HISTORY

BUCANIERS:

BEING AN
Impartial Relation

Of all the Battels, Sieges, and other most Eminent Affaults committed for several years upon the Coasts of the

VVESTINDIES

By the Pirates of

Jamaica and Tortuga.

Both English, & other Nations.

More especially the Unparallel'd At-

Made English from the Dutch Gopy: Written by J. Esquentling, one of the Baganiers, very much Corrected, from the Errours of the Original, by the Relations of some English Genelemen, that then resides in those Parts.

Den Engelseman is een Diriel goor een Mensch.

the Poultrey 1684



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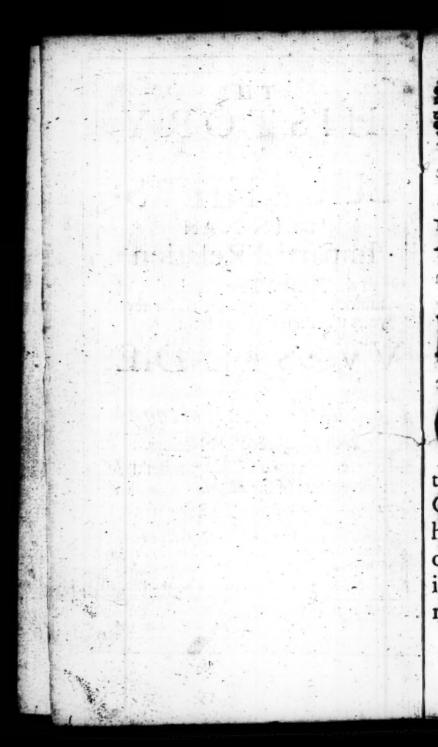
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READER:

Opies, with what Art and Delicacy soever they may be taken, never attain to the Worth and Accuracy of the Original, unless the Original it self had been drawn by an unskilful, or a parcial hand, and then its failings and imperfections may be rectified by the Copyer; but to A 2 Copy

Copy from a fophillicated Copy; of a forry Original, is the Devil. and this has happened in the late Translation of the History of the Buccaniers, which being written originally in the Dutey with a Prench mans name, for the Author cannot be thought otherwise than counterband Ware. For the French were never found to be over-ready to learn other Languages, and especially for one to make choice to express himself in so harsh an one as Dutch, rather than in his Mother Tongue, is a Miracle, Wherefore the Dutch Relation it felf may reasonably be supposed to have been jobbled up between a French-man and a Hollander, the fift furnishing the Matter, and the latter the Disposition and Ornaments.

ments. Now who can other wife think but these two would glory over, and extel their own Nations as much as pollibly they could; we having never found either Nation to over-conferent cious, but that their Historians were always ready to put the Integrity and impartiality due and requilite to the Title upon the Bretch, rather than their Countrymen should fuffer by a plain and faithful Representation. Now a Piece delineated by fuch fulpicious hands to be afterwards drawn by a Spaniard, who is noless jealous of and zealous for the Honour of his Nation, must infallibly have its truth and probity a little tainted. Thus we must of necessity conclude, that a man:

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man must have abandoned his Reason, who gives entire Credit to fuch a spurious Relation, and to have delivered up his Sense and Experience as a prey to Credulity and Imposture. This the Publisher of the following Sheets was sensible of, and therefore though he knew both the Dutch Original and the Spanish Translation contained most excellent Remarks in point of Natural Hifto ry, with several Observations never before extant upon that Province. He thought not fit to profecute his Design of having them rendred into the English Tongue, before that he had had them stand the Test of such who had resided many years in those Parts, and, as it were, been pre**fent**

fent at, and Eye-witnesses of those Pyratical Expeditions, and fo were fully acquainted with the Interests and Affairs of our Buccaniers; these Gentlemen were pleased to correct, purge and reform it of many Abuses and Mistakes, wherewith this Account was fullied by Self-interessed Pens; so as Reader, you have here the History of the Buccaniers exposed open before you, and in a condition to undergo the most impartial View and Scrutiny. Yes, you have it here prun'd of all those Tautologies wherewith the other Accounts are loaded, which is indeed, as the Hollander Says, Veel Spreken en niet seg gen. But the merit of theseSheets does not only consist in Abbreviation and Concileness, tuc

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but the Reader will quickly find how much more it is to be valued than a flavish, a superstitious draft of so Erroneous a Translation as is that of the Spanish, which has endeavoured to pourtraid the Spaniards more mild and favourable, and the Buccaniers more cruel and barbarous than they really were. And here I cannot forbear putting the Reader in mind of God's just Judgment upon the Spaniards for their inhumaneurlage of the poor and miserable Native Indians, and look upon our Country-men, how horrid foever forme of their Actions may have been, as Instruments of the Divine Vengeance for the punishing those enormous Crimes, and unparallel'd Barbarities committed by that Nation

tion upon a naked, defencele is fortof People, and whole only Crime in their Eyes was their Riches, and To Destruction was pull'd upon them by the goodness and plenty of their Possessions. And I must needs add, that how home: and real loever may be the Accufations of our Buccaniers Inhumanity and Barbarilm, yet that they are but meer Infants, meer Novices in Cruelty, in comparison of the Spaniards; witness all Relations. of their American Conquests, which even all the Artifice of Priest-craft, and the plaulible pretence of Religion has not been able to varnish over.

Having thus cleared this Account of all the filth and ordures, wherewith this Account was poi-

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foned and infected, I do not question but that I may safely affert this Piece to be as agreeable to, and as necessary for an English Reader, as any this Age has produc'd, it thoroughly acquainting us with the Lives, Laws, and Manners of the Buccaniers, they being for the most part our Countrymen, or at least the Bravelt of them, who have dillinguishe themselves in several occasions with that incredible Bravery and Gallantry, that their Great, Bold, and Generous Exploits in point of Military Conduct and Valour, are in no wife to be match'd by any Circumstances of the Expeditions of the most famous Conquerours of the Universe. And so far do they exceed the pitiful, fortish Courage

Courage of a Town-Fop for aMistress, or of our common English Highway-men, that their most sparkling, most illustrious Actions feem guilty of Pufillanimity in comparison of those of our Buccaniers; for they had not to do with an Effeminate, Dastardly, Degenerate fort of People, but with fuch as were spirited by their Religion, and fought pro Dis & Focis, and were Headed by brave Leaders, being commonly those, who having perform'd extraordinary Atchievements in the Spanish Dominions in Europe and Africa, have afterwards Employments conferred upon them in the West-Indies, as a Reward for their Services. But though the Spaniards have a sufficient stock of real Bravery,

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very, yet they seldom mils of shewing it greater in their Words than in their Actions. Thus in the Translation into that Tongue, you find many flourishes that ought to have been left out, but which indeed are as easie to be known as a Child is by his Father, or as they themselves say,

Cada uno es bijo de sus obrus.

And indeed we may say that both the Dutch Author and Spanish Translator were both of a Herd in that respect, and as the Spaniard says,

Oncias bobas, for do va una van totas.

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To the Honourable

Sir Henry Morgan,

These sew Lines are Humbly Dedicated.

Hat man's his Makers Image, it is faid, Bue what's his Maker's formit never reads If there be any likeness, 'tis ith' Mind, Which fill Atpires, and feores to be Confin'd 3. Godike Ambition! Does this only Prove. And forms the Kindred Mankind has to Jove; Defire of Rule taught men the Art of War, Twas this that caus' d the Bleft above to Far; This made the Heroe! --This Godlike fury the Ambitions Hurt'd, And led the daring Mant' o're run the World: So sure 'tis plain, that those who thus Aspire, Have in their Souls, the most Coelestial fire. How much of Jove must then the English have, Who're always known to be so Rout and brave? Hand-

Handfulls of men have scour'd a Nation? (through, Witness their Gallick Wars, & Flemish too, And taught the vanquisht War by their (own overthrow.) But 'twould be mean to mention more, since Sufficiently Records the English Name: Say but they're English Redcoats, fire a Gun, One makes their foes to tremble, th'other run; Let the great Morgan, our fam'd Buccanier, In his late Enterprise, make this appear, Who with a handful of brave English men, Frighted the whole America of Spain. And when he was upon the Indian Shore, Had he from Englands King deriv'd his (Power, > Charles had been Crown'd the Indies Em-(perour.) Tho' the Poles brag of their last years Cam-(paign, And th'French King boast of what ha's (done to Spain. Great Morgan's Fame shall last as long as (there Is beat of Drum, or any found to War.

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BUCANIERS HISTORY

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CHAP. I.

The Introduction

HE Harpyia of old were Fabled to have been a Ravenous kind of Fowl, inhabiting a certain Island, who plundered all that came near theplaces of their abode; but we do not read that they rang'd far abroad in fearch of their Prey. But here are a worse kind of Cattel, who would spare no Travel, refuse no hazards, yea, rake Hell itself, before they would like Fools, run a bootless Errand: Which the poor Spaniards had too fad experience of, the, I dare fivear, they would rather have been for credulous as to have given an implicite Faith to the Relations of Travellers

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lers (tho Licentiate Lyars) than to have lick been at the Charge of to coffly an Experimental Knowledge, as this proved to wed them, as you may fee in this History in These young Sparks, I warrandye were in p at first such Jovial Blades, as could not en-righ dure the cares that usually attend Riches, con and could never fleep contentedly, so long right as their Pockets were full, and therefore Adresolved to rid themselves of that trounev blefome Guest that robs the Miser of his Tu nights rest, and gave themselves over to the Drinking, Caroufing and Whoring, In-Aw downents, in their account, of a Soul truly Generous. You may easily conceive that they could not long follow this course of life, but they must quickly found the bottom of their Pockets; for all things have a bottom, but the Ocean and Hell. When they had thus fquandred away all you their Monies they found, that tho it be a visit vile Trash, yet it is such, that without it of they had as good be out of the World, unless they could, like Chamalions, live upon the Air, and therefore set their or lives. wits a working to procure more, that they the might follow their former pleafures of dor Quaffing, and be folaced with the ravi- wh fhing Society of their Female Deities. kno And hearing that his most Catholick Ma-jesties Subjects had store of that Catho-the lick

lick Medicine that could cure them Ex of all their Distempers, they were resol-d to wed to make bold with them for some of ty t in a fair way, but if that would not do, were in plain terms they had a mind to have it, en right or wrong, and if they could but nes, come at it, they never questioned their one right to it. For they never had been great ore Admirers of Moral Philosophy, and had never so much conversed in *Diogenes* his his Tun, as that of the Tavern, accounting all to the Moral Philosophers but dull Pedants. In-Away they go with this resolution, though oul they had not at all a like success; for Fortune, as if she had owed some of them a spite, made them the very Opprobry of their Enemies. However, those whom Fortune is successful to their Enemies. tune was more propitious to, sufficiently re-ell. veng'd the others Quarrel. The Spaniards, all you may be fure werenot very fond of their visit, and knowing that they came for some of their Gold, they were not willing to part with it easily, & therefore either conveyed it to strong Forts out of their reach, eir or hid it in its first receptacle, the Bowels of ey the Earth. But they had e'en as good of done, as is reported of the Beavers, who when pursued by Hunters for their stones, knowing for what they are so hunted, bite them off, which the Hunters finding, desist their further pursuit. For they finding their

The Introduction.

their Bodies, but missing that they came for, enjoyn'd them a severe Penance, make ing them keep Past till the Pride of their flesh was much abated." But not comen with this, they put them to as fevere an Inquificion, as ever his Unboliness, or any of his Cabinet-Council invented, to extort from them a confession of the arrighteous Mammon. Yet further, knowing it was hard to crust them who were so well instructed in the Art of Equivocating with Hereticks. when they had got all they could this way, they threatned to burn their Houses, and fell them for Slaves, unless they would ranfom both. When they had got all they expected, and now made themselves men, they thought it belt to be gone in time. and to return to their Ports, whence they fer forth, that they might again a little indulge their former pleasures, never resolving tomake an kelof what they had thus Purchased. Where in a little time, partly the Taverns, and partly their Female. Friends, like Spunges, quickly fucked to their fuperfluous Monies, and then turned them out to feek their new adventures.

But that I may not detain you longer in the Entry, I shall proceed to give you an account of those Cannibals adventures.

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AIJIZA SEI ROOKE BRASILIANO.



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CHAP.

The Organit of the American Pirates.

ct of this cannot be faid to deferve any other Ticle, as not being maintain'd or upheld in their Actions by any Soveraign Prince. For certain it is, that when the Kings of Spain have complain'd by their to the Kings of England and he was the cost of the both at Land by those Emittes upon the Emballadors to the tem France, of the done su Coasts of America, even in the Calm of Peace, it has been always answer'd, that fuch persons did not commit those Acts of Hostility and Piracy, as Subjects to their Majesties, and therefore his Catho-lick Majesty might proceed against them as he should think fit. The King of France

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France also added, That he had no For tress or Castle upon the Island of Hispaniola nor receiv'd any Tribute thence. It was likewise declar'd by the King of England, that he had never given any Pastents or Commissions to those of Jamaica, for committing any Hostility against the

Subjects of his Catholick Majerty.

The first Pirate that was known upon the Island of Tortuga, was Peter the Great, born at Dieppe in Normandy, who took the Vice Admiral of the Spanish Fleet near the Cape of Tiburon, upon the Western fide of Hispaniola. This Pirare having been Cruzing at Sea for some time, without finding any thing to answer his Expectation, at length elpy'd a great Velfel belonging to the Spanish Fleet, sepa- had rated from the rest; and tho' they judg d cel ther to be much above their strength, yet fol fuch was their covetoulness of the Prey, and that theywere refolv'd to have the Ship, or Can die in the Attempt; to that purpose they Ca bor'd a hole in the sides of their own Boat, us'd that their own Vessel sinking under them wit they might be compell'd to attach the ceft Enemy the more vigorously. Thus re folv'd, they approach d the Ship in the num dark, and boarding it immediately, with only a Pistol in one hand, and a Sword if the other, they ran into the great Cabin thu where

where they found the Captain, and some of his Companions playing at Cards. The Spaniards feeing the Pirates aboard before they had discover'd them at Sea, ery'd out, Jesus bless us, are shese Men, or Devils? In the mean time others of the Pirates made fure of the Gun-Room and Arms therein, killing all that made any opposition.

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Peter the Great, having thus made himfelf Master of this famous Prize, detain'd in his Service as many of the common Sea-men as he had need of, and fet the rest ashoar; and then with all his wealth fet fail for France, where he continu'd,

his without ever returning to America again.
Vef. The Planters and Hunters of Tortuga epa- had no fooner understood this happy sucdg d cels of those Pirates, but they resolv'd to yet follow their Example, but wanting Boats rey, and small Vessels, they set forth in their p,or Canows, and began to Cruze about they Cape de Alvarez, where the Spaniards Soat us'd to Trade from one City to another nem with Hides and Tobacco, and other nethe ceffary Commodities.

or of these Boats laden, they took a great the number, and carry'd their purchase to will Tortuga, where they sold it to the Ships rd is that waited in Port for their return; and abin thus with the gains of these Prizes, they here

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provided themselves with necessaries to undertake more confiderable defigns. Some of their Voyages they made toward the Coast of Campeche, and others toward that of New Spain, where the Spaniards at that time drave a great Trade, and where they met a great number of Trading Veffels, and sometimes Ships of So that in less than a great Burthen. months time two great Ships which the Spaniards had laden with Plate in the Port of Campeche, and bound for Caraca's, were by them taken and brought into Torruga. Which Successes so encouraged the people of the Island, that from those finall Beginnings within a little space of time there were to be numbred in that small Island and Port above twenty Velfels of those fort of people.

CHAP. III.

How the Pirates Arm their Vessels, and Order their Voyages.

Before these Pirates go forth to Sea, they give notice to every one that is engag'd in the design, of the day that they are punctually to Embark, with orders to every one in particular to provide

vide as many pound of Powder as the Voyage may be thought to require. Being all aboard, the first thing considered is where to get provisions of Flesh, especially Pork: For which purpose they readily conclude to rob such and such Hog-yards, where the Spaniards usually keep a thousand Head of Swine together. Nor do they give any Quarter to the Swine-keepers, if they offer to disturb or relist them in their Vocation.

Being thus furnisht with provisions, they allow to every man twice a day as much as they can eat, without weight or measure. Nor has the Captain any proportion of Flesh, or any thing else more than the

meanest Sea-man.

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Their next deliberationis, where to go and leek their Fortunes; and then for the Charges, and Division of what is got, by the common Stock, that is concluded upon under Hand and Seal. First, how much the Captain is to have for his Ship; then the Salary for the Carpenter or Ship wright that careen d the Vessel, which generally comes to a hundred, or a hundred and fifty pieces of Eight. For provisions and victualling they draw out of the common Stock two hundred pieces of Eight. The Surgeons Salary and Merdicaments are rated at two hundred and hitty

fifty pieces of Eight. Lastly, They agree in writing what recompence every one shall have for the loss of a Limb; for the loss of a Right Arm six hundred pieces of Eight, or six Slaves; for the loss of a Lest Hand sive hundred pieces of Eight, or sive Slaves; for a Right Leg sive hundred pieces of Eight, or sive Slaves; for the Lest Leg sour hundred pieces of Eight, or sour Slaves; for an Eye one hundred pieces of Eight, or one Slave; and for a Finger, the same.

They are very just in their Division, yet with regard to Qualities and Places, so the Captain is allowed five or six portions to what the ordinary Seamen have. The Masters Mate has two portions; and the other Officers proportionable to their Employments. After whom they draw equal parts from the highest to the lowest Mariner, the Boys not being omitted; for they also draw their half shares; because that when they take a better Vessel then their own, its the Boys duty to set fire on the forsaken Ship.

They observe very good Orders one among another. For in the Prizes that they take, no man is suffer'd to take any thing in particular to himself. And they make a solemn Oath to each other, not to conceal the least thing they find among the

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Purchase: so that if any one be found to have falsified that Oath, he is turn'dout of the Society.

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On the other fide they are very civil and charitable one to another, infomuch that if any one wants what another has, they freely part with it for the others use.

After they have taken a Prize, the first thing they endeavour to do, is to set the Prisoners ashore, detaining only some few for their own use, whom they also set at liberty after two or three years service.

Sometimes they cruze a long time, but meet with nothing considerable: but then it is that they will venture upon any defperate deligo, rather then return empty. Which minds me of the Story of Peter Francis, an Arch-Pirate, who having been a long time at Sea with his Boat, and twenty fix Persons waiting for the Ships that were to return from Maracaibo towards Campeche, and finding no Booty. resolv'd to direct his course to Rancherias near the River de la Plata, where lies a rich Bank of Pearl, to the Fishery of which, they usually send a dozen of Ves fels from Cartagena, with a Man of War to guard them. Now this Pearl Fleet rid at an Anchor at that time at the mouth . of the River de la Hacha, the Man of B 4

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War being scarce half a League distant from the small Ships, the wind calm. The Pirate spying them in that posture, prefently pull'd down his Sails, and row'd along the Coast, pretending to be a Spanish Vessel that came from Maracaibo; but no fooner was he come to the Pearl Bank, but he presently set upon the Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, mounted with eight Guns, and threescore Men well arm d, commanding them to furrender, and after a stout Resistance of the Spaniards, took Being thus possess of the Vice-Admiral, he resolv'd next to adventure upon the Man of War, and so to master the rest of the Fleet. To this purpose he presently funk his own Boat in the River, and putting forth Spanish Colours, weighed Anchor with a little wind, which began then to stir. But the Man of War perceiving one of his Fleet to fet Sail, weigh'd, and stood after the Vessel that mov'd, fearing left the Mariners might have some delign to run away with the Ship and Wealth which they had aboard. Thereupon the Pirates gave over their refolutions of Attacking the Man of War, and attempted to get out of the River, and gain the open Sea, with the Spoil they had got, to which purpole they made all the Sail the Veffel would bear. But foit hapant he

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happens, that the Devil dometimes treats his deaself Friends a thamen to it fell out with our Captain, for by reason that the Pirates had laid on too much freet, a fuddeinguitofavind brought their main Mail by the Board forthat now wanting Wings the Man of War gain'd upon 'em every' mornency and sac dength coming up with em, laid the hardy Pirate aboard. Nor did the Spaniards gain an easy Victory for the resolute Rascals, loth to let go so rich. addrive, held it fast in their Sword hands. till over-power'd with number, they were forcid go furrender anthough ir was not ddnewithour Acticles which the Spaniards wieres forc'd to allow em, That they flould fet them on shore upon free Land, withour doing may barm to their Bodies Lloon which Composition of their great diff confolations with forrowful hearts, they parted with all they had taken, which was worth, only in Pearls, above a hundred thousand pieces of Eight, besides the Velfel, Provision and Goods, which being put together, would have held the brisk Boys tack in Wine and Wenches for one half year, though they had fpent like so many Cefars.

Nor must we omit another bold Attempt much of the same nature, performed by a certain Portuguize, a Person B.5 known known by no other name then Personal Bartholmen, who craifing in his Beat from Jamaica, where he had only thirty Men, and four small Guns, upon the Cape de Corriente, in the Mand of Gibn, met with a great Ship bound for Harding from Ma re Caeboo and Carragemes Well provided with twenty great Gues, and threefcore and ten Men, Seamen and Paffengers. I will not dispute whether this Pyrate understood Latin or no, but certain it is, he apprehended fomething of the Proverby That Fortune favours the Darings In short he would not fee any Prize go by his Mill, and fo without Complements the attach'd this great Ship with his few men; The first time he was repulsed; but finding he had received no great damage, he refoly'd to try the to'then, Nothing were ture, nothing have 5 do that after a long and obstinate Combare he made himself Master of the great Ship with his small For fome body min be beaten, and it feems the Pyrate would not, therefore the others must. In this Encounter the Portugal loft ten Men, and four woonded, fo that he had twenty ftill fafe and found.

Having thus possessed themselves of the Ship, the next thing was what to do with it. The wind, which is not always the

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Seamans Friend, nor won't blow as men would have it, would not let'em go to famaica, because it blow full i'their Teeths, therefore they resolved to seer to Cape St. Ambony, on the West side of the Island of Cuba, there to recruit them-

felves, and take in fresh water.

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But as ill luck would have it, and ill lack will rule the Rost sometimes; being almost within fight of the Cape, they were unexpectedly met by three great Ships coming from New-Spain, and bound for Havana. These three Ships, there being no way to escape, and certainly he woold have escap'd if he could, made Prize of the Pyrate, and rescu'd the Ship out of his Clutches, Nor was the Pyrate to be blam'd for not doing more then Herenles himself could do. So that they who were Lords and Mafters before, through the fudden change of Fortune, in a moment found themselves poor, oppress'd, ... and stripp'd of all their Wealth, and difappointed of a thousand Jovial defigns which they had in their heads. Well, but what became of these poor Rats? Soon after the great Ship, wherein they had the happiness to be stow'd, arriv'd at Campeobe, . where the Merchants coming aboard to visit the Captain of the Vessel, knew the Portuguize Pyrace, and knew him to be one =

one that had been the plague and vexation of those Coalts, one that had committed more Infolencies, Murders, and Robberies, then he was at that time in a capacity to make fatisfa ition for. Thereupon they refolv'd to hang him and his Companions fairly out of the way. To this purpose they set up a Gibbet, with a resolution to rid him out of the way next more ning, without any other Ceremony, then only carrying him from the Ship to the Gallows: For they did not think it requisite to stand upon the Formality of Juries to one that was never us'd to trouble his Conscience with Justice and Honery. The poor Portugal having intelligence of this dismal Plot, he resolv'd not to hang to f if he could help it. And therefore me had ditating an escape he got two empty earthen Jarrs, wherein the Spaniards carry Con Wine from Spain to the West-Indies, and most stopp d them close, which he intended to his use instead of Bladders, he fix'd, rather to all i trust the Sea then the Land. Then wais and ting for the Night, when all the rest were kind assep, with a Knife that he had got by mad Realth, he gave the Sentinel that guarded him such a mortal and certain stab, that pur he foon discharg'd him of his double diligence, and so committed himself to the by a Sea, and by the help of his Jarrs foon and got

got the the the the ter gry.

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got ashore, where he took Sanctuary in the Woods, and fed upon wild Herbs till the heat of the pursuit was over: When the Coast was clear, away he crept out of the Woods, and in a fortnights time, after he had measur'd forty Leagues, hungry, thirsty, and full of fears, and mortifying his Body with a kind of Lent that no way pleas'd, he arrived at the Cape of the Mischievous Golphe, where he found a Veffel of Pirates, and Comerades of his own acquaintance come from Jamaica.

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To these Pirates he related his Adverfities and Misfortunes, and withal defir d them to lead him a Boat and twenty Mens being resolv'd to return to Campeche, and ng to fetch away that great Ship, wherein he er had been fo rudely entertained. The Pi rates heard him like Gentlemen, with ry Commiscration, and like Christians. nd most charitably granted the poor Portugal to his defire, who being thus equipped, made to, all imaginable hafte to execute his defign. ai- and by way of surprize, for he was not fo ere kind as to fend word of his coming, he by made himself easily Master of the Vessel, ed affailing the Seamen, before they could par themselves in a posture of Defence.

ili. And now was the adventurous Portugal by a fecond turn of Fortunes Wheel brave and wealthy again, who had been so latehy in the same Vessel a poor Prisoner considered to the Gallows. With this great gas Purchase he design'd greater things, for the Ship was full of rich Merchandise, though the Plate had been carried ashore, and thus having grasp'd an Empire in his aghopes, away he Sail'd for Jamaica. But becoming near the Island of Pino's, to the de South of Caba, Fortune foully plaid the shur with him again, never to shew him say thorn arising at Sea, dashit the Ship against the Rocks or Sands call'd Jardines. The Portugal and his Men escap'd in a Canow, and got at length to Jamaica, to prepare him estable for new designs.

We come now to a Direchman, a Nas Britise of Groninghen in the Low-Countries and who was call'd by his own Companions and Brafilano, as having spent most of his time of in Brafile; nor would he ever be known that

his

by any other name.

This Fellow was forc'd to retire from fira Brafile, at what time the Portuguizer restook that Plantation from the West-India took Company of Amsterdam; and so came to Jamaica; where being at a plunge how there oget a Livelyhood, he entered himself fied into the Society of the Pirates; under whom he served as a private Seaman for some time. Among them his Courage, that

the cought to have been better employed, reat gain'd him firth a Reputation, if it may for be so called, that he was thought firto be the Captain of a differenting Faction of Mutineers, who having taken a diffust his against their old Commander, deserted his But Boat, and street themselves one again until the der the Conduct of Brajiliane.

the Nor had he been out many days at Sea, him before he took a great Ship coming from lent New-Spain, where he found a great quanting tity of Plate, which he carried, Veffel and

Por- all to Fumaton.

This Action caused him to be much esteemed at home, and fear'd abroad, tho asto the Government of himself a meer brute, as one that in his drink would kill and flay all people he met in the Streets; ions and to the Spaniards barbaroully eruel, out time of an inveterate harred he had against own that Nation. Which, with the rest of his actions that follow, plainly demonstrom strate that he never was a Person that resulted Cases of Conscience. For he make the moasted several of the Spaniards alive upon wooden Spits, because they would not show him the Hog yards, where he might shell swine. After he had exercised sender veral of these Cruelties upon the Coast of Campeche, a dismal tempest surprised that so violent, that he less his Ship, only that

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the Seamen and himself seleaped novich their Muskets, and some Pawder and Bulls let. These got ashore with much ado in their long Boat, and keening along the shore, march'd directly with all the speed they could to Golpha Treffe, which was a place where the Bovers and to put in co refresh themselves of Robert and refresh themselves of the Conduct of Robert and I was a series of the conduct In their March, forely oppres'd'as they were with Hunger and Drought, almost as mercilels as themselves, they were pur fu'd by a Troop of Spanish Horse, confeste ing of about an hundred. But Brafiliane nothing sterrified cheer'd up his Compamions, who were no more than thirty sels ling em atwas better to die with their Arms in their hands, than to fubrit to fio those from whom they could expect he of thing but Torments, and a languisting Death. Thereupon they took their Adventage of ground, facd the Spaniandin of and manag'd their Fire-Arms with that on dexterity, that they took the Spaniard Wa off their Horses, like so many Bows wh from so many Cherry-trees. So that the Landon Dons not liking their warm entertain fare ment, made that use of their Horses, that De men do who have no mind to be kill'd Sala The Pyrates thereupon feeing themselves alon made bold with what was most converged nient or t o in

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nient for their present supply, which done. they borrow'd feveral Horses which were feeding in the adjoyning fields; for neither was Horse-stealing a Crime with them, neither did they care to go afoot when they could ride. Pursuing their Journey, they spy'd a Boat from Campeche, well man'd. guarding certain Canows that were lading Wood. To keep their hands therefore in ure, they refolv'd to have those Boats; and to that purpose sent a Detachment of fix of their Men, who as they were much better at watching than praying, watch'd their opportunity fo wells that by the next morning they got poller fion of all the Canows, and by the help of them presently pickt up the Diminutive Man of War that lay to guard the reft.

Having thus made themselves Masters of this small prey, and being again got upthat on their own Element the Water, they wanted nothing but bodily sustenance, which rather than want, they kill d their land Horses, of which they had now no farther need; and having quarter d the Delicious Flesh, they salted it with such that Salt as the Wood-cutters had brought elves along with em for their own use; exceland lent Victuals till they could get better; and better they will have ere it be song, or they'l lose their Aims.

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Thus refolv'd, away they put to Sea with the Fagot-Fleet, and now happy Man catch a Mackerel, which was gliding along from New Spain to Maracaibo. Have at her then by ghess: For they knew no business that Vessel had to do at Maracaibo; thereupon they feiz'd her, laden with feveral forts of other mens Goods, and a confiderable quantity of pieces of Eight, which without examining whole they were, they took possession of Vessel and all, and so return'd to Jamaica, where they were joyfully received, and look'd upon as Angels by the Taverns and Randy-houses, where they wasted in a trice, what they had been purchasing with great Hazard and Hardship. For to their Immortal praise be it spoken, they spar'd for no cost that pamper'd their Debauchery with Wine and Strumpets: Infomuch that there was one whom I knew, that gave no less than 500 pieces of Eight to a common Harlot, to please his voluptuous Fancy in beholding her as the came into the World, and was to go out of it; that is to fay in the Original, that he might have a delightful prospect of her naked Body. Another at the fame time, in his Prolicks brought a whole Pipe of Wine, caus d it to be brought out into the Street, and in the heat of his Courtefie, forc'd all that país'd

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pais'd by to drink with him, threatning to pittol all that refus'd to be complained to his humour. And because he could not drink it that way fast enough, he would with both hands lave the Liquor out of the Tub, and throw it upon the Cloaths of the Women and People as they happen'd to come by: Not considering in his present generosity, that it cost him the hazard of his Life.

Nor are they less liberal one to another. For if any one of the Crew has wasted all his Dividend, they freely supply him again as long as it lasts. And so long they have great Credit at the Taverns and Stews; but it behaves them to be very careful how they run very deep in Debs, in regard tis a common Custom in Jamaica to sell one another for Debt, as it happened to one I knew, that in less than three Months had consumed no less than three Months had consumed no less than three thousand pieces of Eight.

Therefore Brafilliano, having in a short time spent all his ill-gotten gains, was confirmed to undertake another Sea-ramble to recruit his Fortunes. To this purpose the set of forth again to the Coast of Cambridge, which was the place that afforded most profit. Being there arrived, he put himself into a long Boat, for discoveries ake; but then it was that Fortune cross-

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fed the Proverb, not always affifting the venturous. For poor Brafilliano was there taken with all his Men, and carry d be fore the Governour, who presently cag'd em up in a Dungeon, with a delign to fend em all to Heaven in a string. Which guilty Brasilliano, who was conscious of his deferts, well understanding, made use of his wits to prevent. To which purpole he wrote a Letter, and fent it to the Go vernour, as coming from other Pirates. in a threatning Stile, "That his Donfhin "Thould have a care what he did to thole perfons he had in his Cultody, as he tender d the good of his Country-men withal, that if he did not le their Friends go, they would give no " Quarter to any of the Spanish Nation that should fall into their Clutches.
This caus d the Governour to put on his Castillillian Considering Cap. So that he calling to mind the divers and fundry min chiefs those Rovers had done upon the Spanish Coasts, and weighing well how

many they might do more, released the Goal-Birds, binding them by Oath, to leave their Trade, of Piracy for ever And because he understood the constinu tion of their Confciences, he fent them in the next Gallys for Spain, which was to them a second Inquisition. And therefor Toy foon after their Arrival there, they made use of all their Wits to get rid of that Religious Place, so that in a short time they all return d again to Jamaica, which they lik'd much better than the Air of Spain, not so agreeable with their designs. Having there recruited themselves, they quite and clean forgot their Oaths, as if they had left'em behind in Europe, and putting forth to Sea again, committed greater Robberies and Piracies than before, revenging themselves upon the Spaniards, for youking their Consciences with all the Cruelties that their Rage and Fury could invent.

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Thereupon the Spaniards perceiving there was no way to convert these Infidels, nordeffen their Number, which rather daily multiply'd, so that there was no Truce to be made with these Sea-Locusts, they resolv'd to diminish the number of their Ships, and to deprive these Water-Rats of the opportunity of doing mischief, by forbearing Trade as much as it was possible. But this Spanish project did little good, for the Pirates no fooner smelt it. but they refolv'd to take another course; and gathering into greater numbers to prey upon the Land, to leave playing at the fmall Game of taking Ships, and to try what they could do upon whole Towns.

The first of these Land-Invaders was one Lewis Scot, a bold Brittein, who fack and pillag'd Campeche it felf; who after he had almost run'd the Town deliroy'd all that he could, and put the Town to an excessive Ransom, for fook at, for those that came after to take his gleanings. To Scot succeeded Mansfeildt, a hopeful Suc cessor, who attempted to set footing in Granada, and so extend his Piracies to the South-Sea. Wherein he made a very praise-worthy progress, till want of provisions drave him back. His first Assault was upon the Island of St. Katherines where he took some few Prisoners, who shew'd him the way to Cartagena, one of the Chief Cities of New Granada. But now commend me to the Renowned John Davis a Jamaican born, one that had fuckt in Piracy with his Mothers Milk, whole Exploits ought to be engrav'd on Pillars of Brass, who having been cruz'd, in vain in the Gulph of Pocaraure, and finding no Rivation, refolv'd to land in Nicaragus it felf.

To that purpose having found a convenient Hole to lay his Ships snug, and out of view, he took along with him four-score of his Crew, out of an honest design to Rob the Churches, and Riste the Houses of the most wealthy Citizens of

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Nicaragua. So rowing up the River in the Night-time, in the Day-time they lay conceal'd among the Trees that grow very thick in those Countries upon the Shoars, and thus the third Night they drew near the unfortunate City, where the Centry plac'd upon the Watch took them for Fisher-men fishing in the Lake. but was damnably mistaken; which he. also took the rather for granted, because he heard'em speak Spanish; a Language, which though the Pirates do not learn Grammatically, yet are they very well vers'd in it, as improving the learning for their own ends. The Sentry thus deceiv'd, and as secure as a Thief in a Mill, was presently seiz'd by an Indian of the Crew, and dextroutly murdered without any noise or hubbub. Having thus laid the Sentry afleep, that they might be in a better capacity to disturb the sleeping peoples Reft, they enter'd the City, and knocking at four or five of the chief Houses in the shape of Friends, they were no fooner let in, but they plaid the Devils, falling with an incredible diligence and to their Trade of Ransacking and plunde our ring whatever they could lay their hands de on, having first made sure of the Proprie-the tors, and then Administring upon the Goods of the Intestate. Nor were they forabo

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By this time they who had escap'd their clutches, had by their Cries and Lamentations, put the whole Town into uprore and Alarum; so that the people began to rally, and put themselves into a posture of defence. Which the bold Enemy perceiving, they made all the hafte they could to retire with the Booty they had got, carrying along with em some Prisoners to redeem their Brethren, if any one should happen to be taken in the pursuit. But they got all fafe to their Ship, as the Devil would have it; and well it was they were so speedy, for they were no sooner got out to Sea, but they beheld above five hundred well arm'd Spaniards upon the shore; to whom, however they put off their Caps very civilly, crying out, Ton come too late Gaffers. And so in truth they did, for they could not with their appearing force the obstinate Rovers to restore a doight of what they had got, and besides before they would dismiss their Prisoners, they constrain'd 'em to procure their Guests as much flesh as they thought requisite for their Voyage. This

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This Purchase of theirs amounted to above four thousand pieces of Eight in ready Cash, besides a great quantity of uncoin'd Plate and Jewels, computed to be worth about fifty thousand pieces of Eight more. Which they carried all safe to Jamaica, where they spent it according to the Proverb, fo that they were constrained in a short time to seek out new Adventures. To which purpose C. Davies, now more renown'd among his Gang then Bacchus, that Conquered India, was chosen Admiral of seven or eight Boats; with which he directed his course first to the North of Cuba, but failing there, he steer'd toward the Coast of Florida, where he sack't a small Town, by the name of St. Austins of Florida. To which place, though there belong'd a Castle that had in it 200 men, yet could they not prevent the pillaging the Town. Such Sons of Thunder and Lightning are the true Buccaneers.

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CHAP. IV.

The Original of Francis Lolonnois, and the Progress of his Explaits.

His fame Dragon of a Buccaneer, was born in France, at a place call'd Les Though Sables, or the Sands of Olonne. had he never been born, it might have been better for some hundreds. In his Youth he was fent to the Charibay Islands as a flave, where without being put to School, he learnt Roguery fufficient to advance his Name among the wicked. Being out of his Time, he went to the Academy of Hispaniola, where he studied for some time among the Hunters, before he began his Exploits against the Spaniards. At first he was no more then a Batchelor of Art, or common Mariner, but at dength he was thought worthy of a higher degree, and was made Governor of Tortuga, where Fortune favour'd him at first with such a liberal success, that he gained great Riches. But after the had thus

thus given him her Milk, she at length kick'd down the Pail. And first, in a violent storm she cast away his Ship; at what time he and all his men were sav'd, yet being come ashore, the Spaniards fell upon him, killing the greatest part of his men, and wounding him himself; nor could he have possibly escap'd, had not his misery helpt him at a dead lift. For after many inventions he bethought himself of a project to smear his Face with sand, and his own blood, Which when he had done, he lay down close among the dead, till

the Enemy had quitted the Field.

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When they were gone, up he got, bound up his wounds as well as he could, and fo in a Spanish disguise trudg'd away to Campeche, where he faw the rejoycings of the Spaniards for his supposed Death, expresfed by Bonfires, and many other tokens of Publick Joy. While he stay'd there, he got in with feveral flaves, to whom he promis'd Liberty, if they would follow him; who not much liking their present Condition, followed his directions, which was to fteal him one of their Masters Canows. Trim Tram, quoth the Proverb. These Fellows very honourably and justly stole him one of their Masters Boats, in which, at length, by the affiftance of his Benefactors, he got aboard, and fo got fafe

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Tafe to Tortuga, the Seminary where he had first commenc'd Doctor in the Art of Villany. There in a short time, though his Fortunes were very shallow, he got two Canows, with Men and Arms, as Taylors furnish young Gentlemen with new Cloaths, upon Credit. Thus set up again, he directed his Course for the North-side of Cuba, where lies a small Town, by the name of de los Cayos, the Inhabitants of which Place drove a great Trade in Tobacco, Sugar and Hides; but all in small Boats, because of the shallows

in those parts.

There Lolonnois resolved at first to drive a small Trade, like a young beginner. But being discovered by the Fishermen, who gave notice of his coming, he was difappointed of his present design. For the Townsmen sent away immediately to the Governor of Havana, giving him notice that Lolonnois was come to destroy them with two Canons; who, though he did not believe Lolonnois to be alive, yet at their importunity, fent them a Ship and ten Guns for their security: Of this, Lo-Jonnois had intelligence, but was so far from retiring out of fear, that hearing the Ship lay at an Anchor in the River of Estera, he resolv'd to Attack her, not a little enrag'd at something of farther Intele he

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telligence that he had received, that the Spanish Governor had given Order to the art of Captain not to return, unless he had totalough ly destroyed the Pirates, to which purpose he had given them a Negro to officiis, as ate the Office of a Hangman, in the difwith patch of all but Lolonnois himself, whomhe ordered to be brought to Havana, for a more splendid Execution. Therefore mall Lolonnois resolv'd, if he could, to Triumph over the Triumphers, and to let em understand that they had reckon'd without their Hoft. To effect his purpose, he first seiz'd certain Fishermen to shew him the entrance into the Port in the night time, when they came near the Ship, the Watch call'd out, From whence their. Veffel, and whither they had seen any Pirates? To which, Lolonnois constrained the Fishermen to answer, They had seen no Pirates, nor any thing like a Pirate, which full'd the Spaniards into a persuasion that the Rovers were gone.

But the next morning by break of day, Lolonnois affail'd the Veffel fo vigoroufly, that notwithstanding all the resistance the Spaniards could make, they were forc'd to furrender their Ship, Hangman and all to the Victor, who after he had shut 'em « down under Hatches, caused the poorwretches to be brought up one by one, to

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fatisfy his revenge with the loss of their Heads. Amongst the rest, the Negro Hangman appeared, who begged hard for his life, whom Lolonnois, after he had made him confess as much as he desired to know, fent to accompany his Masters. He reserved only one to carry the Tidings to the Governor of Havana with a Message also in writing, telling him 'That he had only retaliated the Kindness which he had intended for himself and his Friends; and that he hoped to execute the same sentence upon his Donship, which he had defigned for his punishment. Affuring ' him that all the Mercy which he should hereafter shew to any Spaniard whatever that fell into his hands, should be to give him no Quarter. On the other fide the Governor fretted at his loss, foam'd at the Infolence of the Message, and fwore in answer to it, 'That he would never give Quarter to the Pirates Butthe Spaniards, whowere sensible that the Pirates had a hundred more opportunities of Revenge then he, defired him not to make fo rath an Oath, that would be much more to their prejudice, then that of the Pirates, who had got a trick by their Courage and Valour, to keep out of his power, fo that upon fecond thoughts, he thought fit to curb his passion, and think well of their cooler advice. In

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In the mean time Lolonnois gave the Governor leave to Rodomontade, while he made merry in his Ship, which did not a little glad his heart, as being a Vessel fit for his turn: for now he wanted nothing but more Men, and more Provisions to visit the Governor himself. To recruit himself therefore, after he had cruzed a while in the adjoyning Seas to little or no purpose, he steered for Maracaibo, where by a Wile (and policy fometimes goes beyond strength) he took a Ship laden with Plate and other Merchandise, to buy Cocao Nuts: And so satisfied for the present, he returned to Tortuga, where he was received with no small joy by the Inhabitants, who knew it would not be long before they should have their share. And now swell'd with these Successes, he began to meditate great Things, deligning a Fleet that should carry no less then 500 Men with necessary Provisions, believing himself to be some petty Prince, and threatning the destruction of all the Seacost Towns of the Spanish Dominions. Such is the hatred of those that have nothing, to those that are Masters of Plenty.

C4. CHAP.

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CHAP. V.

Lolonnois sets forth a Fleet to ravage the Sea-Coast Towns of the Spanish Dominions, with strange and aismal Resolutions to sack and plunder.

7 Hat Cruelties the Spaniards committed in their new Conquer'd Countries of America, is well known to all the world, by the Relations of their own Countrymen, therefore though these Buccaneers cannot be excus'd, yet they may be in some measure look'd upon as the scourges of God for the impious extirpations of those poor innocent Indians. Well then, Lolonnois having these lofty deligns in his head, gives notice of his Intendments to all the Pirates far and near. And now methinks I fee 'em affembl'd; and now methinks I hear the great and furious Lolonnois speaking to the listning and greedy Rovers like another Agamemnon to his

his Greeks, 'Sons of Thunder, whose da'ring Arms are able to pull Jupiter from s his Throne, Shall we alwaies lie hunting paltry Fisher Boats ? Have not the Spanis and Towns and Cities, where Gold and 'Silver, Pearls and precious Stones lie Mountain high in Piles?---And now methinks I hear the Boystrous Rout interrupting him, cry out with loud Acclamations, Long liveCaptain Lolonnois-The Spaniards tear up the Bowels of our-Mother Earth for Gold and Silver, but we'l tear both from out the Spaniards : bowels- When Lolonnois beheld this mischievous Unanimity among the Pirates, he strook while the Iron was hot and hastned Contributions and Preparations with all the speed imaginable. Michael de Basco too, a famous Pirate, bur one that with more prudence had preferved what he had got, and now livid at ease, and in dignity, as being Major of the Island, taken with the Grandure of the Delign, offer'd to joyn with Lolonnois, upon Condition he might command the Land Forces, which being agreed with fome other Covenants (as Thieves many times far fooner cement then honelt men) a Fleet is presently got ready, and fix hundred and odd Miscreants are stowedinit; all full of Hopes, and swelld C.5. with 4

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with expectation; so that if you could have look'd into their Bellies, you might have seen whole Towns i'their Guts, for they had already swallow'd all the Spanish America.

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All things being in a readiness, they set Sail for Bayala, upon the North-side of Hispaniola, where they took in a supply of French Hunters, Volunteers, and surnish'd themselves with Provisions, and other Necessaries, and now there is no man of Compassion, but would pity the poor Diego's, and Roderigoe's, to consider the sad disaster that threatned them.

From thence they fet Sail to the Eastern Cape of the Island of Punta d' Espada, where they espied a Ship coming from Porto Ricco, bound for New-Spain. The Trojans never hoop'd fo, when they landed in Italy, as the Pirates did at the fight of that Ship, which they faw coming to offer itself as the first fruits of their intentended Harvest. This Ship Lolonnois refolv d as Admiral to take alone, and therefore ordered the rest of the Fleet to stay for him upon the Eastern side of the Cape de Punta d' Espada. Nor did the Spaniards refuse the Combat, though they had had time fufficient to have gotten out of the way, as being well arm'd, and well man'd. But they had better have been afleep

afleep in their Beds. For after they had toil'd, and fweat, and fought for three hours together, all to no purpose, they were at length forc'd to submit to the This Ship was mounted Conquerour. with fixteen Guns, and had fifty fighting men to defend her; but notwithstanding all that force, she was constrained to accommodate the Victors with a hundred and twenty thousand weight of Cocao, forty thousand pieces of Eight, and Jewels to the value of ten thousand more. Which was all fent to be unladen at Tortuga, with orders to return to the Island of Savona, where they flould be expected at the general Rendevouze.

In the mean time the rest of the Fleet in their course to Savona, met with another Vessel carrying from Comana, money to pay the Garrisons, to the Island of Hispaniola; which was taken without Resistance; yielding the Victors a Ship with eight Guns, seven thousand weight of Powder, and a great quantity of Muskets, with other necessaries, and twelve thousand pieces of Eight to desiray Char-

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All this fell as pat as a Pudding to a 2 Friers mouth, for now they were able to fight the Spaniards with their own Weapons. Great encouragements to the wicked,

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wicked, who are soon encouraged to do mischief; besides, that the Ship being return'd with recruits of Men from Torruga, and their new Prize made them appear formidable. In this splendid condition they hastned to Maracaibo. For seven hundred men must be maintain'd, and because they could not maintain themselves, therefore the Spaniards must; nor would they be charitable of themselves,

and therefore they must be made so.

This Maracaibo is seated in the Province of Nuevavene Zeta, in twelve degrees, and some few minutes of Northern Latitude. The Island is twenty Leagues long, and twelve broad. The Gulph upon which the City stands, is call'd the Gulph of Venezuela, or Bay of Maracaito at the mouth of which lie the two Islands of Vigilias, or the Watch Ifle, and the Isle des Polomas, or Pigeon's Isle, between which two Islands lies the passage into the Bay. On the West-side of this Bay stands Maracaibo, pleasant to the fight, well built along the shore, and conand among them some eight; hundred Perfons able to bear Arms. There is in it one well built Parish-Church, four Monasteries, and an Hospital. The Trade of the Town confilts in Hides and Tobacco. bebesides, that the Inhabitants are rich in-Cattel and Plantations, affording large, quantities of Cocao Nuts, and all sorts of Garden Fruits.

The Port of Maracaibo is large, and very convenient for the building of Ships, by reason of the great quantity of Timber.

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)f Gibraltar is seated upon the same Lake some forty Leagues higher up in the Country; a large Place, consisting of about 1500 Inhabitants; of which 400 are able to carry Arms. But the greatest part of the Inhabitants keep open Shops, where they follow some one Mechanick Trade or other. The Country round about it, is full of Plantations of Sugar and Cocao,

As foon then as Lolonnois was arriv'd with his Fleet in the Golph of Venezuela, he came to an Anchor without ken of the Watch-Island. The next day he set Sail for the Bay of Maracaibo, where he landed his men about a League from the Fort, which commands the Barrs, call'd de la Barra, which Fort is nothing else but some few Baskets of Earth plac'd upon a rising ground, which serves as a Plat-form for fixteen great Guns, surrounded with several heaps of Earth to cover the Defendants. The Governor of this Fort having spied their landing, plac'd an Ambush

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bush in their way, which might, perhaps, have done the Pirates some mischief, but being discovered by them, was wholly defeated, and cut off; according to the Proverb of harm watch, harm catch. the Pirates were old Birds, not to be caught By'r Lady that was but an with Chaff. ill beginning for the poor Spaniards, that had not met fuch a rude company of Boysterous Hectors never i'their lives before. Lolonnoishaving remov'd this obstacle of an Ambush out of the way, march'd directly to the Castle, which after a contest of three hours, was taken by those fellows, that did not fight with Spanish Gravity, but without fear or wit. Which bad fuccefs, together with the report which the poor fcrubs that escap'd from the flaughter of the Ambush, That the Pirates were coming two thousand strong, put the Inhabitants of Maracaibo into fuch a disorder, they made their escape to Gibraltar with all the speed they could, carrying the best of their goods along with 'em in their Canows.

The Castle thus taken, the Ships weigh'd, and stood farther into the Bay: and the Victors march'd directly to the Town, whither the Fleet made all the hast they could to land more men. When they came to the Town, they found the People sted, but their Houses plentifully stor'd with

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with Brandy, Flower, Bread, Pork, Wines, and good store of Poultry; upon which they made bold to fall on, like men that had been thrashing hard a day or two before: so they fed like Misers when they come to a Banket Free-cost. Having thus replenish'd their Bodies with corporal food, they possess'd themselves of all the best Houses in the Town, placed their Sentries, and took up the Church for their Main-Guard. For though they got never so many Victories, they never troubled themselves with Thanksgiving days, nor would their business permit em to keep one day in feven. After which, they fent out a detachment of Men into the Woods, to find out the Inhabitants; who return'd the same night with 2000 pieces of Eight, several Mules laden with Houshold Goods and Merchandise, and twenty Prisoners, whom they put to the Rack, as their Fore-fathers had ferv'd the Indians before, to make them confess the rest of their hidden Treasure; but they could get little out of 'em. put Lolonnois into fuch a Rage, that he who made no more of murthering Spaniards, then of killing Sprats, presently drew his Cutlace, and cut one before the rest, as small as minc'd meat, threatning to serve all the others so, if they did not rereveal where the remainder of their Treasure lay. Upon which, one there was who promis'd to conduct him where he should find what he look'd for: but the Discovery being timely known, the Spaniards remov'd their Bodies, and buried their Wealth under ground, so that the Pirates were forc'd to be contented above the Earth.

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Having stayed about 15 days at Marantailo, they resolv'd to visit Gibraltar, having embark'd all their Prisoners, and the wealth which they had plunder'd; for the Pirates were under suspicions, that the Inhabitants of Maracaibo had carried all their Wealth, pretended to be hidden, to

that place.

The Inhabitants of Gibraltar having notice of this design of the Pirates upon their Persons and Purses, sent to the Governor of Merida, who being an old Flandrian Soldier, came to their assistance with 400 men, who together with the Inhabitants, made up a body of 800 sighting Soldiers. Nor did he omit any thing that was necessary, by raising batteries to prevent their landing, and guard the Avenues to the Town. He stopp'd up the common way to the Town, and open'd another, which was all mire and dirt, and full in the teeth of a battery of eight Guns. Of

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all which preparations the Pirates knew nothing, so that they embarked for Gibraltar, as to a certain Fair. But when they came within sight of the Town, they saw the Royal Standard hanging forth, and perceiv'd the people in a posture to defend themselves.

Lolonnois, whose courage Dangers rather whetted than appall'd, finding the Spaniards resolv'd not to part with their Lives and Estates by fair means, resolv'd not to be scare-crow d away however, but to make an Experiment what he could do by compulsion. Thereupon he calls a Council of War to confult upon the matter: There he gave the Officers and Seamen to understand the difficulty of the Enterprize, in regard the Spaniards had had so much time to make provision against their coming. However, faid he, courage my heart of Oak-Shall we fear Men, that fear not Heaven nor Hell? No, Hell nor Death can be to us like lofing that beloved Booty that we have purchas'd with fo much toil and labour. Then let's not feek to preferve our Lives we value less, to lose our Gold and Silver, which we value more. Follow then the Example of your Leader, and let not their numbers daunt us. . For its not number, but an obstinate Resolution to die, which fignifies. fignifies nothing, or overcome, and then you are Princes that does the work. Inflam'd with this Martial Harangue, they promis'd to follow him, though he led them to storm the Palace of Philm the God of Riches himself. Since then ye have promis'd, I expect performance to the utmost, nor shall I spare to pistol with my own hands him that leaves both me and his

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Thus refolv'd, they landed next morning by break of day, to the number of three hundred eighty Men, well arm'd with Cutlaces and Pistols; at what time the Brethren in iniquity shook hands again, like Knights of Rhodes, vowing to live and die together. Which Ceremony perform d, away they march'd with the help of a Guide whom they had provided, who leading them right, brought them to the way that was obstructed; upon which they were forc'd to take the other paffage that was open'd among the Woods, all mire and durty, where though the Enemy fir'd at 'em with that fury, that they could neither hear nor fee, yet the undaunted Sons of Hercules, by cutting down branches of Trees, made their paffage over the Durt and finking Mire, and with the same boldness adventur'd up to the Battery which defended the Post-Which.

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Which having spit 'all its venom of small shot, & pieces of Iron, the Spaniards fally'd forth with that fury and number, that they put the Pirates to a stand. Thereupon they retreated to find out some other way, but could find none: at length after they had made two or three Attempts more in the first place in vain, Lolonnois bethought himself of an old Aratagem that did his work. For fuddenly retiring, he made a shew of flight, which the Spaniards perceiving, fally'd forth in great disorder to purfue the Fugitives. But when the Pirates had drawn the unwary Spaniards far enough from their Batteries, they turn'd head of a fudden, and flew two hundred Spaniards before a Cat could lick her Ear; and presently possessed themselves of the Batteries, the Spaniards without, not thinking it fafe to come in again, and those that were within, believing it more convenient to furrender upon Quarter for their Lives, than to contend any longer with fuch politick swash-bucklers. The Terwagaunts thus Masters of the Town, pull d down the Spanish, and set up their own Colours, remov'd the Guns from the Batteries to the Great Church, where they fortified themselves, while others fell to taking of prisoners. Of the Spaniards were flain

above five hundred, besides those that were wounded, and died in the Woods. Of the Pirates only forty stain, and forty wounded, who had as good have been flain, because they all died of their wounds. As for their own Dead, they were fo kind as to give 'em decent Burial; but for the Spaniards, they flung them into the Sea, and fent them by water to Purgatory. Which done, they fell to their Calling; plundering, rifling, ranfacking all that they could lay their hands on. For there are no men more methodical than Pirates, first kill, then take; which order if they should not observe, they might chance to go without their Booty. Nor did the Pillage of the Town ferve their turns; they went and plunder'd all the Planters in the Country round about. For as their Fury was irrelistible, fo their Avarice was unfatiable. Whether they would have hack'd and hew d fo stoutly for the defence of their Prince and Country, is the Question. But certainly Men could never fight better than these fellows that fought for their own Interest. So that this was to be accounted favage Fury, rather than Courage; a-lamode of Beast of the Forrest, whose wrath is not to be opposed in their hunger. Never did the Spaniards feel better

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better Carvers of Mans-flesh; they would take off a Mans Arm at the shoulders, as ye cut off the Wing of a Capon; split a Spanish Mazard as exactly as a Butcher cleaves a Calf's Head, and dissect the Thorax with more dexterity than a Hangman when he goes to take out the Heart of a Traitor.

However, it could not be true Valour, because it wanted Generosity; for they fuffered their prisoners to starve to death. not allowing them any thing but the flesh of Horses and Asses to seed on. Or if they were kind to any, it was only to the Women, whom they fed somewhat better, to supply the fury of their Venereal Extravagancies. And then for Auricular Confession, they extorted it with that cruelty, that generally the people died under the Tortures of their Function. For all were finners that deferv'd condemnation without mercy, who would not, or could not discover where their own or their neighbours Treasure lay hid.

At length, after they had been in the Town four whole weeks together, acting the part of Devils rather than Men, they fent four of their prisoners to demand a sum of money to redeem their Town from Burning, no less than ten thousand pieces of Eight; for the bringing in of

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which they allow'd no longer time than two days, knowing that delays bred danger. Which being past, and the sum not paid, they began to enlighten the understandings of the people with the slames of their Habitations; so that the poor Spaniards perceiving they would be sometimes as good as their words even to their Enemies, were forc'd to pay the sum demanded. However, they could not save the Church belonging to the Monastery, which was burnt down to the ground.

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From Gibraltar they return'd to give a fecond Visit to Maracaibo, demanding thirty thouland pieces of Eight to redeem their Town from total Destruction. Such exact Chymists they were, that they knew how to make use of Fire, much better than our doating Mountebanks, to extract the Philosophers Stone, and their Aurum Potabile, where they had the power in their hands. The people willing to do their utmost to be rid of such merciles Quacks, sent some persons to treat with them about their Demands, which while they were doing, another party went ashore, and fetch'd away the Images, Bells, and Pictures of the Great Church. For as they were no Saints themselves, so they could endure no Superstition in others. At length the Treaty was concluded, and Peace

Peace was granted for that time to the poor Town of Maracaibo, for twenty thousand pieces of Eight, and five hundred Cows; which when they had received, they set sail with their whole Fleet to the

unspeakable Joy of the Inhabitants.

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From thence they steer'd to Hispaniola, and came to an Anchor in Com-Island, or Ila de la Vaca, possess'd for the most part inhabited by French Buccaneers, where they unladed their whole Cargo, and made a Dividend according to the method already describ'd. Their whole Booty in ready money amounted to 260000 pieces of Eight, befides uncoyn'd Plate and Jewels to a vast sum, and Linnen, Silk, and several other Commodities, which were all divided according to the exquifite Juflice among themselves, as well to those that were flain and wounded in the Service as to the Living, not omitting peculiar Rewards for fignal Actions. But all this Mass of Wealth, the Stews and Taverns foon devour'd according to Cuftom. inlomuch that in a fhort time they were conffrain'd to bethink themselves where to get more.

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CHAP. VI.

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Lolonnois prepares to affail the City of St. James de Leon, and the Town of Nicaragua, which proves fatalite him.

THis last expedition you may be sure had won Lolonnois a high Esteem among those Devils Incarnate. So that there was no great fear but that he might have men enough as bad as himself, to follow fuch a Champion when ever he held up his finger. For every one repos'd fuch a confidence in his Conduct, for feeking their Fortunes, that they thought them. their Fortunes, that they thought themfelves fecure under his Banners. There vific upon he publish'd his design upon Nicaradesi gua; which being known, he was imme diately furnished with seven hundred which he dispos'd into fix Ships age this Fleet he steet'd away and took alt With this Fleet he steer'd away, and took his Provisions in at Bayaha in Hispaniola the which done, away they Sailed to Mata the mana, to the South of Cuba, to furnishigh them

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themselves with the poor Fishermens Canows, which are very numerous in those parts to ferve them in shallow waters. From thence they went to Gracias a Dios in fifteen degrees of Northern latitude, where they met with fuch a tedious Calm. that by the meer motion of the waves, they were thrown into the Gulph of Honduras, where in regard they began to want Victuals, they refolv'd with their Canows to enter the River of Xagua, inhabited by the Indians, whom they plunder'd and destroyed meerly for the sake of their Millet, Hens and Hogs, for they thought it no more Charity to knock the Indians on the head, then that they should starve for want of their usual Diet. And because they would not be idle while the calm weather lasted, knowing that of held Idleness came no good, they resolved to keep their hands in use, by pillaging all the Towns & Villages that lay along the Coast here of that Gulph, which they did to get Procara visions for the accomplishment of their designs, without going to Market. To nmendred which purpole, having rifled several Vilships ages, as they took 'em in their way, at took half they came to Pucerto Cavallo, where the Spaniards had two Store-houses for the Commodities which they bought up with higher in the Country, till the arrival of the country. the them

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the Ships that carried them off, Their Fortune gave them a bleffed opportunity to feize a Ship mounted with 24 Guns and fixteen Mortar-pieces, a great additi on to their strength, which they made bold with, never troubling themselves to condemn it in their Admiralty. But for the Store-houses, they burnt em condent ned by their Laws for being empty at that time, as they did all the Houses in the fame place for the fame Crime, Several of the Inhabitants they took Prisoners et be the sport of their Insolence, and more then Heathenish Cruelties, if you will allow them to be Christians; which itis thought you may chuse whether you will or no. For it was a custom of Lolomois, after he had tormented any persons, that either would not, or could not confess, immediately to mince em in pieces with his Hanger, and then pull out their Tongues, lest their Cries should ascend to Heaven; which was a kindness he profess'd to owe to all the Spaniards in the world out of his natural affection to that Nation.

Having thus almost annihilated all their Prisoners excepting two, whom the preferved for discoveries, they march'd on to Santo Piedro, ten leagues diffant, three hundred strong, led by Lolomon did himself. By that time they had march'd it h three

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three leagues, they met with an ambush of Spaniards, whom they totally defeated with the loss of most of the party, putting the Prisoners to tormenting deaths, without Compassion, after they had ask d em what Questions they thought fit for their purpole: fulfilling the Proverb, confels and be hang'd, Lolonnois found by some of their answers, that the Spaniards attended him in other places as he was to pals forward thinking to exhault his force. by fighting him in feveral parties. Therefor he commanded them to shew him another way; which because the poor wretches could not do, he flit open the breaft of one of his Prisoners, and pulling out his heart, gnawed it for very vexation with his Cannibals Teeth. By which he perceived there was no other his way to the Wood; so that he was forc'd wes, to proceed.

ven. The next day he met with another party of Spaniar de which he affail'd with that desperate fury that in less then an hours time, he sent the greatest part to the other world. their In that, appearing to be pretty honest, for they he was downright with the Spaniards, what schol they must trust to, if they came in his fant, way: fo that it was their own fault if they rch'd it happened to a third Ambuscade, both D 2 ffrong-

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Tronger, and more advantageously plac'd then the former. But the Pirates threw fuch a number of Temksbury Mustard-balls among 'em, that they foon fing'd them out of their fastnesses, put them into disorder, and then according to their usual custom kill'd and wounded the greatest part of them before they could reach the Town. When they came near to the Town, they found but one path to it, and that strongly barricado'd: the other parts of the Town were furrounded with cercain shrubs call'd Raqueltes, full of thorns, and very sharp pointed, R. like Palifado's; behind which, the Inhabitants ply'd 'em with their great Guns. But Raqueltes them no Raqueltes's; for so soon as they faw the Enemy begin to fire, down they popp'd, till the shot was over, then with their Cutlaces hacking down the Raqueltes, and with hand Granado's and Pistols. falling in close with the amazed Spaniards, they hardly miss'd a shot. So that the Spaniards were forced to hang out a white Flag, and furrendred upon Condition, only to have Quarter but for two hours. In which short space the Inhabitants carried away what they could, and fled to the Neighbouring Towns. But after the two Mer hours were expired (for give the Devil his ther due, they kept their words according to redo their coul their agreement.) Lolonnois sent Messengers of his own after them, to bring back. not only their Goods, but their Persons. to boot; though however they did it they had made a shift to save the greatest part of their Merchandize of most value.

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Having staid in this Town some few days, and got all they could scrape together, they burnt it to aftes, and hasted to the Sea-side, where they found some of their Companions that had not been idle; but had sufficiently preyed upon the Fithermen that lived there about, or came from the River of Guatimala. And so having done as much mischief as it was possible for them to do in these parts, they resolv'd for the Islands on the other side of the. Gulph, there to cleanse and careen their Vessels, but chiefly for Provision, knowing that the Tortoiles of those places were: pleafant and excellent Diet.

They had no fooner refitted their Ships, but they heard of a Ship that was arriv'd from New-Spain upon the Coast where: they had been plundring. Thereupon, they made hast to the Port, where the ried the Ship lay at Anchor, and was unlading the two Merchandise which it had brought thithis ther, unhappy tidings, which made them. heir could not make such hast, but that they

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in the Ship had notice of their coming, fo that they were prepared to receive them, being mounted with 42 Guns, and mann'd with a hundred and thirty fighting Seamen, which Lolonnois look'd upon as nothing. Therefore with no more then his ownShip, that carried only twenty two Guns, and a Fly-boat, he fell upon his prey. But the Spaniards gave him such a warm entertainment, that he was forced to retire for a while. But that was only to return again with greater force and stratagem together. For upon the second affault, in the midst of the thick mist, which the Powder made, he fent four Calnows well mann'd, who boarded the Ship on both fides with that nimble fury, that the Spaniards were forc'd to knock under board. But the Ship being taken, they found not in her what they expected, only fifty bars of Iron, a small parcel of paper, and some earthen Jars of Wine, which, as it vex'd Lolomois to the heart, fo it plagued the rest of the Company to the very Guts, and made a great Fraction among the Honourable Society.

For prefently after, Lolomois call'd a Council of War, where after he had given Fortune a volley of Oaths, he bid em however not despair, promising them Mountains of Gold at Guatimata, whither

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he propos d to go. Some lik'd his propolal others not. Especially the young Traders in Piracy, who were dishearmed to find that pieces of Eight were not to be gathered off the Trees in the Spanish Dominions like Cocao Nuts. So that they quitted the Fleet, and return'd home. Only some few there were, who vowed rather to die, then return back empty fifted, alledging they could not look their Wenches in the face without their Pockets full of Spanish Gold.

Thus was the unfortunate Lolonnois forfaken by the major part of his Crew, and among the reft, by Mofes Vanclein, one of the chief Swash-backlers of the whole Gang, and Peter of Picardy, another Sea-Royster, who feeing Fortune frown on Lolennois, thought it high time to defert

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These two Spit-fires in their way to Toringa, coasted along the Continent, till they came to Veragnas, which Town they got, and after they had ranfack d every corner of it, fet it on fire; but the mifchief they did, was more then the Booty they got, and they return'd home to ban Fortune for her threwith unkindness.

As for abandon'd Lolonnois, he remain'd in the Gulph of Honduras, curling all the Whores in the world for Fortunes fake,

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where he sustained great want of all sorts of Provisions, so that they were forced to kill Monkeys for their sustenance. At last coming to the Island de las Perras, his Ship fell upon a bank of Sand; where it stuck so fast, as if she had been nailed to the bottom of the Sea, so that they were constrain'd to break the Ship in pieces, and with the Planks, and some of the Nails, to build themselves a Boat, to get away from that unfortunate place.

When their long Boat was finish'd, it was resolved they should go to the River of Nicaragua, to seize some more Canows, to setch away the rest of their Crew, in regard the Boat would not hold them all, and to avoid disputes, they cast

lots which should be the Persons.

The lot fell upon Lolonnois, and one half of the rest, who in a few days arriv'd at the River of Nicaragua before mentioned; but now the reward of all his merciless Cruelties began to tumble thick upon him. For there he met with his Matches, a numerous body of Indians and Spaniards, who entertain'd him so roughly, that they slew the greatest number of his Companions, so that he, and those that remain'd alive, had much ado to estable the But notwithstanding his loss, the Devil still owing him a farther spight, he

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resolv'd not to return to his fellows, tillhe had taken some Boats, such as he look'd for; which made him determine to proceed farther to the Coasts of Cartagena. In his way he landed upon the Indians of Darien, a fort of Savages like himself, by whom, the term of his violent Inhumanities being expired, he was taken Prisoner, and torn limb from limb alive; after: which, they threw the dismembered pieces of his body into the fire, and scattered the ashes in the air, that no Trace or Monument might remain, that ever any fuch. inhumane Monster had a Being. you'l fay was notably designed by the Indians; but such is the course of the world that Infamy will live as well as the better fort of Fame. As it happens now to this. most ignominious. Lolonnois, who as long: as this History of his life and death remains, will never be forgotten.

As for those that remain'd in the Island. de las Pertas, waiting for the return of those who cast Losts, and were favour'd by fortune to their own destruction, they hearing no news of their Captain, nor his Companions, embark'd themselves at last in a Ship of a certain Pirate, who happen'd to pass that way. That special stick of wood came from Jamaica, with an intent to land at Gracias a Dios, and from thence.

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with an intent to surprize Carragena. And now these two parcels of Brethren in wickedness being joyn'd together, you would not think how they sang Old Rose for joy. The one finding themselves deliver'd from their misery and poverty, wherein they had by that time wasted ten entire months; and the other because they were now considerably strengthen'd for designs of greater moment, than before they could propose to themselves.

Thereupon they all put themselves into their Canows, and fo mounted up the River to the number of five hundred Manflayers, leaving only a finall Guard for their Ships. Nor did they take any provisions along with them, believing they thould find enough provided at other peoples eoft, which was never intended for them. But these great Expectations. of theirs atterly deceived them. For the Indians having notice of their coming, had clear'd the Coast all along, leaving their Neits empty: So that they were reduc'd to fuch necessity and hunger, that they were forc'd to feed upon fuch homely Sallads as they found growing upon the Banks of the River, without those pleasing additions of Oil and hard Eggs.

But this Horse-diet afforded so little

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nourishment to their hot stomachs, that their hearts as well as strength began to fail them. So that after they had rang'd the Woods and Villages up higher in the Country, in fearch of that relief which was not to be found, they were constrain'd to return back to the Sea Coasts, where they left their Ships; yet so distressed in that daborious and tireform march, that many of them ate their own Shoes, the Sheaths of their Swords and Knives, and some like Rats fed upon their own cloaths, eating the covers of their nakednels, left they thould have no nakedness to cover, and well it was they met with none of the Indians, which certainly had they to done, they had certainly gone topot, to attone the fury of their craving. Maws. At length they arriv'd at the Sea Coast, where they found some relief of their former mileries, and means to get more; however, the greatest part of them perithed through faintness, and other difeates contracted by a tedious Famine, which was the reason that the remaining part thought it convenient to disperse. office, That they are edd to fubmit to

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CHAP.

Of the Famous Exploits, and Remarkable Actions of Capt. H. Morgan.

TE are now to tell of Actions more humane, and more agreeable to the temper of Men truly valiant. This person having serv'd his Time at the Barbado's, after he got his Liberty, trans ported himself to Jamaica, where he found two Vessels of Sparks that were going to feek their Fortunes which he thought a very good opportunity for himself to do the fame. Thereupon he got into the Society, and in a short time learnt the Trade for exactly, that after he had made three or four Voyages with some profit and success, he agreed with some of his Comrades with a joynt stock to buy a Ship. And fach was the esteem which the rest wh had of him, that they agreed to submit to wh him as their Captain.

With this Ship he set forth from Jathe maica, with an intention to cruze upon that the Coasts of Campeche, in which Voyage now

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he had the good fortune to take feveral prizes, with which he returned trium-phant to his first Port.

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At his return he met with an Old Gamester, whose name was Mansfeilde, of whom mention has already been made. who was at the same time setting out a confiderable Fleet, with a defign to land upon the Continent, and make Booty of all that came in his way. This Mansfeilde feeing C. M. return with fo many prizes, judg'd him to be what he was, a person of courage and conduct, and therefore chose him for his Vice Admiral And thus having fitted out fifteen Ships great and small, they fer fail from Jamaica with five hundred Men, part Wallooms, part French.

The first place where they landed was ety, the Island of St. Kutherines in twelve dethe Hand of St. Kutherines in twelve deor the Continent of Cofta Ricca. There in fuc a short time they forc'd the Garrison to om- farrender, and to deliver into their hands hip. all the other Forts belonging to it. All rest which they demolish'd but only one, it to where they put a Carrison of their own, and all the Slaves they had taken from Ja- the Spaniards. For it was not reasonable ipon that they should keep Slaves, who were yage now Slaves themselves. Having so done, they

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they passed over by the help of a Bridge, which they made in a few days into another Island close adjoyning, you may be fure by the story, to that of St. Catherines, and fo having destroyed and ruined both the Islands with Fire and Sword after they had left all necessary Orders with their Garrison, they put forth to Sea again, with the Spaniards they had taken prilomers, whom they afterwards let alhour near Puerto Vele, and then fell to cruzing upon the Coast of Costa Ricra, with a deage to plunder all the Towns in those parts, and to to go forward to Mara But hearing that the Governour of Pana was coming on to encounter them De with a numerous Force, and feeing the if he whole Country alarum d, they retird Sim with all speed, and return d to St. Cathe-end rivers where they found that the Gover he nour of the Garrison had not only put the W steat Island into 2 good posture of de ten fence, but had advanced several Planta and coons in the lesser, fusficient to revictual con the whole Fleet upon occasion, which Me made Mansfeilde delirous to take a Leafe fan of those two Islands lying to near the span Spenish Dominions, without fealing Indea- illa tures or paying Rent, whether the son two minds would or no; but the Governour for of Janaica not liking his Proposal, he went the to Tortuga to fee what Affistance he could get there for the same purpose: But there Death took him in Execution at Natures Suit, and carry of him away to Goal, fo that he was never heard of more

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In the mean time, Monfieur Simon, who was left Governour of St. Emberines by the Pirates, hearing no News of Mind feilds, receive a Summons from the Go vernour of Coffa Ricea, to deliver up the two Islands to his Catholick Majesty; for he did not like him for a Neighbour by no means, promiting withal, if he would furrender them fairly without thumps and knocks, a good reward; but Death and the Cobler was to be his doom. If he held out to extremity. Monfieur Simon to this return'd an Answer bold enough, if words would have done it that he would rather die than furrender. Whereupon the Spaniards much more pode tent than he, landed in spite of his teeth, nrag and after as frout a defence as his number tual could make, and the loss of most of his hich Men, forc'd him to surrender upon the case same terms it had been delivered by the the Spaniards. There was found upon the den Island eight hundred pound of Powder, See two hundred and fifty I. of fmall Bullets, & nour lome other provisions of War. Soon after went the Mand was taken, appear'd an English Veffel, to

Vessel, which being seen at a distance; Monsieur Simon was sent to decoy it into the Port, as if it had been still in the Pirates possession, which he performed, because he could not help it, with a perfect sidelity to the loss of sourteen Men, one Woman and her Daughter, which it seems were sent from Jamaica, to stock this new Plantation. Thus far there was no great harm done; the King of Spain had his Mare again, and all's well.

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captain Morgan attempts to preserve the Isle of St. Catherines, but fails of his Design. He takes Puerto del Principe.

Aptain Morgan finding that his Predecession Mansfeilde was dead, us'd all his Endeavours imaginable to preserve the Island of St. Carberines, by reason of the conveniency of its Situation to insest the Spaniards. To which purpose he wrote to several Merchants in Virginia and New-England, to send provisions and other necessary

ceffary things to secure and strengthen the Island against all hopes of ever being retaken, together with some chast Women for procreation. But all these thoughts and cares were laid aside, when he heard it was surrender'd back to the Spaniards; and thereupon he put himself upon other new Designs. To which purpose he sail d away to the Island of Cuba, in hopes to reinforce his number as he

pass'd along.

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Cuba is a fertile and pleasant Island, in length an hundred and fifty German Leagues, and forty in breadth, in twenty and twenty three degrees of Northern Latitude. It is furrounded with a great number of small Islands, by the name of Los Caos, of which the Pirates make as great use as of their own proper Ports, where they generally keep their Rendevouze, and hold their Councils of War, where with most advantage to affail the Spaniards. This great Island is water'd with divers fair and large Rivers, then Entrances in which form feveral commodious Havens. Of which the most remarkable on the South fide Sant Jago, Rayame, Santa Maria, Spirito Santo, Trinidad, Xagua, and Cabo de Corrientes. To the North, La Havana, Puerto Mariano, Santa Cruz, Mata Ricos, and Barracoa. There

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There are besides two Principal Cities which govern the whole Illand, Sam Jakoto the South with a Bishop & a Governour extending their Jurisdiction over the one half of the Mand; the chief Trade of the City being Tobacco, Sugar and Hides: 11

The other is the City of Havana, one of the most famous and Arongest places in the West-Indies, governing the other half of the Manda It is defended by three Castles, large and strong, and contains about ten thousand Families; and here the Place-Fleet touches homeward bound tor Spain, to take in the reft of their Gargo, as Hides, Tobacco, and Campeche Wood. is furrounded

Captain Morgan had not been above two months in the South Ports of the Island before he had got together a Fleet of twelve fail, and about feven hundred Men, part English, part French. Being thus reinforc'd, they call'd a Council (for tis good to do nothing rashly) what Enterprize to undertake. The bolder fort were for affaulting the City of Havana it felf under the shelter of the night. But that proposal being rejected as an attempt of too great difficulty, they concluded to thin pour all their Force upon Phento del Prineine, whose Inhabitants were look d upon exact to be very rich, as driving a ready money their Trade

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Trade with Havana; and for that the Town had never yet experienced the Courtefies of the Pirates, being at a distance from the Sea. This being therefore refolv'd upon, away they steer d to the Coasts that were nearest to it, and came to an Anchor in the Bay of Puerto de Santa Maria, where it fell out unluckily for their Defign, that a Spanish prisoner swam alhoar in the night time, and gave Intelligence to the Town of their approach; which caus'd the Spaniard immediately to hide their Wealth, and carry away their moveable goods. The Governour alfoam'd all the people of the Town, both Freemen and Slaves, cut down the Trees. and laid several Ambuscado's in their way.

But Captain Morgan finding the ordinary passages to the Town impassable, took another way, cutting his paffage thorow a Wood, and by that means elcaping the Ambufcado's, got fafe to the Plain that lies before the Town call'd La Savana or the Sheet. The Governour feeing his new Guests come, sent a Party of mpt Horse to welcom them into the Country, to thinking to over-run them immediately; but the Pirates maintain'd their Order fo pon exactly, and made such a dextrous use of ney their Fire-Arms, that the poor Spaniards dropt

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dropt from their Horses like rotten Pears. with their Governour for one; which made the rest turn tail, thinking to flie to the Woods for Refuge; but ere they could reach their Sanctuaries, they were an most of them cut off, with very little th loss to their Adversaries, who now en ke ter'd the Town, where the Inhabitants defended themselves like the true Race of to the Goths & Vandals for a time. But hearing po the dreadful Menaces of the Foe, who fer threaten'd to fire the Town, and chop Af their Wives and Children as small as Herbs to the Pot, if they did not presently furrender; they prefently furrender'd vin at discretion.

Le Having thus got possession of the Town, ext they lock'd up all the Spaniards, with their to I Wives and Children, in the several par Churches, and there leaving them to their was Prayers and Devotions, they fell to their five own business of plundering and ransack-nabing, not only the Town, but the Country find round about; from whence they brought who in daily great store of goods, prisoners, and wer provision, with which they made good to b cheer, and feasted themselves, but never remember'd the poor prisoners, who Printer din the Churches for hunger. Nor who did the Pirates think they could die in a chaf better place; besides that, their Graves were

were at hand; the Women also ran the same hard fortune. From whence you may eafily ghess they were none of the handsomest.

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At length finding no more to plunder. ere and that provisions grew scarce, they tele thought it high time to break up houseen keeping. However, before they went, they laid two Taxes upon the people; the first of to redeem themselves from being transing ported to Jamaica, and the second to prewho serve the Town from being reduc'd into hop Ashes. For this the unfortunate Spaniards as earnestly begg'd some time, which was ent-generously granted: But the Pirates haer'd ving after that, intercepted a Negro with Letters from the Governor of St. Jago, own, exhorting them not to make too much hast their to pay their Ransoms, in regard he was pre-veral paring to come to their relief, the Captain their was fain to be contented with a Present of their five hundred Beeves, and falt proportiofack-nable, to be carried aboard by themselves, intry fince they could not pay the Porters: and ought when they were aboard, the Spaniards s, and were made to help, kill, and salt the meat good to boot.

who Principe, and steered to a certain Island, Nor where they made a dividend of the purin a chase, which amounted to about fifty thou-

raves were

shouland pieces of Eight in Mony and Goods. But when they came to cast up their Accounts, and found the smallness of the fum not enough to pay their debts, the lean mischief they had done, not only caus degreat forrow and tribulation, but great confusion among em. Captain Morgan propounded to feek out for a fatter Purchase, but the French not agreeing complacently with the English, were for going by themselves, and seeking their own Fortunes; with which refolution they parted company, and left Captain Morgan, not in the fads, but alone with those of his own Nation; so that he was for the present constrain d to return to Jamaica. Letters from the Covernor of St

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Captain Aforda discovered his

Captain Morgan attacks Puerto Velog and takes it with little Expence, eary to do, in regar soro Fland a bas ine

Some objected, that they had

Volume not to think, because the I French had forfaken the English, that therefore the English had forfaken themfeloes. They that did for were mistaken? For such was the Bravery of Captain Mongan, that he in hilled courage with his words, and infused fuch spirits into his Men, that they were already eager after new defigns, out of a persuasion that the execution of his Orders, was the only way to obtain a sufficient Booty. Of this Opinion was a certain Pirate of Compeche, who at the same time joined with Captain Morgan, to feek for better advantages under his Conduct, then he had met with from his own.

By this means Captain Morgan in a few days gathered together a Fleer of nine Sail, what with Ships, and what with

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great Boars, mann'd with four hundred and fourscore Seamen. All things being ready, they put forth to Sea, directing their course to the Continent, and arriving fafe upon the Coast of Costa Ricca. There Captain Morgan discovered his Intentions to the rest of the Captains and Seamen to plunder Puerto Velo, in the night-time, which he thought the more easy to do, in regard it was impossible the Enemy could have now any notice of their Some objected, that they had not a fufficient number of men; to which Captain Morgan reply'd, That what they wanted in men, they had in Hearts and Courage; and that the fewer they were the more and better would be their shares By which arguments, especially the latter, they resolved to follow their Captain to Puerto Velo, though it stood at the bottom of Hell.

This City is feated in the Province of Costa Ricca in ten degrees of Northern Latitude, fourteen Leagues from the Gulph of Darien, and eight from Nombre de Dies; and is esteemed the strongest place in the West-Indies, excepting Havana and Cartagena. It is defended by two Castles seated at the mouth of the Haven, to hinder the entrance of any Ships. The Garrison consists of three the hunhundred men, besides sour hundred Families in the Town. And though the chief Merchants dwell at Panama, yet their Storehouses are here, whither they bring their wealth, to be ready against the Ships

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Captain Morean knowing well all the Avenues to the City, arriv'd in the dusk of the evening at Puerro Naos, ten leagues distant from Puerto Velo to the West. From thence they Sailed up the River as far as Puerto Poncin. There they put themselves immediately into their Boats, leaving only a few men for the guard of their Ships, and to Sail them the next day to the Port. About midnight they landed at a place called Eftera longa Lemos, and march'd from thence by land to the first Posts of the City. To which, as soon as they approach'd, they fent three or four before hand, and among the rest, an Englishman, who had been a Prisoner in the Town formerly, to feize or kill the Sentinel They feiz d him to dextroully, that he had not time to scare a Mouse, and brought him bound to the Captain, who with many fevere threats and menaces, examined him to fuch particulars as he dofired to know.

Being come to the Caftle next the City, they presently begirt it so close, that no

man could get in or out & by the mouth of the Centry demanded present possession of the Castle, or else to be cut all into Rashers. But the Spaniards being upon the defve, the Guns of the Caftle began to open, like fo many Blood-Hounds, which alarum'dehe City. However, the noble Sparks of Venus, well knowing their buffness admitted no delay, and so bestirred their stumps, that they presently constrain ned the Caftle to furrender, and according to their promises, put all the Spaniand to the Sword, to the end the Spaniands might trust em another time. But now I remember me, they did not put em to the Sword, but frut 'em up all to-は多は gether in a Room, and then bletvem up every Mothers Son, Cattle and all into the Which was much the better way of wor the two. Then falling into the Town, neit which was not yet prepard for their en- for sextainment, they fell, fome to fecuring Portion Lay Inhabitants, others to prevent the wo Erclehalticks from hiding their Treature, ligi

The Governor finding he was not able for to rally the Citizens, retired into the rethe Pirates that were hard at their Devo the tions. Thereupon they ceafed from their present employment, and rearned all their not Fury upon the Caltle, and the Governor he

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who defended himself so bravely, from break of day till Noon, that the Captain began to despair of the Enterprise. In the midd of these doubts, finding a-nother lesser Fort taken by another Party, he resolved not to be braved; and therefore causing four broad Ladders to be immediately made, he constrain'd the Religious People, as well Nuns as Friers, to fix em to the walls ; nor would it ferve them to plead that they knew not what belong d to those things. All this while the Governor valuing his honour before the lives of the Mass-mumblers. pard none that approach d the walls. The Friers and Nuns belought him by all the Saints to fave his own, and their lives; for as Godly as they were, they love this world much better then the other. But neither Prayers nor Tears could prevail; ERto that many an One pro nobic was fent to ing Rurgatory, before they could finish the the work, which being at last effected by re-are ligious hands, the ungodly mounted up in ing hie hyarms with fire balls, and pots of Gunne powder in their hands; so that the Spanpon and no longer able to relift, flung down wo their Arms, and cried for Quarter. On-neir ly the Governor would neither receive eir nor give for Quarter being offered him. nor hereply di he would rather die like a va-

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diant Soldier, then be hang'd like a Coward, fo that they were enforc'd to kill him, notwithstanding the cries of his Wife and Daughter, who beg'd him upon their knees to defire Quarter, and save his life.

Having finished this Jobb, which was a tough one, and secured all their Prisoners, they thought it high time to go to supper; which they did in as plentiful manner as the Country would afford: after eating, very methodically they fell upon the Women, another recreation of Heroick toil, forcing the unwilling, and never examining whether it were Adultery or Fornication which they committed; which debaucheries of theirs, together with the unhealthiness of the Country, and the stout resistance of the Governor, cost many their lives.

The news of this disaster being carried to the Governor of Panama, he prepared for the research of the Governor of Panama, then they car'd for a louist having their Ships at hand, and no intention to stay for his coming. So that after they had killed the most part of the Inhabitants, some by starving, others by forturing them to death, for discoveries siske; they prepare for a departure, having sent all their Pillage

lage aboard. Before they went, according to Custom, they set a Tax upon the City of 100000 pieces of Eight, to preserve the Town from burning, and the Castles from being blown into the Air.

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The poor people fent Commissioners to the Governor of Panama, to represent their condition to him; who having got a body of men together, forthwith advanc'd toward the Pirates. But they infread of avoiding him, went forth to meet him, at a narrow pallage through which he was of necessity to pais: and at, the first encounter put to flight the greatest part of his number. So that he was forc'd to retire like Tom Ladle, as he came. However, as if his Tongue had been sharper then his Sword, he lent a Rodomontado: to the Captain, Desperately threatning what he would do, when he had taken em, if he did not suddenly depart with all his Forces. But they who had so well thrash'd his Jacket before, laugh'd at his bounces, and fent him word that they continued in their refolutions, unless the Mony demanded were paid, and therefore bid him fave by his good advice what he could not defend with his Sword.

The Governor seeing that neither blows nor huffing would do any good, left the poor people to make the best conditi-

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ons they could do for themselves, so that finding no other Remedy, they were forc'd to pay down the whole 100000 pie-

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ces of Eight.

This Action of the English to astonished the Governor, that only four hundred men should take such a great City, guarded with so many Castles, that for his fatisfaction, he sent to Captain Morgan a Messenger, to send him a Pattern of the Arms wherewith he had performed such a desperate attempt. The Captain having civilly treated the Messenger, gave him a Pistol, and some sew Bullets to present to the Governor, whom he desired to accept that slender pattern of the Arms wherewith he had taken Puerto Velo, and to keep them for a twelve month, at what time he promis'd to come to Panama, and setch them away again.

The Governor having well viewed the Piftol and Bullets, and heard of the Message which was brought him; to save the Captain a labour, sent him forthwith his Piftol and Bullets again, thanking him for his favour, to lend him those Arms of which he had no need. Withal, he fent him a gold Ring, with another Message, desiring him not to give himself the trouble of coming to Panama, where he was not like to speed so well as he had done at Panto Veto. After

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After these Complements pass'd, Captain Morgan taking along with him the best Guns belonging to the Castles, and nayling the rest, Sailed away for the Hland of Cuba, in fearch of a convenience where to divide the Spoil, which amounted in ready Mony to two hundred and fifty thoufand pieces of Eight, besides Cloth, Linnen, Silks, and other forts of Merchandife; which dividend being equally made, away they halfned to visit their Mistresses. at Jamaica, where every Jupiter could not choose but be welcome to his Danae in a golden shower; and all the Tavern doors stood open, as they do at London on Sundays in the After-noon, till like fo many Graves, they had bury'd the Capital Morena of their Prodigal Pockets.

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The City of Maracaibo upon the Coast of Venezuela taken. Several Piracies committed upon those Seas. The ruine of three great Spanish Vessels, sent to prevent the Robberies of the Pirates.

It is a strange thing to consider, that they who get with most labour, should be so free to spend with most profuseness. Yet so it happens generally all over the world: and such was the temper of our late Triumphers over Puerto del Principe. However they had so providently order'd their business, that precisely by that time their Pockets grew low, there was another design concluded upon. To which purpose Captain Morgan gave order to all his Commanders to rendevouze at Consistent of the South of Hispaniola, where they were no sooner arrived, but the Fame of the Commanders in chief, drew a great

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great number of others, as well English as French to joyn in the Expedition. There. was also taken up a Ship of 36 Guns, that. came from New-England, which was added to the rest of the Fleet. So that now. they disdain'd any other Enterprizes, but fuch as were of high Importance. Which: Ship being afterwards blown up by an accident, they neither took it for an ill Omen, nor did it breed in their high flown thoughts the least despair. At length, when all things were in areadiness, they fer Sail for Sayona, the appointed place of Rendevouze, where they were to havemet, in all fifteen Vessels, of which Captain Morgan commanded the biggest, which carried no more then fourteen small Guns; but for men, their number was to have been confiderable; somewhat more then nine hundred. Thither Captain Morgan steer'd with seven or eight small Veffels, and five hundred Men, in hopes to meet the rest according to appointment. Some few days after he arriv'd at the Cape Cabo de Lobos, where they were forced to flay, by reason of contrary winds, which was an Enemy that fo many Hercules's could ne're have conquer'd. But at the three weeks end, the winds permitting, they doubled the Cape, and proceeded on till they came to the Port of Ocoa. E. 5. -There:

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There they landed fome men, and fent them into the Woods to feek for water, and what Provisions they could find; where they killed feveral Beafts, and among the rest fome Horses. But the Spaniards not latisfied to fee their Provifion carried away withour being paid for, refolv'd to lay a Trap for these new Corfairs. To this purpose they sent for three or four hundred men from Samo Domingo, not far distant, whom they order'd to drive the Fields, yet foas the Cattel being to be feen at a diffance, might be a bait to fell the Corfairs into their Ambulcado's. Within a few days the Corfairs returned with an intent to hunt, but finding nothing to kill, a party of fifty rambled up farther into the Woods, and spying a great heard of Cows, with only two or three persons to guard them, they prefently fell a flaughtering the poor Carrie without mercy. All this while the Spaniards, watching like fo many Cats, let 'em alone, but as foon as they attempted to carry any thing away; they prefently fell upon the Butchers, thinking to have dealt by them, as they did by the Cows. Thereupon the Lyons were forced to quit their Prey, and recreat toward their Ships, which they did in fuch good order, fometimes retiring, and fometimes beflowing

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flowing a round Volley upon the Enemy, that the unfortunate Spaniards dropt like Acorns. So that the rest seeing the disafter of their companions, endeavoured to fave themselves by flight; but then the Corfairs turn'd head, and pursuing the Fugitives, kill'd the greatest part of them, and then fetched away their Booty. The next day the Admiral himself offended at the incivility of the Spaniards, landed with two hundred men, and rang'd the Woods in fearch of the remaining part of thole Ruffianly Spaniards, that had diffurb d his Cow-killers: But finding none, hereveng'd himself upon the Hovels of the miserable Rusticks that lay scatteringly up and down in the Fields and Woods where he passed.

After this arriving at Savona, and not meeting the Ships according to appointment, the Captain was not a little impatient; for patience is a remedy for a mad. Dog, and not for a Man. Then never blame a Man for being impatient. Patience therefore being tired, the Captain would have steer'd away without them; but provisions growing short, he thought it better to stay than go, till he had got more provant. To which purpose he landed a hundred and fifty Men upon the Island of Hispaniola, to borrow from some

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Towns near Santo Domingo; but the Spaniards were fo well provided for his coming, that his Messengers thought it better to return empty-handed, than to venture certainty of Death for uncertainty of Beast.

Seeing then the rest of the Ships did not come, he first made a review of his Men, whom he found to be five hundred effective; and fo with the Proverb in his mouth. The more the merrier, &c. So he put off to Sea, but chang'd his refolution of vifiting the Coasts of Caracas, as he intended, where his company would have been as welcom as Water into a Ship, and began to confider what was next to be done. At length by the Advice of a French man, who had ferved Lolonnois, it was refolv'd that Maracaibo should once more feel the weight of their fury, hoping that they might have well recruited themselves in two years time. To this purpose they steer'd their course toward Curafao; but leaving that Island, they cast Anchor before another Island called Rubas, an Island subject to the King of Spain, and inhabited by Indians, who are a kind of Mungrel Catholicks, but fuch as will fell Coals to the Devil. Here the Corfairs, according to cultom, exchang'd Linnen, Thread, and other things

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ngs of of that nature for Sheep, Lambs and Kids, not in a Piratical, but Merchantlike manner. Having stay'd there two days, he fail'd away in the night time, that it might not be known which way he steer'd.

The next day they arriv'd too foon. God wot, by two months, in the Bay of Maracaibo, very cautious of being discover'd by the Watch-Isle. The next night they fet fail again toward the Land, and the next morning by break of day they found themselves directly over against the Bar of the Lake. For the defence of this Bar, the Spaniards, fince their last misfortune, had built a new Fort (if Spanish Forts in the West-Indies may be thought to fignifie any thing against Men of Resolution) from whence they spit fire continually against the Corfairs, while they were putting their Men into Boats to land. But they had as good have spit Sugar-plums; for the Captain landed his Men in spite of their teeths, and in the dark of the night drew his people close to the Castle under the Guns. Thereupon the Spaniards perceiving that they did but waste his Catholick Majesties Powder and Shot to no purpose, for sook the Fort, but left the Devil behind em. Here now then understand the Advantage men

men have of having Eyes; for had not the Confairs had their Eyes in their heads, in a short time they had had neither heads nor tails. The Roguy Spaniards had lain a Train-powder and a Match burning. with a defign when the Enemy had taken possession of the Castle, to have sent em all of an Embalie to the Prince of the Air. But the Match being discover'd, was presently fnaschid away, and so the danger was prevented. There was found in the Calle a great quantity of Powder, which the Spaniands found afterwards was ill bestow'd upon those that made such a bad use of it; together with a great number of Muskets and other military provisions, which prov'd the Spaniards to be great fools, to put Arms into mad mens hands. The Corfairs nail'd all the Ordnances, and demolish d the Walls of the Fort, wherein you'l fay they did wifely.

The next day the Ships were order'd to enter the Bay, where the Muskets and Powder were divided for future mil-chief. Which being done, they imbarked again, and continu'd their courfe toward unfortunate Maracaibo. But the Waters being very low, they were confirmed to put themselves into their Camows and small Boats, in which the next

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day they arriv'd before the Town, with no other defence but fuch fmall pieces as they could carry in their Boats. Being landed, they ran immediately to the Fort de la Barra, which they found quitted: For all the people were fled into the Woods, leaving the Town and bare Walls at their fervice, and a few miferable people who had nothing to lofe.

They were no fooner enter'd the Town, but they ranfackt every corner of it, partly to difcover if any Ambushes were laid to entrap them, and partly to fee what goods and plunder they could find. But perceiving the Coast clear, they took posfeffion of the Houses, every one to their own liking, for there was room enough and to spare, making use of the Church for their main Guard. The next day they fear a Party of a hundred men to ranfack the Woods, who return'd the next day after with feveral prisoners, and fifty Mules laden with Merchandize. which gave them encouragement to fend out still fresh Parties, who never return d home without new fupplies of Wealth and Booty.

Thus the Hunters having by this time got into their hands above a hundred of the chiefest Families in the Town, with their goods, resolv'd to romage Gibralian

in the same manner: For Gibraltar still And to make suffer'd with Maracaibo. their Entrance more easie, they sent some of their prisoners before, to let the Inhabitants know what they must expect, if they did not readily furrender, which was nothing but death without mercy. However, the Gibraltarians would not believe a tittle they faid, as thinking them to be persons of more honour than to embrue their hands in innocent blood; nevertheless, for fear of the worst, when they saw. the Enemy approach, they were as pro-digal of their Cannon-Bullets, as a Corfair of his pieces of Eight in a Bawdy-house: Which the Captain perceiving, encouraged his followers with a pithy faying, which might have become one of the Kings of Sparta. We must make, quoth he, one meal upon bitter things, before we come to talte the fweetness of the Sugar which this place affords.

The next day early in the morning they landed all their men, and by the help of their French Guide, they march'd toward the Town, not the direct way, but athwart the Woods, which way the Spaniards never expected them. Which when the Inhabitants saw, out of a deep sense of their afflictions under Lolonnois, and having no assurance that these their

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New Guests were endu'd with a grain of more grace, than their former Benefactors, they fairly resolv'd not to stand to their courtefie, but fled out of the Town with all the speed they could make, carrying with them all their Goods and Riches, which was the main thing that the Pirates took amiss at their hands; so that there was not a rational creature left in the City. They left indeed a poor Changeling behind, who though he were examin'd very strictly according to the Military manner, could give no account of the Questions they ask'd him. And yet their Catechism was very short, where the Inhabitants were, and where they had hid their Goods. However, the latter feem'd a very unreasonable Question to ask a fool where wife men had hid their Goods, as if they were fuch fools to tell an Idiot.

The next day they sent out their Parties to hunt for the Inhabitants, who return'd with a Country Peasant, and two of his Daughters, who frighten'd with the Threats of his Military Confessors, went along with the Hunters to shew them as much as he knew; but before he came, the Birds were flown, so that the Hunters not believing but that the Peasant had abus'd them, notwithstanding all the

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Thus disappointed, they divided them felves into feveral Plantations to romage the Plantations In their Chace they met a Negro, who being largely promis'd heaps of Gold when they got Mountains, conducted them to a parcel of Spaniardi, whom they made prisoners, and fo continuing the Hunt, after eight days ranfacking, they return'd with many more Prisoners, and some Mules richly laden To these Prisoners they were very severely finart in their Examinations, infomuch that fome were catechized to rigoroufly, till they were past giving an Answer, which was done more like rough Souldiers, than prudent men, or Philosophers because thereby the intent of the Action was loft. Only a Slave there was, who dreading fome passages which he had seen with his own Eyes, promis'd to conduct the Captain to a certain River that emptied it felf into the Lake where he should find a Ship and four Boats richly laden with Goods belonging to the Inhabitants of Maracaibo. He also discovered where the Governour lay hid, with the greatest part of the women. Thereupon the Captain fent two hundred and fifty men in two great Boats to take care of the Ship, while he

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he himself more generously with two hundred and fifty men more went to Earth the Fox of a Governour. This Governour, like a cunning Folpone indeed, was retir'd to a fmall Island in the middle of the River, where he had built a little Fort as well as he could, to defend himfelf; but having notice, by what unlucky accident he himself could best tell, that the Captain was coming to ferret him out of his Coney-borough, he, as any other animal of far less sense would have done, got out of his reach, to the top of a Hill not far off, to which there was no. ascent bur one; so narrow, that it was not passable for above one lean man at a time to clamber the afcent. The Captain spent two days before he could come at this Island, and therefore took it the he more unkindly at the Governours hands, en that he would not flay for a person that he had taken so much trouble to visit him; ed which made him, as it would have made nd any body, not a little angry to be fo difith appointed, but more especially when he of heard that the Governour was got into he a Caftle in the Air, well provided for his defence, where it was impossible to in come at him. But a worfe mischief bevo fel him than all this; for there had fallen le a great Rain, which had wet all his Baggage, and his provision of Powder; he also lost several of his men in passing a River that was fwell'd with the showers, with feveral Mules laden with Plate and other Merchandize. For the Governour had no Cranes belonging to his Airy Cockloft, to fecure the peoples Goods, as he had done their Persons; some women and children which they had taken prifoners, were also drown'd, but that was no great matter. At length having waded up to the middle, sometimes whole, sometimes half miles together, the greatest part of the Corfairs came fafe home; but the greatest part of the Prisoners, who were women and children, died.

Thus after twelve days Hunting they return'd to Gibraltar with a great number of prisoners. Two days after also return'd al the two great Boats, with four other Boats, but the rascally covetous Spa- de niards, rather than accommodate Gentle- vi men and strangers with what they wanted, had unladed the most considerable part of their Wealth, and committed it to the cultody of the Earth from whence it first came. However, they were not fuch Curmudgeons, but that they left be fomething that was very well worth fo fetching away.

Having thus kept possession five weeks,

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& play'd what Gambols they thought fit to play, they concluded to depart; however, not till they had fet a Ranfom upon the Town. To which purpose they let go lome of their prisoners to try the Market, who after a few days brought answer that they were forbid by the Governours to ranfom their Town. They had as good have told him the Pope had forbid 'em, and all one. Therefore as men deal by Spaniels that cannot find their Mafters loft Glove, he bids em go again. Thereupon, feeing there was no way but one, they agreed to pay him down five thoufand pieces of Eight, and give him for fecurity for the rest four of their chief Inhabitants, which upon weighty confiderations was accepted. Then he delivered all the Freemen prisoners, having first set a Ranfom upon every mans head, but he detain'd all the Slaves, generoufly preferving the discovering Negro, whom the Spaniards begg'd for earnestly: But the Captain would not part with him, left they should offer him to Moloch in his ablence. And thus having dispatche all their business at Gibraltar, they made hast back to Maracaibo, where they had Information, that three Spanish Men of War lay at the mouth of the Lake to intercept them as they went back; and that the Caftle

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Castle at the Entrance into the Bay was who put into a good posture of Annoyance to again, being well provided both with mand Guns. This Relation made the Captain scratch where it did not itch; it for after they had taken all this pains, it Te would have been a devilish thing to have lost all their labour. Thereupon he first fent one of his Boats to fee, how things ter Rood at the mouth of the Bay, who the star next day brought word, that twas nei pair ther better nor works, that they had him viewed the Ships within reach of their till Guns, and that they were time they were synchronic streets, and not flying Horles; of which had the biggest was mounted with forty, the new sound with the least with out twenty four Goes , a Force fulligent to rea grind their Fisher-Boats to Multand, which caused a great confernation among the men of valour; for men are but men, and can do no more than they can do. Well, but what shall they do? To wish the Ships an the Devil, was no more than to pils upon em. Fight they must, or lose all. Which difmal choice that would have mollified fome mens hearts, like an legg in Vinegar, did but enliven the Captains courage. Therefore he refolv'd to fight the spaniard first with his own wespens, that is, with Rodomontado s. To which

was which purpose he boldly fent a Speniard nce to the Admiral of the three Ships, de-ith manding of him to pay the Random of Maraceibo, or threatning else to reduce it to Powder, to whiten the Speniands , u

Teeth. The Envoy having delivered his Meffirst lage, returned two days after with a Letngs ter to the Captain, giving him to underthe stand that he was come to dispute his passage out of the Lake and to pursue pullage out of the Lake, and to purfue ieir till he had got himinto his clutches Howere ever, if he would meekly restore what he ich had taken, and calmly difmis his prifothe ners, he would let him freely pass with-out molestation. The Captain upon to reading the Letter, was plainly convinced ich in his confdience, that the conditions the were too hard. However, that he might and not wholly depend upon his own ducie+ ment, he refolved to take advice, and to that pumpose he need the Letter to his Affociates both in French and Finglish; o e which done, he defined to know how they intended to expound this hard Chaper, either to furrender what they had purchased, or to fight for cheir Laberty. Townich the Souldiers all unanimously replyid, efficy wenld rather loss their Blood chan their Booty, without which

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their blood fignified nothing. At length, up stept one, as if he had been sent from Mahomets Paradife for their relief, who beholding the Captain with a stern countenance. Captain, faid he, take you ta but care for the rest, and I my self will pr undertake to destroy the biggest with only twelve men. And the way I will do it, added he, shall be by making a per Fireship of that Vessel which we took di in the River of Gibraltar. Never did fir Popish Saint speak such words of comfort be from the Clouds, to distressed Pilgrims we in the Defert, as this Hero spake to his an Companions. The Proposal was accepted, and emertain'd with joy, and the co Ship was already burnt in conceit. and of

However to avoid that trouble, if they who could avoid it, they concluded to fee Pa whether the haughty Spaniard would come wi to any Accommodation or no ? To which Po purpose, to leave him inexcus'd, if mis pla chief did befall him, the Captain fent Ne him two Ambassadours, with Proposition dre ons to quit Maragaibo without Ransom W and to set at liberty one half of the Mu Slaves, and all the other Prisoners, with and out paying for their Heads. And 3dly T To fend home the Inhabitants of Gibral Me and which he had as Hoftages for the the Contributions behind. But the 40 Gun'd the

Admiral rejected their Propositions with disdain, little dreaming what would be the Isfue. Threatning withal, That if they did not surrender themselves voluntarily in two days, upon the Conditions will proposed in his Letter, that he would with come and force em to do it.

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The Captain finding the Admiral fo ng a peremptory, prepared all things in a reaook diness to get out by main force. In the did first place he ordered all the Prisoners to fort be bound to their good behaviour, and rims well guarded. Then they got all the Tar ohis and Brimstone they could find in the cep- Town to fit up the Fire-ship. Next they the contriv'd several inventions, and mixtures of Tar, Powder, and Brimstone, with they which they befmear'd several quantities of fee Palm leaves. They stufft the Fire-ship ome with Hells Materials, broke open new hich Port-holes, where instead of Guns, they mif plac'd feveral little Drums, of which the fent Negro's make use. And lastly, They office dress dup the Deck with several pieces of som Wood, covered with Monteros, with the Muskets fixed as it were in their Arms,

with and hung about with Bandileers.

The Fire-ship thus fitted, they stowed the Men-prisoners in one Boat, & the Women & the the richest part of their plunder; in others and their more bulky bales of Merchandise.

All things being ready, the Captain exacted an Oath of all his Company, whereby they swore to defend themselves to the last drop of blood: promising withat more then ordinary shares to such as should most remarkably signalize themselves in

that days action.

Thus relolved, upon the 30 of April, 1669. They let Sail to feek the terrible Spaniards, whom they found riding at an Anchor in the middle of the entry into the Lake. When it grew night, they came to an Anchor, but the next morthe Lake. ning by break of day, they weigh dagain, fleeting their course directly to the Spantards, who perceiving their motion prepar'd to entertain em. But then the fently upon the great Ship, who perceiving her to be one of the Devils Imps. a Fire-ship, did all they could to put her by, but the had got fuch hold already of the unweildy Admiral with her Iron Nails, that there was no getting loofe, belies the flame had to fuddenly feize the Timber and Tackling, that all the Stern being in a moment confun'd, the Ship voluntarily funk into the Sea to cool her felf.

The second Ship seeing the Admiral already burnt, not by Accident, but by the industry of the Enemy, dreading the

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fame fate, escap'd under the shot of the Castle, and there very civilly sunk her themselves, to save their Enemies the Trouble. The third having no opportunity to escape, was boarded and taken by the Corsairs. When the surft Ship was burnt, some of the Seamen swam to the shore, whom the courteous Corsairs would have taken up, but they would neither ask, nor admit of Quarter: which caus'd the Corsairs out of their generosity to knock 'em on the head to prevent

their being drown'd.

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The Corfairs, though it was not their customs to sing Te Deums, were not a little glad you may be sure to have tam'd their losty Antagonist in so short a time, which so exalted their minds, that they presently run ashore, with an intention to take the Castle. That they found very well provided both with Men, and great Guns, against which, they found their Muskets and Fire-balls not sufficient: and therefore perceiving that the Spaniards were resolv'd obstinately to make use of their advantages, and considering there was nothing to be got but blows, they retir'd to their Ships.

The next day the Captain employed his men, to try whether they could recover any part of the Wealth that was loft

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in the two Ships that perish'd. They alfo took some Prisoners that still swam alive upon the water. Among the rest
there was a Pilot, who was a Stranger,
and belong'd to the least of the two Ships,
with whom the Captain had much discourse about the number of men in the
Ships; from what Port they last set forth?
and whether any more Ships were design'd
upon that Coast? To which the Pilot gave
the Captain such satisfaction, that the
Captain us'd him kindly, and retain'd him
in his Service.

By this Pilot he understood that a certain Negro had given the Spanish Admiral notice two days before the fight, that the Enemy had prepar da Fire-ship to burn his Fleet, but that the Admiral would not believe his Intelligence. He also further discover'd, that in the Ship which was funk, there was above 40000 pieces of Eight, upon which, the Captain order'd one of his Ships to remain there, and watch all opportunities of getting out of the Vessel what Plate they could. In the mean time the Captain return'd to Maracaibo, to re-fit the Spanish Vessel which they had taken, which he then chose for himself, giving his own to another of his Commanders. From thence he fent to the Admiral, much more tame now, the fame

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same Message he had sent him in his Prosperity, to redeem Maracaibo from fire, for which he demanded 30000 pieces of Eight. The Spaniards considering how unfortunate they had been, and not knowing after this loss how to get rid of these Masters of the Sea, at length concluded for 20000 pieces of Eight, and 500 Beeves, for the Corfairs were always great lovers of Fidlers fair. However the Captain would not deliver the Prisoners, till he was clear of the Castle Guns; and so Sail'd away to the Ship which he had left behind, to look after the Plate in the Ship that was burnt. Where he left her, there he found her, together with fifteen thousand pieces of Eight which they had recovered out of the Wreck; besides many other pieces of Plate, as Hilts of Swords, and fuch other Toys, besides a great number of pieces of Eight that were melted and run together, through the force of the fire.

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As the Captain suspected; so it was ; for the Admiral had a design to have paid his Scores as he passed by the Guns of the Castle, which he could not avoid. Thereupon he told the Prisoners how much it concern'd them to agree with the Governor to leave him a free passage for his Ships, to which, if he would not agree,

F 3

they

they must expect to be hang'd every Mothers Son. The Prisoners were in a worful case; however to try the Governors good Nature, they deputed some of their own to represent the condition of themselves, their Wives and Children at the Captains disposal, and therefore besought him to let the Captain pass free, as the only means to save their lives. But the Admiral reproaching their Pusillanimity, denied their request, as being bound to maintain the King his Masters Honour.

When the poor Prisoners with bleeding hearts return'd the Admirals Answer, to which all that the Captain reply'd was, that if the Admiral would not let him go, he would find a means to do it without him; Thereupon he resolv'd to make a present dividend of the Booty, which amounted to the value of 250000 pieces of Eight in Money and Jewels, besides a a vast quantity of Merchandise and Slaves, all which was divided to every Ship or Boat according to their share, as justly, as if Aftrea her self had done. And this was the rather done at that place, for fear they might be divided by Storm, and not have an opportunity to do it elfewhere, as also to prevent any of the Commanders from running away with more then belonged to their parts.

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But now the business was to pass the Castle, and get out of the Lake. this purpose they bethought themselves of a Stratagem, which was this. The day preceeding the night, that they intended to pass the streight, they cast Anchor in view of the Castle, and then filling their Canows full of men, fent them to the shore, where they lay conceal'd among the Boughs, till the men had hid themfelves, by laying themselves down in the bottom of the Boat, so that as they return'd, there appear'd no more to be feen then only two or three that row'd. This. the Spaniards feeing feveral times repeated, affured themselves, that the Captain intended to form the Castle in the night time, which made the Spaniards remove all their great Guns to the Landward, where they expected to be most briskly affail'd, leaving that Part toward the Sea naked, with little or no defence. Which when the Captain faw had answer'd his ends, in the night time, with wind and tide, and full swell'd Sails, he gave the Castle the go by. Which when the Castillians perceived, they made all the hast they could to remove their Guns again, but by that time the Captain was got almost out of reach; so that all the shot they made, did him very little or no prejudice. As

As for the rest of the Fleet which missed the Captain at Savona, they, to the number of four hundred, endur'd much mifery, unfortunate in all their Attempts. However, refolving to do fomething, they chose among themselves one Captain Hansell for their Admiral, who had behav'd himself very Couragiously at the taking of Puerto Velo. He attempted the taking of Comona, upon the Continent of Carucas, threescore Leagues from the West-side of the Island de la Trinidad. There they landed their Men, and kill'd fome few Indians stragling near the Coasts but approaching to the Town, the Spaniards joyning with the Indians, disputed their entry so obstinately with the forcible arguments of Sword and Musket, that they were forc'd to retreat to their Ships with great loss. At last they arriv'd with empty Pockets at Jamaica, where they were jeer'd by their more fortunate Companions, who cryed to 'em. 'Let us fee the money you brought from Comona, whether it be as good filver as that which Maracaibo affords.

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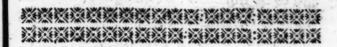
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Second Part.

CHAP. L

COon after Captain Morgan arriv'd at Jamaica, where the old trade of Curping and Canning, and Drabbing, and Dicing had gone so briskly forward, that both Officers and Soldiers were reduc'd to their accustom'd state of Indigency. that they were very importunate for new Invasions and Exploits, to satisfy the craving hunger that began to gnaw their Pockets. By this means the first care of procuring men was foon over. Notice therefore being given of the Design, and the Rendevouze appointed upon the Southfide of the Island of Tortuga, the Sons of Fortune flock'd from all parts to put themselves under the Captains Conduct, and

and to be in readiness also against the time appointed, which was the 24th of Ottober,

1670.

The Captain failed not to be punctual to his appointment, and came in his own Ship to the Port, called Port Couillon, over against Com-Island. There they concluded to fend four Ships. and one Boat over to the Continent, to rifle fome of the Towns and Villages, and get all the Maiz they could gather. To that purpose they fet sail for the Continent toward the River de la Hacha, with a defign to plunder a small Village called Roncheria. Another party was sent to hunt in the Woods, who killed a vaft number of Beafts, and fatted them. The reft of the Company remain'd in the Ships to clean, and rigg them out to Sea.

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CHAP. II.

Their Success in the River de la. Hacha.

A Fter this the four Ships, and one Boat Geer'd their course within fight of the River de la Hacha. Where an unlicky Calm gave the Inhabitants time to prepare for the Entertainment of. the Sea-Hectors, or at least to hide the best of their goods, that they might be in a better readiness to retire, when they found themselves overmatched. But such was Formnes kindness, that what they went to feek, chopp't into their Mouths. For at the same time there happened to be in the River a very confiderable Veffel Sent from Cartagena to load Maiz, which was just ready to return as the Sea-Hectors. came. This Ship they took with a wer finger, with all the Seamen, who in vain endeavour'd to escape. The next morning by break of day they drew near the shore,

and landed their Men, though the Spaniards made a stout relistance from a battery rais'd on that side, where of necessity they were to land. But they were not to be repuls'd by Batteries, that were Battery proof, so that the Spaniards were forc'd to retreat to a Village, whither the Sea-Hectors pursu'd them. There the Spaniards rally'd again, and stood to it like Sons of Priam, but sinding the Sons of Hector too hard for 'em, they were forc'd to betake themselves to the Woods,

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The next day the Sea-Hectors perceiving the Spaniards fled, purfu'd as far as possibly they could, and overtaking a Party of unfortunate Diego's, took them all Prisoners. These they Catechized according to their wonted mercy, to discover where they had hid their goods, which brought some that could not endure pain fo well as others, to auricular Confession. Infomuch that in 15 days, they had got feveral Prisoners, great store of Plate, and moveable Goods, with other things, which they made no scruple to carry away. But not so contented, they dispatched some of their Prisoners to barter for Ranfom-mony; to which it was answer'd, they had no Plate, but they would give em as much Maiz as they could afford; Thereupon they conjobbl'd together for 4000

they thought it as convenient to provide for the Gut, as well as for the Pocket.

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They had been now absent five whole weeks together, which made the Com. in chief almost despair of their return, and to be in some fears lest they should be fallen into the hands of their Friends the Spaniards. But when he faw the Ships return, and one more then had been fent out; there was not only joy in the chief Commanders heart, but the whole Company with their loud Acclamations gave the Sky to understand their universal gladness, which was much augmented when they found 'em laiden with Maiz, and fo many other good things. So that now they began to look upon themselves again as thriving men.

After this the Commander in chief divided the Maiz, and the Flesh proportionably to every Ship, and then having taken a view of every Ship, to see that it was in good order and trim, he steered away for Cape Tiburon, where he met with some other Ships come from Jamaica to join their Forces in this splendid Expedition; so that now the whole Fleet consisted of 37 Ships, mann'd with 2000 sighting men, besides Seamen and Boys. And now we be to somebody, for great storms

storms fall heavy. The Admiral was mounted with 22 great Guns, and six small ones, the rest carried some 20, some 18, others 16, and the smallest at least four. It would have made any mans theart ake that had any kindness for the Spanish Dominions, to see such a cloud hang over their heads. And certainly it must be a blessed time in the Infernal Regions, when Hell was so rak'd, and the Devil scumm'd.

The Commander in chief finding himfelf furnished with such a considerable Fleet, divided the whole into two Squadrons, appointing Officers to each Squadron by itself. And thus you see how Irregularity itself moves upon the hinges of 1

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Regularity

This being done, he call dall his Captains regether, and caused them to fight certain Articles of common Agreement in the name of the whole. For himself, that he should have the hundredth pant of all that was gotten, to himself alone. That every Captain should draw the shares of eight men for the expences of the Ship, besides his own. That the Chirurgion besides his pay, should have 200 pieces of Eight for his Chest of Medicaments; and that every Carpenter should draw a hundred pieces of Eight, besides his common Salary.

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Salary. Then for recompences and Penfions for the maim'd, they were advanc'd
fomewhat higher then before, 1500 pieces
of Eight, or 15 Slaves for the loss of both
Legs. For the loss of both Hands 1800
pieces of Eight or 18 Slaves. For one
Leg 600 pieces of Eight, or 6 Slaves. For
a hand, the same. For an Eye a hundred
pieces of Eight, or one Slave. For him
that signaliz'd himself in any Fight, by taking down the Enemies Colours, and
putting up their own, or entring a Fort
fore-most, 50 pieces of Eight, and that
all extraordinary Salaries and Rewards
should be paid out of the first purchase
that should be taken.

All things thus order'd, three places were propounded to be attack'd, Cartagena, Panama, or Santa Cruiz. But the fatal Lot fell upon Panama, as being accounted the richest of the three. But not knowing the Avenues to it, they thought it requisite first to take St. Karberines in their way, there to furnish themselves with Guides, in regard there are many Outlaws in that place, who are very expert in

the knowledge of that Countrey.

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CHAP.

The Island of St. Catherine taken.

Rom Cape Tiburen the Fleet weighed Anchor the 16 of Decemb. 1670. and four days after arriv'd in fight of St. Catherines, at what time the Commander in chief fent one of his nimblest Vessels to view the entry of the River, as also if there were any Ships there to oppose his landing, or acquaint the Inhabitants with his arrival, and thereby prevent his defign.

The next morning early the whole Fleet came to an Anchor in a Bay called Augua Grande, near unto the Island where the Spaniard had a Battery mounted with four Pieces of Canon; Captain Morgan having landed his Men, began his March through the Woods, having no other Guides than some of his own men who had been there before, which conducted him to a Fort where the Governour comlou monly kept his residence, but was then quite abandoned; the Spaniards having retired into the leffer Island, which was

fo well fortified, that it feemed impregnable.

The Spaniards perceiving the Pirates to approach, began to fire most furiously upon them, which made them retreat, and take up their rest upon the Grass for that night, being forely pinch'd with hunger'; about midnight, to add to their affliction, it began to Rain as if the Skys were melted, which continued till next morning; then after two hours it recommenced again anew rather harder than before, which caused them to cease from advancing towards the Fort whence the Spamiards did continually fire at'the Pirates,

feeing them approach.

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Cold, hunger and nakedness, did now reduce the Pirates to fo great straits, that an old scabb'd Horse, which they found in the fields, was acceptable to them, which they kill d, and with greediness eated. C. M. knowing how much this tended to the prejudice of his Enterprise, and perceiving his men to talk of venturing to their Ships, refolv'd upon a fudden remedy, which was this; he caus'd a Canow to be rigg'd out in all haste, having Colours of Truce display'd, which he sent to then the Governour of the Island, with this ving message, That if he surrendred not himwas felf and his men within a few hours into his

his hand upon mercy, he might certainly expect to be put to the Sword, without Quarters to any; the Governour terrified with fuch big words, defires two hours to deliberate, which Captain M. granted; a little after the faid Governour fent two Canows, with white Colours, and two Persons to treat with him; the substance of their Commission was, that the Governour had refolv'd to furrender the Island to C. M. not being sufficiently provided to defend it, desiring only that (to fave his credit) he would be pleased to ule the formality of a Stratagem of War, the method of which the Governour himfelf proposed to him; C. M. agreed to Pla every one of these Propositions, where-upon the Messengers taking their leave, and returned to give an account of their Negotiations to the Governour.

greations to the Governour.

Presently after C. M. commanded his four whole Fleet immediately to enter the Port, and his men on shoar to be in readiness to assault the Castle of St. Jerom; the only Castle taking the Alarum, as was contrived betwixt the Governour and C. M. Command to fire furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of the furiously at the Ships but the contribution of began to fire furiously at the Ships, but dits without Bullets, as was before agreed; velo then the Pirates landed, assaulting the before Island which they took, with both tend the Fortresses, forcing the Spaniards in of the statement of the st

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appearance to flee into the Church for Sanctuary. The Island being taken by this pretended Stratagem, the Souldiers made it their only care to fatiate their ted; empty stomachs with the best Victuals they two could find; next day they numbred their two prisoners, which were found to be four ance hundred and fifty persons in all, whereof Go one hundred and ninety were Souldiers the belonging to the Garrison; next they protook a view of the whole Island, with its Fortresses, which they found to be nine in all, viz. the Forts of St. Jerom, Var, St. Matthew, Santa Terefa, St. Augustine, la im Plattaforma de la conceptione, St. Salvador, to Plattaforma de Las Artilleros, Santa Cruz; ere- and laftly St. Josephs Fort, all which were ave, indifferently provided with Arms and Ne- Ammunition, some of them having twenty great Guns; also in their Store-house were his found above thirty thousand pound of the Powder, all the Guns were stopp'd and adinailed, the Fortresses also demolished, the only St. Jerom the Pirates saved to keep their Garrisons in.

M. Captain Morgan enquired if any Banbur die were there from Panama or Puerto

but dits were there from Panama, or Puerto ed; Velo; three being found, were brought the before him, who being examined, preoth tended exactly to know all the Avenues in of those parts; he asked if they would enide

guide

guide him to Panama, which if they did, they should have an equal share of what should be pillaged in that expedition; they readily accepted his proffers, promiting all obedience to his commands.

CHAP. IV.

The Castle of Chagre taken.

Ap. Mor. having so promising an occa-sion, thought it not fit to neglect it, whereupon he gave orders that four Ships and one Boat should be provided with all necessaries for taking the Castle of Cha-ma gre, seated upon a River of that name; in that these Ships he puts 400 men under the sity command of one Captain Brodely, whose the actions of this nature had rendered him giv famous formerly in those Coasts, this Brodely having received his orders, put Ca to Sea, and within three days arrives with Fir in fight of the faid Castle.

This Castle is seated upon a high Mountha tain, having many advantages both from wa art and nature, for its strength being for ref

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tified on all fides with ftrong Palifado's, on the Land fide it hath four strong Bastions. and two towards the Sea, the South-fide is unaccessible, by reason of the asperity of the Mountain; the North-fide also is encompassed with the broad River; at the foot of the Mountain is a strong Fort which commandeth the entry of the River, with feveral other fingular advanta-

ges of a well fortified place.

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The Pirates came to an Anchor about a League from the Castle, which the Spaniards perceiving, began to fire briskly at them with the biggest of their Guns; next morning they landed, and marched through a Wood, resolving to attack the tit, Castle on that side, but the difficulties hips they met with in their march, as also the all Spaniards constant firing from the Castle, cha made them much to fear the fuccess of ; in that enterprise (for on that fide of necesthe fity they must make the assault) however, hose they resolved rather to hazard all, then him give it over.

this Whereupon they advanced towards the put Castle with their Swords in one hand, and with Fire-balls in the other; but the Spaniards. received them with so much briskness, four that after they attempted to scale the from walls, they were forced to retreat, and for rest themselves until night; then they retifie tur-

turned again to the Affault, and attempted with their Fire-balls to pull down the Pales before the wall; while they were thus disputing the matter with great resolution on both fides, a very remarkable, accident happened, which put the Victory in the Pirates hands, for one of them being thor with an Arrow quite through the body, he with courage pull'd it out at the fide of his breast, and wound a little cotton about the head of it, and putting it in his Musket, thot it back again into the Caffle, the cotton being kindled by the Powder, set fire to 2 or 3 thatch'd houses that were within the Castle, which not being timely taken notice of, blew up some barrels of Powder, which put the Spaniards into great consternation, not knowing how the fire came, as also not having fufficient water to extinguish it. fler

The Pirares feeing fo favourable an opportunity, made use of it, setting fire unto the Palizadoes, which gave them great advantage, many breaches having thereby been made among the Pales, which made the earth fall in great heaps into the Ditch, upon which they climbed up, and got over unto the Castle, notwithstanding of much opposition; for they threw down flaming Pots full of combustible matter, by which feveral were killed.

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The fire thus confurning the Pall adds. the Pirates profecuted their intention of being Mafters of the Castle, when day appear'd, they faw the earth fallen down from the Palifado's to the Ditch, which put them on even ground with them that were within.

The Pirates feeing the fire thus to rage, thought it their interest (being in hopes to be Masters of all) to extinguish it, for this end they appointed fome of their number to do what they could to extinguish it by constant shooting at it, while the rest managed the Assault; about noon the Pirates gained a breach, which the Governor himself manfully defended with 25 menshere was hot work with Muskets, Swords. Pikes and Stones, notwithstanding the Pirates forced their way through all difficulties, till at last they were Masters of the Castles the Spaniards who were alive, threw themselves headlone into the Sea, diffaining to ask Quarters for their lives, the Governor retreated unto the Gorps du Garde, where he intended to defend himfelf, but at last was kill'd by a Musket shot.

All the men that were found alive, were but 30, whereof 20 were wounded, and this was all that furvivid of 314, wherewith the Castle was Garrison'd,

them

them they made Prisoners, compelling them to tell what they knew of their interprises; the Pirats also had a great loss of their men here, for when they came to number them, they found they loft an 100, besides 70 that were wounded.

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Captain Morgan cometh to Chagre, and goeth from thence to Panama. 100 valinger isleni i to reve

HE Pirates having fully possess them-selves of the Castle of Chagre, prefently acquainted Captain Morgan with it by a Messenger, who thereupon resolved in all hast to go thither himself in Person for this end he caused all the Provision that could be found to be imbarked for the use of Chagre, so having set fire to all the Houses and Forts there, except the Castle of St. Terrefa; and carrying all the Prisoners with him, he set Sail for the River Chagre, where he arrived upon the eight day from St. Katherine. the The lane ing

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The Fleet were to overcome with Joy. feeing the Eveligh Colours upon the Caffle. chatnot minding the entry to the River. they lost four Ships (the Ship wherein the Captain himself was, being one) yet they saved all, the men, and most of the Goods; the Captain being with great folemnity brought to the Caffle he commanded all the Prisoners to be fet to work for repairing of the breaches about the Caftle: then they feized upon all the Ships and Canows belonging to the Spaniards. and having put a Garrison of 300 men in the Caltie, and 1 50 more in the Ships within the River, he departed towards Paname the 18th of August, 1670 taking no victuals in his Ships, hoping to be furnished by the Spariards.

The first day they only failed 6 Leagues, and came to a place called at Zor Braceor, here they went on shore to fearth for Victuals, but nothing could be had, the Spaniards being fied, so that some were forced to dine upon a Pipe of Tobacco.

The next day continuing their Journey, they came to a place called Critz de Juan Culego, here they were forced to leave their Canons, the River being dryed for want of Rain; but their Guides told them that about two Leagues farther they they might continue their Journey by land; hereupon leaving forthe Companies aboard

aboard to defend the Boats, the next morning, being the third day, they all went on shore, but they found the way so deep and dirty, that Captain Morgan thought it fit to transport his men in Canows to a place further up the River, called Cedro Bueno, which accordingly he did to the captain and the control of the captain and the control of the captain and the capt

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The fourth day the greatest part of the Pirates marched by land to discover the Ambuscadoes of the Spaniards, being extreamly pinched with hunger. About noon their Guide cryed aloud he had found an Ambuscado; this made the Pirates rejoyce, hoping there to find forme Provision, but coming to the place, sound that all were fled, which disappointment wexed them grievously; there nothing could be found but a few leathern bags all empty, but their hunger was fush within they fell greedily to esting the leather of one

Having dispatched this tough feast, and gone a little further, they found another Ambuscado, but as barren as the former, but some of them were so provident as to reserve some pieces of the leather upon which they dined, of this they made their Supper.

The fifth day they marched to a place called Barbacoa, but as empty as any of the former, yet having ranged along, they found two facks of Meal, with two Jars of the marched entire more and marched to a place of the former.

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Wine, and some fruits called Pla range this treasure Captain Morgan caused to be equally diffributed amongst them who were in greatest necessity, which refreshed them, so that they marched now with great ter courage than ever till night. Continuing their march thus, part of them by land through the Woods, and part by water in the Canows, upon the fixth day at noon they came to a Plantation, where they found a Barn full of Maiz; they fell to eating of it dry, till they could eat no more; then they distributed it in great. quantities among themselves, and so continued their Journey, but a little further discovering an Ambuscado of Indiana whereupon they threw away their Maiz hoping there to find plenty of all things, but they found themselves much deceived. for all were fled; only on the other fide the water they discovered about lan 100 Indians in a company, who like Roes run through the Woods, till they were out of fight, but some of the Pirates endeavous ring to catch them, were killed by their Arrows, not only fo, but they houted at them at a distance, crying, ba Perros ata Savana, a la Savana, ha ye Dogs, go to the Plain, go to the Plain, but night coming on, they took up their rest in the Plaing where fleep was not much minded fome beginning to murmur, blaming the Cap-G 2 tains

resolute, one of their Guides also gave them encouragement, telling them that a short time would bring them where there

was formewhat to be reaped.

Next morning being the seventh day, they all made clean their Arms, fixing their fire-locks; which done, and marching till moon, they discovered much smoak arising at a great distance from them, this ther they marched with all possible speed, promising to themselves plenty of good cheer, but when they arrived at the place, found themselves miserably disappointed, for the Spaniards had set fire every man to his House, carrying all things that were eatable with them, excepting some Dogs and Cats, which the Pirates were glad to feed upon.

Yet after a narrow search, they found in the Kings Stables 16 Jarrs of Pera Wine, with a Sack full of Bread, which they no sooner drank of, but they fell sick every man; this made them presently apprehend the Wine had been possoned, so they gave up themselves all for dead men, which made them take up their rest there for that night: this place is 26 Spanish Leagues from Panama, as also the last place unto which the Boats or Canows can come; which forc'd Captain Morgan

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to leave his Canows, and land all his men, though never to weak! but the canows he tent back again to the place where the Boats were, except one, which he caused to be hidden for carrying of Intelligence,

as his affairs required.

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Upon the eighth day in the morning Captain Morgan fent 200 men before, to discover what Ambuscado's were laid in the way to Panama; fo having marched about ten hours to a place called Quebrad da Obscura, here they were welcomed with: a shower of 3 or 4 thousand Arrows, not knowing whence they came, or who flot them, this put them in a great surprisat, especially not knowing whence they came, but marching a little further, they perceived some Indians fleeing as fast as. they could before them, to take the advantage of another post; notwithstanding there remained a whole troop upon the place, defigning to fight the Pirates which they did with great courage, until their Captain fell, who, although he despaired of life, yet would he ask no Quarters, but endeavouring to raise himself, with undaunted courage laid hold of a Javelin, but was presently shot dead with a Pistol.

Here eight Pirates were kill'd, and ten wounded, the flain they buried, and fo went on a little further, where they diffe-

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vered a parcel of Indians at a distance, standing upon the top of a Mountain very nigh unto the way by which they were to pals, they fent so of their number to fee if they could eatch any of them, that they might get intelligence from them, but all in vain, for they betook themselves to their heels, and prefently after shewed themselves at another place, crying, Ala Savana cornudos Peros Engleses, i eto the Plain ye Cuckolds, ye English Dogs; at the place there was a Wood, wherein Captain Morgan suspected the Spaniards had placed an Ambuscado, whereupon he fent 200 men to fearch it; the Spaniards and Indiens observing the Pirates to descend the Mountain, did to too, feeming as if they intended to Attack them, but being got ence into the Wood, they disappeared, and were feen no more.

Night coming on, there fell a great rain, which caused the Pirates march the faster, and seek for shelter to preserve their Arms, but none could be found, for that the Spaniards had set all on fire, only they found some little Hutts for Shepherds, which not being capable to hold them all, they put in them a small number of every company, to keep the arms of the rest, and thus they communed till morning.

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Morning being come, they put forward while the fresh air of the morning lasted; after two hours march they discover da company of twenty Spaniards, of which they endeavoured to catch some, but could lay hold of none, they fuddenly disappearing. At length they came to the top of a high Mountain, whence they discover'd the South-Sea, at which they greatly rejoyced, having descended the Mountain, they came to a valley, in which were great numbers of Cattle; here now be-gins a most bloody Massacre amongst these Animals, fome killing, another flaying, a third making of fires to roaft them, tho very little roafting ferved them, refemb line rather Canibals eating their raw flesh then Englishment 1 of Damielanes Ci 21011

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CHAR VI

The Spaniards defeated, and the City of Panama taken.

THE Pirates having thus fatisfied their hunger, they marched forward. C. M. being much vexed, that for nine days time he could get no information of the condition of his Enemies, fem out 50 men to take (if possible) some Prisoners, to be informed by them, but could catch none.

Within a few hours they came within fight of the Steeple of Panama, which they no sooner saw, but they shouted for joy, as if the Victory were already put into their hands. Thus they pitched their Camp for that night night to the City, waiting with much impatience for the dawning of the day, when they intended to attack the City.

The noise of their Drums and Trumpets put the City into an Alarum, who thereupon sent out fifty Horse to observe

their

their motion. Mean while they began to play furiously upon them with their great Gans from the Walls, but with little or no harm to the Pirates, whom they could not conveniently reach. There appeared also to them a Body of two hundred Spaniards, at a little distance, who look'd as if they intended to block up all the Paffages, so that none of the Pirates could escape; but they no ways regarding these menaces, open'd every man his Satchel, and began to examine what he had left at noon; and having supp'd as well as they could, laid themselves down upon the Grass, and slept till morning. The day no fooner began to appear, but they draw to Arms, and being drawn up in very good order, marched directly toward the City, but G. M. being advis d by one of the Guides not to keep the high way, for fear of Ambulcadoes, chole another way that led thorow the Wood; the Spaniards feeing the Pirates take another way than they expected, were forc'd to leave their Posts, and come out to meet them.

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The Spanish Forces consisted of two Squadrons, four Regiments of Foot; and a great many wild Bulls driven by Indians and Negroes for their help, which when the Pirates perceived from the top of an Hill, they were much terrified at their

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number, and feared the fucces very much; but reflecting upon their prefent Itraits, and that now of necessity they must either conquer, or die, being out of hope to get Quarters from an Enemy whom they had fo incenfed, they began to encourage one another to stand to the very last man, rather than now to yield; so they divided themselves into three Battalions, having fent one of two hundred Buccaniers before them: Thus they descended the Hill toward their Enemy, who had taken the advantage of the ground already; as foon as they approached them, the Spaniards gave a shout, crying, Kiva el Rei, God lave the King; presently after the Horse began to move; the two hundred Buecaniers, every one putting one knee to the ground, fird full in their face: Thus the work begins fiercely on both fides. The Spaniards acted very gallantly, both Horse and Foot, but the Pirates having got betwixt the Horse and the Foot, forced them to separate much to their preindice mext they elfayed to diforder the Pilates, by driving the wild Cartle among their Ranks; but most of them ran away, being frighted with the noise of the Battle, others were that dead by the Buccaniers.

The Spaniff Horse began at length to lose

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lose their ground, most of them being kill'd, which the Foot perceiving, threw down their Arms, and betook them to their heels; the Pirates being overwearied, were not able to follow, so that they not being able to slee to the Woods for shelter, hid themselves among the Shrubs, but upon fearth they were all found and put to death. Some Priests were also brought before C.M. who were all served with the same sauce. They took also a Captain, and carried him before him; him he spared, and made him give a particular account of the Forces of the

City, which he did. His Relation made C. M. alter his refolution, so that he ordered they should? march another way. Thus having reflect their weary bones a little, they began couragiously to march toward the City with full resolution either to conquer, or beconquered; but they mer with great difficulties in their approaching the City, by reason of the Spanish Cannon firing incelfantly at them, which occasioned great loss of their men; notwithstanding they resolutely advanced, no ways deterred by to imminent danger; fo that after three: hours hot dispute, wherein the Spaniands did indeed play the men, they were forc'd to yield upon mercy.

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The Pirates now being Masters of the City, cut them all off that offered in the least to oppose them: They found not so much Riches here as they expected, the best of them having before been transported to some remoter place for security. Captain Morgan having assembled all his men together, when the sury was over, gave them order, that under the greatest penalties they should tast no Wine, being privately informed the Spaniers had poisoned it.

CHAP. VII.

The City of Panama set on fire, and the Effects thereof.

A LL things being thus put in subjection to the Pirates, and their
Guards being set at several quarters of
the City, promising to themselves no less
than a Paradise there for a while. They
were suddenly Alarum'd by a Fire, which
appear'd in several places of the City,
none knowing how it came, but the wiser fort suspected deeply that C. M. was
the Author of it, though upon what motives,

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tives, or for what end he did it, none could guess. All means possible were used by the Spaniards, and some of the Piraces also, for quenching of it, but invain, for in less then half an hour almost a whole Street was turn'd to ashes.

The Houses were all built with Cedar of a magnificent structure, and richly adorned within, although the best of the Furniture was conveyed away before from the Pirates: here were also eight Monasteries, wherein there was great Riches, which the Monks secur d from hazard be-

fore the taking of the City.

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moyes, The loss which the Spaniards sustained here was infinite, for besides 7000 dwelling Houses, there were also 200 rich Ware-houses burnt, together with many Negroes that had hid themselves there, also a stately House of the Genoeses, belonging to their Trade. This fire continued the space of four weeks before it was quite extinguished.

The Pirates for the most part lodged without the City, and there kept guard, fearing the Spaniards would rally, and to keep their Forces (now much weakned) together, for they knew the Spaniards had a far greater number of men then they had, whom they saw several times in whole Troops cruize too and fro in the

Field,

Field, but durst not hazard a Battle; when the Pirates saw no appearance of hazard from the Spaniard, they re-entred the City, and fell to feeking among the Ruines for Plate and Gold, of which they found great quantities hid in Wells and Cisterns, and other such places.

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Soon after Captain Morganient out 300 men in two Troops, to fearth for the Inhabitants that were fled, who after two days returned, bringing with them 200 Prisoners, men and women; this day also came in a Boat, which was sent into the South-Sea to fearth, bringing with her three other Boats; but had missed one Gallion much better then all the three being laden with the Kings Plate, and other Riches, both Gold, Pearl, Jewels, and other most precious goods; but it being badly provided both of Arms and Victuals, might eafily have been taken; had not the Pirates been otherwise taken up with Drinking and Whoring, till the was got out of their reach, yet the next day they fent after her with all speed, but in vaia, the having got to some remote thore unknown to them; but though they miffed the Gallion, yet in fearthing for it, they found several other Boats laden with costly merchandist, which they seiz'd upon, and brought to Panama. Where

Where being arrived, they gave an account of their Adventures to Captain Morgan, who when he heard of the rich Prize that had escap d (some of the Prisoners putting him in hope to retrieve her) immediately commanded all the Boats that were in the Port with all haft to purfue her, which they did for the space of eight days, but to no purpose; so returning home by the Isles of Tavoga, and Tavogilla, they found a Veffel laden with Cloath, Sugar, Soap, and Bisket, with 20000 pieces of Eight in money, which they feized without the least opposition, together also with a Boat that lay nigh unto this Ship, into which they put part of the Goods that were in the Ship, with some Slaves found upon the Island, with this purchase they return d to Panama, yet much unfatisfied that the Gallion escap'd. While Captain Morgan was thus buly at Panama, those at Chagre were not idle; for they fent out two Boats to follow their imployment, which happened to meet with a Spanish Ship laden with Victuals. and other Provisions, her they began to chase within fight of the Castle, which they in the Castle perceiving, instantly hung out a Spanish Flag, the poor Spaniard feeing this, thought all was right, so that

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Cannon, where they were presently caught

and made Priloners.

This encouraged C. M. to flay the longer at Panama, where he caused several excursions to be made, sending forth daily Parties of 200 men, and as one Party came back, another of the fame number were fent out, by which means he gathered a great deal of Riches; upon a day they happened to find a fellow in a Gentlemans House, who had put on a pair of Taffety Breeches belonging to his Master, with a filver Key hanging at its strings, they put this wretch to exquifite Torments, to make him confess where the Cabinet was to which the Key belonged.

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Yea, certain it is, they were most cruel to all ranks, even the Religious Persons were forc'd to buy their lives with their Money, the Women also were little better used, especially by practifing upon their Chastity, their Captain shewing them no good example in this, an instance whereof was a Gentlewoman brought from Tavoga, and Tavogilla, she was Wife to a rich Merchant who at that time was in Pera about the concerns of his Trade. No fooner was this Lady brought before him, than he designed her for his base pleaand fure, giving orders she should be lodged in an apartment by her felf, with a Nethis gro vilio ght

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gro to attend her; but this civility foon discovered itself to be for a base end, for foon after he came to her Chamber, where he communicated unto her his ardent defire of accomplishing his luft, the with all civility imaginable denied him, upon which he presented her with Pearl and Gold, and other precious things, but with as little fucces; hereupon, prefently altering his note, he commanded her to be stript of her cloaths, and put her in a dark stinking Cellar, allowing her no more Victuals then might keep her from flarving 3 but he finding that this cruelty might render him odious even to the Pirates chemicives, forges an Acculation against her, as if the kept correspondence with his Enemy the Spaniard, pretending this to be the reason of her being so dealt with, yet in a short time she was allowed the same liberty with the rest.

About this time there was a Plot discovered in the City, of a considerable number of Pirats (who wearied of Captain Morgans service) resolved to desert him, and that by taking one of the Ships which were in the Port; resolving to follow their old Trade a while by themselves, and then to return home to Europe; for this end they gathered great store of Provision, which they hid in some private place

place, also some great Guns belonging to the Town, with other necessaries suitable

to their defign. I real or sausy art rather wol

Certainly their design had taken effect. had not one of their own Comrades be trayed them, by discovering the whole to Captain Morgan; who presently caused the Mast of their Ship to be cut down, and burnt, together with all the other Boats that were in the Harbour, after this he fent out many of the Spaniards to the adjoyning Country to feek for mony to redeem themselves, and others their Companions, as well Ecclefiafticks as Laicks, he caused likewise all the Cannons of the Town to be nail'd, and stop'd up. w against ben as in the kept correspondence

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CHAP. VIII.

Captain Morgan returns to Chagre, and divides the Spoil.

Aptain Morgan being now weary of I Panama, resolved to leave it, therefore he commanded that all things should be pur in order for his departure, but having notice that the Governor of Panama had laid several Ambuscado's in his way, he fent out a strong Party to search for him, who foon after returned, and affured him there was no appearance of any fuch thing, for proof of which, they brought with them some Prisoners, who confessed that indeed the Governor did intend to lay Ambufcado's for him in his returns but that he could not put his delign in execution, because such as he design'd to effect it, would not undertake it, fo the defign was laid asider

Upon the 24th of February, 1671, the Pirates left the City of Panama, or rather

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mu the place where it did stand; having laden 175 Beafts of Carriage, with Silver. Gold, and other precious Spoils, also carried with them 600 Prisoners; having inth marched a League from Panama, Captain dia Morgan drew up his men in Battle Array, the in such a form, as that the Prisoners were alt in the midst surrounded with Pirates on of all fides, here nothing could be heard but shrieks and Cries of these poor Creatures, call terrified with the thought of being tranic ! sported, as also being forely pinched with eve extream hunger and thirst, which Captain Kar Morean made them fuffer of purpose, that TAN they might with more earneltness feek for Mony for their Ranfom; many of for who them begged with tears, upon their knees, that he would fuffer them to go back to tain Panama again; but he replied that his the business there was to get Mony, and not who to hear their cries and lamentations. to hear their cries and lamentations. that

But the forc'd Lady had some more refreet put upon her then the rest, being led by her felf betwixt two Pirates. But her when the faw that the was like to be carried Captive to a strange land, she was ex-ceedingly disordered, piercing the skies form with her lamentations, also protesting to 31 the Pirates that the had ordered two redigious Persons in whom she confided to go mer to fuch a place, where they should find to their much

much money as her Ranfom would amount unto, but inflead of bringing it to her, they imployed it some other way, which Captain Morgan hearing, enquired further into it, and finding it to be a truth, immediately released the Lady, but detained the Priefts as Prisoners in her place, withal using them according to the dements

of their inhumane increagues.

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The Piraces being come to a Town called Cruz, feared upon the River Chagre, it was ordered, that within three days ain every prisoner should bring in their Ranform, otherwise to be transported to hat Kamaica, whereupon some paid their Ranof fom here, and were fee at Liberty, others ees, who could procure no money, were deto tained; from hence they marched upon his the fifth of March, carrying away all the not spoil of the place, and also tome prisoners whom C. M. added to those of Panama, that payed not their Ransom, and caus'd them all to be transported, excepting their religious men, who had cheated the Lady of her Ransom; they were ransomed three days after the imprisonment by some who distinct their resistant the imprisonment by kies fome who picied their cafe more than they

Now these Gentlemen that were formerly to Arich in examining of others for go heir goods, begin to fet up the fame Difcid 10

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pline amongst themselves; for about half way to Chagre C. M. caus'd every one in the company to be fworn that they had conceal'd nothing of their purchase, which they willingly did, not standing much upon fuch a trifle as an Oath; but he knowing by experience what conscience men of that profession were Masters of, commanded every man to be fearched, even to the very foles of their shoes; but that this Order might not be ill taken, he agreed that he himself should be searched first, which was accordingly done, then by mutual confent there was one chosen out of every Company to fearch the reft; fome were not well pleased with this invention, yet were fored to submit, not being able to relift. This being done, they reimbarked for Ghagre upon the ninth of March, where they found all things in good order, except the wounded meny whom they left there, most of which died of their wounds.

Having arrived at the Castle of Chagre, C. M. sent to Puerto Velo, demanding a considerable Ransom for the said Castle, threatning otherwise to rase it to the ground, to which they of Puerto Velo answered, that he might do with it as he pleased; as for them, they would not give one farthing for its Ransom; which Answer,

fwer, though it did vex him, yet he could hot help to at that time!

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But now being out of all hopes of getting any more by that Voyage, they come next to divide the Spoil, which when done, many complained they were wronged, judging Captain Morgan an unfit divisor. being one that always loved to be his own Carver, which made their proportion the smaller, for norwithstanding of their many dangerous Adventures, and rich Prizes, their share of the dividend came to no more then 200 pieces of Eight per man; this unhandsome dealing did very much exasperate them against him, which he perceiving, began to fear the effects of it, therefore thinking it not fafe for him to tarry any longer there, he commanded the Ordnance of the Castle to be carried aboard his Ship, then he ordered as much of the walls and edifices to be ruin'd, as the shortness of the time could permit; after which, he went fecretly on board his own Ship, not acquainting any of his Companions with his departure, being only followed with three or four Veffels of the whole Fleet, which some suspected to have fhar'd with him in the best and greatest part of the Spoil; some of the discontented would willingly be reveng'd npon him, had they not found themselves ook of a Rica, intending, if polible, to -ing

tooweals, and ill provided even for their intended Voyage to Jamairs, as you hall hear in the sequelle to more mind won and the sequelle to more mind won and was a sequelle to make the sequelle the sequelle to make the sequelle the sequelle to make the sequelle to make the sequelle the sequelle the sequelle to make the sequelle to make the sequelle t

judging Captain Morest an urfit draison, being one that all a How too be he has the

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Some of the Pirates return to Jamaica, Julb some things remarkable as

Affociates at Chagre, they were indeed a lively Portraiture of what attendeth wickedness in the end, being brought very low for want, they resolved every man to seek by what means to help himself.

The party of which we are to focak, they freezed their course along the Coast of Costa Rica, intending, if possible, to pur-

purchase some Provision, and to careen their Ship in some secure place, within few days they came to a Port call'd Book del Toro, where they found abundance of eatable Tortoises. The circumference of the place is about 10 Leagues, being

furrounded with little Islands.

The Inhabitants of these Islands are wild Indians, who could never be brought under the Spanish Yoak: This people are divided, according to the variety of Idioms of their Language, into several customs and fashions, which occasions much contention and wars amongst them; fome of them kept Commerce with the Pirates a long time, giving them a part of the best food, or other Commodities the Country affordeth, in exchange for fome Iron Instruments, Beads, or other Toys, which among them were in greater efteem then the preciousest Jewels, but at length they found the Pirates a little too hard for them to deal with, whereupon they gave over any further Trading with them.

Here they went ashoar for provision, but to little purpose, nothing being to be had except a few Crocodiles Eggs; wherefore they steered Eastward, where they met with three Boats more of their companions, who were left at Chagre; they told them that their condition was

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low for hunger, and that C.M. himfelf was brought to that pals, that he could afford his men no more allowance than once a day; they hearing this, chang'd their course, and steered Westward, where in a short time they found abundance of Tortoile, so that nothing now was wanting to them but fresh Water. This also they knew was to be had in the neighbouring Mands, but thought it unfafe for them to go on shoar, because of the Envy betwixt the inhabitants and the Pirates; however, as need makes naked men run, so thirst made them rather hazard their lives, than want Water any longer; whereupon they refolved to land all in one Island, which they did; but while some went to range in the Woods, and others to fill their Barrels, fuddenly the Indians came upon them; upon which they prefentlyflee to their Arms, and began briskly to fire at them, which made them advance no further, but run away with speed; the Pirates not pursing them, efteeming their Water more precious than any thing they could promife themselves from that attempt; but as they returned back, they found two Indians dead upon the Moar; one of which they understood to be a Person of Quality by his habit, which was very coffly: Among other other things, he wore on his face a planch of massive Gold, which hung down at his Chin, either to cover his Beardy of instead of one.

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After the Pirates were gone on board, they heard a hideous noise from the shoar, which put them in fear that the Indians had called in their Neighbours to their aid against them; but their fears were groundless, for this kind of Indiana never goes to Sea, neither give they themselves to build any Vessels for Navigation, not so much as a Fisher Boar.

The Pirares having no further hopes of porchating any thing thereabout, they refistor for summien , being for forth, the Wind blew conerary, which caus'd them to make use of their Oars, till they came nigh the River Chapte; here they foyed a Ship making coward them, as if the inrended to board them; they apprehending her to belong to caragena, thought the was come to reckon with them for bypaft scores; whereupon hoising all their Sails, they ran before the Wind, hoping to escape, or at least to take shelter some where; but the other easily getting the Wind of them, Ropt chair course; yet when the came nigher, they discovered them to be their former Comrades, now in the fame case with them. This En-H 2 counter

counter retarded their Voyage the space of two days, which obliged them to return to their formenstation, thence they sailed to a place called Born dete Drugon, to make provision for their Voyage.

Here they found a Creature whom the Spaniards call Momentines, the Duck, a Sea-Cow, because beaded like a Comi They are commonly found in fuch places under Waren has are full of grals, on which it is supposed they feed, they have no Ears, but in their place, two little holes scarce capable to contain a Bean, nightimto the neck they bave two wings, ander which are two udders much like ainto the back is two inches phick their belly is every way like a Cows, their manner of ingendring being also the same; they hear fo well, that the Fisher-men in taking them, must not make the least noise hot fo much as to fpeak to one another, but was come to reckon wangingd lis ob hum

But the Pirates could do no good at this kind of fifthing, therefore some went to the Woods to hunt, while others went to catch some other kind of Fish, which they were not long about before they saw two indian, in a Canow upon the Water, who no sooner saw them, but went on shoar, carrying the Canow betwist them, as if

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it were to much Straws their nimbleness carried them away from the Pirates for that though they had the Canow with them to impede their motion, yet they ran as if they had not an ounce weight to burden them.

The Pirates having left that place in four and twenty hours, arrived at Rio de Zuera, where they found fome houses belonging to Carragena, inhabited by the Spaniards, thefe; the Pirates resolved to visit, but found nothing but an empty Habitation, all the Inhabitants being fled. with their goods, which forced them to refl familied with a certain Fruit, which there is carred Thainno, of which they filled their Boats, and continued their Voyage, defigning to find out fome Creek to careen their Ship in, which was become very leaky; at length they came to a place called the Bay of Bleevelry where one Party fell to careening of the Vessel, while the other went to the Woods for Hunting

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Those who went a Hunting, found a great store of Porcupines of a huge bigness, also some Pheasants; but their best sport was in shooting at the Monkeys, being of such nimbleness, that they could hardly kill one of them, but did cost them fifteen or fixteen shots: Of these Monkeys there

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there were an infinite number in this place, where it was pleafant to fee the Female dodge along with their little ones upon their backs, just as the Negroes do their Children; if any pass under the Trees where they fit, they will commonly squirt their excrements upon their heads and clothes: Also if any of them chance to be wounded, the rest will flock about it, and lay their hand upon the wound to stop the blood; others will gather Moss that groweth upon the Trees, and thrust it into the wound; yea 'tis faid, that some of them will gather some Herbs, and having chewed them after the manner of a Cataplasm, will apply them to the wound.

Some days after the coming to that place, some of their Women-slaves being at work in the field nigh to a Wood, were heard to cry out, Indians, Indians, the Pirates immediately ran to their Arms, but when they came to the place, found no body there but only two of the foresaid Slaves dead upon the place, having in their bodies an incredible number of Arrows It seems indeed the Indians intended that they should not be put long to endure the pain of their wounds; for one of their Arrows were enough to kill an Elephant, being Eight feet in length,

As to the constitution of this people; they are very strong of body, but when their strength fails them, they have recourse to their heels; to them they are exceedingly beholden sometimes, in their greatest extremity, which made the Pirates bestow much of their sweat in vain

in pursuing them.

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The Pirates thought it not fafe for them to stay any longer in that place, left they should be served in the same fort as their Slaves were, whereupon leaving it with all the hafte they could make, they directed their course towards the Cape of Gratias a Dide, where they had fixed their last and only hope of being supplyed with Provision; neither did they hope in vain, for being arrived there, the people shewed them much kindness, supplying their wants, and providing them with all necesfaries, but above all, the Women exceeded in kindness, to make themselves go off the better, it being the custom of the Island, that when Pirates arrive there, every one hath the liberty to buy himfelf an Indian Woman for a knife, or some fuch trifle; who is obliged to remain in his custody all the time of his staying there, providing him also with all forts of victuals the Country affordeth. The H.4:

The Inhabitants are very dextrous at darting with the Javelin, whereby they are very useful to the Pirates for victualling of their Ships with Fishes, one of them being able to provide for a Vessel of an hundred persons, with no other Instrument than his Javelin. Their Customs, Lives and Policy, are worth the mentioning, whereof a word briefly.

The circumference of the Island is about thirty Leagues, the number of the Islandisants exceedeth not 1600. or 1700, yet they live divided in two distinct Provinces, one of which are laborious in cultivates the ground, but the other are to have and they rather lie in the broad fields night and day, than be at the pains to build themselves Huts, much less Houses to dwell in; all their cloaths is an Apron, which being tied to their middle, cometh down so far as to hide the most shameful parts of their body; their weapons are Spears only pointed either with Iron, or with the teeth of a Crocodile.

As for their Religion, the dimensions of it is easily taken up, yet if they have but little of it, they pretend to as little; they have some notions of a Deity; yea, they are beyond many other Nations in America, for they serve not the Devil as they

they do! They commonly feed upon fruits, such as Bananas, Rationes, Ananas, Potatos, Cozave, and a certain kind of Fish, which they kill with their Darts. They are more curious in their drink, being very expert in making some very pleasant Liquors, of which, that which is made of the Platanos is the best; they have another drink called Achioc, which is their commonest drink; it hath a most pleasant

tafte, and is very nourishing.

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This people are very kind to one another, but the way of expressing their kindness, I confess, is peculiar to themselves; for when one of them invites his friends to his Hut, when he expects their coming, he anoints his face with a kind of black Tincture, which makes him look as like a Devil as a Man; in this pickle he taketh his Arms, and goeth about two hundred paces, from the Cottage, where he attendeth, the coming of his Gueffs; as foon as they draw nigh unto him, he falls upon his face to the ground, where he lieth as dead until the invited friends fet him upon his feet; then they go all together into the Cottage, where they perform the same Ceremony, falling upon their faces; but he taketh them by the hand, and lifting them up one by one, caufeth them to fit down in order ithen goes the

the Placenes drink about in whole Bouls, and after it their other Liquors; then they fall to linging and dancing, Men and Women together, till the Fealt be ended.

The conftitution of their Conscience in point of Marriage, is very good, for they marry no Maid without the confent of her Father, the Lover being by him first examined about feveral points of Husbandrys if he answer satisfyingly, her Father calleth the Daughter, and caufeth her to bring a Calabash full of the foresaid Liquor, whereof he himself drinketh first, then the young Man, and lastly the Maid, and without more ado the Marriage is made; they have indeed an odd way of expressing their love to these Maids; for fometimes to give a proof of their affection, they pierce and wound their Genitals with the point of a Dart, which how they relish this testimony of love I know not; but I doubt much if our Women in England would thank their Sweethearts for fuch tokens. As to their lying in, they have no superstitious observing of months, but as foon as the Woman is delivered, she goes straight to the next River or Fountain, where she washesh the new born creature from head to foot, then fnatching it up, the brings it home, and goes about her labour as before.

When

When the Husband dieth, here the Wife takes care to bury him with all his Azagayas or Weapons and Jewels which he wore at his Ears, being also obliged to come every day for a whole year to his : Grave with Meat and drink. Some write that this custom of carrying meat to the Graves, is observed in all the Caribbees Islands, which they think the Devilcomes and carries away; but the truth is, the Pirates most commonly save him a labour in this, as in many other things laid in his name; for knowing that the best of their Fruits, as also of their Liquors, are brought hither; they wait their opportunity, and take all away, and let the poor dead man provide for himself or fast:

The Widow having thus compleated her year, the openeth the Grave, & taketh out her Husbands bones, which the carefully washeth, drying them in the Sun; this being done, the puts them all in a Satchel, this Satchel for a whole year the is bound to carry all day upon her back, and at night to lie upon it: When this is performed, the hangeth up the Satchel at the door of her house till the

marry the second time.

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CHAP.

CHAP. II.

They arrive at the Island de los Pinos.

THE Pirates having provided themselves as well as they could at Gratian a Dios, they loosed thence, steering their course towards the Island de los Pinos, where they arrived in fifteen days; finding the Veffel unfit to fail further by reason of its leakiness, they were forc'd here to refit her, which one party undertook to do, while the other was imployed in fishing, in which they had admirable fuccess, so that in feven hours time they took as much Fish as would for once feed a thousand men. They had also in their company fome Indians, who were very dextrous at hunting, they provided abundance of wild This plenty made the Pirates begin to forget their former misery, calling one another Brother, which kindly expreffions their former mifery had brought to disuse among them.

Here they lived very securely, apprehending no danger from any creature but the Crocodile, of which there are vast numbers upon this Island; these creatures

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when hungry, will affault any man, which one of the Pirates by experience found a truth. This Pirate going into the Wood, having a Negro with him, they lighted upon a place where a Crocodile lay hid, the furious monster with incredible fierceness affaults the Pirate, and fastning his teeth in his legg, threw him to the ground; the Pirate finding himself put to it, and being a strong fellow, recovers his feet; then the combate begins afresh, at length he draws a Knife out of his pocker, with which, with great difficulty, he overcame the Crocodile, and killed it; he himfelf, what with weariness and loss of blood together, lay also as dead upon the place; the Negro, who fled when the Crocodile appeared, returns now to fee what became of him, and finding him in this condition, took him upon his back, and carried him to the Sea fide, where his Fellow-Pirates received him into a Canow, and conveyed him on Ship-board. This mischance scarr'd them so as none of them durst look near the Wood without a Guard, yet afterwards being defirous to revenge their fellows misfortune, went in whole Troops to fearch for Crocodiles in the Woods; but they needed not go fo far, for usually they would come in the night-time to the very fide of their Ship,

and seem as if they would climb up their Ladder, one of which they seized upon a night, with an Iron hook, who instead of seeking to the bottom, began to mount the Ladder of the Ship, which put the Pirates in a terrible fright, but at length, (with some others of their Instruments)

they overcame it.

Having refitted themselves with all necessaries at de los Pivos, they set sail for Jamaica, where they found their old Leader in mischief C. M. without so much as one of his old Train with him; he had now a new project in his head of going to the lse of St. Katherine, to sortisie it, and to make it a common receptacle of Pirates of all sorts, intending to Reign as sole

Prince over them.

But as he that reckons before his Hoft, reckons sometimes twice, so it fell out with him; for while he was using all means to persuade people to transport themselves thither, a Man of War from England arrived at Jamaica, who brought Orders from His Majesty to the Governour to appear at the Court of England there to answer to such Articles as were presented by the Spanish Ambassador against him, for maintaining of Pirates in those parts, to the great loss of the King of Spains Subjects.

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This man of War also brought over a new Governour to Jamaica, who when he entred upon his Office, sent about to all the Coasts of Jamaica, acquainting them, that his Majesty intended to maintain an entire Friendship with the Catholick King, willing all his Subjects in Jamaica so to carry towards the said Kings Subjects upon all occasions, as there may be no ground upon their side of any mifunderstanding betwixt the two Crowns, also that he had strict orders not to permit any Pirate whatsoever to set forth from Jamaica, to commit any hostility or depredation upon the Spaniards.

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This was heavy tidings to the Pirates. for now in appearance their Trade will decay; some of them had intelligence of it while at Sea, which frighted them to, as they durst not look near Jamaica, however the Boys resolved to make their lives. as comfortable as they could, knowing that hanging was the worst that could be expected, and as good (thought they) tobe hanged for 20 faults, as for 19; therefore they resolved to be doing upon all. hazard, fo they ranfackt a confiderable Town in the Isle of Cuba, committing all kind of hostility upon that place, and using the Inhabitants' very cruelly, but they knew not how near they were to the fcores

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end, for shortly after by the vigilancy of the present Governor, the most considerable among them were apprehended and hang'd; the rest not willing to undergo so severe a censure, if they could help it, retired to the lise of Tortuga, where they joyned with some Frenchmen of the same Profession, with whom they hitherto remain, resolving if they can to avoid the English halters at Jamaica, till they have wrought some better for them.

CHAP. III.

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The French are Shipwrackt nigh the

THE Pirates being arriv'd at Tortuga, are presently employed by the Governor, for about this time, anno 1673. the war being hot in Europe, betwixt the French and the Dutch, the French in America resolved to possess themselves of the Isles belonging to the States there, whereupon, getting to the number of 500 Pirates, they put them all into one Ship,

under the Governour of Torruga, intending first to take the Isle of Curasao, then to go on as they were encouraged; but this Ship loofing from Tortuga, with a refolution to join with the rest of the Fleet, was furprized with a violent storm, which increased so upon her, that at length she ran full upon a rock, which split her all to pieces, yet being near land, all the men

were faved.

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They were no fooner come on shore but they were discovered by the Spaniards of Puerto Vito (for fo was the place called) who taking them to be French Pirates, gathered together, and marched out against them, yer though finding them without Arms, and crying for Quarters, they ran upon them with unmanly fury, and kill'd most of them, the rest they took, & carried awaywith them; by the way they ask'dthem where their Captain was, they answered, that he was drowned in the Shipwrack; though yet he was one of the Prisoners, but he behav'd himself so, that the Spaniards took him to be a meer fool, for he kept himself so close to all the actions of a fool, that they did not much notice him, but permitted him to go loofe among the rest of the Prisoners, together with a French Surgeon, who had formerly obliged some of the Spaniards, and obtained the fame favour.

Monsieur Ogeron (for so was he call'd) having an opportunity, told the Surgeon he resolved to attempt an escape, if possible; after consultation, they both (getting out by night) fled into a Wood, intending there to make up something that might serve instead of a boat to transport them, but without any instrument in the world fit for that purpose, except an Hatchet; however they began to cut down such Trees as they thought fit for their purpole; but while they are thus busied at their work, one of them at a great distance discovers a Canow upon the water, steering directly towards them. this frighted them somewhat at first, not knowing but they were Spaniards coming to take them, which made them retire a little, but at last they perceived them to be but two men, who feem'd to be Fifters, whereupon they resolved upon all hazards to feize the Canow, which with small difficulty they did, one of them coming out a little way from the Sea fide for freih water, they knockt down with the Hatchet, the other thinking to escape, made toward the Canow, but was intercepted, and served with the same sauce; then having taken in a little fresh water, fhor they set Sail for Samana, an Island belongthe ing to Hispaniola, where they found some ther From of their own Countrymen.

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From thence Mansieur Ogeron went for Toringa, whereof he was Governor, and in a short time gather'd a considerable Fleet, being resolved either to deliver his sellow-prisoners out of the hands of the cruel Spaniards, or to die in the quarrel, having imbarked his men, he made an elegant speech, exhorting them to acquit themselves valiantly in so honourable a design, using many forcible arguments to that effect; they upon the other hand promised to stand by him to the last drop of their blood; thus they set Sail for Puerto Vico, where they soon arrived.

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Being come within fight of the land, they lowed their main Sails, that the Spaniards might not discover them at a distance; but they having previous intelligence of their coming, posted several Troops of Horse along the Coast; which Operon perceiving caused to shoot off some of his great Guns, which forced them to retire into the Woods, leaving several Companies of Foot in Ambush among

The French thinking the Fields now clear, began to land very fecurely, dreading no harm, but they were feared all on thore, when falling into this Ambufcade, the Spaniards most furiously assulted them, cutting them down in great num-

bers,

bers, so that with much ado they escaped into their Ships, leaving the most and best part of their men dead upon the place. The Spaniards having made an end of killing such as they found half dead already, cut off several of their Legs and Arms, to present them to the Prisoners, for whose take this enterprize was undertaken.

This misfortune added to the affliction of the poor Prisoners, for the Spaniards use them now with more cruelty then every Which Jacob Binks, the Durch Governor in America (being there with some men of War to buy Provision) pitied, informuch, that a his departure he provedly comby-ed away fix of them, which imaged the Spaniards to against the restanthan they prefently fent them to the chief City of the Island, there to work their daily tasks with the flaves; from thence they transported them to Havana, where they were imployed in the fame manner as formerly, causing them to work all day, and at night they thut them up in close Prisons, fearing they might escape, as they had good reason to do, if they knew how, afterwards they transported them in fmall numbers into Spain, where having procured their ransom, they were set at liberty, and shortly after had the fortune to meet all in France.

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But their own Country yielding them no fuch pleasure, especially in the way of their Trade, as America did, they all refolve to lay hold upon the first opportunity of returning thither again; for this end they affifted one another the best way they could, so that in a short time most of the Pirates open'd shop again at Tortuga, their common place of Rendevouze.

Having once again nefted themselves at Torraga, they refolve, if possible 1 to revenge their former misfortunesi upon the Spaniards, whereupon they rigged out anew deer under the command of one Le four Maintenon, 2 Estrelanan aile fet Sail for the Island de la Trinidad; which they Attacked, and in fort time bealine Matters of it not long after they fackers, putting it to the ranfom of roccospleces the French, who had wrong it shirthed its he fet out apon the 16th of Lines, with feven Men of Warnlone Fire thin, and five Galliots, he distinct as together while fourth of Martollowing baring comoco the born for immediately landed goomen.

ng the Vall of Language maniferinas sedio on moce becall AIR gifte stion, the forcenor anirer division. rended no lack chings bye insended to deford in to the unmoles whereupon birth preferrit coderechies. Promps to destate it But no

May 129 District Charte CHAP. IV.

The Isle of Cayana taken by the Dutch, and re-taken by the French.

TAving hitherto traced the Buccaniers I in their various excursions, and rambles, it may not be amis now a little to view some transactions that past betwise the French and the Durch about this time anerica a la la han I sur la

in the year 1676; the States General fent their Vice Admiral, Jacob Binky to the Island of Cayana, to restake it from the French, who had wrongfully poffer it; he fet out apon the 16th of March, with feven Men of War, one Fire-ship, and five Galliots, he arrived at Cayana the fourth of May following, having come to the Port, he immediately landed 900 men, who approaching the Castle, summon'd it to be rendred upon no other terms then place discretion, the Governor answer'd he in- Con tended no fuch thing, but intended to de- de. fend it to the utmost; whereupon Binks with presently ordered his Troops to attack it rec

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on both fides; the Affault was very furious, both Parties acting most gallandy, the Dutch most couragiously advancing, the French with no less courage defending. till at length being but few in number, and overcome with the multitude of their Enemies, they were fore'd to furrender upon the terms that were first offer'd. In the Castle were found 37 pieces of Cannon, with fome Ammunition and Provision. The Governor called Monfieur Left. together with two Priests, were sent into Holland. 14 men were all that Binks loft in the Affault.

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The French King understanding this disaster, sent the Count de Estres with a Squadron of Men of War to re-take the Island, who having Sailed as far as the River Capero Vaco, was by a Ship of Nantes (who had been lately upon the place) informed of the present state of the Island, whereby he was enabled to take his own measures as he thought fit; e to arriving at the Island within three Leagues nen, of the Castle, he landed 800 men, divid it ding them in two parties, of whom he hen placed one under the Conduct of the in- Count de Blinac, the other under Monfieur de- de Elfanther, leaving Monsieur Gabaret Binks with feveral Troops on board, with dick it rection to Sail towards the Caffle, the reft on

rest marching thither by land.

Coming near the place, the Count de Estres senta Messenger to the Castle, demanding in the name of his Master it should be surrendred into his hands, but they from within answered, that they would not render an inch of ground within the Castle, but at the expence of their dearest blood; whereupon the French Assaulted the Castle next night in seven places at once; here was begun a very fout Combat on both fides, the Victory for a long time hovering over their heads, till at last the favouring the French, forced the Dutch to render, though not without much blood on both fides. Within the Castle were found 38 persons dead, and many others wounded, yet the loss of the French was far greater, though they thought fit to conceal it.

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The French Fight with the Dutch at Tobago, but are beaten.

This Island of Tobago was first inhabited by the Prince of Curland, who establish'd established a Colony there, who a while after, for want of necessary provisions, deserted it, upon which it fell into the hands of some Zealanders, who by the command of the States General, fortified it for their luse, having built a stately. Castle the conforms surther strengths closely built in the form of the form of their strengths configuration. But now, then French, having taken Cayana, coordered their bulmes there, their next project is to take Tobago, whereupon De Estres setting sail from Cayana towards Gardina, he was informed that Heer Ruke with his whole Fleet lay at Tobago; this po ways retarded, but rather hastlened his motion thither, where having the advantage of Wind and Weather, he soon arrived; Embe being inform'd of his arrived. Some of the Mariners on shoar, to put all things in order for a neget

order, for a Siege. Within two days the French came to an Anchor hard by the Illand, where they immediately landed all their men, which when Binks perceived, he gave present Orders to demolish all the Houses about the Castle, that the French might not take the advantage of sheltering themselves in them. The next day Monsieur de Estres sent a Drum to demand the Hollanders to surrender the Fort, which was scornfully

denied.

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The French feeing the Dutch lo relohue, and fearing that an affault would tend nothing to their honour or advantage, kept close within their Trenches, fill the third of March. This fatal day to the French being come, they hoised up their Sails and with their whole Fleet engaged the Dutch in the Bay, where was begun a most bloody Combate, mean while the French who were on those advanced refolurely towards the Caftle, and began to form it very briskly; but the Durch from within handled them to warmly, as they were forc'd after three feveral Attacks to retire with the loss of ogo men, and 200 wounded, which with great difficulty they carried off.

While the French and Durch thus enrectain one another by Land; the two
Fleets continue their Combate most desperately, sinking and killing one another.
Thus they continued from morning till
might; when Monstern de Estres lest both
the Bay and the Victory to the Hollanders;
in this Engagement he lost several brave
Ships, among the rest the Ship wherein he
himself was, being mounted with twenty
seven Guns of a huge bigness, besides several other smaller ones, was unfortunate-

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CHAP. VI.

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The French goeth the fecond time to Tobago, and taketh it.

THE shame which Monsieur de Estres conceived by this Defeat (as also finding himself unable at this time to recover his reputation) made him depart thence upon the 18th of March, steering his course homeward, where he arrived

upon the 21th of June thereafter.

But the French King understanding this shameful foil, commands the same Monseur de Estres once more to undertake the
Enterprize, for repairing his own and his
Countrys credit, whereupon he ordered
Eight great Men of War to be rigged our
in all haste, with Eight other smaller
Ships, wherewith de Estres setting Sail upon
the third of October, steered his courte directly towards Tobago, where he arrived
the seventh of December following, and immediately landed 1500 men, with which
they approach within Eight surlongs of
the Castle.

De Estres went himself in person to view

view the Castle, and sent a Messenger to Heer Binks, demanding it to be furrendred to his Master the King of France, which he gallantly refused to do upon any terms; whereupon the next day the French began to advance toward the Castle; the Dutch firing resolutely at them from withing the French began the affault by cafting of Fire-balls into the Castle, one of which happened to fall in the way that led to the Magazine-house, where there was a great deal of Powder scattered through the negligence of those that had the care of it, which immediately took fire, and ran as far as the Magazine, where all blew up together by this fatal blow. Binks him-felf, and all his Officers, except one Cap-tain, perished. The French seeing so fair an opportunity put in their hands, which otherwise they were not like to do, poffest themselves of the Castle, where they found 300 men alive, whom they afterward transported to France.

Thus meer chance put the Victory in their hands, which if it had not to happened, they had probably succeeded as

badly at this time as formerly.

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An Appendix,

Containing a Description of Tortuga and Hispaniola, the Resulence of the Pirates.

Aving already given you some Actional Count of the Buccaniers, I come now to say somewhat (by way of description) of the places of their abode; for having said so much of the Birds, Thope I shall be excused, if I say something of the Nest also. The common receptacle of these Squires being Torings and Hispaniols, I shall briefly describe them in their order.

i. Tortuga, that spot of Neprune, unto which these Water-padders the Buccaniers has been beholden for shelter in their extremity, is situated nigh the Continent of Hispaniola, upon the North side thereof, in the Latitude of twenty degrees thirty nine minutes, its circumference is sixty e agues, called Tortuga, because in shape it

fomewhat resembleth a Sea Tortoise. This Country is full of Rocks, yet abounding with lofty Trees, which grow upon the hardest of these Rocks, twisting their roots about them not unlike the branching of Ivy against our Walls. The Northern parts are therefore totally uninhabited; the South side which is inhabited, hath only one Port, which hath two several Entries affording passage unto Ships of seventy Guns.

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The habitable parts of it are divided into four quarters, the first called the Low Country, because it is nearest the Sea; its chief and only City is Cayona, where the richest Planters of the Island have their abode; the second is called the Middle Plantation, found good only for the culture of Tobacco; the third is called Ringor, not so good as any of the sormer; the fourth called the Mountain where the first Plantations were made.

Its Trees might be very useful, being exceeding tall and straight, especially the yellow baunder, which the Inhabitants call Lignum de Chandel; here groweth also Lignum Guaiacum, to whose vertue many do owe the present use of their Noses; Physicians extracting from it a Soveraign Antidote against the Pox; also Gummi Elemi, and China Roots; it also aboundeth with Aloes, with many other medicinal Herbs.

Its ordinary fruits are Magniot, Porard's, Acajon-Apples, with many others, which for brevity I omit: Here also grow those. Trees called Palmitos, from which the Inhabitants draw a certain Juice, which fetaveth them for Wine.

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Here also is to be found a huge multitude of wild Boars inhabiting the Rocksand Mountains, which the Inhabitants are forbidden to hunt with Dogs, being referved for eases of necessary, as suddenlawasion, or the like, that they may serve them for food if they be put to see so the Mountains.

There refortesh hither huge flocks of wild Pigeons at a certain featon of the year, during which featon the Inhabitants feed very plentifully upon thems but, which is observable, when this featon is over, they become so lean and butter, that none can taste them. Upon the Seaton and Land Crabs, with which the Inhabitants feed their Servants and Slaves, but eat not of them themselves, but in cases of necessary, because they are burish to the sight.

This Island being first discovered by the Spaniard, and possess, was afterward taken from them by the French and retaken again by the Spaniards. This Contests

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lasted a considerable time, till at length the French prevail d, and rooted out the Spaniards, making themselves sole Masters of the Island, which they retain to this day.

A Description of Hispaniola.

This famous Island made known are first to the World by the means of Christopher Columbia, in the year 1492. Who was sent for that end by the then King of Spain, is situate in the Latitude of seventeen degrees and whalf; its circumference is three hundred leagues, its length a hundred leagues, its length a hundred leagues, its length a hundred and fifty, its breadth in some places fixty, in others but three it was called Hispaniola sirst by Columbia, but now is frequently called St. Domingo, from the chief City of it so called

The City of St. Domingo being chief, is as it were the Store-house of all the other Cities. Towns and Villages, which from hence provide themselves with all their necessaries; it entertaineth no Commerce with the Merchants of any other Nation than its own the Spaniards; the greatest part of its Inhabitants being also rich and substantial Merchants.

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The next is St. Tiago, an open place, without either Walls or Castle; most of the Inhabitants are Hunters and Planters, the adjacent Fields being very proper for that use. There is also another City called Nuestra Sennora de Alta Gratia, where there is the best Chocolate that that Coun-

try affordeth.

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Westward of St. Domingo is a great Village called El Pueblo de-aso, the Inhabitants thereof drive a great Trade with another called San Juan de Goave, which is environed with Gardens, Woods and Meadows; its Inhabitants are mostly Hunters and Butchers; they are a Mungrel fort of people, Mulatos Misticos and Alcatraces; the first are such as are begotten betwirt. White people and Negroes; the second between Whites and Indians; and the third between Negroes and Indians. These are the chief places posses by the Spaniards in this Island, the rest being all posses by the French.

There belongs to it Eighteen Ports for Shipping, four of which are fhort of none in England; the Country about the Coast is water'd with many excellent Rivers and Brooks, which makes it exceeding

pleafant.

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Of the Fruits and Trees of Hispaniola.

Mong the varieties of Fruits that this Mandyieldeth, its Oranges and Lemons, both sweet and sowre, are most pleasant. It's true, the Lemons exceeds not an Hens Egg, but this is abundantly

compensate by their delicioufiress.

There are abundance of Palm Trees found here, fome of which are two hundred foot high, having no branches but what are upon the very top; every month one of these branches falleth off, and at the same time another sprouteth out; the leaves of this Tree are seven or eight foot in length, and three or four in breadth, with which they cover their houles instead of Tyles: Also they make Buckets of them to carry their Water in. The body of the Tree is so big, that two men can scarcely grasp it in the middle; yet the heart of it is so soft, that if two or three Inches be pared off its outfide, the rest may be sticed like new Cheese. The Inhabitants have a way of extracting in excellent Drink from this Tree; for younding it a little above the Root, they fom thence distill a fort of Liquor which

in short time by fermentation becometh's

as strong as the richest Wine.

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There are also in this Island beside this Palm, four other forts, the Latanier Palm, the Prickle Pubm, the Rofarick Palm, and the s Wine Palm; the Latanier Palm is almost t like the Wine Palm, only it is shorter, its leaves are somewhat like Womens Fans,. the body is full of prickles, of the length of half a foot; the Prickle Palm is so full of prickles, from the Root to the: top, that there is scarce a fingers-breadth ? free, with which some of the Indians use to torment their prisoners: First, tying them to a Tree, and then taking thele thorns, they put them into little pellets of Cotton, which they dip in Oil, and thus flick them in the poor prisoners fides, as thick as the briftles of an Hedge-Hog, then they fet them on fire, which if he otherwise not. The Rosarick Palm has this name both from the French and Spamards, because its seed is very fit to make Rofaries or Beads to fay Prayers upon II will not here ask for a Quo Warranto of this practice, but I am fure, if there be any vertue in these Berries, the wild Boars are devourer than any of them, whose conflant food they are This Tree is exceeding tall and straight. The Wine Palme growethh

groweth in Rocky Mountains, and is of an extraordinary shape; for from the Root, to the half of its proportion, it exceeds nor three Inches about; but abour the two thirds of its height, it's as big as an ordinary Bucket, where it is full of a Juicy Liquor, which being fancezed out, and fermented, becomes a very good Wine; they make Vellels of its leaves, not only to purifie the faid Liquor, but alfo to drink it.

It also produceth certain Apricock Trees, whose fruit resembles our Melons. differing nothing in talte from our Apricocks their itones are bigger than a Hens Egg; the wild Boars are exceeding

ly fattened with this fruit.

The Gemps, a Tree, is very common here; it is most like to our Cherry-tree; its fruit is of the bigness of two fifts, of an Ash colour; before it ripens, it has a Juice as black as Ink, and fit to be written with, but disappears within nine days. leaving the Paper as white as before.

Here also is the Tree called Caremiter. very like our Pear-trees, whole fruits are not unlike our Damaicene Plums, but black on the infide; its kernels are but three in number at most, of the bigness of a Lupine; upon this fruit also the

wild Boars feed much

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I must not omit the prodigious number of stately Cedars that grows here, which are much used in building Ships and Canows, but because the Reader may not know what kind of a thing a Canow is, though often spoken of in this Book, I shall therefore in few words describe it: A Canow is like a little Wherry-boat made of one only Tree, without the help of any other Instrument but hire only, which they set to the root of the Tree, governing it with such in Justry, as nothing is burnt but that that they would have, thus by this only Instrument they put it into such a form, as makes it capable to Sail three or fourscore Leagues without hazard.

Here is also Brazise wood in great quantities, it groweth along the Sea Coass, especially in two places, Jackmel and Jaquina, two commodious Ports of the Island, also the Tree called Mancaudt, or the Dwarf Apple, is found here, whose rule is of a most venemous quality, for heing eaten by any Person, immediately he changeth colour, and is taken with such a hirst, that no water can quench, and within a little dies persectly mad. Yea; if a Fish eat of it (as sometimes they

de) it is poisonous.

There is another fort of Tree growing by the Rivers side; which beareth a certain

tain kind of Fruit, not unlike our Bullice, also another Tree called Abeloofes, whose Fruit is of the like colour, but of the bigness of Melons, the kernels being as big as Eggs, this Fruit some French of the pootest fore serve themselves with instead of bread.

Of the Infects of Hispaniola.

A ND as to their Flies I shall only speak of three forts of them that are very troublefome Neighbours, especially to Scrangers. The first are call'd Mosquitteen, or Gnatts, they are as hig as our common Horle-flies, when they light upon a mans body, they stick there till they have sucht so much of his blood, that they cannot fie which canfeth People to make use of the branches of Trees to fan them away. The second fort is no bigger than a grain of fand, yet exceeding troublesome, and that because of their smallness they can penetrate the finest linnen, as also they make no humming noise as the other kinds do, whereby they are less avoidable. The third fort are about the bigness of our Fleas, and of the same colour, they sting not at all, but yet bite so bitterly, as to cause

cause little Ulcers upon the sless, especially the face, which maketh it swell, so as to render it searful to look on, they vex people only by day, for when the Sunfets, they go to their rest, and are not heard

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They have here another Infect, call'd by the Spaniards, Cochinillas, in English, Glow-worms, much like ours in English, only they are somewhat bigger and longer, but they have one quality which differenceth them from all other living Animals, for they have two little specks in their fore-heads, which by night give so much light, that four or five of them together, will make one at a distance think it is a burning Candle, yea, they sine so bright, that if one has but three of them by him in the darkest night, he may read any print, though never so small.

Here also they are much molested with Grillones or Crickets of an extraordinary bigness in respect of ours, if any Person come near them, they make so much

noise, that they are ready to burst.

There is likewise a multitude of Reptiles, such as Serpents, Snakes, and the like, but bound up by the Providence of the Almighty, from being hurtful to any other Creatures but Fowls, and the like; yea, they keep them in their Houses for destroying destroying of Rats and Mice, for they cunningly counterfeit the chirps of these Creatures, and thereby catch them. They have also another kind of Reptile, called Cazadores de Mostas, or Fly-catchers, as harmless as the former, for they live upon no other food then Flies, and their continual labour is to consume these vexatious Creatures. They have also a multitude of land Tortoises, upon which the Inhabitants commonly, feed, and are by them accounted very good food.

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But there are found in this Island a fort of Spider which is most hideous to behold, they are as big as an Egg, and have feet as long as a Sea-Crab, full of hair, having also four black Teeth like a Rabbet, with which they commonly bite very sharply, yet their bites are not venemous. There are also some Scorpions to be found

here; yet by experience are found to be no ways venemous, for although they do bite, yet the wounds they make are as eafily cured as those that the most innocent instrument makes.

But of all the Infects here found, the most famous is the Cayman, which is a kind of a Crocodile, of these some are most terrible to behold, because of their bigness, some of them being threescore and ten foot in length, and twelve in breadth; their cunning also wherewith they

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they purchase their food, is very remarkable, for placing themselves at the sides of Rivers, especially where their Cartel comes to drink, there they he like an old Tree without any motion in the leaft, floating upon the water. till they fee their Prey, then they with extraordinary fierceness affault it, whether it be Cow or Horse, and dragging it into the water, stiffe it; but what is yet more ftrange, before they go upon luch expeditions, they Iwallow about two hundred weight of Stones, thereby to make themselves the more heavy for stifling of the Prey, having thus fecur'd their Prey, they keep it five or fix days under water, as not loving to eat it till se behalf rotten, in like manner, if they can lay hold on any hides of Beats in the field, they drag them to the water, and having kept them there, till they putrify somewhat, then they ear them.

One passage worth the noticing of the sagacity of this Creature, I shall relate, a Spaniard being one day by the River side washing his Net, he no soonen began his work, but a Cayman takes hold of the Tent, pulling it with great violence to the bottom; the man not willing to lose his Tent, if he could help it, pull d with all his strength; the Cayman seeing this, with incredible sury vaulted out of the

water, and taking hold of the Spaniard, pull'd him into the water, endeavouring with his weight to stiffe him, but he chanced to have a knife in his hand, wherewith he scrap't his Tent, with this knife, giving the Cayman feveral wounds in the

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belly, at length kill'd him.

Their manner of procreating is this, they find out some sandy bank exposed to the Sun, where they lay their Eggs, & cover them with their seet, & so leave them to be hatch'd with the heat of the Sun, when the young ones are out of the shell, if the Mother be near at hand, they run to her, sporting themselves with her, like as Pigs do with their Dame; in this sort of sport they will oftentimes run in and out of their Mothers belly, as Rabbets into their holes, and if any chance to come by while they are thus at their pastime, and throw a stone at them to fright them, then are they sure to make her belly their Sanctuary.

of the Quadruped Animals that are to be found in Hispaniola.

They are much molested with wild Dogs, who are great Enemies to their Cattel, destroying them in great num-

humbers; they are feen in Woods, and Fields to the number of three or fourfcore together, they are so herce, that they dare assault a whole herd of wild Bores, not leaving them, till they have kill'd two or three of them; he that draws the first blood in this Action, has so much respect put upon him by the rest, that when the Bore is kill'd, all of them he down upon the grass until he has eaten as much as he can devour, then they fall in for their

mare, and eat up what remains.

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The Governor of Toringa, understanding that these wild Dogs destroyed too many of the Bores, caused great quantities of Porson to be brought from France to destroy them; he caused also some old Horses to be kill d, and having with this Poison invenomed the slesh, laid them in the Fields and Woods where the Dogs used to resort, this he did for the space of half a year, in which time there was an incredible number of them destroyed, yet not so many as to make their number seem less, for after all this Industry, they did not seem sewer by one then they were before.

These Dogs were brought to this Island at first by the Spaniards, for they finding the Indians to make the Woods their shelter whenever they were pursued resolved if possible, they should not be secure

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there; whereupon they fent over to Spain for Dogs, which were fent to them in vaft numbers, with them they would fearch for. and find out an Indian in the most solitary and intricate thickets, whereby they forc d them to leave their old Sanctuaries, and to submit to a most cruel Sword; yea, so cruel were these Spaniards to them, that they conceived such horrour of them and their proceedings, that to avoid them, they betook themselves to Caves and Dens, where they died in great numbers, the Spaniards now finding the Indians almost quite rooted out of the Land, bethought themselves how to dispatch their Dogs also, but this they found not so easy a task, for the Maltives betook themselves to the Woods and Fields, there to hunt for their Prey, till at length they became unacquainted with their former Mafters. and so at length quite wild.

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In this Island also are wild Horses running up and down the Island in whole herds; they are very ill shap'd, being of low stature, short bodied, long neck'd. The Hunters catch them only for the advantage they make by their skins, but their wild Cows are much diminished by the constant practice of the Hunters, yet they make considerable prosit of them until

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Of the Birds that are here found.

THE Parrot is a Bird that is known in most places, but owes its original to these parts of the World only, especially in Hispaniola there are very many of them; they build their Nests in holes of Palmitotrees, which holes, another small Bird called Carpintero, with great industry does make, God and Nature having so provided for the Parrot, as not capable of it self to excavate any Wood, by reason of the bluntness and crookedness of its Bill.

Pigeons of all forts are also to be found here, where the Inhabitants observe the same season of eating them with those of Toringa; little or no difference being found betwixt the Pigeons of the two Islands, only these of Hispaniola are somewhat bigger, and fatter than the other. They have another small Bird here which they call Cabrerus, or Goat-keeper, who feeds for the most part upon Crabbs of the Sea; in this Bird are found seven distinct Gall Bladders, which makes their slesh

flesh so bitter and unsavoury, that none can talte it.

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Crows and Ravens are to be found here tw in great numbers, but they make fuch a hideous noise through the whole Island, that they are more troublefom than nie-ful to the Inhabitants; their ordinary food are wild Doggs, which the Bucca-niers kill with their Guss, wherewith they are so well acquainted, that they no lea fooner hear the report of a Fowling-piece. he in any part of the Island, but they gather big from all quarters to that place, expecting there somewhat to feed upon.

The Manner of Planting Tobacco.

THE Planters began to cultivate this lor fland in the year 1598, that which sta they planted first was Tobacco, which the prospered admirably, and was also very fro good, although at first they could plant the but little, by reason of the small circum- wi ference of the Island, yet were they so an much encouraged by their success, that they began to seek out in other places the Land fit for this purpose; the first Land and they made choice of for this end, was im Island, where by degrees they brought it to fuch perfection, that now there are above two thousand Planters in those Fields.

and, of the manner of planting this (fo much feits d) Herb, is, they make certain Beds of fearth in the Fields, about twelve foot fquare, wherein they fow their Tobaccoith feed, covering it over with Palmito no leaves, to defend it from the scorching ece heat of the Sun; when it grows to any her bigness, they transplant it, setting every ing Plant at the distance of three foot from each other, observing always the fittest season for doing of it, which is from Jamury till the beginning of April, then they very carefully weed it, for the least Root of any other Herb will stifle it: When it is grown to the height of one foot, they this lop off the tops, thereby to hinder the ftalks from shooting too much, and that the Plant may receive greater strength very from the Earth: When it is fully ripe, lant they prepare apartments in their houses, which they fill with branches of Trees and Rafters, and upon them they lay their that Tobacco to dry, when it is well dryed, they strip off the leaves from the stalks, and make it up into Rolls, having people implements. was imployed in this work, and no other, to whom Call

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I might here have given an account of the manner of making Sugar, follows and Gimbes, but fince their are poste of the Commodities of this place, I purposed erch in the Fields, about diedining quare, wherein they fow heir Tobeccoed. coverne at over earles, to defend it from the feorching lead of the Sun; when it glove to any bignels, they transplanting fetting every Plant at the diffance of tlares foot from each other, obligating always the first teston for doing of it, which is from many till the beginning of Amilythen they very carefully weed it, for the least Root of any other Herb will hise it. When it is grown write height afone foet, they lop off the tops, thereby to hinder the talks from flooting too much, and that preater legita he Plant may receive form the Litely! When it is fully rine, hey prepare apartments in their houles. thich they fill with branches of and Rafters, and upon them they lay their l'obacco to neve unen it is well drived. firip et ine taves from the falls. and make it up into holls, imployed in this work, and no other, to

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