here inserted the following Figure of the Leaf for the satisfaction of curious Persons. But were it my business to descant upon this Subject, I should say, there was but one way to make this out, which is, the said Leaf breeding a Worm, which afterwards takes Wing, as we daily observe in Flies, Gnats, Silk-worms, and many other sorts of Worms.



1. The Head.
2. The Body.
3. The Feet.
4. The Tail.
5. The Wings.

Cacao. The *Cacao* Plant, has been carry'd out of *New Spain* into the Islands; and the increase is so great (tho' it proves not altogether so good) that in a little time, they will have no need of any from *America*.

Bees, Honey and Wax. Those antient Woods, which for many and many Ages have not felt the stroke of an Ax, are very beneficial and Profitable to the Islanders; because there are in them, infinite Multitudes of Bees, which furnish them with vast quantities of Honey and Wax, without their taking any Pains about it. There are sundry kinds of them. Those the *Indians* call *Pocoytan*, are bigger than ours in *Europe*; and make their Combs, which are full four Spans in length, and proportionably in breadth, under the Boughs of high Trees; and sometimes fix or seven in the same place, which continue whole notwithstanding the

mighty Rains. Those call'd *Liguan*, are as big as the *Europeans*, and make their Combs in the hollow of Trees. Another sort of little ones no bigger, than Flies, call'd *Locot*, have no Sting, but make four Honey, and black Wax, and seek about for the Honey of the others. There is another sort they call *Camomo*, which like those call'd *Pocoytan*, settles upon high Trees. Besides all this, the Trunks of these Trees put out several sorts of Gums, all the Year. One kind, which is the commonest, by the *Spaniards* call'd *Brea*, is us'd instead of Pitch; of the others some are Medicinal, others odoriferous, and others for other uses. There is such vast Plenty of them, that not only the Trees, but the Ground is cover'd with them; and there are Plants that have it on their Leaves, in the Months of *April*, and *May*. Thus we see the Ancients had reason to say, the Trees

Gemelli. Trees in these Countries, distill'd Honey and other precious Liquors.

1697. We must here pass by the Tree, call'd

Aimit. It is indifferent large, and so full of Moisture, that when the Hunters and Wild People want Water, they cut a hole in it, and in a very short time draw from it a hollow Cane full of Pure Water. It also bears some Fruit in Clusters, which when ripe, are not altogether unfavoury.

Twining Cane. I will here conclude this Chapter with the *Indian Cane*, by the *Spaniards* call'd, *Vexuco*, growing among the Trees, and running up to the tops of them, twining like the Ivy. It is all cover'd with Points, which being taken away, it remains smooth. If cut, It will yeild as much fair Water, as is enough for a

draught, so that the Mountains being full of them, there is never any want of Water. The thickest part of them serves for several uses, as covering Walls, Roofs, and other things; that part which is somewhat thinner, being very strait, and not apt to be Worm-eaten, serves to make Pikes, and the Royal Armoury at *Manila* is altogether furnish'd with them. In the Province of *Camarines*, they make Pillars of them, so that all the House is made of Cane. The thinnest part serves for Captains Canes, after the *Spanish* fashion, and walking sticks as every body knows; and when split, to bind, make Baskets, Boxes, Chests, Hoods for *Franciscans*, and many other uses the *Indians* put it to.

CHAP. V.

Of the Plants, and Flowers in the Philippine-Islands.

Plantans. Those the *Portuguese* call *Indian Figs*, are by the *Spaniards* call'd, *Plantans*, and for quantity, are next to the Palm-trees. Their Plant withers as soon as it has bore the Fruit. It has no Branches, but Leaves so long and broad, that there is no doubt but *Adam* might have made himself a Cloak with a couple of them; this being thought to be the Fruit that made him fall in Paradise. There are several sorts of it, all differing in taste. One of them is call'd *Obispo*, or Bishop, because it is fit for a Prelates Table; another is call'd, *Plantano de Pepita*, and the *Indians* have them about their Houses, not only for the sake of the shade of the Leaves, but to make use of them, instead of Napkins and Plates, and of the Fruit for Vinegar. The choicest and most Nourishing, are the *Tunduques*, a Span and half long, and as thick, as a Man's Arm, which they eat roasted, with Wine and Cinnamon, and they taste like the Quinces of Europe. Those they call *Venti coxol* are also excellently well tasted; but those they call *Dedos de Dama*, or Ladies Fingers are much better. An hundred and sometimes two hundred Plantans hang by one Twig, so that it must be propp'd up. The *Indians* think it so wholesome, that they give it to the Sick; and tho' they be somewhat hard of Digestion, they are good for the Lungs and Reins; and Cordial, if we may believe *Avicenne*. The *Arabs* call them *Musa*, and the *Malabars* *Palan*.

There are also abundance of Sugar Canes, Ginger, Indigo, and Tabacco. The *Batatas* very Nourishing to the *Indians*, and much valu'd by the *Spaniards*, are of several kinds; as are the *Camotes*, which look like great Radishes, and have a Pleasant taste and smell. The *Glabis* are like great Pine-Apple Nuts, and boil'd, serve the *Indians* instead of Bread, and the *Spaniards* instead of Turnips in the Pot, and the Leaves make Soupe. The *Ubis* is as big as a Pompion, and the Plant like Ivy. The *Xicamas* taste like the *Ubis* and *Batatas*, are eaten preserv'd or raw with Pepper and Vinegar, like Cardoons; for when fresh they are Juicy and Wholesome. The Wild *Carots*, taste like a Pear, and the Plant is like Ivy. The Wild *Taylan* has great Leaves, and tastes like the *Batatas*. There is such vast Plenty of all these Roots throughout the Islands, that many thousands of Savage Men, live on them, as has been said elsewhere.

The *Pinnas*, by the *Portuguese* call'd *Ananas*, have the first of these Names, from their likeness, with the Pine-Apple-Nut. They are much valu'd for their Smell, Colour, and Taste; and they are preserv'd to eat after Dinner. At that time they help Digestion; but eaten Fast-ing, tho' they create an Appetite, they are not wholesome. A Knife stuck for half an Hour in one of these *Pinnas*, loses its Temper.

There are abundance of odoriferous Herbs, and Flowers in the Islands, growing

Batatas

Camotes

Glabis

Ubis

Xicamas

Carots

Taylan

Pinna

ing of themselves naturally in the Fields, without any Labour of the *Indians*, who make their Benefit of them. It is no wonder they do not apply themselves to Improve them, since they can scarce be persuaded to Sow their Rice; and for this reason there are not such fine Gardens in *Manila*, as in *Europe*, and but few Flowers in those of the Monasteries, and belonging to the *Spaniards*.

The first place is due to the Flower of *Zampaga*. It is like the *Portuguese Mogorin*, that is, like a little white Rose, with the three rows of Leaves, much sweeter than the *Jasmin* of *Europe*. There is another call'd *Solasos* of a sweet Scent, and two sorts of it; besides a Wild one, call'd *Locoloco*, which Smells like Cloves. The *Balanay*, otherwise call'd *Torongil*, and *Damoro* has a small Seed that Smells like Baum. It is good for the Stomach, and the Richest Persons mix it with the *Bette*. The *Daso* has an Aromatick Root, swelling like Ginger, and the Fields are full of it; as also of the other kind of it, which is hotter, and stronger, call'd *Langcovas*. The *Cabling* is sweet green, but more when dry. The *Tala* is also an odoriferous Herb, and more fragrant than the *Calaton-don*; of which they make sweet Water. The *Sarasa*, or *Oja de S. Juan* is slightly, and has long Leaves, with white and green Stripes.

As for Medicinal Herbs, no Island in the World abounds in them so much as the *Philippines*, for besides Sage, *St. Mary's-wort*, Baum, House-lick, and others known in *Europe*, they have many peculiar. The Herb call'd *del Pollo*, is like Purcelane, and grows every where. They have given it this Name, because in a very short time, it cures any Wounds their Game-Cocks receive. *Pansipan* is a taller Herb, with a white Flower like the Bean blossom. Pounded and laid on Wounds, it soon draws out any Poyson, and cleanses all Corruption. The *Golondrina* and *Celidonia*, speedily cure the Flux. There is also the Herb *del Sapo*, and many others of great Virtue. In the Islands of *Mindanao* and *Xolo*, there are also many Herbs peculiar to them, to heal Wounds in a short time; for drinking a Decoction of them, and applying the Herb to the Wound, it heals in 24 Hours. There is another they use after the same manner as the *Turks* do Opium, to put them besides themselves, before they join Battle. It takes away the right use of Reason, so that there remains no fear

of any Danger; and the Enemies Swords and Spears, are made no account of. The greatest wonder is, that the Wounds of those who have taken, it will not Bleed; if the Governor of *Samboangan* spoke Truth, in the Account he gave of it, to him of *Manila*, as did several Jesuit Missioners that had been with him. They added that there were two other wonderful Herbs; one of which apply'd to the Reins, makes a Man sensible of no weariness; the other held in the Mouth, prevents fainting, and gives a Man such Vigor, that in the strength of it, a Man may travel two days without Eating.

The Islands being hot and moist, and not well cultivated, abundance of Venomous Creatures breed in all parts; and the Ground produces Herbs, Flowers, and Roots of the same vile Quality; in-somuch that they not only kill those that touch or taste them, but even infect the Air about them; and for this reason it is that so many dye, at the time that such Plants and Trees Blossom. But on the other side, Providence has furnish'd those same Islands, with several sorts of excellent Antidotes, among which the Preference must be given to the *Bezoar* Stone, found in the Belly of Deer, and Goats. The *Malungal* powder'd, and given in luke warm Water, and in Oyl of Cocos, is a most powerful Remedy, against Malignant and Pestilential Fevers. The Leaves of the *Alipayon*, which are like those of the *Plantain*, Purge, or Cleanse any Sore wonderfully, making the Flesh grow up, without any other help, but now and then, changing new Leaves. The Root of the *Dilao*, which is like Ginger, has an admirable Virtue for healing of Wounds, and Venomous Thorns, applying it bruised and boiled with Oyl of Cocos.

An Herb by the *Spaniards*, call'd *de Culebras*, or of Snakes, and by the *Tagalians* *Tarogtong*, is excellent for joining together, and knitting of parts that have been sever'd, so that the Snakes sometimes cut in two, heal themselves with it. The like Virtue is in a sort of Wood, call'd *Docton*. The *Amuyon* bears a Fruit like a Nut, of a biting taste, like Pepper, and good for any Distempers in the Belly, proceeding from Cold. The *Pandacague* bruise'd, and apply'd hot, helps Women in Labour. The Tree *Camandag* is so Venomous, that the *Pilchards* eating the Leaves that fall into the Sea, die, and kill those that eat of them. The Liquor flows from the

Venomous
Creatures
and Vege-
tables.

Bezoar.



the Trunk of the Tree, serves those *Gemelli*. People to Poison the points of their Ar-
1697. rows. The very shadow of the Tree is so Destructive, that as far as it reaches no Herb, or Grass grows, and if transplanted, it kills all the other Trees in the place, except only a small Shrub, which is an Antidote against, and always with it. A bit of a Twig of this Shrub, or a Leaf carry'd in a Man's Mouth, is a security against the Venom of the Tree, and therefore the *Indians* are never without it. The Earth of *St. Paul*, has also been found to be a Powerful Antidote.

The *Alaca Bubay*, which signifies Giver of Life, is a sort of Ivy, which grows about any Tree, and grows as thick as a Man's Finger. It casts out some long Twigs, like Vine-branches, whereof the *Indians* make Bracelets, to wear against any Poison. The Juice of this Plant is very bitter. The Root of the *Baler* taken on the East side, and apply'd bruise'd to any Wound, heals it in 24 Hours, better than any Balsam. This Tree grows among Buildings, and does so pierce them with its Roots, that it overthrows Palaces. It also grows on the Mountains, and because it there grows to an excessive bigness, it is much honour'd by the *Indians*.

There are many other Trees and Plants, that have notable Virtues in the Islands, of which Brother *George Carrol*, a German, and Apothecary to the Col-

lege of the Jesuits at *Manila*, has given an exact Description, in two Volumes in Folio, with the Draughts of them, so exactly to the Life, that any Man having the Book, may easily know them in the Field. He has also set down their Virtues, and the manner how they are to be prepar'd. This is the Work and Labour of fifteen years, he having gain'd the Knowledge of them, by means of the *Indians*, who are extraordinary Botanists; and it very well deserves to be Printed for the Publick Benefit, which I do not omit to declare to the Father, Vice-Provincial, and the Brother himself.

Among the sensitive Plants, which are a Medium between Plants, and Animals as *Pliny* observes, *lib. 9. cap. 45*, besides the *Spagna* and Sea Nettle, there is one in the Islands, in all Respects like a Colewort. This was found out in the Year 1642, by a Souldier of the Garrison of the Coast of *Ibabao*, who going to pull it up, saw it fled from his Hand, and drew back to the Rock, which was under Water in the Sea. There is another more wonderful, which grows on *St. Peter's Hills*, about *Manila*, not very Tall, and with little Leaves, which whensoever it is touch'd, tho' never so lightly, draws back, and closes all its Leaves hard together. For this reason the *Spaniards* call it, *la Vergon cosa*, that is, *The Bashful*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Islands of Mindanao, and Xolo.

Mindanao
describ'd.

Mindanao, and Xolo being reckoned among the Philippine-Islands, and we having omitted before, to relate some particular Circumstances concerning them, it will be proper before we proceed any further, to give a short account of them. *Mindanao* is the next Island to *Manila* in greatness, its shape almost Triangular, ending in the three famous Promontories of *Samboangan*, *Cape St. Augustin*, and *Cape Suliago*. Between *Suliago*, and *Cape St. Augustin*, which lie North, and South is the Province of the Warlike *Caragas*. Between *Suliago*, which points to the North East, and *Samboangan*, is the Province of *Illigan*, the Jurisdiction of *Dapitan*, and the People call'd *Subanos*. *Samboangan*, and *Cape St. Augustin* lie East, and West, and the People of them, on the one side, and

the other, Border upon the Provinces of *Buhayan*, and *Mindanao*. Its Situation is in the Latitude of six degrees, in which lies *Cape St. Augustin*, to ten and a half where is *Cape Suliago*. Its compass is about 300 Leagues, but has so many long Points running out into the Sea, and deep Bays, that a Man may go across it in a Day and a half. It lies South East of *Manila*, and 200 Leagues from it. About it there are many Islands; among those that are inhabited, is *Xolo*, thirty Leagues distant from *Samboangan*; *Balisan* divided by a Streight of 4 Leagues; *Sanguil*, the Peninsula of *Santrangan*, and others.

Mindanao being so far stretch'd out and divided, partakes of several Climates, and is encompass'd by Stormy Seas, especially on the Coast of *Caragas*. That part

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part which is subject to the Government of *Samboangan* is most Temperate, the Winds Pleasant, Storms Rare, and Rain Scarce. The Provinces of *Mindanao* and *Buhayen*, Subject to two Moorish Kings, are Boggy and uneasy to Live in by reason of the Gnats. There are throughout the Island about 20 Navigable Rivers, and above 200 little Ones. The most remarkable are *Buhayen* and *Butuan*, both flowing from the same Spring, but the first runs towards the Court of *Mindanao*; the other towards the North, and falls into the Sea in sight of *Bahol* and *Leyre*. The third River call'd *Sibuguey* rises near *Dapitan*, and with its Waters divides the Territory of *Mindanao* from that of *Samboangan*. There are also two Lakes, the one call'd of *Mindanao*, which in that Language signifies, a Man of a Lake, and gives its Name to all the Country. This is very large and cover'd with a sort of Herbs they call *Tanson*, that spread themselves in many Branches over the Water. The other, being eight Leagues in Compass, is in the opposite side of the Island, and known by the Name of *Malanao*. All the Country, except near the Sea is Mountainous, yet abounds in Rice, and produces very nourishing Roots, as *Batatas*, *Ubis*, *Gaves*, *Aperes* and others. There are infinite numbers of the Palm-Trees call'd *Sagu*, of whose Meal they make Bread and Bisket, throughout all the Island of *Mindanao*, but especially on the Coast of *Caragos*, near the River *Butuan*.

Its Pro-
duct.
Duriones.

Mindanao produces all the sorts of Fruit the other Islands do, and the *Durion*, before spoke of, over and above. But it is to be observ'd, besides what has already been said of it, that its Rind is not very hard, and opens as it Ripens. Within it are three or four Kernels, cover'd with a soft white Substance; and a sort of Nut, like the Kernel in a Prune Stone, which is eaten roasted like Chestnuts. It is of the Nature of the Fruit of the East; viz. That it is gather'd Green, to Ripen in the House. There are abundance of them all the way from *Dapitan* to *Samboangan*, for 60 Leagues in length, more especially on the high Land of *Dapitan*, but above all in the Islands of *Xolo* and *Basilan*. They say the Tree stands 20 Years before it Bears.

Cinnamon

The Cinnamon is a Tree peculiar to *Mindanao*, grows on the Mountains without any Improvement, and has no owner but him that first finds it. For this

reason every one, to prevent anothers making his Advantage of it, takes off the Bark before it is Ripe; and so tho' at first it be strong like that of *Ceilon*, yet in a small time, and at farthest in two Years it loses all its Taft and Virtue. It is gather'd in 25 Villages, and about as many Rivers of the Coast of *Samboangan*, towards *Dapitan* on high and craggy Mountains; and in one Village of the Province of *Cagayan*.

The Inhabitants of *Mindanao* find Gold, good Gold digging deep into the Ground, as also in the Rivers making Trenches, before the Flood. There is Sulphur enough in the burning Mountains, the Antientest of which is *Sanxil*, in the Territory of *Mindanao*. In 1640. a high Mountain broke out, and so clouded the Air, Land and Sea with its Ashes, that it look'd like Doomsday.

In the Sea of this Island and that of *Xolo* there are large Pearls taken. It has all the Birds of the other Islands, and among the rest the *Carpintera*, which, as I said before, finds out the Herb that makes Iron fly. There are also Multitudes of all sorts of Beasts, as wild Boars, Goats and Rabbits; but above all in lascivious Baboons, which suffer not the Women to go far from their Habitations.

Thirty Leagues South West of *Mindanao*, is the famous Island of *Xolo*, Govern'd by a King of its own. All the Ships of *Borneo* touch there, and it may well be call'd the Mart of all the Moorish Kingdoms. The Air is wholesome and fresh by reason of the frequent Rains, which make the Land Fruitful in Rice. This only Island of all the *Philippines* breeds Elephants; and by reason the Islanders do not tame them, as they do in *Siam* and *Camboya* they are mightily increas'd. There are also Goats with fine spotted Skins like Leopards. Among the Birds, that which builds a Nest like a Sparrow, call'd *Salangan*, is the rarest. For Fruit it produces the *Durion*, abundance of Pepper, which they gather Green, and a peculiar sort of Fruit call'd of *Paradice*, and by the *Spaniards*, the King's Fruit, because it is found no where but in his Garden. It is as big as a common Apple, of a purple Colour, and has little white Kernels like Cloves of Garlick, enclos'd in a thick Shell like a piece of Sole-leather. and is of a delicious Taft. As for Herbs either Wholefome or Venomous, it produces all that have been describ'd above; but the Natives make special

Use

Life of one call'd *Uosbamban* to sharpen the Appetite. Choice Pearls are taken here, and the Divers before they sink to the Bottom anoint their Eyes with the Blood of a white Cock. The Sea throws up abundance of Amber on the Shore, whilst the Winds call'd *Vendavides*, which are South and Southwest do not prevail, that is, from May till September. Some say the Whale vomits it up, others that it is the Excrement of a greater Fish, call'd *Gadiamina*, others that it is the Root of a large Odoriferous Tree.

The Island of *Basilan* is three Leagues from *Mindanao*, and twelve Leagues in Compass. Being opposite to *Samboangan*, it may be call'd the Garden that furnishes it with *Plantans*, Sugar-Canes, *Gaves* and *Lawnones*. The Fruit in the Island de-los-Pintados call'd *Boaba*, is no bigger than a Nut, and within its Shell has three or four very sweet Kernels, so delicious that a Man may eat a prodigious Quantity without being cloy'd. The *Durion* or *Dulian*, as the Islanders call it, is here found in great Plenty. The *Moron* in the Island of *Leyte* call'd *Tugup*, has a downy Rind; when Ripe it is as big as a Melon, and within contains small Kernels, like the *Ara* and the *Cirimajas* of *New Spain*; the Flesh is soft and savory. The *Balono* without is like a Quince, and within it is a Kernel with the thickness of a Finger of Flesh about it. When Green it is pickled in Vinegar. The Island abounds in Rice, differing in Colour, Smell and Quality; thanks to the Rivers, which are great and troublesome to cross, tho' the Island be small. In the Woods there is no want of wild Boars and Deer, nor of good Timber for Building. The Sea, besides some Fishes known in *Europe*, has others peculiar to it; good Tortoises of the 2d sort, that is, such as are valuable for their Shell, and two sorts of Jett.

The Inhabitants.

There are four principal Nations in *Mindanao*, which are the *Mindanaos*, *Caragas*, *Lutaos* and *Subanos*. The *Caragas* are Brave both by Sea and Land. The *Mindanaos* Faithless, as being *Mahometans*. The *Lutaos*, a new Nation in all the three Islands of *Mindanao*, *Xolo* and *Basilan*, live in Houses built on the Tops of Trees, on the Banks of Rivers, which at Flood cannot be cross'd a-foot; for *Lutao* in their Language signifies a Man that swims on the Water. These Men are such Enemies to the Land, that they take no Pains for Sowing, but live the best they can upon Fishing, wandring

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about the Sea of *Mindanao*, *Xolo* and *Basilan*. Yet they are cunning Traders, and wear Turbants, and use the same Weapons the *Moors* do, as Trafficking, and being in Amity with those of *Borneo*. The *Subanos*, that is, Dwellers on Rivers, for *Suba* signifies a River, are the least look'd upon of any People in the Island, as being Base and Treacherous. They never depart from the Rivers, where they Build upon long Timbers, so high that there is no reaching their Nest with a Pike; they climb up to it at Night by a Pole fastned to it for that purpose. They are as it were Vassals to the *Lutaos*. The *Dapitan* surpass all the four Nations before-mention'd for Valour and Wisdom; and there is no doubt but they were very assisting to the *Spaniards* in Conquering the Islands.

The Inland is subject to the Mountain People, who being fond of Sloth and Liberty, keep there without any Inclination to come down to the Sea, or love of Tillage; and being thus grown wild for want of Commerce, gave Strangers an Opportunity of possessing themselves of the forsaken Shore and Rivers.

There are also in *Mindanao* some Blacks, like *Ethiopians*, who own no Superior, no more than those of the Island of Blacks, and Mountains of *Mamila*; but live like Beasts conversing with none, and doing harm to all they can. They have no settled Place of abode, and in all the bad Weather have no shelter, but the Trees. Their Cloaths are such as Nature gave them, for they never cover so much as that which ought to be hid. Their Weapons are Bows and Arrows. They reap no other Fruit of their Barbarity, but Liberty.

The generality of the Inhabitants of these Islands are Heathens; but from *Saxil* to *Samboangan* the People along the Coast are *Mahometans*; more particularly in the Islands of *Basilan* and *Xolo*, which are as it were the Metropolis of that Superstition, and the Mecca of the Archipelago; because the first Teacher of it is bury'd there, of whom the giddy Headed *Casikes* tell a thousand Fables. The *Spaniards* at their coming destroy'd his Tomb. However, to say the truth, they are generally Atheists, and those that have any Religion are Sorcerers. The *Mahometans* know nothing of their Superstition besides eating no Swines Flesh, being Circumcis'd and keeping many Wives; tho' they all agree in giving their Minds to Observations and Angerics upon every light Accident.

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The



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Habits.

Houses.

Customs.

Government of
Xolo.

The Devil appears to some of them, because they call upon him in Time of need, and offer Sacrifice to him. The Mountaniers are absolute Atheists, for they have not the least sign of a *Mosque*, or other Place of Prayer. They are very temperate, contenting themselves with a little boil'd Rice, and where that is not to be had, with Roots of Trees; without making use of any Spice whether they are Rich or Poor; the better sort when they have a Deer, Goat, or Fish, using no other Seasoning but Salt and Water. Their Cloaths are plain, for being Enemies to Society, every Man is his own Taylor. One and the same Garment serves for Breeches, Doublet and Shirt. By their side they wear Daggers after their Fashion, with gilt Hilts. Over their Breeches they bind about them a Piece of the Country Stuff; so broad that it hangs down to their Knees, and on their Heads wear a *Moorish* Turbant. The Women in the Day time wear a Sack instead of a Petticoat, which at Night serves for Sheet, Blanket and Quilt, upon a scurvy Mat. Yet they wear rich Bracelets.

The little Wooden Houses are cover'd with Mats; the Ground is all their Seat; the Leaves of Trees Plates and Dishes; the Canes large Vessels, and the *Cocos* drinking Cups.

As to their Manners they are more Barbarous than the other *Mahometans*; for if the Father lays out any Money for his Son, or ransoms him out of Slavery, he keeps him as his Slave; and the Son does the same by his Father. For any little Kindness they do, they deprive him that receives it of his Liberty; and for the Crime of one Man make Slaves of all the Kindred. They do much Wrong to Strangers that deal with them, and the Purse pays for all. He that is taken in Adultery buys himself off with Money, this being look'd upon as no Disgrace among them. They abhor Theft. Incest in the first Degree is Punish'd with Death; that is, casting the Criminal into the Sea in a Sack. Law Suits are soon decided, without many Formalities, either in Civil or Criminal Cases. The King of *Xolo* for the Administration of Justice has a Governor, whom they call *Zarabandal*, which is the supreme Honour at Court. The great Ones oppress the Poor, because the King is not absolute enough. There are degrees of Nobility; as of *Tuam*, that is, Lord; *Otagayas*, Rich Man; and Lords of Vassals. In *Mindanao* the

Princes of the Blood-Royal are call'd *Caciles*.

The *Subanos* of the Mountains of *Xolo* and *Mindanao* have a more barbarous Government than the rest. They do not go to War one Nation against another, or one Village against another; but, like Enemies of humane kind, they all endeavour to destroy one another; for they know no other Power or Authority but what is got by Force and Violence. They have no other way to Try their Causes, but the Power of the Party griev'd to take Revenge, which yet in the most heinous Cases is mollify'd with Gifts. For this Reason, when one of the *Subanos* designs to Commit a Murder safely, he first heaps up a Sum of Money to pay for it; that he may afterwards be admitted to the number of brave Men, and as such wear the Red Turbant. More Cruelty is us'd among the *Caragas*, where to have the privilege of wearing a Turbant of several Colours, call'd *Baxache*, they must kill seven, as has been hinted before, and therefore for this inhuman Vanity, they do not spare even their Friends, whenever they catch them Sleeping or Unprovided.

At the Funerals of their Dead they are very Religious and Bountiful considering their Poverty, for they spend all they have, Cloathing the dead Body in new Garments, and laying rich Tissue over them. About the Grave they plant Palm-Trees and Flowers; and if the Person deceas'd was a Prince or King, they burn Perfumes, and cover the Tomb with a Pavillion, placing four white Banners on the sides. Formerly they slew others to bear the dead Man company, and cast all the best Things they had into the Sea, particularly the *Lutaos*. To put themselves in mind of Death, they make their Coffin whilst Living, and always keep it in sight in their Houses. A Custom observ'd by the *Chineses*, and which ought to be imitated by Christians.

The Women are Chast and Modest, a Virtue much forwarded by their Deformity. Their Marriages are celebrated with much State; that is, Treating the Company a whole Fortnight, or rather making them Drink, wherein consists all the Satisfaction. The Bride is generally carry'd in State, in a Palanquine or Chair on Mens Shoulders; the Kindred and Friends attending her with their Swords and Bucklers, and Musick. The Bridgroom comes to meet her with



Gemelli. his Company; and when they have accepted of one another, the Bride remains Clad in White, and the Husband changes his Garments into Red. When they come to the House, they all make Merry with Modesty and Plenty.

Boats. The Boats of these Islanders are sew'd together with Canes split, and on the sides have Fences made of Cane, that they may not overfet.

Weapons. Their Weapon in the Town is a Dagger with a flaming Blade. The great Men have Ivory, or Gold Hilts. In their Wars by Land they use a Lance, and round Buckler; whereas in all the other Islands it is long and narrow, to cover all the Body. Upon Sea, besides the Weapons already mention'd, they use *Bagacayes*. These are small Canes, about the thickness of a Finger, hardned, and made sharp, which darted strike through a Board.

The *Mahometans*, whose Original is from *Borneo*, brought thence the use of the Trunk, through which they Shoot little poison'd Arrows, with the help of a little Paper; which if they make but a slight Wound are Mortal; unless

the Antidote be presently apply'd, and particularly human Dung, found by Experience to be a sure Preservative.

The People of *Xolo*, call'd *Xembanos* are Resolute, and wear white Armour. The *Mindanaos* besides the Lance, Dagger, and Buckler, carry a heavy cutting Scimitar, like the Inhabitants of *Ternate*.

About the Lake of *Malanao*, there are several Villages of *Moors*, and Gentils, govern'd by a petty King independent of him of *Mindanao*, who could never Subdue them. Their Food is Rice, and some Roots; their poor Garments of Hemp, dy'd Blew. The Commonalty are Heathens; the better sort *Mahometans*, and have no Communication with the others. This Lake is Triangular, seated in a pleasant Place, between the Coast that looks towards *Bahol*, ten Leagues distant, and that of *Mindanao*, an hundred Leagues distant by Sea, and fifteen at most by Land. It has a Point of Land running out four Leagues Eastward, and another three Leagues Southward, both well Peopled.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Molucco Islands, and others in that Archipelago.

THE *Molucco* Islands lying within the Line of the Spanish Conquests, and having been formerly under the Governor of *Mánila* (whose Jurisdiction we have here propos'd to speak) whilst the Crown of *Portugal* was united to that of *Castile*; it will be proper to give some Account of them.

Moloc is a *Malay* Word, deriv'd from the *Hebrew*, *Malach*, signifying the Head of a great Thing; and the *Molucco* Islands were ever the chief of all the Archipelago. They are seated under the Line, 300 Leagues East of *Malacca*, and as much South-West of *Mánila*. There are five in Number, and lie in such Order for 25 Leagues North and South, along the Country call'd *Betochina del Moro*, that they are always in sight one of the other. The first and chief of them is on the North side, and call'd *Terranate*, or *Ternate*, six Leagues and a half in compass. Som place it in half a Degree of North Latitude, others in but twenty Minutes. In it is a burning Mountain, whose largest Mouth on the top is a Stones throw over; the other two are less, one on the East side

towards the *Malay* Sea; the other on the North-West over *Tacome*; about them all three there is much Sulphur gather'd. The greatest quantity of Fire, Smoke, and Ashes usually gushes out in *April* and *September*. Yet in 1648, on the 15th of *June* it did a vast deal of Mischief, for three Days without Intermission; casting out besides Flames, Smoke and Ashes, burning Stones for a great distance, which burnt all that came in their way; so that they reduced a Village of *Moors* call'd *de la Sula* to Ashes. All the while this lasted the Island was continually in Motion, a dreadful Noise being heard in the Subterraneous Caverns, like the Hammering in a Forge, and now and then like firing of Guns.

The Country is all Mountainous, and almost inaccessible by reason of its tall thick Trees, with abundance of *Indian* Canes, and Roots almost wove together. The Climate is Hot and Dry. There are no Rivers, nor Springs, but only one Lake; and yet the plentiful Rains make it extraordinary Fruitful, and always Green. On the Hills the Winds

Burning Mountain.

Ternate.

Gemelli. 1697. are Cold ; and in the bottoms the Heat considering the Latitude, Moderate. The Provisions are slender, and not nourishing.

Habit.

The South-West Wind blows here without its natural Moistness ; but on the contrary passing over the burning Mountain of *Machica*, and over *Montiel*, and *Tidore* at such time as the Clove is in Blossom, and the Nutmeg ripening ; it is rather Hot and Dry ; so that it causes Distempers, especially that they call *Berber*, a dangerous and incurable Disease. The People of *Ternate* are of the same Colour, as the *Malayes*, that is, a little darker than those of the *Philippine* Islands, handsome Visag'd, and the Men better shap'd than the Women. The greatest Pride of both Sexes is in decking their Hair, which they anoint with Oil of *Ajonjoli*, a certain Herb growing in the *Indies*, and in *Spain*, which has a very small insipid Seed, whereof they make Comfits in *Spain*, and put to other Uses. The Men wear it down to their Shoulders ; the Women, as long as they can. As for their Apparel the Men wear a Doublet of several Colours, a sort of Breeches down to the Knee, and a Girdle ; all, even the best among them being bare Footed, and bare Legg'd. The Women wrap a piece of Cotton Cloth about their Waste hanging down to their Knees ; over which they have another of better Value which serves for an upper Coat. The Doublet is of the same sort as the Mens, but upon it they have a rich piece of Silk and Cotton Cloth, like a Mantle. They live Miserably, like all the other *Mahometans*, upon Bread of *Sagu*, or else *Maiz*, that is, *Indian* Wheat, and *Camores* ; and yet they Live to an hundred Years of Age without being Sickly. As to their Behaviour they are little troubled with Religion, and less with Honesty. The Men are inclin'd to Arms, the Women to Sloath. Their Language is generally that of the *Malayes* ; their Weapons those of *Mindanao*. The chief, and almost only Product of the Island, before the *Spaniards* came into it was Cloves, and Nutmegs ; but afterwards the Islanders in Hatred to the *Spaniards*, went about destroying all the Trees. At present there is but little *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, or other Grain, because of the War ; whereas otherwise the Soil might produce abundance. The Sea abounds in all sorts of Fish ; the Mountains in wild Boars, Civet Cats, and other Creatures, as also an infinite mul-

titude of Snakes, of a prodigious Bigness, whose Gall is a Medicine against Fevers.

Among the other kinds of Parrots, there is one Tame and Tractable enough, call'd *Cacatnas*, all White, Talks Little, and makes much Noise. There are Herbs of singular Virtue, all well known by the Natives, who make use of them in several Diseases.

On the East side of the Island towards the Mountain, a Lake stretches it self out for about half a League, its Water good and sweet, and has no bottom in the middle. Being near the Sea it Flows and Ebbs, breeds no sort of Fish, and yet there are sometimes Crocodils seen in it. The *Moors* had thoughts of cutting a Communication between the Lake and the Sea to make a good Harbour, but never durst put their Hands to so great an Undertaking.

Two Leagues from *Ternate* is the Island of *Tidore*, which Sailors place in fifteen Minutes of North Latitude. It is more Healthy than *Ternate*, as well by reason of the Winds, as because the Soil is more Fruitful ; which is in some Measure the better, for not having been so much wasted with War as *Ternate*. It is somewhat bigger in Compass, that is, seven Leagues, and is four in Length. On the South side it has a burning Mountain steeper than that of *Ternate*, from the sides whereof there flow several hot sulphureous Waters, good for many Distempers. The People are Warlike, and can put to Sea twenty, or thirty great Vessels with 6, or 7000 Men. The King resides at *Tidore*, or *Gamolamo*, which signifies great Village, a Place strongly Situated. The little Island of *Pulicaballo* is half a League distant from *Tidore*, and is two Leagues in compass.

The principal Product of *Tidore*, and natural to it is Clove, as at *Ternate* ; but at present the Natives do not improve it, because the Trade is decay'd, and the King takes it from them by way of Tribute. After they have gather'd in all the Clove, follows the Nutmeg, of which there is great Plenty. The *Moors* have apply'd themselves to Sowing of *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, and Rice ; but their chief Sustainance is *Sagu*. They have three peculiar Trees ; one of them they call *Atiloché*, that is, moist Wood, because the Body, Branches, and Leaves are always dropping Water, of a greenish Colour, good to Drink. The second is *Apilaga*, or good Tree, from whose Bark cut like a Spout there runs

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Gemelli. so much Water, that it supplies the want of Brooks and Springs. The third is of a pernicious Quality, for the Wind that passes between its Leaves scorches what it meets, as does its Shade. None of these Trees bears any Fruit, but their Leaves are always Green.

Muti. *Muti*, or *Timor*, the third of the five Islands of *Ternate* lies directly under the Line, and is a League from *Pulicabello*. The Land is high and desert because Unhealthy, but produces Clove.

Machien. The fourth Island is call'd *Machien*, and has a burning Mountain of the same shape as that at *Ternate*. It yields the Dutch much Clove, they having four Forts and a Factory there.

Bachian. *Bachian*, sixteen Leagues distant from *Machien*, is the fifth and greatest Island, being twelve Leagues in compass. A burning Mountain in it, is of the same Nature as that in *Tidore*. It abounds in Beasts and Fowl; Fruit of all sorts; Tabacco; and *Sagu* for common Food. It is govern'd by a King of its own, who pays Tribute, and makes the *Suba*, that is, a sort of Homage to the King of *Ternate*.

Meao. Besides these, and three other Islands properly comprehended under the name of *Molucces*, there are four more about eighty Leagues North of *Ternate*. The nearest is that of *Meao*, five Leagues in compass, and bearing nothing but only a little Clove. It has no Port, and the Inhabitants live upon Fishing.

Tafures. *Tafures* is six Leagues South of *Meao*, and scarce three Leagues in compass. But it is very Fruitful, abounding in *Coco*-Trees, *Sagu*, and other sorts of Fruit; and has a great Lake. At present it has no Inhabitants, for they all went over to *Meao*, to avoid the Hardships put upon them by the Spaniards in 1631.

Tagolanda. Sixteen Leagues to the Northward is *Tagolanda*, a large Island being 6 Leagues in compass. It has a burning Mountain, which does not obstruct its abounding in *Coco*-Trees, *Sagu*, and Fruit, and producing some Rice and Clove. There are two good Ports in it, and a deep River on the South side, with two small Islands, convenient for Fishing, with burning Mountains in both. It is govern'd by a King of its own, whose Power extends no further than to be able to put to Sea eight, or ten *Caracoas* for War, with Fire-Arms and other Weapons. Their Language differs from the Malay.

Siao. The Kingdom of *Siao* lies 4 Leagues North of *Tagolanda*, and 30 of *Ternate*.

It is an Island with a burning Mountain, from whose Top issue abundance of burning Stones; and on the other side a plentiful Spring of Water. The compass of the Island is about 4, or 5 Leagues, the Inhabitants Heathens. The King was a Catholick when the Spaniards possess'd the *Molucces*, and ever very faithful to them, and therefore always at War with him of *Tagolanda*, who was a *Mahometan*. This was the antientest Christian Place in the Archipelago, Christianity having been planted from the time that St. Francis Xavierius went over thither. The Kingdom is poor and small, containing but 3000 Souls. It produces many *Cocos*, and but little Rice, *Sagu*, Plantans, Camottas, and Popayas, In the Places inhabited there are Hens, and several sorts of Creatures on the Mountains.

Twelve Miles North of this Kingdom is the burning Mountain and Kingdom of *Colonga*, lying East and West; and having but 6, or 7 Leagues in compass. From the burning Mountain flow many Springs of warm Water, which moisten the Island, and make it produce several sorts of Fruit. The Inhabitants are about 3, or 6000 using Fire-Arms and other Weapons. On the North side of it is a safe Harbour.

Cauripa is a small Kingdom 40 Leagues from *Colonga*. On the South side it looks upon the great Island of *Mateos*, and Kingdom of *Macassar*. On the North side it has a deep River and good Harbour. The King, and 4, or 5000 Subjects he has are Heathens. The Climate is Temperate, and the Soil produces such abundance of *Sagu*, that it sometimes supplies *Ternate*; and besides that all the common Fruit of *India*, *Cocos*, Grain, and several sorts of Beasts; among which one call'd *Caracoas*, or *Sibolas*. Nor do the Sea and Rivers abound less in Fish. The People are indefatigable and warlike. Men and Women are Glad like those of *Tidore*. They set out to the Number of fifteen *Caracoas*, or great Barques.

The Kingdom of *Bulan* is 7 Leagues West of *Cauripa*, on the Land of *Macassar*. It has more Plenty of Rice than *Cauripa*, and produces the same Fruit. There are several Rivers that lead up to Villages, inhabited by about 3000 Souls. This King sets out 10 *Caracoas*, and his Men use Fire Arms, and other Weapons, being supply'd with Salt-peter from the Village of *Mogonda*, and with Iron from the Mines. The Province of *Manados* is twelve Leagues, East of *Bulan*.



Bulan, and 40 from *Ternatè*. It abounds in Fruit, Rice, and Grain; and as for Beasts, in *Sibolos*, Buffalos, and Swine. The Inhabitants are at least 40000, among whom the greatest Wealth is, Iron, Cotton and Brass. They go naked, covering their Privities with Clouts, and the Women wear a sort of Stuff, made of Cane, from the Waste to the Knees. These are the whitest and best shap'd of any we have hitherto spoke of. These People use no fire Arms, and yet are very Cruel, for they Persecute one another, without sparing the Lives of those that are overcome, for their greatest Glory consists in hanging up the Skulls of those they kill, at their Doors. They are not so Superstitious as the other Heathens, but great observers of the Singing of Birds. In other respects they are Affable, and lovers of Trade.

All the Islands, or Kingdoms here mention'd, either are comprehended in the *Molucco* Archipelago, where formerly the Arms of *Spain* bore Sway; or were Protected by them; or at least gave a helping Hand to Curb the Enemies of the Confederates, and keep the *Dutch* in Awe; and therefore I have made mention of them alone, tho' there be many more, as the Kingdom of *Macassar*, in the great Island of *Celebes*, and others Subject and Tributary to the same King.

Land of *Papuas*. Beyond the Island of *Gilolo*, is the Land of *Papuas*, the Queen of which Place becoming a Christian, was a long time maintain'd out of the King's Revenue at *Manila*; because she leaving her Idolatrous Husband, and marrying the Christian King of *Tidore*, came to *Manila* to demand Succours. They will have this Country to be part of *New Guinea*, for *Papuas* signifies Blacks, whence *New Guinea* had its Name, which as yet is not known whether it be an Island or Continent, tho' some Maps set it down as an Island. So also between *Amboina* and *Ternate*, are the Isles of *Banda*, being as many as the *Moluccos*, and as valuable for their Nutmeg, and other Spices, as those are for their Clove. All five of them take the name of the biggest, and lie in four Degrees, and thirty Minutes of South Latitude, and three Leagues from *Amboina*. Here grows all the Nutmeg and Mace that furnishes the World, for tho' they grow in other Places, yet they are not so good.

Banda. *Banda*, as it is the biggest, so it is also the most delightful and plentifullest

of all Things. Its shape is like a Horseshoe, the two Points whereof running out North and South are three Leagues distant. In the Bay between them is the chief Village frequented by many Ships, and all the Coasts about are cover'd with abundance of Nutmeg-Trees; whose Blossoms spread such a Fragrancy, as if Nature had employ'd all her Art to make them wonderful Sweet. These Trees by degrees quit the Green, so natural to all Vegetables, and put on a Blew, mix'd with Black, Red, and Gold Colour like the Rainbow; tho' not so regularly distributed. Beyond this delightful Plain, there rises a little Mountain in the middle of the Island, from which flow some Brooks that Water the Country; and then follows another Plain, cover'd with the same Trees, growing naturally out of the Earth. The Nutmeg-Tree is like the Pear-Tree in height and Branches; but the Leaves are more like a Walnut, as is the Fruit, cover'd with such a Rind, the soft inside whereof call'd Mace, is as Aromatick as the other. The Natives of *Banda* Extract a precious Oil to Cure cold Distempers. Of these Nuts they chuse the Freshest, Weightiest, Largest, and full of Moisture, without any Hole; they are good to Correct a stinking Breath, clear the Sight, comfort the Stomach, and several other Diseases. The Trees they grow on are in Common, and when the Nuts are gather'd, which is in *August*, they are divided among the Inhabitants of the Villages.

The People are Strong, but ill Favour'd, Melancholy, and wear long Hair. They are all *Mahometans*; the Men given to Trade, the Women to Tillage. They have no King or Lord, but Obey the Eldest, and these seldom agreeing in Opinion, they often are at Variance and Quarrel; not to be Reconcil'd but by the Nations, that Resort to their Ports to Trade for Nutmeg and Mace. When these Islands were discover'd by the *Portugueses*, the People of *Malaca* and *Java* Traded to them.

The *Portugueses* and *Dutch* count the Island of *Amboina*, eight Leagues North of *Banda*, one of the chiefest. It lies in four Degrees of South Latitude, and is seventeen Leagues in Compas. This alone produces more Clove than all the five *Moluccos*, but it is not so good. It also abounds in Oranges, Lemmons, Citrons, *Cocos*, Sugar-Canes, and the like. There are several sorts of Beasts, and Birds, and among the rest Parrots of

seve-



Gemelli.
1697. several Colours, and one with red Feathers, most Beautiful to behold. The Inhabitants are more Docible than those of the *Moluccos* and *Banda*. They wear the same sort of Apparel, and live on the Trade of Spice. Their Hardiness both by Sea and Land makes them much valu'd for Soldiers or Sailors. Besides Fire-Arms, they use Scimitars, and Javelins, which they Dart very Dexterously. The Land is Mountainous and well Peopled, abounding in Rice, Palm-Trees, to make Wine, and very excellent Fruit. It was once in the Possession of the *Dutch*; but the Inhabitants Revolted with the Assistance of the King of *Macassar*.

Of the
Clove.

Having so often made mention of the Clove, it will be proper to say something of it. Because of its being shap'd like a Nail, the *Spaniards* gave it the name of *Clavo*. Its Blossom is like that of Mirtle, but the Leaves extraordinary small, coming out between those four little Teeth, which when dry remain like a Star, and Compose the Head of the Clove. Abundance of them grow in a Cluster, like the Mirtle, or Elder, and yield the most fragrant Scent. The Tree is like the Laurel, but thicker of Leaves, and they thinner, and narrower. Sometimes they are of several Colours; but the Cloves do not come out, or grow Ripe all at once. The backwardest are

White, then Green, and when near Ripe grow Red; which Variety is a very pleasant Sight to Strangers. They are gather'd in *February* and *September*, and do not grow every Year, but every two, and sometimes three; but then the Harvest is very Plentiful, as if Nature would make amends for the Delay. They are gather'd like the Olives, by shaking the Boughs, after cleaning the Ground about them. Then they are spread out in the Sun, and in three Days are dry enough, between Black and Ash Colour. Fresh Water Rots, and the Salt Preserves them. Those that remain on the Trees, and are call'd Mother-Cloves, within a Year grow bigger and stronger, and are therefore more valu'd in *Java*. These falling to the Ground produce other Trees, without any help of Art; and they after 8 Years bear, and last sometime to an hundred. It is commonly said that only the *Molucco* Islands produce Clove, because of the infinite Quantity grows there, and so good that it exceeds the Clove of the other Islands, but that of *Amboina* is larger, and little Inferior to it. The Virtue of Clove is wonderful against all Distempers proceeding from Cold and Dampness. When Green they Extract from it a Water of a most delicious Smell, and very good for the Palpitation of the Heart.

C H A P. VIII.

How the Philippine-Islands were discover'd.

Magellan.

PROvidence made the Choice for the discovery of these Islands of *Ferdinand Magallaens*, a *Portuguese*, knowing in the Affairs of this Archipelago, by the Relations he had from his Friend *Francis Serrano*, who was the first Discoverer of them round by the East. He was at *Malaca* in the Year 1511, when *Alonso de Albuquerque* compleated the Conquest of it; after which thinking he could better make his Fortune in *Europe*, he return'd to *Portugal*.

Moluccos
discover'd.

In *December*, that same Year, *Francis Serrano*, and *Anthony d'Abreu* Sail'd from *Malaca* towards these Islands, and the second of them hapned to discover the Isles of *Banda*, where the Nutmeg grows; and the other the *Moluccos* valuable for the Clove. *Serrano* staid there, at the Request of *Boleyse*, King of *Ternate*; but he sent *Peter Fernandez* to give the King of *Portugal* and his Friend *Magellan* an Account of the Nature and Importance of those Islands.

Magellan, as we call him in *English*, *Magellan* hearing this News, and not being able in *Spain* to move his own King *Emanuel* to give Ear to him; went over to the Court of the Emperor *Charles V.* in *Spain*, whom he made so sensible of the Consequence of the Undertaking, and that the Conquest belong'd to the Western part, assign'd the Crown of *Castile*; and not to the Eastern appertaining to *Portugal*; and the Emperor, seeing the Account written by *Serrano* and his Map, furnish'd *Magellan* with five Vessels well Equip'd, for him to try to find a way Westward.

He Sail'd on the 10th of *August*, 1519, from the Port of *St. Lucar*, well furnish'd with all Necessaries for so long a Voyage, as the finding a Passage from the North into the South Sea. Having run along the Coast of *Brazil*, and cut the Line; in 50 degrees of South Latitude he entred the River of *S. Julian*, and

Discovers
the
Streight.



and in 52 and some Minutes found the Streight of his own Name. He enter'd on the 21st of October, and about the end of November came out into the South Sea, without meeting with any Storm in a Run of 4000 Leagues. Having again cut the Line and being in 15 degrees of North Latitude he discover'd two Islands, which he call'd *Los Velas*; in 12 degrees those known by the Name of *Islas de los Ladrones*, or the Islands of Thieves, and a few Days after the Island of *Ibabao*, of the Islands here describ'd. The first he met with was *Hummun* a little desert Island, near Cape *Guiguan*, now call'd *La Encantada*; where the first Indians that went to meet him were those of *Siloban*, now under the Government of *Guiguan*. *Magellan* call'd this Island *de Buenas Senales*, or of good Tokens, and all the Archipelago of *S. Lazarus*, because he Landed on Saturday before *Passion-Sunday*, in Spain call'd *Sunday* of *S. Lazarus*, in the Year of 1521.

And Philippine-Islands.

On *Whitsunday* the first Mass was said on the Land of *Butuan*, a Cross erected, and Possession taken in the Name of the most invincible *Charles* the 5th. The Lord of *Dimassava* Kinsman to the King of *Butuan* and to him of *Cebu*, was assisting to *Magellan*, for he brought the Ships into that Port on the 7th of April. Before Mass was said on *Whitsunday*, that Lord and the King of *Cebu* were Baptiz'd, and by their means many Men of Note and others to the number of 500; and after Dinner the Queen with 300 more. The next Day the Royal Standard being set up with great Solemnity, the King and all his People took an Oath of Fidelity after the Indian Manner, whereof speedy Notice was sent back to Spain.

On *Friday* the 26th of April, *Magellan* and some of his Men were kill'd in the first Encounter, with the chief Men of the Island of *Matan*, opposite to *Cebu*. On the first of May, the treacherous King of *Cebu* at a bloody Entertainment, cut off the Heads of 24 of the principal Men belonging to the Ships, and among them *Duarte Barbosa* Kinsman and Successor to *Magellan*, all the Mischief being contriv'd by a Black, who was Slave to *Magellan* and had serv'd as Interpreter, in Revenge for some Injury done him by *Barbosa*. Upon the Receipt of this News, *John Carvallo* put out of the Port of *Cebu* with his Ships and Men steering East South East. Being come to the Point of *Bobol* and *Panglao* he lay by; and then discovering the

Island *de los Negros*, directed his Course to *Quipit* on the Coast of *Mindanao*. Thence he sail'd to *Borneo*, where he took *Molucco* Pilots, and returning by the way of *Cagayanes*, *Xolo*, *Taguima*, *Mindanao*, *Sarragan* and *Sanguil*; on the 7th of November discover'd the *Moluccos*, and the 8th Anchor'd in *Tidore*. The King receiv'd him courteously, allowing him to Trade, and set up a Factory to buy Clove and other Spice; which was soon done. Whilst they were getting all things ready, the Ship call'd the *Trinity*, which had attempted to sail directly back to *Panama*, came back and deliver'd it self up to the *Portugueses* at *Ternate*. The Ship *Victory* took the same way home the *Portugueses* us'd, and having seen *Amboina* and the Isles of *Banda*, and stay'd some time at *Solor* and *Timor*, sail'd along the out side of *Sumatra*, keeping off from the Coast of *India*, to avoid falling into the Hands of the *Portugueses*, till it turn'd the Cape of Good Hope, and arriv'd at the Port of *S. Lucar* in Spain on the 7th of September 1522, three Years and some Days after it set out, with only 18 Men out of 59 that sail'd from the *Moluccos*, *Sebastian del Cano* being Captain. The Account of the New and wonderful Voyage of the Ship *Victory* being known throughout Spain, with the Information concerning the rich Trade of Spice. *D. F. Garcia Jofre de Loaysa* of the Order of *S. John* of *Malta*, was sent thither with a Squadron of seven Ships, and *Sebastian del Cano* for his Successor. These sailing from *Corunna*, came to an Anchor in the new Streight of *Magellan* in January 1526, and in May following got out into the South Sea, after losing one Ship in that narrow Passage. In June a violent Storm parted the Ships, and sunk most of them. Aboard the Admiral which on the last Day of July was in four Degrees of South Latitude, the Commander in chief *Loaysa* dy'd, and four Days after him his Successor *Sebastian del Cano* and many more. On the 2^d of October those that remain'd Landed in *Mindanao*, and not being able to get over to *Cebu*, directed their Course for the *Molucco* Islands; where they were well receiv'd by the King of *Tidore* on the last Day of December 1526. But as well he, as the King of *Gilolo* were so threatned by the *Portugueses* for having receiv'd the Spaniards belonging to *Magellan's* Squadron, that they seiz'd the four Factors left there by the Ship *Trinity*, and those that return'd now, and secur'd all the Goods; whence ensued

The first Ship that sail'd round the World.



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fued a War between the Spaniards and Portuguese that lasted till 1527. In the mean while the Marquis del Valle fitted out three Ships in *New Spain*, under the Command of his Kinsman *Alvaro de Saavedra*, who sailing on the Eve of all Saints in the Year 1527, on the Day of the Epiphany in 1528, being in the Latitude of eleven Degrees, discover'd some of the Islands *de los Ladrones*, and thence sail'd to *Mindanao* in eight Degrees of Latitude. He there recover'd some Christians, belonging to one of *Loaysa's* Ships which was cast away at *Sanguil*, and then going on to the *Moluccos* fought the Portuguese. Then coming to *Tidore* he there found 12 Spaniards, who had fortify'd themselves under the Command of *Ferdinand de la Torre*. Having repair'd his Ship, about the end of *May* he set out again for *New Spain*; and passing by some of the Islands of *Ladrones* in the Latitude of 14 Degrees, was drove back first to *Mindanao* and then to the *Moluccos*, whence he set out. Whilst it was here disputed by dint of Sword, at the expence of the Subject's Blood, who had the best Title to the Islands; the matter was controverted in *Spain* and *Portugal* with the Pen, Astro-labe, Sea Cards, and other Geographical Instruments. Judgment being at last given for *Portugal*, the few Spaniards that remain'd in the *Moluccos*, left them upon Condition they should be convey'd from *India* into *Spain*.

Ruiz-Lopez-de-Villalobos by Order of the Viceroy of *Mexico*, Sail'd from the Port of the Nativity on the Day of all Saints, in the Year 1542. with 5 Ships to Conquer the *Philippine-Islands*, and Instructions not to Attempt any Thing against the *Moluccos*, or other Conquests of *Portugal*. After two Months sail in the Latitude of ten Degrees he discover'd the Island call'd *de-los-Corales*, and then others of the number of those call'd *de-los-Ladrones*. Then the Pilots varying, he came not upon the Islands in eleven Degrees of Latitude, but in ten; and the Winds starting up against him, in *February* he came to an Anchor in the Bay of *Caraga*. Here he lost many of his Men with Sickness and Famine, and all his Ships but the Admiral Perish'd in Storms. Then forced by Necessity, as having but ten Days Provision, he steer'd his Course for the *Moluccos* to supply his wants; and Arriv'd at *Tidore* on the 24th of *April* 1544. The Portuguese oppos'd and would not allow him to take any Provisions or other Necessaries, so that being there now in *February* 1545. without doing any thing, he came to Composition with the Portuguese to give him a Ship to return to *Spain*. But whilst this Treaty was in Hand he dy'd for Grief at *Ambaina*, and all the Religious Men of the Order of *St. Augustin*, return'd afterwards to *Lisbon* in 1549. by the way of *Malaca*, *Cochin* and *Goa*.

Fleet to
Conquer
the Philip-
pines.

C H A P. IX.

The Conquest of the Philippine-Islands.

THE ill Success of the Attempts before-mention'd made the Conquest of the *Philippine-Islands* be laid aside for ten Years, till at the perswasion of *F. Andrew de Urdaneta*, of the Order of *S. Augustin*, King *Philip* the 2d. order'd the Viceroy of *Mexico*, to send thither four Ships and a Frigot with 400 Men under the Command of *Michael-Lopez-de-Legaspi*, a Native of *Mexico*. *F. Andrew* would go with him and took four more of his Order.

In *January* 1565, this Fleet came to an Anchor among the Islands *de-los-Ladrones*; on the 13th of *February* arriv'd at the Island of *Leyte*; and running successfully through the Strait came to an Anchor in the Port of *Zebu* (by the Direction of a Moor of *Borneo*, who was acquainted with those Islands, taken

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near *Panaon*) on the 27th of *April* being *Whitsunday*, and dedicated to *S. Vitalis* the Martyr, who was therefore chosen Patron of the City.

The Fleet entred *Zebu* in peaceable manner, but perceiving that *Tupa*, who Govern'd there put off the Spaniards with good Words, they Plunder'd the Place. The third Day, among the Plunder was found the Image of the Infant *Jesus* before-mention'd, and therefore the first Church was by the Fathers of *S. Augustin* Founded under the Invocation of the Name of *Jesus*.

On the first of *June*, *Philip de-Salzedo* Captain of the Admiral Ship, sail'd in it with *F. Andrew de-Urdaneta* to discover the way back to *New Spain*. He Arriv'd thither on the 3d of *October*, but found that *D. Alonso de-Arellana* was come thi-

Zebu Con-
quer'd.

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ther with his Vessel two Months before *Gemelli*. to gain the Honour of being the first Discoverer. However all is due to *F.*

Andrew, for he took a particular Account of the Voyage, and made Charts proper for it.

Tupas and his People submitted themselves to the King of *Spain*, promising to pay Tribute; but whilst *Legaspi* was building the City *Zebu*, the *Portugueses* came with several Pretences to disturb him. He sending Advice to the Viceroy of *Mexico*, had a supply of 200 Men sent him in the Year 1567, under the Command of *John de-Salzedo* and *Philip de-Salzedo* his Nephews; so that *Gonzalo Pereyra*, coming afterwards with the *Portugueses* Fleet to expel the *Spaniards*, was forced to return with Disgrace.

Manila reduced.

In 1570 came the first Letters from Court to *Legaspi*, approving of all that had been done in the Islands, and Commanding him to proceed in the Conquest, constituting him *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant of the same. In 1571 the *Spanish* Arms reach'd *Manila*, and reduced it without any expence of Blood. On the 24th of *June* being the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, the Foundation of the City was solemnly lay'd, and Trade settled with *China*, so that the first *Champions* came thence to Traffick in *May* 1572. The Governor *Legaspi* dy'd in *August* that same Year; and *Guido de Labyrinth* entring upon the Government continu'd the Conquest of the Island, giving Souldiers that had serv'd well several *Encomiendas* or Parcels of *Indians* to be their Tenants, which was afterwards confirm'd by the King. In *November* 1574, *Limahon* a *Chinese* Pyrate, assaulted *Manila* with a Fleet of 70 Barques, but was bravely Repuls'd.

In *August* 1575 *Doctor Francis de Sande*, Alcade of the Court of *Mexico* was sent Governour. He it was that undertook the famous Expedition against the King of *Borneo*, in which that King was overthrown, and his Court Plunder'd; the Islands of *Mindanao* and *Xolo* oblig'd to pay Tribute; and he and other Governors afterwards continu'd the Conquest. In 1597, The Marques *Stephen Rodriguez de Figueroa* undertook the Conquest of *Mindanao* upon his own Coast, by the King's Leave. He also made War on the side of *Tampuan* against the Kings of *Malana*, *Silongan* and *Buayen*, and against *Buhisan*, Father to *Corale* King of *Mindanao*. But he dy'd in the Enterprize at the Hands of *Obal*, Uncle to the King

of *Mongey*; and Colonel *D. John de Ronquillo* was sent by the Governor of *Manila* to prosecute it.

The Fathers of the Society of *Jesus* entred the Isle of *Mindanao* on the 6th of *February* 1624, to take charge of the new Christians; the Governor *D. Francis Tello* putting them in Possession of the Parishes.

The General *John Chaves* carry'd on the Conquests with a good Force, compos'd partly of *Indians*. On the 6th of *April* 1635 belanded at *Samboangan*, Fortify'd himself, putting all about to Fire and Sword, and at last erected a Fort there. Sultan King of *Mindanao* sued for a Peace, which was Concluded on the 24th of *June* 1645, by Captain *Francis Arienza-y-Banez* Governor of the Fort of *Samboangan*, by Commission from *D. James Faxardo* Governor of *Manila*. The principal Articles were, That the aforesaid King Sultan and his Subjects, should be Friends to the King of *Spain*, and the King of *Spain* theirs. That if for the future either side was Aggriev'd, it should acquaint the Court to require Satisfaction, and the Peace should not be suppos'd to be broken till after six Months. That the Subjects of both sides might go and come freely without Let or Molestation, with Leave of their King and the Governor of *Manila*. And other Articles which may be seen in *Robles's History of Mindanao*, lib. 7.

This King of *Mindanao* could bring into the Field 30000 Men with Fire Arms, sold him by the *Dutch*, Bows and Arrows, and other Weapons. His Residence was in an open Place fortify'd only with Palisadoes, and a few Pieces of Cannon.

In 1662 the Governor of *Manila* fearing the Threats of a *Chinese* Pyrate, of whom we spoke in the 4th Volume; the better to secure *Manila*, resign'd *Samboangan* to the King of *Mindanao*, Conditionally that he should restore it, when demanded by the *Spaniards*. The Pyrate who was also petty King of *Formosa*, dy'd soon after in a Rage, and so deliver'd *Manila* from that Fear.

Notwithstanding the Garrison of *Samboangan* was withdrawn, the Province of *Caragas* remain'd under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, Govern'd by an Alcade Mayor, placed there by the Governor of *Manila* with a good Garrison of *Spaniards*. Besides there is the Fort of *Illigan*, belonging to the Province of *Dapitan*; kept by a *Spanish* Captain and Corregidor, or civil Magistrate. The People of *Dapitan* pay Tribute, and are subject



Gemelli.
1697. *ject to Spain, with an inviolable Fidelity ever since the Spaniards first set Foot there. 'Tis true that then they submitted out of Fear; for seeing them with their Swords by their sides, eat Bisket and smoke Tabacco; they went and told their petty King, that those were a People with Tails, who eat Stones and cast Smoke out at their Mouths. This Account astonish'd the petty King; but being at War with the King of Mindanao, he join'd in Amity with the Spaniards, and guided them to Zebu.*

Illigan and Dapitan are Parishes and Missions of the Fathers of the Society; and in Temporals depend on the Alcade Mayor of Zebu, but a few Leagues distant.

Whilst I was at Manila, F. Maurice Perera a Catalonian, set out with a Companion for the Mission of Samboangan, and soon after I heard they had been all well receiv'd by the King of Mindanao, and sent to the Place of their Mission, possess'd by the Prince his Son. There is a good Correspondence between this King and the Governor of Manila, in so much, that nine Years ago the King sent an Ambassador to the Governor to acquaint him, that he had concluded a Peace with another King his Neighbour. I had the Curiosity to enquire of the Governor, who was D. Fausto Cruzat y Goryora, how he had receiv'd that Embassy. He told me in the first Place, that the Ambassador was the King's Brother; and Clad after the Moorish Fashion, bare Footed and bare Legg'd. That he had him led through the Spanish Foot drawn up, and receiv'd him under a Canopey. That neither the Ambassador nor any of his Retinue, would lodge in the Palace, but all of them retir'd at Night to their Vessels. The Present was only a few Quilts of no great Value.

Xolo Conquer'd. *D. Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera, Governor and Captain General of Manila, subdu'd the Island and Kingdom of Xolo, going thither in 1638 with 80 Barques, and 600 Spanish Souldiers, besides many*

Indians, so obliging the Indians to submit themselves. The Peace of Xolo open'd the way to the Christian Religion, and the Fathers of the Society; but it was soon broke through the Indiscretion of Captain Gaspar de Moroles. It was restor'd again on the 4th of April 1646. upon Condition the King of Xolo should pay a Yearly Tribute of three Xoongas, or Barques six Yards long, loaded with Rice. The same Captain D. Francis de Arienza manag'd this Treaty for Spain; and Batiocan and Arancaye Daran, Embassadors of Sultan Corabet, King of Mindanao, and Mediator, for the King of Xolo. The Dutch lay'd siege to Xolo on the 27th of June 1648, but did nothing considerable. Afterwards the King of Xolo broke the Peace, doing much Mischief with a Fleet he put to Sea; so that at present he remains absolute Master of his Kingdom, and being at Peace with Spain, his Subjects Trade in the Philippine Islands. The Governor told me that some Years before, that King sent him an Embassy, giving him an account of his Brother's Death, and his own Accession to the Crown, sending the Governor a Mourning Suit of Cloaths to wear for his Brother, and a Present of two Quilts and other Trifles.

Loft again

When the Union of the Crowns of Castile and Portugal had put the Molucco-Islands under the Spanish Dominion; the Governor of Manila perceiving there still remain'd much to Conquer; in October 1593. set out a considerable Fleet for that purpose. But as he was going in a Galley to join the Fleet already under Sail, the Sangleys that Row'd, Mutiny'd, and killed him and other Spaniards; carrying away the Galley into China. His Son D. Luis de las Marinhas succeeded him in the Government in February 1596, and Prosecuted his Father's Enterprize. After him other Governors apply'd themselves to it, and particularly in 1606 a good Fleet was sent to the Moluccos.

CHAP. X.

The Author's short Voyage to the Port of Cavite, and the Description of that City

TO return to our Journal, after a Digression perhaps not displeasing or Tedious, I spent a Week in providing my self with Necessaries for my long Voyage to New Spain, and taking leave of Friends, and on Sunday the 16th putting my Equipage into a Banca Boat,
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I went with my Black to the Port of Cavite, where we arriv'd about Noon. These Bancas are made of the Body of a Tree, six Spans in Breadth and Longer than the Faluccas at Naples. I found not as I expected Charles Joseph of Milan, because he was gone to the Marian Islands,



to carry the Souldiery the King's allowance, and the Fathers of the Society. *Cemelli.* This done, he was to go on to discover 1697. the Southern Islands, and being come to them to send Men ashore, to enquire into the Religion and Customs of the Inhabitants, and then to bring away some Islander, for further Information, as the Governor had given him in his Instructions in my hearing. But above all he had Orders to find that which he himself had discover'd, and call'd *Carolina* in 1686, when he went to relieve a Vessel run aground. It was generally thought, he would go in Vain, because from 13 Degrees to the Line the Currents are violent, insomuch that a small Vessel cannot stem them; and the less by reason of the Winds that prevail there. Otherwise it is not to be doubted, but that in all that space to the Line, there are Islands inhabited by Savage People, and many more Northwards as far as *Japan*; for there are often Boats of those Parts, brought by Storms to the Island of *Samar*, and Coast of *Palapa*, as has been said elsewhere. The said *Charles* being absent *Michael Martinez* Commander of the Galeon, that was to sail, entertain'd me in his House.

The Castle.

Monday 18th, I went to see the Castle of *St. Philip*, seated on that Point of Land, which makes the Bay. It was built since the Port of *Manila*; is a regular Square, with four Bastions, well provided with Cannon but small, besides some Pieces over the Gate. About it they were building Cazernes for the Souldiers, Magazines and Cisterns, leaving a large Parade in the middle. Here in the year 1679, was built a Wooden House, to serve as a Prison to *Dr. Ferdinand Valenzuela*, with a Chappel in it, that there might be no Infringement of the Communities of the Church, and he there perform his ten Years Banishment. At first he was kept very strictly, without being allow'd to write, or to live on the first Floor, but afterwards he had so much Liberty, that he caus'd several Plays to be acted in the Castle. He spent the day in Writing, Reading, and Praying, and so made the time easier to him. The King had assign'd him an allowance of two hundred and fifty pieces of Eight a Month. In 1689, the ten Years being expir'd, he went away to *New Spain*, where the Count de *Galva*, Brother to the Duke of *Pastrana*, whose Page he had been, being then Governor, he was well receiv'd, and was punctually paid a 1000 pieces of Eight a

Month, allow'd him by the King of *Spain* with a Prohibition, to go over into *Spain*. His misfortunes had afterwards an unhappy end, for as he was intent upon managing his Horses, he receiv'd such a kick, as was the Cause of his Death; a good instance of the turns of Fortune, with those that think they have secur'd her Favour. This Minister being brought into the Queen Mother's Service, by means of an Aunt, who was one of her Women, knew so well how to gain upon her Affections, by his faithful Services; especially twice he was sent to the Court of *Vien-na*, on important Affairs; that from a private Gentleman, he was rais'd to the Honour of prime Minister, and a Grandee which was afterwards the cause of his Fall.

Tuesday 19th, I took a View of the City *Cavite*, or *Cavit*, as the *Tagalians* call it. It is seated in sight of *Manila*, three Leagues South of it, on a long narrow Neck of Land, on one side of which is the Sea and on the other a Bay, that makes the Port. Thus being almost enclos'd with the Sea, it has no Wall about it; but only the Castle, before mention'd, at one end, and at the other next the Land, a Wall with some Pieces of Cannon. In this Wall is the Gate to which they go over a Drawbridge, because of the Ditch, which at Flood is full of Water. The City might with a small Charge, be made an Island. The Port before mention'd, is in the Shape of a Semicircle, like that of *Trapani*, in the Kingdom of *Sicily*. It is shelter'd from the South Winds, but not from the North, and therefore large Ships, which cannot come close under the Shore, are not very safe; and in the Year 1689, two were there cast away.

Cavite City.

As for the Buildings, and Publick places, there is no Beauty in them, the Houses being of Timber, or Cane, and very few with the first Floor of Stone. The Parish Church is of Timber, the House and Church of the *Dominicans* of the same. The Monastery of the Barefoot *Augustinians* is somewhat better, and the Church of Stone. But the House of the *Jesuits*, tho' began of late Years, is very good. The Constable of the Castle governs it and the City, as Chief Justice.

Buildings.

Wednesday 20th, I went to see the *Ribera*, or Arsenal seated on the aforesaid Point of the Castle. There 2, or 300 *Indians*, and sometimes 600, brought by force, from the Neighbouring Provinces, work at Building Galeons, and other Ships. The King allows every one a piece

Arsenal.



piece of Eight, and a *Cavan* of Rice a Month, which is the time they are to stay, for at the end of it, they take others to Relieve them. Some of them plain, some saw, some Nail the Timber, some make Cables, some Careen, which is done there with Oil of *China*, mixed with Lime, but the greatest number, fell Trees on the Mountains; and these must be many, and large, to keep out the Tempestuous Sea, they are to cross. Besides that this sort of Wood is hard, and heavy as a Stone, the Planks are made so thick, and so lin'd both within, and without, that they receive little Damage by common Balls. That Vessel which fought some Years since, with fourteen *Dutch*, that came to take *Cavite*, had 90 Balls taken out of her sides, which stuck there as if they had been in a Wall of soft Stone; and this was because being run a-ground, she was forced to fight all the while on one side, to the great astonishment of the Enemy. The *Arsenal* is very large, and fit to build any great Ship. In 1694 the famous Galeon *St. Joseph*, before mention'd to be cast away, was finish'd there, being bigger, or at least as big, as that of the *Portugueses* call'd, *O Padre Eterno*. Its Keel was 62 Cubits, (each Cubit a Span and a half) long, and proportionably broad. The loss of it ruin'd the Inhabitants of *Manila*, but that of the other call'd *Santo Christo*, compleated their Misery. This last was sixty Cubits, as before in the Keel, and had made but one Voyage to *New Spain* after it was built at *Bagatao*. Whilst I was at *Manila*, another Vessel was building at *Bagatao*, call'd *St. Francis Borgia*, 55 of those Cubits in length, to go to *New Spain*, in 1697. What Success it will have, God knows; for the Citizens of *Manila*, having obtain'd a Grant from the King, to load a Galeon, and send another to Convoy it, paying 74000 Pieces of Eight for each, they save paying for two, building one at the King's expence, so very large, that tho' it carries Burden enough for three, yet it requires a Storm to move it; and this mighty Mass, not being strong enough knit together, to resist the furious Tempests of that vast Ocean, it is to traverse; it is easily cast away, as appears by experience, and it is demonstrable, that midling Ships are proper for that Voyage than the great.

Suburb.

Thursday 21st, I went to see the Suburb of *St. Roch*, stretching without the Wall from Sea to Sea, all of it consisting of Timber Houses, among Woods of Trees. The Parish Church is very

good, being built by *D. Ferdinand Valenzuela*, for his particular Devotion. There are more Inhabitants, *Spaniards*, *Indians*, and *Sangleys*, or *Chineses* in this Suburb, than in *Cavite*. Here is good Fruit of the Country, and some few Grapes, the Vines being carry'd out of *Europe*.

Friday 22^d, the Vessel having all its Lading aboard, I embark'd. This Ship was built at *Bagatao*, by *Dr. John Gari-cocea*, and had made one Voyage on the Coast. Because of the loss of the aforesaid Galeons, the King had bought it of him, for 30000 pieces of Eight, to carry over the Royal Revenue to *America*. It was 45 Cubits, of those above mention'd in length, proportionably broad and strong.

Saturday 23^d, there were Prayers for our good Voyage. When we were ready to Sail, the Commander call'd the Pilots, and all other Officers to give their Opinions, whether the Vessel was fit for the Voyage of *New Spain*, and in a good Sailing posture. Most of them were of Opinion it was overloaded, and therefore could make little way. He therefore order'd all the Seamen's Chests to be put ashore, that all those who had two might have one left behind. The Governor being inform'd of it, sent Colonel *Thomas de Andaya* to lighten the Ship. *Andaya* came on *Sunday* the 24th, and caus'd all the Casks of Water to be taken out; for the burden of the Vessel being 1500 Bales, they had put aboard 2200, besides Provisions and other necessities. On *Monday* 25th, the Colonel caus'd abundance of Bales, and parcels of Wax to be unshipp'd, leaving only the 1500 Bales that the Ship was entred for. The Governor and *Oydores*, or Judges, according to the King's Order, are to distribute the Stowage proportionably among the Citizens; but there is little Justice done in this Point, Favour carrying all, so that the Rich have Cockets given them, for 30 or 40, and even 50 Bales, and the poorest sort only for two or three, pretending the Ship can carry no more, and this contrary to the King's Intention. *Tuesday* 26th, there were more Bales and Parcels of Wax unloaded, still delaying our departure, whereas the King Orders were that the Galeon Sail the 24th of *June*. It is the Practice in this Voyage to carry the Water in earthen Jars, to the number of 2, 3 or 4000, proportionably to the number of People, and bigness of the Galeon; and these falling short for a Voyage of 7 or 8 Months, the continu-



Gemelli.
1697.

al Rains supply the Defect. This time they had made two Cisterns, on the sides of the Ship, reaching from the Deck to the bottom of the Hole, as is us'd by the *Portuguese*, and *Moors*; and these had prov'd very good; yet they were broken to stow more Bales in their place; without considering that relying on the Cisterns, they had made no earthen Jars, and it was not easy to make them in so short a time. This was done

because the Officers put in Bales of their own in those places, notwithstanding the King's Prohibition, they not minding that they sent so many Men to Perish with Thirst, in such a spacious Sea. In fine, on *Wednesday* 27th, 800 Barrels of Water were cast away, by breaking the Cisterns; and the same was done on *Thursday* following being the 28, the Bales belonging to the Colonels Friends and Acquaintance, being put aboard again.

A Voyage round the World by Dr. John Francis Gemelli Careri. Part IV.

Containing the most Remarkable Things he saw in the PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

B O O K III.

C H A P. I.

The most Dangerous Voyage from the Philippine Islands, to America; and first to the Place call'd, Varadero.

THE Voyage from the *Philippine Islands* to *America*, may be call'd the longest, and most dreadful of any in the World; as well because of the vast Ocean to be cross'd, being almost the one half of the *Terraqueous Globe*, with the Wind always a-head; as for the terrible Tempests that happen there, one upon the back of another, and for the desperate Diseases that seize People, in 7 or 8 Months, lying at Sea sometimes near the Line, sometimes cold, sometimes temperate, and sometimes hot, which is enough to Destroy a Man of Steel, much more Flesh and Blood, which at Sea had but indifferent Food.

The Ship being again Laden, and about a thousand Jars of Water, put in by the Commander and other Officers, we set Sail on *Friday* 29, before Noon in the presence of the Colonel. Having Sail'd 2 Leagues, we came to an Anchor within the same Bay. On pretence that he wanted Water, the Commander left behind a *Dominican*, who had given him 500 pieces of Eight for his Voyage; a *Recolet*, and a *Physitian* he had agreed to keep at his own Table; which accident put me into a good little Cabbin

for my Bed and Equipage. *Saturday* the last day of *June*, the Wind continuing at South against us, tho' we had hoisted Sail, we soon dropp'd Anchor again. The same we did *Sunday* the first of *July*, having sail'd but half a League. *Monday* 2d, stirr'd not; and *Tuesday* just weigh'd and dropp'd Anchor again, the Wind continuing contrary both Days with much Rain; so that in 5 Days, we scarce sail'd three Leagues. Some Water being spent, the Boat was sent to take in more, near the Hill *Batan*. Being curious, I went in the Boat with the Major *Vincent Arambolo* a *Biscainer*, and Landed on a Plain, where the Arrows of many *Negrillos* or Island Blacks, who were Hunting in the Woods, could reach us. The Women and Children began to bark like Dogs, to drive out the Wild Beasts before their Husbands, and Fathers, who lay ready in Ambush. So whilst the Water was taking in, we stood very fearful, as not being able with two Firelocks, to oppose hundreds of Blacks, Arm'd with Bows and Arrows, short Javelins, and long Knives, wherefore I retir'd to the Boat, without enquiring into the matter of Hunting, as *Arambo-*
la

Gemelli. *la* did. The *Indian* Sailors belonging to our Ship, bringing the Water from the Wood, were no way molested by the Savages, because they are Friendly among themselves. Having taken the Water, we return'd aboard after Midnight, more afraid than hurt; having stood upon our Guard, not only because of the Blacks, but also on account of the Unconquer'd *Sambolos*, who live upon part of that Mountain.

Wednesday 4th, we stirr'd not, the Wind being contrary. *Thursday* 5th, before day, drove along with the Tide, and very little Wind, but the Wind then starting up against us, came to an Anchor near *Maribeles*. The Governor came aboard in a little *Parao*, which is a Tree hollow'd, with 2 Wings on the sides, to prevent its oversetting, to bring our Captain some Fruit, and then went away. *Friday* 6th, the same Wind continu'd with those Rains, which never fail about *Manila*. *Saturday* 7th, the Wind freshning, and the Rain growing Tempestuous, we weigh'd Anchor, and brought the Ship under the shelter of the Hill of *Batan*. The same Southerly Winds and Rains continuing, we lay in the same place, all *Sunday* and *Monday* the 8th, and 9th. *Tuesday* 10th, we were tow'd a little way. Nothing troubled me but the heat; for there was none of the other Plague of Lice, so frequent in other Ships; because, as has been said, in those Parts they do not breed on *Europeans*. Search was then made, to discover whether there were any Jars, that instead of Water, were fill'd with Commodities, upon pretence of carrying them safer; and several were cast into the Sea full of Pepper, Porcelane, and other Goods of Value. The South Wind ceasing, and the North succeeding, we weigh'd Anchor *Wednesday* the 11th, before day, and drove with the Tide with little Wind, between *Maribeles* and the Hill of *Batan*; so that Sun-set we pass'd the Point of *Maricondon* and *Limbones*, and then the Rock of *Fortune*.

Thursday 12 about Noon, we left a Stern the desert Island of *Ambil*, and that next it of *Luzon*; between which, and the Point *Calavite*, in the Island of *Mindoro*, pass'd the so often mention'd Galeon, *St. Joseph*, as it was running to Perdition. Before Sun-set, we pass'd by Point *St. James*, in the Island of *Manila*, which makes the Bay of *Balayan*. *Friday* 13th, we coasted the Island of *Mindoro*, where it forms a long Ridge of high Mountains, and two sides of its

Triangle; besides a long high Neck of Land running out towards the South. This Island is mostly Inhabited by Savage *Manghians*, not yet subdu'd. They are of an Olive Complexion, and wear long Hair. The Jesuit Missioners that were aboard told me, that these People had a Tail half a Span long. They do no harm to the *Spaniards*, and Trade with those few Tributary *Indians*, who live in Villages, in the Plains of the Island, under the care of the Barefoot Fathers, of the Order of *St. Augustin*. These Savages exchanged Gold, Wax, Parrots, and other things, for Rice, and the like. The Island abounds in Buffaloes, Deer, and great numbers of Monkeys, which run in Troops along the Shoar, seeking what the Sea affords to eat.

The Wind rising, and against us, opposite to the Island of *Maricavan*, a place not far from *Manila*, where there are Plenty of Buffaloes and Deer; it was thought fit to lie by at Night, since we could not advance; but the Weather growing Stormy about Midnight, we lost all we had gain'd, and so on *Saturday* 14th, found our selves opposite to Cape *St. James*, and got but little from it, all the Day after. The worst was, the Coast afforded no good Anchoring, and we had no shelter from the Wind. *Sunday* 15th, the Violence of the contrary Wind abating, we coasted along to Weather the Cape. First we left on the right Hand, a little Bay near to the Cape, then another larger, call'd, *El Varadero Viejo*, and then the Streight between the aforementioned Point of *Mindoro*, and the Island of *Maricavan*; near the Bay of *Baguan*, on the Land of *Manila*, where are the Garrisons of *Guarnio*, *Balaxivo*, and *Batangas*. Turning the Cape, we came to the *Varadero*. All the Ships that go to *Acapulco* put into this Port, to take in Wood and Water. It is a semicircular Bay, form'd by a crooked Neck of Land, running out of *Mindoro*, and other Islands opposite to it. The greatest Danger in this narrow Passage, is caus'd by the contrary Currents, which here meet, one of them running toward *Maribeles*, and the other towards the Streight of *St. Bernardin*. After Dinner I went ashore to Hunt notwithstanding the Island was full of Savages. I could not get into the Woods, by reason of the thickness of the Trees, not to be pierced by Dogs, much less by Men; and finding neither Deer, nor Buffaloes along the shoar, went aboard again empty handed.

C H A P.

Manghian
of Mindoro
101



C H A P. II.

The Voyage continu'd to the Port of Ticao.

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HAVING taken Aboard 200 Jars of Water brought us by the King's Galliot, which expected us there for that Purpose, we set Sail on *Monday* 16th, with a fresh Gale at South. We left on our right Hand near the Coast of *Mindoro* seven little Islands named from *Bacchus*, Pleasant to behold for their green Trees, but not Inhabited, and on the left Cape *Galvan* of the Land of *Manila*. At Sun-set we Sail'd among the Colonels Islands near the two Islands call'd *Las Ermanas*, or the Sisters; and then by three others, call'd *Virreyes*, or Viceroyes, all full of Trees, but not Peopled.

Tuesday 17th, before Day we pass'd between the Islands of *Banton*, and Point of *Marinduque*, which was on our left. This Island abounds in Fruit, and very nourishing Roots; as also in wild Boars, Deer, Buffalos, and other Creatures; and therefore we sent the *Chiampan* thither before us to get fresh Provisions. Near the Point of *Marinduque* is a small Island, like that at *Banton*, call'd *Botonillo*, or little Button; behind which is another call'd *Simara*, inhabited by Civiliz'd Indians, as *Banton* is. As we Sail'd East, we saw at a great distance on the right the Islands of *Romblon*, *Tablas*, and *Sibuyan*, all inhabited; for all the way from *Manila* to the *Embocadero*, or Mouth of the Streight, is a Labyrinth of Islands, 80 Leagues in length, and very Dangerous. *Wednesday* 18th, we were Becalm'd; but *Thursday* 19th, had a little Wind that carry'd us as far as the Island of *Sibuyan*. *Friday* 20th, it freshned, and about Sun-set we got through the Streight made by the Islands of *Bonas* and *Masbate*, where there are rich Gold Mines, and the strange Birds call'd *Tavonos*, and then by *Ticao*, all of them inhabited by Indians not yet Subdu'd, and very Fruitful.

Having coasted along the Island of *Ticao* all Night, on *Saturday* 21st, in the Morning, two Hours after Sun-rising, we came to an Anchor in the Port of *St. Hyacinthus*, opposite to *Sursegon*. The *Alcalde Mayor*, or chief Magistrate of *Alvay*, came Aboard on *Sunday* 22d, and brought the Captain a Present of 10 Hogs, 500 Hens, and a great deal of Fruit. *Monday* 23d, the *Chiampan* came from *Marinduque* loaded with Re-

freshments given them by the Jesuits of that Parish, for the Fathers *John Grigoyen*, *Antony Borgia*, and *Peter Antony Martinez*, who were Aboard us Bound for *New Spain*; one to stay there, the other to go to *Rome* for the Affairs of the Mission.

The Wind coming up very fair for us to put into the Bay of *Ticao*, we weigh'd Anchor on *Tuesday* 24th, early, and advancing a little with the Stream, came to an Anchor in it. A Bare-foot Father of *St. Augustin*, that belong'd to that Province came to bring us some Refreshment of Fruit. Going Ashore after Dinner to Bath me, I was inform'd that the Village was formerly near the Shore, but having been Burnt by the Pilot of a Ship that put in there, the Indians retir'd half a League up the Land into the middle of the Wood. There are about thirty wooden Houses cover'd with Palm-tree Leaves, and the Church and Dwelling of the Missioners is of the same sort. But these are the most part of the Year at *Masbate*, because the Indians go away into the Mountains every one to Plant his *Camotes*, and *Gavas*, and only come to that Place when the Fathers go to make their Visitation.

Wednesday 25th, being *St. James's* Day, the Wind being contrary, we lay at Anchor; because the Ship stood in need of a strong South Wind to carry it out of the Streight against the Current. *Thursday* 26th, a Muster was made to see, if any Man was Aboard without License, for which they pay twenty Pieces of Eight to the King. Sixteen Persons who had none were put a Shore, only 200 remaining Aboard. *Friday* 27th, 500 *Bombones* of Cane full of Water were brought Aboard, which the *Alcade* had caus'd to be cut by the Captain's Order; they were eight Spans in length, and as thick as a Man's Thigh. The same Day a fresh Gale starting up at South, we weigh'd Anchor to Sail, but soon dropt it again, the chief Pilot and his two Mates disagreeing, the first being of Opinion there was not Wind enough. *Saturday* 28th, it came about to North, and so hindred our Sailing. It was pleasant to see the Ship like a floating Garden with such abundance of Fruit and Greens brought from the neigh-



neighbouring Parts, as also Swine, and Hens, in their *Caracoas*, or Boats sew'd with *Indian Cane*, which have a Sail made of Mat, Triangular or Pyramidal fastned to two Poles, and long Canes on the sides to prevent over-setting. *Sunday 29th*, the same Wind continu'd; but at Night was a dead Calm, which lasted *Monday 30th*, and on *Tuesday 31st*, the contrary North Wind came up again.

Wednesday the 1st of *August*, some Boats brought Advice of the safe Arrival of the *Galeon*, the *Rosary*, from *New Spain*. It had cast Anchor for fear of the *Embocadero*, or Mouth of the Channel, at the Port of *Palapa*, in the Island of *Samar*, and there landed the Money to be carry'd by Land to *Manila*. Thence some Boats had tow'd her to the nearest Coast of that Island; where when the *Galeon* has taken Port, it is unlawful to put to Sea again without fresh Orders. The same contrary Wind kept us still *Thursday 2d*. *Friday 3d*, we Sail'd with something of a fair Wind, which soon coming about, we return'd to the Port; where the Festival of *St. Dominick* was celebrated *Saturday 4th*. *Sunday 5th*, the Wind blew so hard at North, that we were forced to drop another Anchor. The same continuing on *Monday 6th*, we diverted the tedious Hours with Cock-fighting, there being abundance Aboard, which was not pleasing to me, because we eat no other Meat. *Tuesday*

7th, the *Chiampan* went for Water. *Wednesday 8th*, the Pilot's Mate had some Words with a Passenger he carry'd over on his own Account, who complaining that his Table was too Poor, the other Struck him on the Face, and then run after him with a Knife. The Captain designing to enquire into the Matter, would have me be assisting to him, but all the Punishment ended in causing them both to stand some Hours in the Bilboes. *Thursday 9th*, after Mid-night the Wind blew fresh at South-East, so that about Noon the Pilot thought fit to Sail, because there is no getting out at the *Embocadero*, or Mouth of the Channel, where the Currents are always impetuous, without a Wind that is stronger than they. The *Embocadero*, or Streight is eight Leagues in length; and four, or five, and in some Places six over. It is enclos'd like the Court or Yard of a House, on the one side with the Coast of the Island of *Manila*; by the Islands of *Borlas*, *Ticao*, and *Masbate*; by the six little Islands *de los Narayas*, or of Orange-Trees, which are desert; by the fruitful Island of *Capul*; by the *Indians*, call'd *Ava*; by the *Alupores*; and lastly by the West Coast of *Palapa*; and on the other by the Island of *Maripipu*, inhabited by *Talaxians*, *Tagapola*, *Mongol*, *Kamanda*, and *Limbanquayan*, which all together render the Passage out towards *America* very difficult, what way soever a Man would go.

CHAP. III.

The Voyage continu'd to the Marian Islands.

THE Wind holding brisk at South-East, the Pilots all agreed to make their way out of the Streight, and accordingly about Noon weighing the two Anchors, the Tide being then with us, they hoisted Sail, and before Sun-set were near the Mouth of the Streight; which is made by Cape *Malpal*, in the Island of *Capul*, on the South of the small Isle of *Kalentan*, where there are some Flats near Cape *Tiklin*, and the Island of *Manila* on the North, two Leagues distant from one another. It is to be observ'd, That between *Kalentan* and *Tiklin*, there is Water enough for a quarter of a League over, for the *Galeon* to pass; but the Pilots will not venture into such a Streight, nor into those that lie between the Islands of *Naranjos*, and between *Capul* and *Samar*. As we were

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upon getting out, there fell such violent Storms of Rain, that together with the contrary Current, whilst the Moon was above the Horizon, we could not, tho' the Wind blew hard for us, advance one Step, but rather lost Ground, so that we were all Night in great Danger. I was Astonish'd, and Trembled to see the Sea have a Motion like Water boiling over a hot Fire, understanding that several Ships, notwithstanding the help of their Rudder had been by the violence of the Current whirl'd about, and at last Wreck'd. *Friday 10th*, the Tide turning for us, we got out of the Streight before Noon. First, we pass'd near the Coast of the Island of *Manila*, the Mountain of *Bulessan*, where is the burning Eruption of *Alvai*, and the Rock of *St. Bernardin*, in 13 Degrees of North La-

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titude, leaving them on our left, and about Sun-set we had Cape *Espiritu Santo*, or Holy Ghost, on our right; this being the most Easterly Point of the Coast of *Palapa*, and the first the *Galeons* discover, coming from *New Spain*, as has been observ'd above. It lies in 12 Degrees, and 30 Minutes of North Latitude.

Being come into the open Sea, to our great Satisfaction, our Cables were coil'd between Decks, being to cast Anchor no more till we came into *New Spain*, and the Boat was set Adrift that it might be of no hindrance, because we had another, in Case of Need, as the *Spaniards* call it, in Quarters, that is, in Pieces ready to clap together. The South West Wind blew hard all Night, and the Sea being rough made many Sick. *Saturday* 11th, the Wind continu'd at South West, and taking an Observation we found our selves in the Latitude of 14 Degrees. They that come from *New Spain* to the Islands Sail continually upon the same Parallel of 13 Degrees; for falling from *Acapulco*, which is in 17 to the 13 afore-said, they alway run in a strait Line, before the Wind, on a smooth Sea (whence that is call'd the *Pacific Ocean* by the *Spaniards*) as if they were in a Canal, without any roughness of Water; so that they come in 60, or at furthest 65 Days to the *Marian Islands*, and thence in 15 or 20 to the *Philippines*. On the contrary, those that go thence to *New Spain*, have a very difficult Voyage; for the Sea may rather be call'd Inchanted, than Boisterous; and that they may gain Ground, and not be drove back, as often happens, they are forced to run away to the Northward, even to 40, or 41 Degrees of Latitude, sometimes coming in sight of *Japan*; that they may afterwards fall off till they meet with the *Signs*, (being Weeds, the Sea of *California* carries some hundreds of Leagues) and so continue their Voyage with the common Winds that are more favourable. The Pilot propos'd to pass by the Islands *de los Ladrones*, at 19 Degrees, and 20 Minutes of North Latitude (whereas the general Method is to pass them between 20 and 25) that he might from thence gain the greater Latitude; this having of late Years been found by Experience to be the best Course, and therefore he directed his Course East North East.

Sunday 12th, the fresh Gale which had continu'd all Night fell, and we were Becalm'd, and by Observation we found our selves in the Latitude of 14 Degrees,

and 13 Minutes. That Day the Cloth the King allows the Seamen to keep them Warm, was divided among them. *Monday* 13th, the Calm continu'd, and an Observation shew'd us to be in the Latitude of 14 Degrees, and 20 Minutes. *Tuesday* 14th, the Wind came up at North West, and we Sail'd East and by North. Our Latitude by Observation 14 Deg. 34 Min. The same Wind continuing, we Steer'd North East on *Wednesday* 15th, and found the Latitude of 14 Deg. and 45 Min. *Thursday* 16th, we were Becalm'd, but the Current carry'd us some way, so that we found 14 Deg. 53 Min. Latitude. *Friday* 15th, a small Gale turn'd about all the Points of the Compass, and we found our selves in the same Latitude. *Saturday* 18th, we stood East North East, with little Wind at N. N. W. and the Latitude was 15 Deg. 1 Min. The allowance of Water was cut shorter, because there was but little, and we had far to Sail. At Night the Wind came up W. N. W. which made us lie East; and so we held on all *Saturday* 19th, in the Latitude of 15 Deg. 24 Min. as also *Monday* 20th, in 15 Deg. 34 Min. At Night a violent Storm blew, which kept us all Awake; and beat us very heavily all *Tuesday* 21st. That Day a little Rain fell, and every one strove greedily to gather the Water. We found 16 Deg. 16 Min. Latitude; and the Wind blew at W. S. W. which held all *Wednesday* 22d, and our Course being E. and by N. found 16 Deg. 26 Min. Latitude. *Thursday* 23d, we Sail'd East with a N. W. Wind, and found 16 Deg. 44 Min. Lat. *Friday* 24th, the Wind was all North, so that we stood East and by North, the Lat. 16 Deg. 46 Min. *Saturday* 25th, the Wind was S. W. and we stood N. E. and by E. *Sunday* 26th, the Wind at W. S. W. but we alter'd our Course, the Lat. 17 Deg. 1 Min. The same Wind and Course continu'd *Monday* 27th, Lat. 17 Deg. 15 Min. but on *Tuesday* 28th, we found 17 Deg. 18 Min. tho' we had been Becalm'd. *Wednesday* 29th, the Wind at S. but we made little way, and found 17 Deg. 34 Min. Lat. *Thursday* 30th, the Wind E. N. E. we stood North. No Observation could be taken. *Friday* 31st, the Wind came about from W. S. W. to W. N. W. and still no Observation to be taken. About Sun-set there fell a great Rain, and all the Thirsty Sailors went out Naked to gather the Water, so all the empty Vessels were soon fill'd. A great Storm continu'd all Night without taking any
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more Water for want of stowage, so that there being plenty, all the Men dress'd their Rice.

Saturday the first of *September* we stood E. and by N. the Wind at S. W. the Lat. 18 Deg. 50 Min. *Sunday* 2d. before Day the Wind came about and blew hard at East, so that there was no faying Masts, nor taking an Observation; and the Pilots were oblig'd to lower their Top-masts for fear they should give way and hinder our Voyage, as had hapned other times for want of Masts. We all watch'd Day and Night the Danger was so great, for the Waves broke upon the Galeon, and beat terribly upon its sides. We lay under a Main-sail Reef'd; and the Image of *S. Francis Xavierius* being expos'd, the Captain vow'd to make an Offering to the value of the Sail, which was worth 200 Pieces of Eight; devoutly Attributing to his Intercession the saving of the Sail and Calming of the Sea. Three Hours before Day the Wind came about fair.

Monday 3d, the Wind coming to N. W. we held on our Course E. N. E. and hoisted our Top-masts again. The same Day the first *Cachorreta* (a sort of Fish the *Spaniards* call by that Name) being taken, it was expos'd to Sail to the highest Bidder, according to the Custom spoken of elsewhere. The Captain bid up to 60 Pieces of Eight, to make an Offering to the blessed Virgin of the Conception; but four Sailers

bid 5 Pieces more and carry'd the Fish. Afterwards about 20 *Cachorretas* and *Bonitos* were taken, these are Fishes full of Blood, somewhat like Mackrel. The Storm blew again at Night with Rain, so that the Sailers could not be got up on Deck without beating, there fell such a violent Shower. This Weather hindered our taking any Observation the next Day being *Tuesday* 4th, but we held on our Course with that Wind. *Wednesday* 5th, the Wind first at S. W. and then at S. S. W. the Lat. 19 Deg. 33 Min. About break of Day *Thursday* 6th, we discover'd four of the *Marian-Islands*, but the Wind would not permit the Pilot to pass them by in 19 Deg. 20 Min. Lat. as he had design'd. When we had advanced farther we saw at a distance towards the South, the biggest of them, which is exactly shap'd like a long Saddle. The second bearing upon the same Point, was a steep round burning Mountain, in the Sea Carts call'd *Griga*, sending out Smoke from the Top. They told me it was three Leagues in Compass, and was Inhabited at the Foot of the Hill on the South side; to which the Masters Mate of the Galeon added, That as he pass'd by at another time, a great many of those Inhabitants came out in Boats, to bring him Fish, Cocos, *Buyo* and excellent Melons, but that they never after came to meet the Galeons, because an extravagant Passenger had struck one of their Men.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Discovery and Conquest of the Marian-Islands.

Marian-
Islands,
or De los
Ladrones.

THESE Islands were formerly call'd *De las Velas*; and afterwards by the *Spaniards*, *de los Ladrones*, or of Thieves, because they sometimes putting in there as they went and came between *New Spain* and the *Philippine-Islands*, the Inhabitants stole all they could, and then fled to the Mountains. *Michael Lopez de Legaspi* took Possession of them for King *Philip* the 2d, in *January* 1565, when he was going with four Ships and a Frigate to Conquer the *Philippines*. But this Possession was only in Words, for there was no Garrison placed there nor Fort built, nor were there any Missioners sent to convert the Inhabitants to our holy Faith; perhaps because it was thought impracticable to talk of Religion to Men, who shunn'd all manner of Communication with the *Spaniards*, and fled

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to their thickest Woods. Afterwards the Fathers of the Society going to and coming from the *Philippines* on their Missions, out of their Religious Zeal, seeing those wretched People forsaken, and plung'd in the Darknes of Idolatry, they propos'd to the Queen Mother, then Regent during her Sons Minority, the cultivating of that Vineyard grown wild under Paganism; perswading her that the Seed of the Gospel might be sow'd there to good purpose, if a Mission of their Order were Founded. The Queen out of her wonted Piety granted their Request; whereupon the Governor of *Manila* having receiv'd Orders from Court, set out a convenient number of Ships and Men for the Conquest of the Islands, and with them went as many Fathers as were thought necessary.

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Gemelli. The *Spaniards* soon made themselves Masters of the Island *Iguana* in 13 deg. of North Latitude, as also of *Sarpana*, and then continuing the Conquest without any great difficulty, subdu'd them all from 13 to 20 deg. of Latitude, where the burning Mountain is.

Missioners The Missioners had no such Success, for venturing to go alone about the Island Preaching, they were ill treated; particularly *F. Morales* was hurt with a Javelin on the Leg, in a Place near the burning Mountain. In this same Place *F. S. Victor* receiv'd the Crown of Martyrdom 29 Years ago, for having Baptiz'd a young Girl without her Father's Consent, and they reckon ten Missioners in all were put to Death. For this reason the Fathers are retir'd into the Islands *Iguana* and *Sarpana*, under the Protection of the Spanish Garrisons.

Names of the Islands.

During 177 Years the *Spaniards* have continu'd this Voyage passing between several Islands, they have found this is a continu'd Row of them from North to South; that is, from the Line where it begins opposite to new Guinea almost up to Japan, in 36 deg. of North Latitude. The Names given to all the Islands discover'd in this space, are as follow. *Iguana* in 13 deg. *Sarpana* in 14. *Buena vista* in 15. *Saspara* in 15 deg. 40 min. *Anatan* in 17 deg. 20 min. *Sarigan* in 17 deg. 25 min. *Guagan* in 18. *Alamaguan* in 18 deg. 18 min. *Pagon* in 18 deg. 4 min. the burning Mountain of *Griga* in 19 deg. 33 min. *Tinay* and *Manga* in 20 deg. 45 min. *Urrac* in 20 deg. 55 min. The other three burning Mountains, the first in 23 deg. 30 min. the second, in 24. and the third in 25 deg. The Island *de Patas* is in 25 deg. 30 min. *la Desconocida* in 25 deg. 50 min. *Malabrigo* in 27 deg. 40 min. *Guadalupe* in 28 deg. 10 min. The three Islands of *Tecla* discover'd the 23d of December 1664, by the Galeon *S. Joseph* between 34 and 36 deg. There are other Islands from 13 deg. of Latitude, towards the Line and New Guinea, not yet known.

There is another Chain of Islands be-

ginning at the Line 300 Leagues from *Callao* in Peru, and running Westward, the end whereof is not yet known. Those that are best known are not Inhabited, and have no Beasts in them, but only Birds that are kill'd with Cudgels, being never frighted by Man, as I was told by some that had been there. The Pyrats that go through the Streights of *Magellan* into the South Sea, repair to these Islands to Wash and Tallow. They are call'd *de los Galapagos*, because of the great Quantity of those Creatures found there, which are very like Tortoises, or rather a Species of them.

The chief of the *Marian* Islands is *Iguana*, and therefore a strong Castle is built on it guarded by 80 or 90 Men. The second is *Sarpana*, in which there is also a Garrison, but the Governor lives in *Umatta*. They are both flat, so that the Ships can come no nearer than within three Leagues of them. In *Agana* there are two Colleges, the one of Children, the other of Indian Maids, Instructed and Govern'd by 12 Fathers of the Society, and Maintain'd by the King with an Allowance of 3000 Pieces of Eight a Year, besides his Bounty for Maintenance of the Fathers. His Majesty generously spends 34000 Pieces of Eight a Year to keep these Islands, the Governors Salary being 3000 Pieces of Eight, and the rest for a Major, an hundred Souldiers, the Jesuits and Colleges aforementioned. All this is sent from New Spain to Manila, with Cloth for the Souldiers. There is also a small Vessel kept to carry all Necessaries thither. The Houses of the Fathers of the Society are made of Mud Walls, because the Islands furnish no other Materials. Those of the Indians are Huts cover'd with Boards, or Palm-Tree-Leaves like Caves. The Island is ten Leagues in Compass, and is six from *Sarpana*. This is not so large, nor have the Jesuits any House in it, but repair thither as there is occasion. There is a small Garrison to curb those barbarous People.

CHAP. V.

Of the People, Religion, Fruit, Climate and wonderful Boats of the Marian-Islands.

Natives of the Islands.

THE Inhabitants of the *Marian* Islands are of a Gigantick Stature, Corpulent, and very Strong; and will sometimes clap 500 weight on their

Backs as if it were nothing. They are great Swimmers, and dive so swiftly that they will take Fish. Before the coming of the *Spaniards* they liv'd under a Chief,

Gemelli. a Chief, naked, wandering about the Mountains. They knew not what Fire was, or the use of Iron; but did eat raw Fish, sometimes rotten, Coeos, and Roots, drinking fair Water. There never was, nor is there at present, any selling among them, but only exchange; and should the *Spaniards* carry never so many Pieces of Eight, no Man would give them a Coco-nut or a Hen, and they might starve, did they not give Stuff, Cloth, or other things those People want in exchange.

Religion. No token of any Religion, has been hitherto found in any of the Islands discover'd, as several Missioners told me, who had been long there; only an extraordinary Veneration for their Ancestors, not out of Love, but Fear, keeping their Skulls in their Houses, and calling upon them in time of need; by which it appears they have some true notion of the Immortality of the Soul, and that there is some place for them to reside in, from whence they can do good, or harm. Their Language is different from that of the *Philippines*. Their Weapon is a Spear pointed with the Bone of a Man's Leg, or a sharp Stone.

Product. Tho' in these Islands the Trees are not so large and thick as in the *Philippines*, yet the Soil is proper to produce all things necessary for Man's sustenance. Formerly there was nothing but the Fruit of the Country, and some Hens; but afterwards the Jesuits and Souldiers residing there, brought over Rice, Herbs, and other things from the *Philippine* Islands; and as for Beast, Horses, Cows, and Swine, they have increas'd considerably in the Mountains. There were not so much as Rats, but the Ships have furnish'd them. No venomous Creatures at all breed there.

Rima a Fruit. The most wonderful and peculiar Fruit of these Islands is, the *Rima*, which serves the Natives instead of Bread, and is very Nourishing. The Plant is thick, and full of Leaves; the Fruit as big as a Man's head, of a Date colour, but prickly like the *Giacca* of *Goa*; and in the middle is a Kernel, like a white Nut. Boil'd, or Roasted, it serves for Bread, and keeps four, or six Months. The Taste is like an *Indian* Fig, or Plantain. Besides the Mountains abound in Coco-trees.

Ducdu. The *Ducdu* is a Tree like the *Rima*; and the Fruit, which is green without, is like a long Pear. The inside Pulp, is white and soft, sticking to about 15

Kernels which roasted, taste like Chest-nuts, as do those of the *Giacca*. For common Food, there are abundance of Roots, as *Ubi*, *Gavas*, *Camottes* and others. The Water is very good. The Air is better and more temperate than that of *Manila*, tho' that Island, be upon the same Parallel with *Iguana*, and *Sarpana*.

The little Boats of these Islands are ^{Boats} very strange, as well for their make, as swiftnefs. They are made of two crook-ed Bodies of Trees hollow'd, and sow'd together with *Indian* Canes. They are about 5 or six Yards long, and because the breadth of them is not above four Spans, and they would easily overset, therefore they join to the sides pieces of solid Timber, which poize them; and as for Passengers, the Boat being scarce able to contain three *Indian* Sailers, they therefore lay Boards across in the middle, hanging over the Water on both sides, where those that will be carry'd from place to place, sit. Of the three Sailers aforesaid, one is always in the middle to lade out the Water, which certainly comes in over the sides, and at the Seam; the other two keep one at Head, and one at Stern, to move and steer the Boat. The Sail is like those we call Latin Sails, that is, Triangular, made of Mat, and as long as the Boat, which being therefore easy to overset when the Wind is a Stern, they keep out of it, as much as they can. No sort of Boat, whatsoever, can come near them for swiftness, for they run ten or twelve *Italian* Miles an Hour. When they are to return from any place, they remove the Sail without turning the Boat about, so that which was the Stern becomes the Head, and he that was in the Prow, is Steersman. If any thing is to be mended in the Boat, the Goods and Passengers are set upon the Sail; and the Boat is presently righted, and turn'd up if it was overset; things so wonderful, the *Spaniards* themselves can scarce believe them, tho' they see them every day. Tho' these be fit only for a short cut, yet in a case of urgent necessity, two set out from *Iguana*, crossing a Sea of 900 *Italian* Miles, to go to the *Philippine* Islands; but one of them was cast away. That the Reader may the better comprehend the manner of them, I have here added the Cut of one.

See Cut Number IV. Page 457.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

The Author's tedious and dreadful Voyage, to the Port of Acapulco.

Gemelli. **F**riday the 7th, the Wind being East, we stood N. N. E. without taking any Observation. *Saturday* 8th, the Wind at S. E. stood E. N. E. and found 21 Deg. of Lat. *Sunday* 9th, the Wind S. S. E. stood N. E. the Lat. 21 Deg. 40. *Monday* 10th, the same Wind and Course continuing, Lat. 20 Deg. The Sky appear'd of a Violet colour, with green Clouds, which I, and the Fathers of the Society look'd upon as a Prodigy, having never seen the like before. The Pilot began his Devotions for obtaining a good Voyage, and at Night there was Dancing, and such Sports as the Ship could afford. *Tuesday* 11th, we were becalm'd; that Lat. 22 Deg. 10 Min. *Wednesday* 12th, the Wind at E. S. E. we stood N. E. the Lat. 22 Deg. 37 Min. Here it is fit to acquaint the Reader, that during this long Voyage, there is a strange variation of the Needle observ'd; for which, neither Pilots nor Mathematicians have assign'd any reason in 180 Years, that Voyage has been us'd. It begins at Cape St. Bernardin, between 12 and 13 Degrees of Latitude, insensibly increasing for about half the way, to 18 or 20 Deg. for above a thousand Leagues. There it begins to lessen, till they come to Cape Mendocino, where it is observ'd to be two Degrees. Now this variation in some places being N. E. in others N. W. and in some places more, in others less, it is therefore the more unaccountable. There is no pretending it is caus'd by the Loadstones, because the Islands are at a vast distance, and perhaps a thousand Leagues. The Pilots perceive this variation when the Sun is setting, for marking the true West Point, they then see whether the North, and other two Cardinal Points answer.

Thursday 13th, the Wind being S. E. we stood N. E. the Lat. 23 Deg. 30 Min. so that we were got out of the Torrid, into the temperate Zone. That Night it blew a great Storm, and *Friday* 14th, we stood N. the Wind E. N. E. The Lat. 24 Deg. 12 Min. *Saturday* 14th, the Wind at E. N. E. we still run due N. Towards Noon, it blew so hard that the Pilot was forced to lie by, backing the Mainsail, and three hours before Night, the Wind came more to N. E. Such abundance of *Cachorretas* were taken all the day, that the Seamen grew

weary of them; and would give them to any Body for asking. They greedily swallow'd the Hook, being deceiv'd by a flying Fish, made of Rags, which as the Ship run under Sail, could scarce be distinguish'd from the true, as we shall observe hereafter. *Sunday* 16th, the Wind being at S. E. we stood N. E. by E. The Lat. 25 Deg. 5 Min. *Monday* 17th, the Wind, S. S. W. run E. N. E. *Tuesday* 18th, lay the same Course, tho' the Wind was S. W. No observation could be taken either day. Four Sharks were catch'd, and opening one of them, there were seven small ones found alive in its Belly. This caus'd an Argument, or Dispute, between the *Jesuits*, the *Dominican*, and the *Augustinian*, to decide whether this Fish brought forth young, or not. Some foolishly said, the old one had swallow'd them, to save their lives, by Vomiting them up again, and that they came from Eggs lay'd and then kept in the opening under their Jaws, as is said of other Fishes, and particularly the Trout. But the most receiv'd and likeliest Opinion is this, that all Fish bring forth their Young hatch'd out of the Egg, or form'd out of the Spawn; for several Persons well vers'd in Sea Affairs have told me, that there have been Eggs found in Sharks, and young ones at the same time. I give it here the Name of Eggs, because the Italian Word *Uova* in the Author, signifies either Eggs or Spawn, and as some Fishes Spawn, others lay Eggs, as do the *Tortoises*, *Crocodils*, and *Sharks* here mention'd. To this purpose *John Zavaletta* a *Biscainer*, who had follow'd the Whale Fishing, several Years in Europe, said he had often found Young Whales in the Belly of the Old. That same day there fell much Rain, and the Sailers went out naked, to catch the Water, so that they fill'd all the empty Vessels, and therefore instead of shortning the Men's allowance of Water after two Months and a half Sail, it was increas'd.

Wednesday 19th, the Wind at E. we stood N. N. E. the Lat. 25 Deg. 50 Min. we had some diversion with Sharks that were taken. One great one, was thrown into the Sea again, with a Board tied to his Tail, none of the Passengers caring to eat any more of them, and it was Pleasant to see him Swim about without

Observa-
tion about
Fish.

without being able to dive down. Two others were ty'd together by the Tails, one of them being first blinded, and then being cast into the Sea, the blind one oppos'd the other that would have drawn him down, thinking himself taken. *Thursday* 20th, we were becalm'd till Noon, at which time a little Wind blew at S. E. and we stood E. N. E. The lat. 26 deg. *Friday* 21st, the Wind at S. W. we lay the same Course, and making much way, caught abundance of *Cachorretas*, with the same Bate, of a flying Fish made of Rags, for those Fishes running to catch it, were hung in the Hook hid under it. That Night the Pilats two Mates began their nine days Devotion, with abundance of Lights, and gave Sweetmeats to all the Company; and at Night there was Dancing, and acting of parts made extempore. *Saturday* 22d, the Wind at S. we stood N. E. and by E. the lat. 27 deg. *Sunday* 23d, held the same Course, the Wind at S. E. the lat. 27 deg. 30 min. *Monday* stood as before, lat. 28 deg. 12 min. *Tuesday* 25th, the Wind blowing fresh at S. S. E. we steer'd E. N. E. the lat. 29 deg. 3 min. That Night we were very watchful, to avoid two small Rocks in the lat. of 30 deg. *Wednesday* 26th, the Wind at S. we stood N. E. to get a greater lat. which we found to be 29 deg. 58 min. *Thursday* 27th, a great shower fell, and the Wind blowing at E. made us run N. and by E. the lat. 30 deg. 30 min. *Friday* 28th, stood N. E. the lat. 30 deg. 49 min. the Needle varying a Point N. W. *Saturday* 29th, the Feast of S. *Michael* was kept, that being our Captain's Name, extraordinary allowance was given, and a Play acted. The Wind blew at S. E. and we stood at N. E. and by E. the lat. 31 deg. 58 min. *Sunday* 30th, the lat. was 31 deg. 58 min. so that we thought our selves about the lat. of an Imaginary Island, reputed to be rich in Gold, and placed in the Sea Carts, in 32 deg. wanting some few min. whereas it is certain no Body ever saw any such Island. Till now we Sail'd N. E. and by E. the Wind being S. E. then follow'd a Calm till Mid-night, after which the Wind came up at S. S. E. and we stood N. E. That Night the Master began his nine days Devotion, treating the Company, and Dancing.

Monday the first of *October*, the Wind continuing at E. S. E. we steer'd N. E. and by N. the lat. 32 deg. 28 min. Afterwards the Wind came to S. E. (abundance of *Cachorretas* and *Albacoras* being

taken, by reason the Ship made such swift way) and at Night blew so hard at S. that the Pilot was forced to lower his Top Sails and Main Yard. A great Storm blowing on *Tuesday* 2d, at S, and the Sea beating hard upon us, we were forced to lie by the Foresail back'd, and the Waves beat so furiously on the Rudder, that the Whiplstaff broke; the lat. 33 deg. 20 min. The Wind came about to N. W. but the Storm nothing abated; but rather increasing, the Ship was toss'd upon vast Mountains of Water, and then again seem'd to sink to the Abyss, the Waves breaking over it. No fire could be lighted, and so all eat cold Meat, and there was no Chocolate to be made [the Author was very dainty, to expect Chocolate at all times] and there was no standing or sitting in a place, but we were toss'd from side to side. About Midnight I had like to be knock'd in the Head, by two Linestocks of the Guns falling upon my Bed. *Wednesday* 3d, the same Wind continuing, the Storm was nothing abated; we steer'd N. E. and by E. All this time we had seen Sea Fouls, but this day two Ducks flew by us. Besides a Sailer catch'd a little Bird, like a *Canary* Bird, which being carry'd away by the Wind, found no place to stay itself, but the Rigging. The Captain endeavour'd to keep it in a Cage, but being quite spent, with hunger and weariness, it dy'd the same day, and there was Sand found in its Belly. This little Creature set the Pilot, his Mate, and the Passengers upon arguing whence it could come; and they concluded it certainly came from *Rica de Plata*, an Island 30 Leagues distant Southward, being carry'd away by the Wind; the lat. was 34 deg. 7 min. The Pilots suppose the Islands, *Rica de Oro* and *Rica Plata*, with others about them to be the Islands of *Salomon*; but I am of Opinion these are imaginary Islands, because as long as this Voyage has been us'd they have never been seen. The Situation and Latitude of the Islands of *Salomon* is unknown; nor could they ever be found in so many Years as they have been search'd after by the King's Order. A Galeon Sailing from *Manila* for *New Spain*, was drove by Tempest upon an Island. The Storm having remov'd and thrown away all the Earth, about the Hearth, or Furnace in the Cook-room, they took some from the Island to put it in the place of it. When the Galeon came to *Acapulco*, this Earth being remov'd, they found under it a Mass of Gold, which the violent Heat

Imaginary Islands.



Gemelli.
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Heat of the Fire had melted and separated from the Earth. The Commander admiring at this unexpected Accident, acquainted the Viceroy of Mexico with it, and he the King, who order'd a Squadron to be fitted out to find these Islands, the Pilot having taken their Latitude. In short, the *Adelantado D. Alvaro de Mendoza* sail'd from *Callao*, the Port of *Lima*, in the Year 1596, with some Ships to find out these Islands of *Salomon*, whereof that above-mention'd was suppos'd to be one. After a long and tedious Voyage he lighted upon an Island of Blacks of *New Guinea*, near the Line, on the South side of it, where he, and many of his Men dy'd; and his Wife the Lady *Elizabeth Barreto* return'd with only one Ship to *Manila*, the rest being lost in the vain Search after these rich Islands. See more of this Particular in the fragment of the Islands of *Salomon*.

D. Antony de Medina, about 30 Years since, offer'd the King to go upon this Discovery, relying on the great Experience he had learnt on those Seas. Orders being therefore sent to the Viceroy of Mexico, and Governor of *Manila*, to send him Commander of the Galeon that was to return from *Acapulco* to the *Philippine* Islands, the Viceroy gave him that Post; but the new Governor of *Manila*, who was Aboard the Galeon, when they were far enough from *New Spain*, depriv'd him of the Command, and put into it him that came from *Manila*. *Medina* highly resenting this Affront, as soon as he came to the Islands, stole away in a small Boat to *China*, in order to go over from thence to *Madrid*, to make his Complaint to the King; but there being no News ever heard of him, it is suppos'd he was kill'd by Pyrates.

Thursday 4th, the Wind coming about to North, and then to N. N. W. we sail'd E. for fear of running upon *Rica de Plata*, and found the lat. but 33 deg. 30 min. It was there very Cold. The Pilots said the Current there help'd the way of the Galeon. *Friday* 5th, the Wind blew at East, and we sail'd North, and then N. and by E. the lat. 33 deg. 50 min. A Storm rising in the Night, the Galeon was let run at Pleasure. *Saturday* 6th, the Storm increasing, the two Top-Masts were lower'd, and we drove with the Wind. These are the usual Storms observ'd to happen before and after the Feast of *St. Francis*, perhaps by reason of the Equinox. After Noon the Wind being S. E. we steer'd N. E. under a Fore-

Sail; but the Wind blowing a mighty Storm again, we drove as before. *Sunday* 7th, we stood N. and by W. the Wind being East, with terrible Waves breaking over the Poop. *Monday* 8th, the Wind being South, we sail'd N. E. and by E. leaving the imaginary Island of *Rica de Plata* South, in the lat. of 34 deg. 30 min. and found our selves in 36 deg. 20 min. *Tuesday* 9th, the Wind abating, and by degrees growing slack at S. E. we steer'd N. E. and by E. At Night it blew harder. *Wednesday* 10th, sail'd E. N. E. with the same Wind; the lat. 37 deg. 34 min. *Thursday* 11th, steer'd N. E. and by E. and after Noon N. E. the Wind coming to E. S. E. *Friday* 12th, stood N. E. and by E. and afterwards N. N. E. the Wind blowing S. E. and E. S. E. To avoid running further to Northward the Pilot tack'd about to Southward, the Wind blowing hard at E. S. E. In this Latitude we observ'd the Sky was always clouded, and a small Rain fell, which the Spaniards call *Garuva*. *Saturday* 13th, betimes we tack'd about to N. E. the same S. E. Wind continuing. The Cold was very sharp, but the Indians and Blacks Born in hot Countries were most sensible of it. *Sunday* 14th, by reason of the beating of the Sea, and breaking of the Waves Masts could not be said; at Night we drove, the Wind being contrary; and at Mid-night sail'd East, the Wind at N. N. E. But coming to N. E. on *Monday* 15th, we tack'd about to S. E. and before Noon the Wind coming to E. S. E. we were forced to Tack again. The lat. upon Observation 36 deg. 30 min. for we made Southward. At Night the Wind chang'd. *Tuesday* 16th, the Wind at E. S. E. we stood N. E. but it coming about to East, oblig'd us to Steer N. N. E. and N. E. and by N. The lat. 37 deg. 2 min. The Rain which fell all these Days wet many Bales and Chests of Silk, and other Goods of *China* to the great Loss of the Owners.

Wednesday 17th, we were Becalm'd, the lat. but 37 deg. At Sun-set the Wind came up S. S. W. which made us Steer East, but the Calm returning at Mid-night we drove N. N. W. The same Wind coming up again *Thursday* 18th, we sail'd East, which was our Course; tho' to do it safely we were to keep in the lat. of 36 deg. 42 min. which is the greatest Elevation Ships use to take in this Voyage. This they do, because if they do not place themselves enough to the Northward, before they meet



meet the *Senas*, that is, the floating
Gemelli. Weeds before mention'd, being once to
1697. the Leeward from the Coast of Cape
Mirido to *California*, it will be very hard
afterwards to get to the Northward.
So it hapned six Years before to the *Pink*
that set out for *New Spain*, after the *Ga-*
leon St. Joseph was cast away; for having
run up to 35 deg. of lat. and not keep-
ing up to that same, it could never meet
the *Senas*, or Weeds by reason of its
being fallen to Leeward; and all the
Seamen had infallibly dy'd for want of
Meat and Drink, had not Providence
provided they should put into an un-
known Island in the lat. of 18 deg. 20
min. which being found on *St. Sebastian's*
Day, had his Name given it. Here they
got Water out of a little Lake; and
Flesh by killing abundance of Birds,
which the *Spaniards* call *Bobos*, or Fools
(elsewhere spoken of) which they car-
ry'd salted in Earthen Vessels. This
Island was small, plain, and full of plea-
sant Trees. After Dinner the Wind
came to North, and we sail'd E. and by
N. The lat. 36 deg. 30 min. *Friday*
19th, we were Becalm'd, the lat. 36
deg. 19 min. the Current driving us to
Southward. The Wind came up at S. W.
and we steer'd E. and by N. It blew
hard at Night; and the Major *Arambolo*
began his nine Days Devotion. *Saturday*
20th, held the same Course. A small
Rain quell'd the Wind. The lat. of 36
deg. 30 min. *Sunday* 21st, we had a
troublesome Calm, but at length the
Wind came up at S. W. and we steer'd
E. and by N. the lat. 36 deg. 37 min.
the Needle varying a Point Eastward,
we stood East to make the more way.
Tho' this variation be sometimes more,
and sometimes less, yet by it the Pilots
know how far they are from Land. The
sight of a Dove rejoiced all Aboard;
taking it as a good Omen of the success
of a Voyage, and guessing we might see
Land within a Month. They thought
that Dove might be drove by the Wind
from the Island they call of *D. Maria*
Laxara (because in that Latitude a *Spa-*
nish Woman so call'd, coming from *Ma-*
nila, cast her self into the Sea) where
there is such abundance of them that
they darken the Air. Yet they are not
Land Doves, tho' like them in Beak and
Feathers, but of the Sea, and have Feet
like Ducks. This Island is in the lat. of
31 deg. *Monday* 22d, the Wind conti-
nu'd to blow hard at S. W. as it had
done the Night before, so we steer'd E.
and by N. but at Night it came to N. N.

Vol. IV.

W. *Tuesday* 23d, before Day the Wind
settled at N. blowing so hard, that the
Galeon made much way E. and by N. the
lat. 36 deg. 16 min.

There is no doubt but this Voyage
has always been dangerous and dreadful.
In 1575, the Ship *Espiritu Santo*, or the
Holy Ghost was cast away at *Catandua-*
nes, through the Ignorance of the Pilot,
who could not find out the *Embocadero*,
or Mouth of the Streight. In 1596, the
contrary Winds drove the *Galeon St. Phi-*
lip as far as *Japan*; where it was taken
by way of Reprisal with all the Lading
design'd for *New Spain*; which gave oc-
casion to the Emperor *Taycosama* then
Reigning to Persecute the Christians,
wherein he proceeded so far as to put
to Death *F. Peter*, a *Recoler*, who went
thither from *Manila* with the Character
of Ambassador, the better to Exercise
the Function of a Missioner. In 1602,
two other *Galeons* were cast away, and
others after that. Nor is the Difficulty
and Danger any less at present; tho' the
Voyage has been us'd almost two Ages;
for many *Galeons* are lost; and others
having spent their Masts, or drove by
contrary Winds return, when they are
half way over, after losing many Men
at Sea, and the best but ill condition'd,
as hapned to the *Galeon Santo Christo* not
long since.

The Wind continu'd to blow hard at
North all Night, and *Wednesday* 24th,
and put us on E. and by N. Abundance
of Pigeons were seen about the Ship.
The Captain because of the sharpness of
the Weather caus'd some Wine of Palm-
tree to be distributed among the Sailers,
to warm their Stomachs. The lat. 35
deg. 45 min. The Pump was ply'd eight
or ten times in 24 Hours, the Ship made
so much Water. The Wind from North
came to N. N. E. which oblig'd the Pi-
lot to back the Main Sail, keeping her
Head E. S. E. that she might not fall a-
way to Southward. *Thursday* 25th, we
continu'd the same Method lying some-
times one way, and sometimes another,
to Rack the *Galeon* the less; and found
the lat. but 35 deg. 10 min. The Wind
blowing harder at Night, the two Top
Masts were struck. A great Shower of
Rain laid the Wind, and calm'd the
Sea; yet we lay by most part of the
Day, the Rain continuing with Thunder,
and Lightning. These were look'd up-
on as Tokens of our being near the
Continent, or at least some Island; some
being of Opinion that Thunder and
Lightning could not be produced, but

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from the fiery Exhalations of the Earth; and not from Vapours rising out of the Water; as if in the Air over the Water, there might not be much Niter, Sulphur, and the like, to occasion Thunder and Lightning. At Night we steer'd N. and by E. the Wind at E. and E. N. E. Three Hours in the stormy Night, that Light the Sailers call *Samelmo*, appear'd on the round Top, and was saluted by all the Passengers as the fore-runner of fair Weather. *Saturday* 27th, we steer'd first N. N. E. and then E. and by N. the Wind at E. and E. S. E. with much Rain. *Sunday* 28th, the Thunder and Rain continu'd, and the two Top Masts being hoisted again, we steer'd first E. and by N. and then E. N. E. and lastly, N. E. the Wind being at S. S. E. S. E. and E. S. E. The lat. 36 deg. 10 min. The Wind grew more favourable at Night, and so we sail'd E. N. E. to gain the Latitude we had lost against our Wills. The Sky clearing on *Monday* 29th, the Sun shin'd out bright to cheer the Hearts of the Passengers, who had been so many Days bury'd under dark Fogs, and Rains, the Wind coming to S. W. we steer'd E. and by N.

Hardships
Aboard.

The poor People stow'd in the Cabins of the *Galeon* bound towards the Land of Promise of *New Spain*, endure no less Hardships than the Children of *Israel* did, when they went from *Egypt* towards *Palestine*. There is Hunger, Thirst, Sickness, Cold, continual Watching, and other Sufferings; besides the terrible Shocks from side to side, caus'd by the furious beating of the Waves. I may further say they endure all the Plagues God sent upon *Pharaoh* to soften his hard Heart; for if he was infected with *Leaprofy*, the *Galeon* is never clear of an universal raging Itch, as an addition to all other Miseries. If the Air then was fill'd with Gnats; the Ship swarms with little Vermin, the *Spaniards* call *Gorgojos*, bred in the Bisket; so swift that they in a short time not only run over Cabbins, Beds, and the very Dishes the Men eat on, but insensibly fasten upon the Body. Instead of the Locusts, there are several other sorts of Vermin of sundry Colours, that suck the Blood. Abundance of Flies fall into the Dishes of Broth, in which there also swim Worms of several sorts. In short, if *Moses* miraculously converted his Rod into a Serpent, aboard the *Galeon* a piece of Flesh, without any Miracle is converted into Wood, and in the shape of a Serpent. I had a good

share in these Misfortunes; for the Boat-swain, with whom I had agreed for my Diet, as he had Fowls at his Table the first Days, so when we were out at Sea he made me Fast after the *Armenian* manner, having Banish'd from his Table all Wine, Oyl and Vinegar; dressing his Fish with fair Water and Salt. Upon Flesh Days he gave me *Tassajos Fritos*, that is, Steaks of Beef, or Buffalo, dry'd in the Sun, or Wind, which are so hard that it is impossible to Eat them, without they are first well beaten, like Stockfish; nor is there any Digesting them without the help of a Purge. At Dinner another piece of that same sticky Flesh was boil'd, without any other Sauce but its own hardness, and fair Water. At last he depriv'd me of the Satisfaction of gnawing a good Bisket, because he would spend no more of his own, but laid the King's Allowance on the Table; in every Mouthful whereof there went down abundance of Maggots, and *Gorgojos* chew'd and bruise'd. On Fish Days the common Diet was old rank Fish boil'd in fair Water and Salt; at Noon we had *Mongos*, something like Kidney Beans, in which there were so many Maggots, that they swam at top of the Broth, and the quantity was so great, that besides the Loathing they caus'd, I doubted whether the Dinner was Fish or Flesh. This bitter Fare was sweetned after Dinner with a little Water and Sugar; yet the Allowance was but a small *Coco* Shell full, which rather increas'd than quench'd Drought. Providence reliev'd us for a Month with the Sharks and *Cachorretas* the Seamen caught, which either boil'd, or broil'd were some Comfort. Yet he is to be pity'd who has another at his Table; for the tediousness of the Voyage is the cause of all these Hardships. 'Tis certain, they that take this upon them, lay out Thousands of Pieces of Eight, in making the necessary Provision of Flesh, Fowl, Fish, Bisket, Rice, Sweetmeats, Chocolate, and other Things; and the quantity is so great, that during the whole Voyage, they never fail of Sweetmeats at Table, and Chocolate twice a Day, of which last the Sailers and Grummetts make as great a Consumption, as the richest. Yet at last the tediousness of the Voyage makes an end of all; and the more because in a short time all the Provisions grew Naught, except the Sweetmeats and Chocolate, which are the only comfort of Passengers. Abundance of poor Sailors fell Sick, being expos'd

Gemelli. expos'd to the continual Rains, Cold, and other Hardships of the Season; yet they were not allow'd to Taste of the good Bisket, Rice, Fowls, *Spanish* Bread, and Sweetmeats, put into the Custody of the Master by the King's Order, to be distributed among the Sick; for the honest Master spent all at his own Table. Notwithstanding the dreadful Sufferings in this prodigious Voyage, yet the desire of Gain prevails with many to venture through it, four, six, and some ten times. The very Sailers, tho' they Forswear the Voyage when out at Sea; yet when they come to *Acapulco*, for the Lucre of 275 Pieces of Eight, the King allows them for the Return, never remember past Sufferings; like Women after their Labour. The whole Pay is 350 Pieces of Eight; but they have only 75 paid them at *Cavite*, when they are bound for *America*; for if they had half, very few would return to the *Philippine* Islands for the rest. The Merchants, there is no doubt get by this Voyage, an hundred and fifty, or two hundred *per Cent.* and Factors have nine in the Hundred, which in 2, or 300000 Pieces of Eight amounts to Money. And indeed it is a great Satisfaction to return Home in less than a Year with 17, or 18000 Pieces of Eight clear Gains, besides a Man's own Venture; a Sum that may make a Man easy as long as he Lives. Captain *Emanuel Arguelles* told me, That he without having any Employment, should clear to himself that Voyage by Commissions 25, or 30000 Pieces of Eight. It was reckned the Pilot would make 20000 Pieces of Eight; his Mates 9000 each. The Captain of the *Galeon* 40000. The Master, his Mate, and Boatswain, who may put Aboard several Bales of Goods, may make themselves Rich in one Voyage. He that borrows Money at fifty *per Cent.* may get as much more, without standing to the Hazard of Losses. These extraordinary Gains enduce many to Expose themselves to so many Dangers and Miseries. For my own part, these nor greater Hopes shall not prevail with me to undertake that Voyage again, which is enough to Destroy a Man, or make him unfit for any thing as long as he Lives. I have made this Digression to show the Reader through what Thorns Men must venture to come at the so much coveted Ropes of Riches. The *Spaniards*, and other Geographers, have given this the name of the pacifick Sea, as may be seen in the Maps; but it does

Profit of
this Voy-
age.

not fute with its tempestuous and dreadful Motion, for which it ought rather to be call'd the Restless. But the Truth is, the *Spaniards* gave it this fine Name in sailing from *Acapulco* to the *Philippine* Islands; which is perform'd very easily in three Months, without any boisterous Motion in the Sea, and always before the Wind, as was said before.

Tuesday 30th, the Wind blowing hard at S. W. we steer'd E. and by N. but afterwards the Wind came about to the West Stormy. The lat. 36 deg. 40 min. and we steer'd E. N. E. it being requisite to get more to the Northward. That Night the Waves beat so violently that ten Men were fain to stand to the Helm. *Wednesday* 31st, the Day broke with the Wind at N. W. which made us Steer E. and by N. A piece of Wood being seen on the Sea about eight Spans long, and wrought, it was look'd upon as a Token of being near Land; but it might as well be the Sign of a Wreck. No Observation was taken.

The Month of *October* ending with so many Hardships, the Sky appear'd Serene, and the Sea Calm on *Thursday* the first of *November*. At Night the Wind was N. W. and came to W. we steer'd E. N. E. The lat. 37 deg. 18 min. All the Night the Wind blew hard at N. W. and so continu'd *Friday* 2d, without any Alteration, and we held on our Course E. N. E. the lat. 37 deg. 10 min. and therefore perceiving we fell off to Southward, by reason of the Currents, we stood N. E. and by E. *Saturday* 3d, the Wind turn'd to N. N. W. and therefore we steer'd E. N. E. We saw another piece of Wood, but not Wrought, which confirm'd the Hopes of our being near Land; notwithstanding the Pilots, being deceiv'd by the Currents which ran E. reckned themselves above an hundred Leagues further off. The Wind at Night coming up again at N. W. we sail'd N. E. and by E. afterwards it chang'd to N. N. E. and we stood East *Sunday* 4th, the Wind being more favourable steer'd E. N. E. The lat. 37 deg. 14 min. *Monday* 5th, Wind at N. W. Course N. E. and by E. lat. 39 deg. 2 min. Afterwards we stood E. and the Wind coming scant at Night we run E. S. E. *Tuesday* 6th, sail'd E. and E. S. E. the Wind being at N. N. E. and N. E. We found we were fallen to Southward, the lat. being 36 deg. 40 min. nor could it be otherwise as long as that Wind continu'd. At Night the Wind N. N. E. sail'd East. *Wednesday* 7th, the Wind

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coming



~~~~~ coming to N. E. we stood E. S. E. the  
Gemelli. lat. 36 deg. 10 min. At Night we tack'd  
1697. about to N. N. W. to avoid falling off  
~~~~~ any more to Southward. *Thursday* 8th,  
held the same Course, the lat. 36 deg.
13 min. The Moon was Eclips'd at
Night, but could not be seen by reason
of the Clouds. *Friday* 9th, in the Morn-
ing the Wind N. N. E. and therefore we
steer'd N. W. and by W. lat. 36 deg.
17 min. *Saturday* 10th, the same Wind
continu'd, lat. 36 deg. 40 min. *Sunday*
11th, the Wind at East, we stood N.
N. E. lat. 37 deg. 25 min. *Monday* 12th,
Wind E. S. E. sail'd N. E. and then E.
N. E. lat. 38 deg. *Tuesday* 13th, the
Wind South, sail'd E. and by N. The
Cold began to Nip, and the few Provi-
sions there were left Corrupted. They
were therefore us'd very sparingly, and
in the best Messes they gave a Dish of
Chocolate; in the Morning betimes, some
other small Matter two Hours before
Noon, and the Dinner late. In the
Evening they gave another Dish of Cho-
colate, and later some Sweetmeats with-
out any Supper. The Wind veer'd quite
round the Compass. *Wednesday* 14th, the
S. W. Wind put us on a great Rate, but
in the Evening it came to West. We
saw a large Branch of a Tree with small
Boughs brought by the Current from
the Continent. No Observation could
be taken. *Thursday* 15, we made good
way E. and by N. the Wind continuing
at W. but afterwards came to N. W.
The lat. by Observation 39; and we
stood N. E. and by E. to get more to
Northward, for fear the Wind should
come to N. E. Abundance of *Toninas*,
or Tunny Fishes were seen about the
Galeon, which they say do not go far
from Land. After Mid-night the Wind
came again to S. and S. E. which conti-
nu'd all *Friday* 16th, and at Night chang'd
to W. S. W. our Course was E. N. E.
No Observation could be taken. At
Night the Wind at S.

Saturday 17th, it blew hard at S. W.
The *Indians* Born at *Manila*, where
they are always in a Sweat, could not
endure the Cold of this Climate. We
held on our Course E. N. E. but only
under a Fore-Sail, because it blew a
Storm. The same Weather lasted *Sun-
day* so furious, that there was no saying
Mafs. The Wind afterwards falling, and
coming again to N. W. we held on our
Course E. N. E. The lat. 39 deg. 20
min. In the Evening, the Wind came
again to S. W. and lasted part of *Mon-
day* 19th, then changing to W. but blow-

ing hard we could carry no more but a
Fore-Sail and Top-Sail. The lat. 39
deg. 38 min. so that the Pilots thinking
we had no occasion to gain more to
Northward, we stood E. and by N. and
the rather because at Night the Wind
came to N. W. At Sun-set about fifty
Ducks flew over our Prow, which made
us conclude we were near Land. *Tues-
day* 20th, steer'd East, which was our
proper Course. That Day the North
Wind blew the coldest we had yet felt,
and it Hail'd for half an Hour, which I
had never seen since I left *Europe*. This
made the Blacks Aboard creep into the
very Hen Coops; and those that got
under the Deck could not be got out
at Night to do their Business, if they
had Beaten them never so much; so that
they Poison'd the Place where they lay,
and in the Morning all was full of Com-
plaints of the Seamen. The lat. was
found to be 39 deg. 20 min. having lost
18 min. of Elevation. Afterwards the
head Pilot and his two Mates declar'd
how much they had been mistaken. The
first reckned we were ninety Leagues
from Land; the others seventy, and
the other sixty under Cape *Mendocino*.
The North Wind continu'd Cold with
Hail, and we held our Course East.
Wednesday 21st, being the last Day, with-
in which I had laid a Wager that we
should see Land; none being seen I lost
a pair of Gold Buttons with Emeralds
in them. The lat. 38 deg. 45 min. At
Night the Wind came to West some-
what Stormy, and grew still more Boi-
sterous till four of the Clock; after
which we saw the Light, they call *San-
telmo*, on the Main, and Fore-round Top,
which was saluted by all, as a good O-
men. The Ship row'd much all Night;
and the Wind coming to N. W. we
sail'd E. and by N. *Thursday* 22d, we
stood the same Course, the Wind at N.
N. E. lat. 38 deg. 3 min. Finding we
fell away to Southward, by reason of
the Current which run S. E. we back'd
our Main-Sail. A great Storm of Hail
fell, and the Wind blew hard in the
Night at North, swelling the Sea, which
made us beat furiously.

Friday 23d, the Wind N. N. W. with
Hail and Rain. The *Galeon* lay with the
Sails back'd, very much to's'd, the lat.
37 min. less than the Day before, the
Wind and Current driving us to South-
ward; so our lat. was 37 deg. 26 min.
The Pilot perceiving he fell off from
the Land by losing Latitude, stood his
Course N. E. and by E. the Wind be-
ing