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FRONTISPIECE.



*A Sailor giving a Patagonian Woman some Biscuit
for her Child.*

A
V O Y A G E
R O U N D T H E
W O R L D,

In His MAJESTY'S S H I P
The D O L P H I N,

Commanded by the Honourable
Commodore B Y R O N.

In which is Contained,
A faithful Account of the several PLACES,
PEOPLE, PLANTS, ANIMALS, &c. seen on
the VOYAGE:

And, among other PARTICULARS,
A minute and exact Description of the STREIGHTS
of MAGELLAN, and of the Gigantic PEOPLE
called PATAGONIANS.

Together with
An accurate Account of Seven ISLANDS lately discovered

I N T H E
S O U T H S E A S.

By an OFFICER on Board the said SHIP.

L O N D O N :
Printed for J. NEWBERY, in St. Paul's Church-
Yard; and F. NEWBERY, in Pater-noster Row.

M D C C L X V I I .

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P R E F A C E.

THE Author of this VOYAGE is sensible, that neither his Learning nor Abilities will enable him to figure in the Literary World. He has not been used to write, nor has he any inclination to distinguish himself that way ; being bred to a Profession, which requires other kinds of Arguments and Implements than what are used in Print. After this Declaration, he hopes he may claim the Indulgence of the Reader, if he should find, that this Work is divested of those Elegancies and Decorations of Style, which in this Age of Taste and literary Discernment are so eagerly sought after : His Business, he apprehends, was to represent Truth, and to introduce her in such a garb, as was consistent with her native simplicity; and even this he should not have attempted, but to gratify Curiosity, and to remove the Doubts of his Countrymen concerning some Matters which have lately occasioned much Altercation : In the Course of
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P R E F A C E.


the Work, therefore, he has been as concise as possible, and omitted such Circumstances of the Voyage, respecting the Business of the Ship, and the Conduct of the People on Board, as, being uninteresting, could have answered no other Purpose, but that of encreasing the Bulk and Price of the Volume.

THE Reader in this Work has a Right to expect Truth, and will not be disappointed; but he must not look for that Entertainment which is to be met with in many Books of this kind; for we, very fortunately for ourselves, but, perhaps, unfortunately for the Reader, met with no considerable Distress during the Continuance of the Voyage, and lost but twelve Men out of both Ships; which may, in a great Measure, be attributed to the Humanity, Prudence, Generosity and Courage of our Commodore, to whose Merit we the more chearfully pay this Tribute of grateful Acknowledgment, as it will be impossible for him to know from whom it proceeds.

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A
V O Y A G E
R O U N D T H E
W O R L D.

S great care was taken, and some extraordinary precautions used, in preparing for this voyage, which has raised the attention of all Europe, it is necessary to mention some circumstances previous to our setting sail; but in this we shall be as concise as possible.

THE different artificers belonging to the Dolphin, having received orders, on the 18th of April, 1764, to prepare for our intended voyage to the East Indies, the bottom was sheathed with copper, as were likewise the braces and pintles for the use of the rudder, which was the
B first

first experiment of the kind, that had ever been made on any vessel. The Dolphin, being at length ready, she left the Dock on the 14th of May, when we received a number of men from on board the old hulks, which had been for some time used in containing materials for the use of the ship. The next day we got in our masts, and, with all the expedition possible, began to put up her rigging; the greatest part of the men being now, from the time of her leaving the Dock, principally employed in receiving on board the provisions and officers stores, and in shipping the ablest seamen, till the 9th of June, when we slipped our mooring, and sailed for Long Reach, where we received our guns, and were joined by the Tamer frigate, Captain Mouat, which we understood was to be our Confort. On the 14th, we received on board a pilot for the Downs, and at six in the morning weighed anchor with little wind, and with our boats a-head; our draught of water forward being then fifteen feet six inches, and abaft fourteen feet six inches: but at seven o'clock the Dolphin striking the bottom,

ROUND THE WORLD. 3

tom, swung round on her heel; however, the ground being happily very muddy, it soon gave way, and this was attended with no other bad consequence, than her lying in the mud about two hours. This circumstance at our first setting out, unattended at it was with any other bad consequence than a small delay, instead of checking the ardour of the men on board, served only to inspire them with hopes of meeting with fewer crosses in the prosecution of their voyage. On the 16th we arrived in the Downs, and moored the ship. During our stay, we sent the pilot on shore, and received from Deal a very large twelve-oared barge for the service of the Dolphin, with fresh beef and greens for the use of the ship's company. The Tamer, our intended Consort, which was bound for Plymouth, then passed us, and the next day we received the honourable Captain John Byron on board; soon after which we weighed and set sail; but in the night of the 21st we had a violent squall of wind, which in that season of the year might be reckoned rather uncommon.

ON the 22d at eight in the morning we anchored in Plymouth Sound, and saluted the Admiral with thirteen guns, and at nine having received a pilot on board, sailed into Hamouze, and lashed alongside the sheer hulk. As the Dolphin had taken the ground, the men on board were, according to orders received at Plymouth, employed in getting out the guns and booms for docking; it being thought adviseable to examine if she had sustained any damage; when it was found that she had happily received no hurt. She therefore on the 28th came out of the Dock, and after replacing her guns, and getting our stores on board, we sailed into the Sound, where we moored, and found the Tamer frigate lying between the Island and the Main, having unhung her rudder, to repair some small damage she had sustained.

WHILE we remained at Plymouth, our men received two months pay advance, in order to enable them to purchase necessaries for so long a voyage: a privilege granted to all his Majesty's ships bound to far distant ports; at which time the

the inhabitants from on shore have the liberty of coming on board to sell them necessaries, particularly shirts, jackets and trowsers, all which are termed flops. After a stay of four days, a signal was made for sailing, by firing a gun, and loosing our top-sails, which being set, and another gun fired, we left Plymouth, having his Majesty's ship the *Tamer* in company. Immediately after our leaving Plymouth, the honourable John Byron hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Dolphin*, he being appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's vessels in the East Indies.

Nothing worthy of observation happened in our passage to Madera, which we made on the 14th of July. This island is in the possession of the Portuguese, and is esteemed remarkably healthful. It is situated in the latitude of 32 degrees 44 minutes north, and extends from the 18th degree 30 minutes, to the 19th degree 30 minutes west longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of London. The same day we came to an anchor in Fenchiale bay, which is so called from the
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the great quantities of a beautiful kind of fennel that grows on the shore. It is on the south part of the island, and at the bottom of the bay is the city of the same name seated in a small plain, from which three rivers run into the sea, forming an island which lies at a small distance, and is called Loo Rock ; it being entirely barren. Upon it is placed a castle, and the town is also defended by a high wall, and a battery of cannon.

THE island of Madera is about twelve leagues in length, two in breadth, and forty in circumference. It is composed of one continued hill of a considerable height, extending from east to west : the declivity of which, on the south side, is interspersed with vineyards ; and in the midst of this slope are the country seats of the merchants, which add greatly to the beauty of the prospect. The air is so temperate, that the inhabitants feel little inconvenience from heat and cold, there being here a perpetual spring, which produces blossoms and fruit throughout the whole year. The soil is so fertile, that it produces more corn than any of the
the

ROUND THE WORLD. 7

the adjacent islands of double the extent. The grass shoots up so high that they are obliged to burn it; and when they plant sugar canes in the ashes, they in six months time produce a considerable crop of sugar. The island abounds with fine cedar trees, and almost all kinds of rich fruits, as oranges of all sorts, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, apricots, peaches, figs, plums, walnuts, and grapes, which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar fine flavour; but all the fine fruits of this island are too luscious to be eaten in great quantities.

THE inhabitants are more civilized than those of the Canary islands; but the number of English merchants who reside there is but inconsiderable. The natives are said to make the best sweetmeats in the world, they excel in preserving oranges and citrons, and also in making marmalades and perfumed pastes. The sugar made here is not only very fine, but has the smell of violets; and the wine of this island will keep better in long voyages, and in hot countries, than that of any other place

place in the known world; on which account great quantities of it are bought up for the use of ships, and exported to the West Indies. Their convents, which, as well as the country-houses of the merchants, are seated on the side of the hill, have a venerable appearance, from their age and structure. Some of the nuns who inhabit them, are handsome, and they have all the liberty, at particular hours, of conversing with strangers through a double barred grate. Their chief employment consists in making curious flowers of all sorts, little baskets and other trinkets, which they have the liberty of disposing of to strangers, the money being appropriated to the use of the convents. Notwithstanding the extraordinary fertility of the island, provisions of all kinds are very dear, the inhabitants living chiefly on various sorts of fruit, and on yams, a species of root not unlike our potatoes, but much larger. There are some hogs and fowl; but they cannot be procured without great difficulty, except by way of exchange for old cloaths, which, in whatever condition, or of whatever kind, are parti-

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particularly fought after by the poor among the natives.

ON our arrival at Madera we found the Ferrit, one of his Majesty's ships, lying at anchor, which saluted our Commodore on his hoisting the broad pendant. The fort, or citadel, also paid us the same compliment, by returning our salute immediately on our arrival. During our stay at Madera, we were supplied with fresh beef, which was very indifferent of the kind, as their bullocks, either from want of sweet pasture, or else from nature, are both lean and under the common size.

HAVING taken in water, as also many pipes of wine for the use of the ship's company, and provided every thing necessary, we on the 20th took our leave of the Governor, by firing eleven guns, which he returned, and at three in the afternoon we weighed anchor, and set sail in company with his Majesty's ships the Crown, Ferrit and Tamer. It is observable, that in leaving this island ships are in a manner becalmed, till they get four or five leagues to leeward, where
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they are sure to find a fresh trade wind. Nothing extraordinary happened during our passage to St. Jago, to which we now steered. However, it may be proper to observe, that soon after we left Madera we parted company with the Crown and Ferrit, and on the 22d spoke with his Majesty's ship Liverpool from the East-Indies, by which we sent letters to England.

ON the 30th, at two in the afternoon, we saw the island of St. Jago, which lies in 14 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, and in 22 degrees 56 minutes west longitude from London. At three o'clock we came to an anchor, about a mile from the shore, in the bay called Porto Prayo, in nine fathoms water, saluting a small fortification belonging to the Portuguese, which they took care to return. This is the largest and most fruitful of all the Cape de Verd islands: it being of a triangular form fifty or sixty leagues in compass, and notwithstanding its being rocky and mountainous, the valleys not only produce Indian corn, but guavas, pine-apples, oranges, lemons, custard-apples,

ROUND THE WORLD. 11

apples, bananas, tamarinds, cocoa-nuts, plantains, musk and water-melons, grapes and sugar-canes : it has also some cedar trees, and yields plenty of cotton. Among the animals are horses, asses and mules, with cows, hogs, deer, monkeys, and many sorts of fowl and small birds, while the sea produces an extraordinary plenty of fish. In Ribeira Grande, which is the capital of the island, resides the Governor, Oviodore and Bishop. This city contains a cathedral and a monastery, both of which are placed in fine situations, that command the most delightful prospects. The island has four other towns, Praya, situated by the above bay, St. Domingo, St. Domingo Abacen, and St. Jago. Most of the priests are negroes, as indeed are far the greatest part of the inhabitants, there being only about three whites to forty blacks, who have scarce cloaths sufficient to cover their nakedness. There are but few soldiers, and those are to outward appearance the most indigent wretches. A ship no sooner arrives, than the natives flock from all parts of the island with different kinds of provision, as

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hogs;

hogs, fowl and fruit, as to a sure market, and exchange these for old cloaths, particularly black, on which they set the highest value, and which are so acceptable, that for a mere trifle of that kind, you may be provided with a sufficient stock of turkeys, geese, and all other necessaries. Cloaths, particularly those that are black, however mean, are here an object of ambition and vanity, rendered less necessary by the warmth of the climate; and however wretched these people may appear at the first view, they live in the greatest plenty, and from the fertility of the soil enjoy not only the necessaries, but, what in other places, would be esteemed among the luxuries of life.

AFTER getting a supply of water, fresh provisions and fruit, we unmoored, and making the signal for sailing, left St. Jago, with the Tamer in company. Nothing happened in our passage worth relating, till on the 11th of September we made the coast of Brasil, in the 23d degree of south latitude, and the 42d degree 20 minutes west longitude from London. The next day we entered the
harbour

ROUND THE WORLD. 13

harbour of Rio de Janeiro, and soon came to an anchor, fort St. Acrouse bearing south-east half south; a remarkable peak, in the form of a sugar-loaf, presenting itself to our view on the larboard side at south by east, and Snakes Island, which is the largest in the harbour, appearing close by the town, at west north west, and the north end of the town at west half north. On Friday the 14th we received a pilot, and ran in between the island and main not a quarter of a mile from the shore, and at noon saluted the citadels with eleven guns, which were immediately returned. Our first care was to receive on board fresh provisions for the use of the ship's company, which began to be in great want of them, especially of greens, the scurvy having already made its appearance among the men on board.

ON the 19th the Commodore went on shore to wait on the Viceroy, and on his first landing was received by all the nobility, who conducted him to the Viceroy's palace, while fifteen guns were discharged from the Island Battery. At noon the
Kent

Kent East Indiaman, with Lord Clive on board, entering the bay, saluted us with eleven guns, which we returned.

ON the .7th of October the Viceroy paid the Commodore a visit on board, on which occasion we gave him a salute of fifteen guns, when this was returned, by the same number being fired from the citadel. That the Viceroy might be received on board with the respect usual on such occasions, all the men were drawn up on the deck, standing with their arms extended, so as just to touch each other; and in this posture they stood during the whole time the Viceroy stayed.

ON the 9th Lord Clive paid our Commodore a visit, when he likewise received the same salute both at his coming on board, and his going away; and this was returned by the Kent Indiaman. The same day a Portuguese came on board to steer us into the road, and at six we weighed and spread our sails; but having little wind, we were obliged to come to an anchor, and wait till the next morning, during which time we had an opportunity of making a few observations
on

on the harbour, which seems capable of receiving an hundred sail of ships in good anchorage, with sufficient room for them to ride in safety.

THE town of Rio de Janeiro lies in the latitude of 23 degrees 11 minutes south, and in the longitude of 43 degrees 9 minutes west from the meridian of London. Its situation and aspect are very pleasing, as it abounds with all kinds of trees, which retain their verdure throughout the whole year. The town is commodiously situated at the back of Snakes Island, which being not above five hundred yards from it, commands, from the fortifications erected upon it, every thing that can possibly come to annoy the town; and there are several other islands at the entrance fortified with different batteries. These fortifications appear so formidable in the eyes of the Portuguese, that they are so vain as to think, the whole naval power of Europe would not be sufficient to deprive them of their possession; yet we may safely venture to affirm, that six sail of our men of war
of

of the line, would be able to destroy all their batteries in a few hours.

AT Rio de Janeiro is a large and convenient yard, where they had begun to build a man of war of sixty-four guns, which they proposed to finish in a year. Their manner of building this ship was somewhat extraordinary, and their method of working very slow, from their making use of small narrow tools; but what appeared most surprizing, the stern-piece was formed of one entire tree of cedar, and a number of slaves were chained together to convey the timber from one part of the yard to the other.

FROM the 15th of September to the 18th of October, our men were employed in wooding, watering, caulking, &c. We had six Portuguese caulkers to assist our carpenter, who were paid at the rate of six shillings sterling a day; though it is certain, that one of our English caulkers would do as much in one day, as they could in three; but though they are slow and inactive, they perform their work very completely, or else their vessels could not run so many voyages in a shattered condition

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condition as they frequently do. They make their work, though it should be a seam of two inches in breadth, as hard as the plank itself, and yet they use not any moisture, as our English caulkers do, except what little proceeds from the constant application of the iron to their mouths.

IN this port the air is refreshed by a constant succession of land and sea breezes. The former comes in the morning, and continues till towards one o'clock, and soon after is regularly succeeded by a strong sea breeze. These contribute to render the port extremely healthy and pleasant, and are justly esteemed so salutary, that the negroes term the sea breeze the doctor. We were even informed, that in the vallies to which these breezes do not extend, the air is so rarefied by the intenseness of the heat, that the birds can scarcely fly. The wealthy inhabitants of this city generally keep their doors shut from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, when they begin to transact their business, they having then the agreeable refreshment of a strong sea
D breeze,

breeze, which, as we have just mentioned, generally rises about that time.

THE soil of Brasil is generally fertile, it producing a variety of lofty trees fit for any use, many of them unknown in Europe; and the woods abound with rich fruits, among which are a considerable number that are neither known in Europe, nor perhaps in any of the other parts of America. While there are many species found in almost all hot countries, and particularly oranges, and lemons, which grow here in as great plenty, as nuts in our woods in England. The sugar-cane flourishes in the utmost perfection, and great quantities of excellent sugar, indigo and cotton are exported from hence into Europe. There are here also found great quantities of gold by the slaves, numbers of whom are employed in searching for it in the gullies of torrents, and the bottom of rivers, and this country is also famous for its diamonds.

WITH respect to the animals of Brasil, all the horses, asses, cows, sheep, hogs, and cats, are said to have been brought

brought from Europe ; among those natural to the country, are a great variety of monkeys, Peruvian sheep, deer and hares ; the racoon, the armadillo, the flying squirrel, the guano, the opossum, the ant-bear and the sloth. Among the fowls are many parrots, parroquets, macaws and other birds, remarkable for the beauty of their plumage ; with a great variety of singing birds, and several species of wild geese, wild ducks, common poultry, partridges, wood pigeons and curlews. However, the country of Brasil is no less remarkable for the multitude, the variety and incredible size of its snakes, and other venomous reptiles.

BUT to return to Rio de Janeiro, where the above-mentioned Viceroy is invested with the same power over the natives, as the King of Portugal enjoys over his subjects at Lisbon. The inhabitants, who are of a brown complexion, have a great number of negro slaves, which they purchase in the public markets, where they are chained two or more together, and are generally driven round the town to be exposed to view. The

Portuguese women here are very swarthy, and have in general very disagreeable features; but those of superior rank are seldom seen, as they are never suffered to go out of doors but by night. The Portuguese are naturally of so jealous a disposition, that strangers, merely by looking at their women, incur their resentment, and are in danger of suffering by that spirit of revenge, which so universally prevails amongst them; on which account the women are obliged to be on their guard. Indeed, they here seldom enter upon matrimony; but when tired of each other, they separate by mutual consent, and then endeavour to find another paramour to supply the place of the former. As soon as the evening approaches, the Portuguese of this city go their rounds, and enter upon scenes of debauchery, which I may venture to affirm are as frequent, and as flagitious, as amongst the inhabitants of Lisbon.

Rio de Janeiro is situated near the side of a number of high hills, from whence to the southward is a very large aqueduct, which supplies the whole town with water.

ter. This aqueduct, which extends across a deep valley, consists of above fifty arches placed in two rows, one upon the other, and in some parts rise upwards of a hundred yards from the bottom of the valley. By this means the water is conveyed into two fountains, from which the inhabitants fetch all they want. These stand directly opposite the Viceroy's palace, which is a stately stone building, and the only one in the whole city that has windows; the other houses in the town having only lattices. At the farther end of the palace stands the jail for criminals, which from its structure, and the multiplicity of its iron grates, is far from adding any beauty to the palace to which it joins.

THE churches and convents are extremely magnificent, and calculated to strike the minds of the people who resort to them. On the altar-pieces, and other parts of those structures, are many fine figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, the Apostles, and other Saints. In these churches a great number of friars and monks of different orders constantly attend,

attend, in order to celebrate mas's to as many as happen to assemble; the churches being always open, and wax-tapers kept constantly burning; whence, in passing by these structures, every one of their persuasion pays all due reverence, by pulling off their hats and crossing themselves, with every other token of respect. In almost every corner of the streets are niches, in some of which are placed crucifixes, and in others some saint, dressed in linen and silk, or other stuffs. The cathedral and Jesuits college, which are the most magnificent buildings in the city, may be seen from the harbour, and form an agreeable distant prospect. The houses in the town are three or four stories high, built principally of stone, and most of them with large projecting balconies. They are, however, but indifferently furnished, though many of them have the rooms handsomely adorned with pictures. A canal runs through the greatest part of the town, which is of very great use in carrying off the filth of the streets, and thus removing the disagreeable

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ROUND THE WORLD. 23

ble smells which frequently annoy those that pass through them.

A CONSIDERABLE trade is carried on here by a number of merchants who reside in the city. Every year at least forty or fifty sail of ships come from Lisbon, and different parts of the Brasils; besides some ships that trade to Africa, and the small craft that frequent the neighbouring ports. The European ships bring leather, linen and woollen cloths, coarse and fine bays, serges, hats, stockings, thread, biscuit, iron, hard peware, wter and all kinds of kitchen furniture, with other commodities; and in return carry from thence sugar, tobacco, snuff, brasil, and other dying and medicinal woods, fustic, raw hides, train oil, &c. The inhabitants are very rich, and in such good circumstances, that most of the housekeepers have negro slaves to do their drudgery. With respect to their food, it must be acknowledged, that their beef is very indifferent, as through the excessive heat of the weather, they are obliged to eat it soon after killing, which is performed in the following manner: they drive a number of them into an enclosed

closed place, and then throwing a rope over that they design to kill, take him out from among the rest, and confine his head down by the rope, when a negro butcher coming behind him, cuts the hamstrings of his hind legs, by which means the beast falling, the negro comes before him and sticks a knife in his head, exactly between his horns. These cattle are so wild and unmanageable, that few, except these negro butchers, chuse to encounter them, and yet are so small, that when the skin, offal, &c. are taken away, they, in general, do not weigh more than two hundred and a half.

DURING our stay here yams were served to the ships company instead of bread, at two pounds a day each man. But we procured sugar, tobacco, and such commodities at a very reasonable price. Fowls and hogs are however very dear, the chief food of the negroes being fish and Indian corn, the latter of which they cultivate in great quantities; and plenty of the former they catch out at sea, they having a considerable number of fishing conoes, in which they go out in the morning, as-
fisted

stiffed by the land breeze, which, as we have before observed, rises regularly at that time, and returns in the evening with the sea breeze, which is no less constant.

DURING our stay at the Brasils, the Commodore lived on shore, having a commodious house situated on the top of a hill to the northward, where the Viceroy and others paid him frequent visits, and shewed him all the respect that a stranger of his distinction could possibly claim.

IN this port they have not only a yard for building ships, but a convenient island, where they can heave down a vessel of any size. While we were there, a Spanish South Seaman was obliged to put into this port in order to heave down, and repair the damage she had sustained. This vessel having lately come round Cape Horn, had made her passage in the month of July, which is there the depth of winter, and having a constant succession of bad weather, had suffered greatly from some islands of ice, which are very frequent in those parts. It is proper to observe, that these lands of ice are sel-

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dom seen but on the northern coast of America, and in between sixty and seventy degrees of south latitude. They appear in very different shapes, sometimes in the form of a spire, the summit diminishing to a point, while the top of others is entirely flat, and from it sometimes flows a great stream of water. If the night be ever so dark, in going to the leeward of them, you are sensible of their being near, from the excessive cold which strikes from them, and decreases in proportion as you leave them at a distance. They have been found to be three times as deep below water, as they are in height above the surface, which, according to a general and moderate computation, is at least fifty or sixty fathoms. These islands of ice drive to and fro as the wind changes, and the more severe the frost is, the more they encrease in bulk, rising higher as the body becomes larger, but as they proceed nearer the warmer latitudes, they gradually diminish.

WE soon completed the fitting of our ship for sea, having all the reason possible to believe that we were bound to the East

ROUND THE WORLD. 27

East Indies, and that we should now steer to the Cape of Good Hope, the scheme being so well concerted by our Commodore, as even to deceive Lord Clive, who pressed him with great importunity to allow him to take his passage in the Dolphin, we being in much greater readiness for the sea than the Kent, which had besides the misfortune to have many sick on board; but to this the Commodore could not consent; but flattered his Lordship with the hopes of his taking him on board on their meeting at the Cape.

WE left Rio de Janeiro, and the coast of Brasil, on the 20th of October, 1764, bound as we thought for the Cape of Good Hope; but soon after, by our steering far to the southward, we to our great surprize found our mistake; but we were now relieved from our suspense; for a signal being made for the Commander of the Tamer frigate to come on board, he and our own company were informed, that the Commodore's orders were to go on discoveries into the South Sea: a circumstance which, from the manner in which it was received, fur-

nishes the greatest reason to believe, that no one on board had before the least notion of the voyage in which they were now engaged. But to prevent the appearance of discontent, they were instantly acquainted with the intention of the government to allow them double pay, for their encouragement in the prosecution of the voyage.

NOTHING worthy of observation happened till the 27th of November, when after many hard gales of wind we made Cape Blanco, near the river Cæmarories, in the latitude of 46 degrees 50 minutes south, and in the longitude of 72 degrees 7 minutes from London. After a few days sail we made Pengwin island, about three or four leagues to the southward of the harbour of Port Desire, which lies in the latitude of 47 degrees 50 minutes south. At this place we had very indifferent weather, attended with frequent showers of rain, and therefore on the 30th we sent our boats to sound the harbour, and they returned the same evening. The next day we weighed in order to enter it; but found it very rocky at its entrance,

ROUND THE WORLD. 29

entrance, and not above a quarter of a mile over from side to side. On our sailing up to the harbour, the wind was at south south-west, directly in our favour, and the weather being remarkably temperate, all our boats were sailing round the ship; but on a sudden the wind came round to the north north-east, which being directly against us, we made all possible haste to get our sails furled; but being within the harbour we could not return, and the tide of flood running with excessive rapidity, we were obliged to let go both anchors, and before we could bring her up, she took the shore. This was followed by a cold rainy night, which was rendered more melancholy and gloomy by the reflection, that the boats were all driven to sea, where every person that were in them would probably perish, and that we ourselves had no reason to expect our ever getting off, as both the wind and tide were against us; but that we should be obliged to live, or perhaps to perish on this desert coast of Patagonia, several hundred leagues to the southward of any European settlement; but at length,

length, to our great joy, our twelve-oared barge providentially drove into the harbour, by which means the ship was preserved; for without this assistance she must have perished, we having no boat to carry out an anchor. We now, after many attempts, carried out our stream anchor, which, when the tide turned, enabled us, by weighing our other anchors, fortunately to get into the middle of the harbour, where, the next day, we moored with both bowers; but as it blew very hard, we were obliged to take down our yards and top-mast.

MEAN while two of our boats had been driven on shore, and the men suffered extremely from its raining very hard all night; but notwithstanding this they returned. As to our long boat, it was carried many leagues out to sea with only two men in it; we had therefore but little prospect of seeing them again; but the next day, they, without any assistance, returned with the boat into the harbour, though they were almost starved to death with the severity of the cold. On their first

first appearance we sent a boat to their assistance, which brought them on board.

DURING our stay here, some of the men were employed in repairing the ship's rigging, while others went ashore in search of fresh water, though without success, as there was but little to be found.

THE harbour itself is not much more than half a mile over. On the south shore is a remarkable rock in the form of a tower, which appears on entering the harbour's mouth. Abreast of this rock we lay at anchor in seven or eight fathoms water, moored to the east and west, with both bowers, which we found extremely necessary, on account of the strong tide that regularly ebbs and flows every twelve hours. Indeed the ebb is so rapid, that we found by our log line it continued to run five or six knots an hour; and in ten minutes after the ebb is past, the flood returns with equal velocity: besides, the wind generally blows during the whole night out of the harbour. It is also necessary to observe, that the ground is far from affording good anchorage; for as it principally consists
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of light sand, it is not to be depended upon, and if one anchor should start, while the tide is rushing in, the ship would immediately take the shore, before the other anchors could possibly bring her up. However, it may be fairly conjectured, that there is firmer anchorage farther up the harbour, especially for a ship that requires only a small draught of water; for on sending our boats to sound two or three leagues up, they found good anchorage and less tide.

ON the north shore, about four or five miles above the before-mentioned rock, there are some white cliffs that rise to a great height, and at a distance nearly resemble chalk, though their whiteness is merely owing to great flocks of birds voiding their dung upon them. The country all around is likewise interspersed with high craggy rocks, but between each precipice the ground is covered with coarse grass. The vallies form a barren comfortless prospect, in which there is nothing to entertain the sight, but great numbers of wild beasts and birds, and many large heaps of bones that lie scattered

ROUND THE WORLD. 33

tered about, especially by the side of every stream of water. But we saw no Indians, nor the least sign of the human species.

AMONG the animals, we found near the shore a great number of seals of different sizes. These live both on the land and in the water, and are so fierce, that they cannot be encountered without danger. The head has some resemblance to that of a dog with cropt ears, but in some it is of a rounder, and in others of a longer make. They have large eyes, and whiskers about the mouth : their teeth are extremely sharp, and so strong, that they can bite a very thick stick in two. Tho' they have no legs, they have a kind of feet or fins, which answer the different purposes of swimming and walking ; these have five toes like fingers, armed with nails, and joined together with a thin skin like those of a goose : by the help of these they shuffle along very fast through the sand, or over the small rocks on the shore. Their skins, which are covered with short hair, are black, frequently spotted with different colours, as white, red or grey, and are often made use of for caps, waist-

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coats,

coats, tobacco pouches, and the like. The old ones, which are about eight feet long, make a hoarse barking, somewhat like a dog, and the young ones mew like a cat. The largest of them, being eight feet in length, will yield half a barrel of oil; and they are here so numerous, that the oil which might be drawn from them, would be sufficient to load any ship sent for that purpose; and their skins, if properly cured, would be of considerable value. Some of our men used to eat the young ones, and particularly their entrails, which are as good as those of a hog.

THERE are here, likewise, great numbers of guanacoes, a kind of wild deer, called by some Peruvian sheep, their backs being covered with a very soft fine wool: they have a long neck, and the head resembles that of a sheep: but they have very long legs, and are cloven-footed like a deer, with a short bushy tail. These are as large as a middle-sized cow, and when freed from the skin and offal, weigh about two hundred and a half. Their flesh is excellent, either fresh or salted, and after so long a voyage,

ROUND THE WORLD. 35

age, was very serviceable in refreshing the ship's company. They herd together in companies of twenty or more, and the method we pursued in killing them, was by sending a party of men in search of them by night, by the springs of water to which they resort, and then lying in ambush amongst the bushes, they had an opportunity of shooting them at their pleasure; yet these animals, when sensible of danger, suddenly escape; for they are very swift of foot.

HARES of a prodigious size also appear in this place; for they weigh, while alive, near twenty pounds, and when skinned are as big as a fox. These are chiefly seen in the vallies.

WITH respect to the feathered race, there are here a great number of ostriches; but they are not near so large as those of Africa. These birds, which are remarkable for the length of their necks and legs, and the shortness of their wings, have been considered by naturalists as holding the same place among birds, as camels among beasts. Their small head has some resemblance to that of a goose, and their

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plumage,

plumage consists of grey feathers covering the back as far as the tail; but those of the belly are white. They have four toes on each foot, one behind and three before; and from the shortness of their wings are as unable to raise their bodies from the ground as those of Africa; but by their help they run with amazing swiftness. We found great quantities of their eggs, some of which were of an enormous size.

THERE is here another remarkable large bird, which we called the wild eagle, whose body is as big as that of a turkey of thirty pounds weight. They have a very stately appearance, and are of a dark brown colour, intermixed with different coloured feathers; but what is most remarkable, is their having a crown on their heads, and a ring of feathers round their necks. The barrels of the large feathers or quills in their wings is half an inch in diameter, and their wings when extended reach fourteen feet from point to point.

THE penguin, which is also found here, is about the size of a goose; but instead

Head of feathers is covered with a kind of ash-coloured down. Its wings, which resemble those of young gossins, are too short and unfledged to permit it to fly, but are of use to it in swimming, and also assist it in leaping along upon the ground. These birds appear heavy and unactive upon land, where they seem regardless of danger, and are easily knocked down with a stick; yet are active enough upon the water. Their flesh however is disagreeable, on account of its having a fishy taste; but their eggs are very good. In the evening they retire to the rocks near the sea, where they stay till the morning.

THE most palatable fowls we found here were a kind of black birds with red beaks: these are of the size of small sea-gulls, and are said to feed entirely by sucking of herbs.

IN a sandy bay, opposite to the north shore, we found great quantities of mullets, which were so uncommonly fine, that even those of the middling size were as big as our large haddock. Besides there were great numbers of smelts full eighteen

teen inches in length, with many other different sorts of fish.

But to return ; though we found two or three springs on the shore near the harbour, their mineral qualities unfortunately prevented their being of any use to us, in supplying our ship with water ; and we could not even find a quantity sufficient for our present use.

ON the south shore the rocks are not so numerous as on the north side ; and there are more hills and deep vallies ; but they are covered only by high grass, and a few small shrubs. Hence this is but a bad place to touch at, by any ship that is under the necessity of wooding and watering. Our Commodore, in order to clear the ground of the overgrown grass, which grew in some places in great quantities, and also to improve the soil, which appeared to be of a barren sandy nature, gave orders for the grass to be set on fire in different places, which was no sooner done, than the flames ran so fast, that in less than half an hour they spread several miles round.

DURING

ROUND THE WORLD. 39

DURING our stay here our men were employed in fitting and compleating the ship for sea; and the carpenters were particularly obliged to fish our main mast, which had been damaged at the head. Others, as hath been already mentioned, were employed as rangers to go in search of water, though without success; but when they were on this duty, they had a double allowance of brandy, and small tents on shore to erect for their own use. Before our departure we also sunk two casks, one of them on the north shore from the place of anchorage, a-breast of the rock, which, we have already observed, is in the form of a tower. The other cask was sunk on the south shore, two miles and a half to the south south-west of the Tower rock, and near a gentle declivity, on which we erected a post twelve feet high from the ground, with a piece of board nailed across it by way of mark.

AT length, having equipped the ship for sea, and received proper ballast from the shore, the signal was made for sailing. Our crew were greatly refreshed by the provision they had met with here, they
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having the flesh of the guanacoes, or Peruvian sheep, served three times a week, which they found to be delicious food, and this doubtless contributed greatly to their continuing in a good state of health, as did all on board our consort, the *Tamer*; besides a perfect unanimity subsisted between the officers and men of both ships, who had a continual intercourse with each other, whenever they had an opportunity.

WE left Port Desire on the 4th of December, and directed our course to the southward of Pepys' Island, laid down in our charts in the latitude of 48 degrees south, and in the longitude of 64 degrees from the Meridian of London, bearing east by south of Cape Blanco. This island is said to have been discovered by Captain Cowley, who gave it that name in honour of Samuel Pepys, Esq; secretary to James Duke of York, when lord high admiral of England; and who pretended, that it had not only a good harbour, in which a thousand ships might safely ride at anchor; but that it abounded with fowl, and was extremely convenient

ROUND THE WORLD. 41

nient for wooding and watering : but after many unsuccessful attempts to discover this island, in order to procure a fresh supply of wood and water, we had the mortification to find, that all our endeavours were ineffectual ; we were therefore obliged to desist from the search, being firmly persuaded of the impracticability of finding any such place.

ON the twentieth we had little wind, with thunder and lightning from the south-west : but at four in the afternoon we saw the extremity of the land of Cape Fairweather, extending from south to west. We were then at the distance of three leagues from the shore ; when sounding, we found twenty-five fathoms water, with soft ground, and the latitude of the Cape to be in 51 degrees 30 minutes south. Indeed we never steered above five or six miles from the shore, and in passing between the last mentioned cape and Cape Blanco, we had no soundings with twenty-five fathoms of line. The coast here appears in white cliffs, with level bluff land, not unlike that about Dover and the south Forelands.

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THE next day we saw Cape Virgin Mary, from which we were five leagues distant, and also the land named Terra del Fuego. We had very moderate and fair weather all the morning, and at three in the afternoon Cape Virgin Mary bore north west half north two or three leagues. About two leagues to the westward, a low neck of land runs off from the Cape; we approached it within two leagues, without any danger, and at six anchored with the best bower in fifteen fathoms water, at which time the Cape bore north half east seven miles.

At three o'clock the next morning we weighed, and making sail, at six the extremes of Terra del Fuego appeared, extending from the south-east by south, to the south-west by south, at four or five leagues distance. At eight we discovered a good deal of smoke issuing from different quarters, and, on our nearer approach, could plainly perceive a number of people on horseback. At ten we anchored in fourteen fathoms on the north shore, and saw Cape Virgin Mary, which appeared over the low neck of land to the east

ROUND THE WORLD. 43

east north-east, and Point Possession to the west by south. We were then about a mile from the land, and no sooner came to an anchor, than the people on shore hallowed to us, and moved their hands ; on which we immediately hoisted out all our boats, which we manned and armed.

ON our first approaching the coast, evident signs of fear appeared among those in the boat, on seeing men of such enormous size, while some, perhaps to encourage the rest, observed, that those gigantic people were as much surprised at the sight of our muskets, as we were at seeing them, though it is highly probable they did not know their use, and had never heard the report of a gun. But this was sufficient to remind us, that our fire arms gave us an advantage much superior to that derived from height of stature and personal strength. When we had rowed within twenty yards of the shore, we lay on our oars, and observed that great numbers of them surrounded the beach, and by their countenances seemed eagerly desirous of having us land. After the most amicable signs which we

were capable of understanding, or they of giving, a signal was made to them to retire backwards ; and then the Commodore and chief officers entered upon a short consultation on the propriety of landing. The first officer, fired with the thoughts of making a full discovery in regard to these Indians, who had been so much the subject of conversation among the English, made a motion to approach nearer and jump on shore ; but the Commodore objected to it, and would not suffer any man to go before himself.

As soon as the Indians had retreated from the beach, which they had surrounded in such a manner, as to prevent any person's landing, the Commodore with great intrepidity leaped on shore, followed by his officers and men, whom he drew up in a posture of defence. Immediately on our landing they came about us to the number of two hundred or more, looking at us with evident marks of surprise, and smiling, as it should seem, at the great disproportion of our stature.

AFTER many amicable signs, which appeared equally agreeable to both parties,



The Commodore making Presents to the Patagonians.

ties, our Commodore, who had the precaution to take with him on shore a great number of trinkets, such as strings of beads, ribbons, and the like, in order to convince them of our amicable disposition, distributed them with great freedom, giving to each of them some, as far as they went. The method he made use of to facilitate the distribution of them, was by making the Indians sit down on the ground, that he might put the strings of beads, &c. round their necks; and such was their extraordinary size, that in this situation they were almost as high as the Commodore when standing.

THEY were now so delighted with the different trinkets, which they had an opportunity of viewing, as they hung round their necks, and fell down before on their bosoms, that the Commodore could scarcely restrain them from caressing him, particularly the women, whose large and masculine features corresponded with the enormous size of their bodies. Their middle stature seemed to be about eight feet; their extreme nine
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and upwards; though we did not measure them by any standard, and had reason to believe them rather more than less.

THEIR cloathing consisted of the skins of guanacoes, or Peruvian sheep, which reached from their shoulders down to their knees; and their hair was long and black, hanging down behind. The faces of the women were painted most extravagantly, and their stature equally surprising with that of the men. We saw some of their infants in their mothers arms, whose features, considering their age, bore the same proportion. Some of their women had collars on their necks, and bracelets on their arms; but from whence they could procure them was a subject of wonder, as from their great amazement at first seeing us, we conjectured, that they had never beheld any civilized beings before. It may, however, be concluded from the accounts of Sir John Narborough, and others, who have taken notice of these Indians, that they doubtless change their situation with the sun, spending the summer here, and in winter removing farther to the north, in order to enjoy
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ROUND THE WORLD. 47

the benefit of a milder climate. Hence Sir John and others have related, that they saw men of an uncommon size, at least eight or ten degrees more to the northward; whence it may reasonably be conjectured, that during one part of the year, they may have some intercourse with the Indians, who border on some of the Spanish settlements, and that from them they might have purchased these ornaments.

THEIR language appeared to us to be nothing more than a confused jargon; without any mixture of the Spanish or Portuguese, the only European tongues of which it was possible for them to obtain any knowledge; and with which it is probable it would have been mixed, had they any immediate intercourse with the Spaniards or Portuguese of South America. These people frequently looked towards the sun with an air of adoration, and made motions with their fingers, in order to make us sensible of any particular circumstance they wanted us to understand. They appeared to be of an amiable and friendly disposition, and seemed to live in great unanimity amongst them-

themselves. After we had been with them a short time, they made signs for us to go with them to the smoke which we saw at a distance, and at the same time pointed to their mouths, as if they intended to give us some refreshment: but their number being at present greatly superior to ours, and it being not improbable, that still greater multitudes might come upon us unawares from the inland country, our Commodore, who was equally remarkable for his prudence and his bravery, thought it not adviseable to venture any farther from the water-side.

By the observations we made from the mast-head, when we were at about three or four miles distance, and from the smoke we saw rising from different quarters, these Patagonians seemed to have no huts to secure them from the weather; but to be entirely exposed, without so much as a tree of a moderate growth to shelter them. Indeed the soil is in general sandy, and the hills which are very high are interspersed with vallies, that to all appearance are barren, for we here found neither water nor trees, but only a few shrubs.

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WE ought not to omit, that the greatest part of those who surrounded us on the shore, were, before our landing, on horseback; but on seeing us make up to them, they dismounted, and left their horses at some distance. These horses seemed to be about sixteen hands high, and very swift; but bore no proportion to the size of their riders, and seemed to be but in a poor condition.

At length, after making signs that we would depart, with the most plausible promises, by our gestures, of returning to them again from the ship, we left these Patagonian Indians, who were so distressed and afflicted at our leaving them, that we heard their cries for a considerable time after.*

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* The following accounts given us of these extraordinary people, we insert as so many evidences in corroboration of what our author has asserted. His veracity, indeed, requires no aid among those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance; but as his name could not with propriety have been prefixed to the title of this volume, we have been advised to give the public what other informations could be obtained respecting so extraordinary a phenomenon.

A gentleman who was an officer in one of the

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ships,

WE weighed and set sail at three in the afternoon, and at eight anchored in twenty-five fathoms water, at the distance of three miles north north-east from Port Possession,

ships, and on shore at the same time with our author, has given us the following account.

“ The Dolphin having entered 10 or 12 leagues into the mouth of the streights of Magellan, the men on deck observed thirty or forty people of an extraordinary stature, standing on the beach of the continent, who looking attentively at them, made friendly signs, by which they seemed to invite them to come on shore ; while others who stood aloft, discovered with their glasses a much greater number, about a mile farther up the country ; but ascribed their apparent size to the fogginess of the air. The ship happening at this instant to be becalmed, the honourable Mr. Byron, thinking no time would be lost by going ashore, resolved to land, in order to see these Indians, and learn what he could of their manners ; he therefore ordered a six-oared boat for himself and officers ; and one of twelve oars to be filled with men and arms, as a security, in case there should be any attempt to surprize or injure him, or any of those who went with him ; tho’ the people on shore did not seem to have any thing like an offensive weapon among them.

“ On the Commodore’s landing, in company with his lieutenant, he made signs to the Indians, who were crouding round him, to retire, which they very readily did, to the distance of 30 or 40 yards. He then, attended by his lieutenant, advanced towards them about 20 yards ; and their number was soon encreased to upwards of 500 men, women and children. Several civilities at this time passed on both sides, the Indians expressing their joy and satisfaction, by singing uncouth songs, shaking
“ hands,

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Possession, in view of two remarkable hummocks, which are distinguished by the name of the Afs's Ears.

At three in the morning we weighed, and sailed with the wind at east,

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“ hands, and sitting with looks of pleasure, with
“ their wives and children round the Commodore,
“ who distributed among them ribbons and strings of
“ beads, with which they appeared extremely de-
“ lighted. He tied necklaces round the necks of se-
“ veral of the women, who seemed to be from seven
“ and a half to eight feet high ; but the men were
“ for the most part about nine feet in height, and
“ some more. The Commodore himself measures
“ full six feet, and though he stood on tip-toe, he
“ could but just reach the crown of one of the Indi-
“ ans heads, who was not, by far, the tallest amongst
“ them. The men are well made, broad set, and of
“ prodigious strength. Both sexes are of a copper-
“ colour, they have long black hair, and were cloth-
“ ed with skins, which were fastened about their
“ necks by a thong ; the skins worn by the men be-
“ ing loose ; but the women's girt close with a kind
“ of belt. Many of the men and women rode on
“ horses, which were about 15 hands and a half high,
“ all of them astride ; and they had among them some
“ dogs, which had a picked snout like a fox, and
“ were nearly of the size of a middling pointer.

“ These friendly people invited the Commodore,
“ and all those who were landed, to go with
“ them up the country, shewing a distant smoke, and
“ pointing to their mouths, as if they intended to
“ give us a repast ; and in return, the Commodore
“ invited the Indians to come on board, by pointing
“ to his ship ; but neither of them accepted of the
“ others invitation ; and therefore having passed two
“ hours in an agreeable conversation, carried on

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“ wholly

steering south-west by south two leagues, when the water shoaled to six fathoms and a half, we being then full three leagues distance from the shore; but in

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“wholly by signs, they parted with all the marks of friendship.

“The country all around is sandy; but diversified with small hills, covered with a short coarse grass, and with shrubs, none of which, as Sir John Narborough has long before remarked, is large enough to make the helve of a hatchet.”

Another gentleman on board has given the editor an account that exactly tallies with the above, with these additional circumstances. That when they were 10 or 12 leagues within the streights, they saw thro’ their glasses many people on shore of a prodigious size: which extraordinary magnitude they thought to be a deception, occasioned by the haziness of the air, it being then somewhat foggy; but on coming near the land they appeared of still greater bulk, and made amicable signs to our people to come on shore. That when the ship failed on to find a proper place of landing, they made lamentations, as if they were afraid our people were going off, and would not land. He also says, there were near 400 of them, and about one third of the men on horses not much larger than ours; and that they rode with their knees up to the horse’s withers, having no stirrups. That there were women, and many children, whom some of our people took in their arms and kissed, which the Indians beheld with much seeming satisfaction. That by way of affection and esteem, they took his hand between theirs, and patted it; and that some of those he saw were ten feet high, well proportioned and well featured; their skins were of a warm copper colour, and they had neither offensive nor defensive weapons. He also says, that they seemed particularly pleased with Lieutenant Cummins, on account of his

ROUND THE WORLD. 53

two or three casts of the log line it deepened to thirteen fathoms. After which we steered south-west by south two leagues to the entrance of the first Nar-row, as it is usually called. This narrow is about three miles over, and is the narrowest part of the streights: through it a regular tide runs with great rapidity.

THE land is on each side surrounded with hills, and is a country entirely barren, without the appearance of a single tree; yet we here saw great quantities of smoke rising from different parts of the shore, and a number of Indians employed around it.

THE course from the first narrow to the sound is south-west by west, about eight leagues. The land on each side is of a moderate height, and rather highest

his stature, he being six feet two inches high, and that some of them patted him on the shoulder, but their hands fell with such force, that it affected his whole frame.

In fine, another officer of the squadron, who communicated an account of these extraordinary people to the Royal Society, in a paper which that learned body has reserved for publication, gives the same account with these additional circumstances: that they all appeared to be very sagacious; easily understood the signals or intimations which our people made to them, and behaved with great complacency and good nature.

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on the north shore, but runs low towards the second narrow. On sounding from the first narrow to the second, we found from twenty to twenty-five fathoms, with good anchorage; and it was there about seven leagues from the north shore to the island of Terra del Fuego.

AT the entrance, or east end of the second narrow, lies Cape Gregory, which is a white cliff of a moderate height, and a little to the northward of it is a sandy bay, in which you may ride in eight fathoms water, with very good anchorage. On being a-breast of Cape Gregory, we steered south-west half west, five leagues through the second narrow, having a depth of water from twenty to twenty-five fathoms, and afterwards steered three leagues south for Elizabeth's Island. At the west end of the second narrow on the south shore, is a white headland, called Sweepstakes Foreland. It must be observed, that in steering from Point Possession to the first narrow, we found the flood set to the southward, and ebb to the north-west; but in passing through the first narrow, the flood set strong over to the

the north shore. When on the shoal of six fathoms and a half, the *Afs's Ears* bore north-west by west half north, three leagues; and the north point of the first narrow five or six miles. Between the first and second narrows the flood sets to the south-west, and the ebb to the north-east; but being past the second narrow, the course with a leading wind is south by east three leagues between *St. Bartholomew's* and *Elizabeth's Islands*, where the channel is one mile and a half over. The flood sets through to the southward with great vehemence and rapidity, so that when near, it appears like breakers, and the tide round the islands sets different ways.

ON the twenty-third we had very moderate hazy weather, with intervals of fresh breezes, and at three in the afternoon we anchored in *Elizabeth's road*, *Sweepstakes Foreland* bearing north-east three leagues, *Saint Bartholomew's island* east south-east, and the extreme of *Elizabeth's island* south south-east one mile.

THE next morning we sent the boat to sound between *Elizabeth's* and *St. Bartholomew's*

tholomew's islands, and found it a very good channel, with very deep water. On this occasion we saw a number of Indians, that hallowed to us from Elizabeth's island. Both the men and women were of the middle size, well made, and with smooth black hair: they appear to be of an olive coloured complexion, but rendered more red than they are naturally, by rubbing a red earth mixed with grease all over their bodies. They are very active and swift of foot. Their cloathing consists of the skins of seals, otters and guanacoes, sewed together in a piece about four feet square, and wrapped round their bodies. They have likewise a cap made of the skins of fowls with the feathers on, and on their feet pieces of skin to answer the purpose of shoes: besides some of the women have a piece of skin fastened round their waist. The women however had no caps, and were also distinguished by wearing a kind of necklace formed of shells. Yet several of the men had nothing wrapped round their bodies, but appeared entirely naked.

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ROUND THE WORLD. 57

At eight we weighed with the wind at south south-east, and worked between the islands, and at ten St. George's Island bore north-east two leagues, without any sounding at thirty-two fathoms water. We observed, that the course from St. Bartholomew's, to the place where we now cast anchor, is south south-west.

THE same weather continued on the twenty-fourth, and at six in the afternoon, the signal being made, we weighed, steering five miles along the shore. At about one mile distance we found very regular soundings, between seven and twelve fathoms water, with good anchorage; and at ten o'clock anchored in thirteen fathoms in Sandy Point, south by east three or four miles. This is a low and very sandy slip of land that runs level with the surface of the water. Along the side of the shore is a great quantity of fire wood, and many rivulets that flow from the mountains. It is observable, that this is the first part of the straits in which there was any appearance of a plantation of trees; all the preceding parts which we passed being
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entirely destitute of wood, and affording no other prospect but that of rocks and sand. With respect to its situation, it must be observed, that Porpus Point bears north north-west three leagues, and St. George's island north-east four leagues. Along the side of the shore the flood sets to the southward, and flows at the full and change at ten o'clock.

AT eight the next morning we weighed and worked two miles to the southward, when we cast anchor in Sandy Bay, in ten fathoms water, Sandy Point bearing south east by east, one mile and a half, and St. George's island north north-east six leagues. The same day we sent the boat to throw the seal, and in three hours caught a great quantity of fish of an extraordinary size. In this bay is a rivulet of fresh water, but the shore being flat a full half mile from it, makes it somewhat difficult to get at it. By a good observation we found the latitude to be 53 degrees 15 minutes south.

WE weighed on the 26th at eight in the morning, with little wind, steering south by east along the side of the shore
between

between two and three miles, but had no sounding with a line of forty fathoms. In this part of the year every thing here is in the greatest perfection, with respect to the appearance of the trees, and the verdure of the lands, which in different places afford a most enchanting prospect; and many parts of the shore have pasture for the sheep or cows, which in such long voyages are generally on board. At this time of the year the sun is seventeen hours above the horizon, these places being situated nearly at the same distance from the equator, as the middle part of Great Britain, only one to the south, and the other to the north. In sailing toward the south pole, you find the same alteration as in steering towards the north, till you run between sixty and seventy degrees, when the westerly winds generally prevailing in the southern ocean, and blowing very furiously in the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, there is no probability of being able to sail round the Cape in those months; for which reason ships seldom

attempt it, but in the proper season of the year.

ON the twenty-eighth we had but little wind, it being almost a calm, we therefore cast anchor at three in the afternoon in eighteen fathoms water, Sandy Point bearing north north-west three leagues, and the south point of Fresh Water bay, south south-east half east, two miles. At six we weighed, and at eleven anchored in thirty-two fathoms, Sandy Point being north north by west half west, four or five leagues, and on sailing two miles from the shore found no sounding with fifty fathoms of line. The tide here runs very slow, but rises considerably by the shore, where we observed it to flow sixteen feet. The land here is diversified with woods, and abounds with water : in some parts it rises very high, and is in many places covered with perpetual snow.

AT eight the next morning we weighed, and steered to the south south-east for Port Famine, and at noon St. Ann's Point bore south by east half east three leagues. About four or five miles to the northward of St. Ann's Point, which is the most northern point of Port Famine, a reef of
rocks

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rocks runs off about two miles from the shore, stretching south-east by east from the point : but on coming near it the water shoals by degrees. The course from Sandy Point to St. Ann's is south south-east twelve leagues, about the middle of which is Fresh Water Bay. It must be observed, that St. Ann's Point is very steep, and no soundings can be found till you come very near it. Those who intend to steer to Port Famine, ought to take great care in standing in, especially if they proceed so far to the southward as Sedger river ; because about a mile from the shore, the water shoals at once from thirty fathoms, to twenty-five, twelve, and about two cables length, and at low water has no more than nine feet. If you proceed close round St. Ann's Point you soon get soundings, but then you shoal them very fast, whence it is attended with great danger to approach nearer than seven or eight fathoms, where good anchorage is to be found. The inner part of the bay is very flat, and the streights are here narrow, they not being above four leagues over.

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IN this part of Port Famine may be found a considerable quantity of excellent wood, either green or dry, the latter lying along the shore on both sides the streights, which are almost covered with the trees, that having grown on the banks, have been blown down by the high winds. These trees are somewhat like our birch, but are of so considerable a size, that the trunks of some of them are two feet and a half in diameter, and sixty feet in length. Many of these we cut down for our carpenters use, and found that, when properly dried, they were very serviceable, though not fit for masts.

THE same weather continuing as before, we anchored in the bay at five in the afternoon in seven fathoms water, muddy ground: when brought up, St. Ann's Point bore east by north one mile: the entrance of the river Sedger, we found to lie two miles and a half to the south three quarters west, and a point running out at a distance, which is the southernmost point of the continent of America, bearing south by east, three leagues and a half. Besides these, on the side of
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Terra del Fuego is Snow-Hill Point, which lies five leagues to the south south-east, while the bottom of the bay of Port Famine is a mile and a half to the west.

DURING our stay here our men were employed on shore in wooding and watering in the river Sedger, which discharges itself into the bay. This river is about half a cable's length broad at the entrance, and is just navigable for boats. In going into it we met with two flats, one on the larboard side, and the other on the starboard, which we discovered at half ebb; these render it somewhat difficult to go up the river, except after half flood, when it may be navigated with great pleasure, by keeping in the middle of the channel. About two miles up the river it is not above thirty yards over, at which place we had the pleasure to find, on the starboard side, a fine gravelly steep beach, so that the boats had the convenience of coming along side of it, in order to receive the water in casks, which we found, to our great satisfaction, to be excellent.

THIS river has perhaps as beautiful an appearance as it is possible for the
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most luxuriant fancy to conceive. Its agreeable windings are happily diversified; and on each side is a fine grove of stately trees, which on each side hang their lofty heads over the river, and form a pleasing shade. To complete this delightful spot, the wild notes of different kinds of birds are heard on all sides, and the aromatic smell of the various sorts of flowers, which are seen along its banks, seem to unite in gratifying the senses of the enchanted stranger. Such are the charms which nature has lavished on a spot, where a few Indians alone can behold its beauties, while they are probably insensible of those attracting scenes, which persons of the most improved taste might contemplate with no inconsiderable pleasure.

Among the trees are many whose trunks are forty inches in diameter, with large green leaves resembling those of our bay-trees. The rind is grey on the outside and pretty thick. This is the true Winter's bark, a name which it obtained from its being brought in the year 1767, from the freights of Magellan, by Mr. William

ROUND THE WORLD. 65

William Winter. This bark, on being taken off the tree and dried, turns to the colour of chocolate. It has an acrid, burning, pungent taste, and is esteemed an excellent remedy against the scurvy. The bark itself is extremely fragrant, and the tree, when standing, has a strong aromatic smell. We frequently made use of the bark on board our ship in pies, instead of spice, and being steeped in water it gives it a very agreeable flavour. These trees are likewise found in the woods, in many other places in the streights, and also on the east and west coasts of Patagonia.

THE land in the woods in some places consists of gravel, in others of sand, and in others of a good brown earth; but old fallen trees and underwood obstruct the passage through them. These woods near the shore extend up the sides of very high hills; but the mountains farther within land, rise much higher, and their barren ragged summits covered with snow, are seen peeping over the hills next the shore. Indeed, the land on each side the shore, rises to a great height,

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particularly on the island of Terra del Fuego, on the south side the streights, where there are high barren rocks covered with everlasting snow. These have a black dreary aspect, and must have a considerable influence on the air, which they render cold and moist. This evidently appeared even while we were there, tho' this was their midsummer, when every thing must naturally be in the highest perfection. For though the weather, when the sun shone out, was very warm, yet it was unsettled, and we had frequently heavy rain and thick fogs.

DURING our stay at Port Famine *, our chief provision was fish, of which there was the greatest plenty, particularly of mullets and smelts, both of an uncommon size, which were caught in such numbers, as to supply our men three times a week. We ought not to omit that

* It cannot be improper to mention here, that this port obtained its name from a party of Spaniards, who had planted a colony on the shore; but for want of a regular supply of provisions, were starved to death. There are still to be seen some remains of buildings, though they are now almost covered with earth.

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that we here saw many Indian huts, built with small branches of trees, and covered with leaves and mud.

WE began the new year in Port Famine, where we enjoyed every blessing, which after so long a voyage we had reason to expect. We had fish, wood, and water, in abundance: both our ship, and the Tamer, were in good condition, and the success of our voyage, with the continued kindness and engaging behaviour of our Commodore, kept our men in great spirits. After compleating our ship for sailing, and providing every necessary we found wanting, we weighed on the fourth of January, 1765, and set sail from Port Famine, standing over to the island of Terra del Fuego, where we saw great quantities of smoke rising from different quarters, which we supposed to be raised by different parties of Indians.

THE next day at two in the afternoon, we proceeded to the eastward with a fine gale at south-west; and at four o'clock came a-breast of St. George's Island, and at nine the same day passed the east end of the first narrow; but the tide of flood

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setting strong to the southward, drove the ship directly towards the south shore, which had like to have proved of fatal consequence to the ship, for as we were close under a very high rocky cliff in fifty fathoms water, in case of a sudden squall of wind, we must all have been inevitably lost. However, we at length found a place, where we cast anchor and rode in safety.

THE next day at one in the morning we weighed, and had a pleasant breeze with the tide of ebb; but this breeze soon abating, the tide set the ship to the north-west; and at five the ship took the ground on a bank of fifteen feet, which reduced us to no small extremity; but fortunately in about half an hour, she swung by the force of the tide into deeper water. During this time the Afs's Ears bore north-west five miles; the entrance of the first narrow, south-west four or five miles, and Point Possession north-east by north four leagues.

WE now got our boats out, and towed the ship into the deepest water in the south channel; by which means we anchored

chored in fourteen fathoms, the tide of flood making strong against us; and then being for the distance of half a mile round us encompassed with shoals, that had only eight feet water, we sent out our boat to sound, in order to find a channel; and after being disappointed more than once, we at seven weighed for the last time, and left the coast.

On the eighth of January we had strong gales from the westward, and in the forenoon a most violent squall of wind which sprung our main-mast; but that was soon secured by our carpenters again fishing it, and securing it with ropes.

No remarkable occurrence happened, till on the thirteenth of January we espied land, which appeared to be a considerable number of islands near each other, some of them seeming very low, and almost even with the surface of the water. The second day after, at three in the morning, we stood in towards the land, and hoisted out our boats to sound. These were gone till noon, when they returned, with the agreeable news of their having found a fine convenient bay, entirely secure from
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the fury of the winds, with its entrance lying to the northward. The land is on each side very high, and the entrance, which is half a mile broad, not in the least dangerous, there being nothing to obstruct the passage, the depth being from seven to thirteen fathoms, with muddy ground.

THE shore of this bay is not encompassed by funk rocks or sands; nor is there the least danger in approaching it. In passing on the starboard side many fine small bays and harbours open to the view, and to the third of these, we gave the name of Port Egmont, in honour of the right honourable the earl of Egmont, then first lord of the Admiralty, under whose direction this voyage was originally undertaken. This harbour is so commodious, that it is proper to give a particular description of it.

PORT EGMONT is surrounded by a range of islands, perfectly disjoined, and each placed in a convenient and agreeable situation. There are three different passages into this port, one from the south-west, another from the north-east, and the

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the third from the south-east ; and this last we found capable of receiving a ship of the greatest burthen. This harbour is of such extent, as to be able to receive the whole royal navy of England, which might lie here in the greatest security.

As the adjacent country has all the requisites for a convenient settlement, it is probable, that was it added to the crown of Great Britain, it would in time become a most flourishing spot. There are here many cascades of water, which are so conveniently situated, that by bringing casks along side the shore, many of them may be filled at once. One inconvenience, however, attends this place, which is, that there are no trees ; but this is of small consequence ; for in the proper season of the year, young trees might easily be brought through the streights of Magellan, to these islands, where there is no doubt but they would grow and prosper. Indeed, we were fully convinced from our own experience, that they were fit for such plantations ; for, on our first arrival, we had sowed many seeds, such as those of turnips, radishes, lettuces, &c. and
before

before we left the harbour, many of them began to spring up very fast, and we have since heard, that some persons, who arrived there after our departure, eat of those roots and salad. It must however be acknowledged, that the wheat which we also sowed there being put into the ground at an improper season, though it sprang up, did not come to its proper perfection. This we knew from a person who lately came from thence in one of his Majesty's ships of war. This pasture ground is so rich, that the grass rose as high as our breasts; which rendered it very troublesome walking: we however cut down great quantities of it, and dried it for the use of our sheep.

INDEED it may be fairly conjectured, that if the country was properly examined, many valuable discoveries might be made with respect to its vegetables and minerals: for upon a slight examination of the hills we found a kind of iron ore, and had some reason to believe, that if a more exact scrutiny was made, other ores might be found of greater value.

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ON our first going on shore in the boats, the water-side was entirely covered on every side with different kinds of fowl, of very beautiful colours, and so tame, that in less than half an hour we knocked down as many as we could conveniently carry away in our boats; particularly white and painted geese, a great number of pengwins, cape hens, and other fowl. Those to which we gave the name of painted geese, were exactly of the size of ours, only of a different colour, having a ring of green feathers on the body, and spots on different parts, with yellow legs. A stranger would scarcely forbear smiling at seeing our ship, at this juncture; for never was any poulterer's shop in Leadenhall market so plentifully supplied with fowl, and the men in every part were busily employed in picking them. As by experience we found that they had a strong taste, from their feeding upon sea-weeds, small fish, and particularly limpits, of which there is great plenty as large as oysters; we found out a new method of dressing them, which rendered even these fowl extremely palatable;

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able; so that we had as much provisions, and that of the nicest sort, as we could desire. The method we pursued, was by cutting them into pieces over night, and letting them lie in salt water till the next day; that after their being thus purged by lying in soak, we might the next morning, with a sufficient quantity of flour, make them into pies.

BESIDES these fowl we met with a prodigious quantity of ducks, snipes, teal plover, small birds, and fresh water geese, which last, living entirely by the fresh ponds, have a most delicious taste, and are not inferior to those we are accustomed to eat in England. These last are entirely white, except their legs. We very frequently sent two men in search of them, who were sure to bring home half a dozen if not more, which they found by their weight to be a sufficient load, as they were not a little encumbered by the height of the grass.

WE also found a great number of seals; some of them very large, and several of our men were employed on shore, at a place we called Bubblers Bay, from the
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ROUND THE WORLD. 75

number of those creatures we killed for their oil ; for when boiled they produced a sufficient quantity of it for the ship's company to burn in lamps, while the men preserved their skins for waistcoats, and various other uses. We were not surprized at meeting with such quantities of seals, when we afterwards found that they had sometimes eighteen or more at a litter.

ON the north side of the harbour is the principal island, to which we chiefly went on shore, on account of its situation, and the fine prospect it afforded from a prodigious high hill, which cannot be ascended without difficulty ; but on reaching to the top, the great fatigue of ascending it is fully recompensed, by the delightful view it commands of the ships at anchor, with every part of the harbour ; of the three passages into Port Egmont, the sea which surrounds you on every side, and all the adjacent islands, which are upwards of fifty small and great, all of which appeared covered with verdure.

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On the twenty-third of January, the Commodore, with the Captains of the Dolphin and Tamer, and the principal officers, went on shore to the above island, where the Union Jack was erected on a high staff, and being spread, the Commodore named the whole his Majesty's isles, which he claimed for the crown of Great Britain, his heirs and successors. The colours were no sooner spread; than a salute was fired from the ship. They were very merry on the occasion, a large bowl of arrack punch being carried on shore, out of which they drank, among several loyal toasts, success to the discovery of so fine a harbour. This evening our smith came on board, he having been employed on shore, in making and repairing iron work for the use of the ship.

AFTER having compleated our watering, surveyed the harbour, and provided every thing necessary for our departure, we left Port Egmont, on Sunday the 27th, and sailed within sight of the land, naming the headlands, till we came to the south-east point. These islands lie in the latitude of fifty-one degrees twenty-two minutes

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minutes south, and in sixty-six degrees ten minutes west longitude. They extend upwards of forty-two leagues from east to west, and about five or six from north to south. However, it must be remembered, that this may not be the exact breadth of them, as we sailed only to the northward and eastward, and did not attempt to go west or south, for fear of the heavy gales which are so frequent in those seas.

It will not be improper here to take notice, that as in most of the charts of Patagonia, an island is described by the name of Pepys' island, as hath been already mentioned *, where travellers have asserted, that they have seen trees in abundance, and many rills of water; but that after several attempts in the latitude where it was said to be discovered, no island nor any soundings could be found: in justice to the pretended discoverers of that and other imaginary islands, we ought to observe, that they had probably no intention to deceive; for on this coast, where you meet with frequent gales of
wind,

* See page 40.

wind, and thick foggy weather, we found the banks of fogs were apt to deceive even an accurate observer, and make him mistake them for land. Thus we ourselves have frequently imagined, that we saw land very near; but suddenly a breeze of wind springing up, our supposed land disappeared, though we did not think ourselves above a league and a half from it, and convinced us of our great mistake, by opening to our view an unbounded prospect. So easily does the mind of man, when set on one particular object, form to itself chimerical notions of its darling pursuit, and when harrassed, as we will suppose, by the distresses that frequently attend an enterprize of this nature, make an imaginary discovery of land, where nothing but a thick fog, and a vast extent of sea are to be found.

ON the fifth of February, at one in the afternoon, we made the coast of Patagonia, bearing south-west by south, six or seven leagues distance. At two we passed by Pengwin Island, and at three standing towards the harbour of Port Desire, which was at about two leagues distance, with

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with a fresh gale at north north-west, we, to our great satisfaction, discovered the Florida storeship, which had been fitted at Deptford, and had on board a great quantity of new-baked bread, packed in new casks, intended for water; besides brandy, flour, beef, and all such provisions and stores for the use of our two ships. This vessel, whose arrival was so necessary for the prosecution of our voyage, was dispatched by the lords of the Admiralty, with as much secrecy as the Dolphin, with respect to the ignorance of the men on board as to their place of destination. When she first sailed from Deptford she was fitted out for Florida, nor did the master know, till he arrived at the southward of the line, that he was ordered to recruit the Commodore's vessels.

At half an hour after three in the afternoon we came to an anchor off the harbour of Port Desire, in nine fathoms water, at about two miles distance from the shore. We had for some time past been somewhat uneasy, concluding that this ship had probably met with some accident

cident that had obliged her to return : but her appearance agreeably removed all the anxiety we had felt from this groundless conjecture ; and indeed it was very happy for us, that we fell in with her at this juncture, which was the more seasonable, as for some time we had been reduced to a short allowance of some kinds of provisions, which she was able to supply us with ; and indeed if this had not been the case, a worse consequence must have ensued, namely, that of being obliged to steer to the Cape of Good Hope, in order to purchase provisions, and consequently losing our voyage ; as by this delay it would be too late for us to attempt a passage into the South Sea, either by passing the streights of Magellan, or doubling Cape Horn, consequently an end would be put to all our discoveries, and the expence of fitting us out be thrown away.

AT four in the afternoon, the master of the storeship came on board the Dolphin, bringing a packet from the lords of the Admiralty to the Commodore. This person was a midshipman in his Majesty's service, and was to have a commission given

given him, as soon as he found the Commodore. He had likewise been several days in search of Pepys' Island; but was like us obliged to desist, and having crossed the latitude in which it was supposed to lie, had met with a storm, which had greatly damaged his masts and sails. In the evening the master of the Florida left the Dolphin, and by order of the Commodore, our carpenters attended him on board his own ship, to repair the damages she had sustained.

On the eighth, having completed our respective ships, the Commodore thought proper to leave this port, as by the rapidity of the tide the boats could have little or no communication with the store-ship; it was therefore resolved to sail back to the eastward, and take in our stores at one of the ports we had before visited. But to our great surprize, in the morning of the second day after we left the harbour, in company with the Tamer and store-ship, we discovered a strange sail, which indeed put us into no small consternation. The Commodore was inclined to believe, that this ship was a Spanish

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man of war of the line, who having gotten intelligence of our voyage, was come to intercept us; and in consequence of that surmise boldly gave orders, that all on board the Dolphin and Tamer should prepare to give her a warm reception, by firing all our guns, and then boarding her from both ships; but while we were bringing to and waiting for her, we found it grew dark, and we soon lost sight of her, till the next morning, when we saw her at anchor at three leagues distance, and therefore continued sailing towards Port Famine; we however found that she still followed us, though at a great distance, and even came to an anchor when we did.

ON the twentieth we were chiefly employed in getting up our guns, we having only four upon deck, which had been used for signals, the rest having for a considerable time before lain in the hold; we soon however got fourteen upon the deck, and then came to an anchor, having the Tamer astern, with a spring on our cable, and that we might give her as warm a reception as possible, we removed
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ROUND THE WORLD. 83

all our guns to one side, pointing to the place where the vessel must pass.

Thus busily were we employed in taking all the measures prudence could suggest to defend us from an imaginary danger; when an unlucky accident, which happened to the storeship, shewed that we had nothing to fear, and that the vessel against which we were arming ourselves ought not to be considered as an enemy: for while the storeship was working to the windward, she took the shore, on a bank about two leagues from our ship. About the same time the strange ship came up with her, and upon seeing her distress, cast anchor, and immediately began to hoist out her boats to give her assistance: but before they had come to the storeship, our own boats had boarded her, and the commanding officer had received orders not to let them come on board; but to thank them in the politest manner for their intended assistance. We afterwards found this to be a French vessel, and having no guns that we could see, supposed it to be a merchantman, who had come to those parts for wood

and water. The storeship, however, soon got into deep water, and joining us, we on the nineteenth got into Port Famine, where we moored our ships.

DURING our stay in this port, we were principally employed in receiving provisions from the storeship, and in completing our wood and water. Finding, on the twenty-fifth, that both the ships had received as much stores and provisions as they could possibly stow, the Commodore sent home the draughts of all the places he had caused to be taken, by the storeship, with express orders, that if they were in any danger of being boarded and examined by any foreign ships or vessels, their first care should be to throw the plans and packets into the sea. At taking our leave of the storeship, our boatswain, and all that were sick on board the Dolphin and Tamer, obtained leave to return in her to England; the Commodore in the mean time openly declaring to the men in general, that if any of them were averse to proceeding on the voyage, they had free liberty to return:

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ROUND THE WORLD. 85

an offer which only one of our men accepted.

On the twenty-sixth we weighed from Port Famine, leaving the storeship to proceed for England, and setting sail, stood out of the bay to the southward point; St. Ann's bearing north-west by north two leagues; Point Shutup south by west two leagues, and Cape Forward north-west half west three leagues. We now discovered the French ship lying at anchor in a small bay, six miles to the westward of Point Shutup, with her yards and top-masts struck. At eight we brought to, with the ship's head to the northward, and close reefed the top-sails, Cape Forward bearing north two miles.

At four the next morning we sailed, having first sent the boat to sound close to Cape Forward, when there were found a hundred fathoms water, at half a cable's length from the rocks. At eleven we worked to the windward between Cape Forward and Cape Holland; and at half an hour past five, anchored in nine fathoms water, Cape Forward bearing east half south, six miles; and a small island

island west by south half south, one mile. The streights are here four leagues broad, the land on each side rises in very high mountains, which are for the most part covered with snow. At six in the afternoon we weighed, standing to the westward. At eight Cape Forward bore east north-east half east, three leagues; and Cape Holland west by north, two leagues. At ten Cape Holland bore east north-east, two leagues, and Cape Gallant west half north, seven leagues.

ON our being a-breast Cape Forward, which is the southermost part of the continent of America, and in fifty-four degrees seven minutes south latitude, we met with excessive strong gales from the west north-west, which blew with such violence; that we were driven three leagues to the eastward, where we cast anchor on the top of a rock in thirteen fathoms and a half water, a cable length from the bay: but soon after we parted, or rather started our stream anchor, and fell off the rock: it was very dark, and the ship still kept driving with a whole cable out, and was in the greatest danger of being lost; however,

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however, at four in the morning, we let go both bowers in seventeen fathoms water. The wind still continued to blow very hard, and the ship was so near the rocks, that the boats could but just keep clear of the surf of the shore. However, that Providence which had hitherto attended us, still continued our friend, and preserved us from the threatened destruction; for the next morning we hove in the cable of our stream anchor; but found both the flukes of the anchor broke; and it being by this means rendered useless, it was thrown over board.

SOON after we weighed both our bowers, and unfurling our sails, we steered from the north shore, and were now attended with light gales and fair weather. In passing along the coast we saw a smoke, and soon after discovered a great number of Indians in detached parties, some of whom, on seeing us, put their canoes into the water, and made towards our ship. When they came within musket shot, they began a most hideous shouting, on which we hallowed to them, and waved our hands as a signal for them to come on board

board us, which, after many persuasive signs on our side, they did. On their first entering the ship, they surveyed it round with no small astonishment, as if they had never seen a vessel of the like kind before.

THESE Indians were in general of a middling stature, and of a very brown complexion, with long black hair, that hung down on their shoulders. Their bodies were covered with the skin of some animal unknown to us; but some of them had not a sufficient quantity of it to cover their nakedness. We trafficked with these poor Indians, or rather gave them abundance of things, and particularly cloaths, which they seemed to receive with great thankfulness; they were also exceeding fond of the biscuit, which we distributed to them pretty freely; though they appeared somewhat unwilling to part with any thing in return. Some of them had bows and arrows that were made of such hard wood, that it seemed almost impenetrable; and the bows were not only exceeding tough and smooth, but wrought with very curious workmanship;

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as to the string, it was formed of a twisted gut. The arrows, which are about two feet long, were pointed with flint shaped like a harpoon, and cut with as great nicety, as if they had been shaped by the most exact lapidary; and at the other end a feather was fixed to direct its flight. They have also javelins. These people seem to be very poor and perfectly harmless, coming forth to their respective callings, as soon as the morning dawns, and as soon as the sun sets, retiring to their different habitations. They live almost entirely on fish, and particularly on limpets and muscles, the latter of which they have in great plenty, and much larger than those we meet with in England.

THE boats used by these Indians, are but indifferently put together; they are made chiefly of the bark of trees, and are just big enough to hold one family; they are very light, and when they come on shore they draw them upon it, out of the reach of the tide, and seem very careful of preserving them. Some of these boats, however, show in their struc-

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ture no little degree of ingenuity. They are formed of three pieces, one at the bottom, which serves for the keel and part of the sides, and is fashioned both within and without by means of fire; upon this are placed two upper pieces, one on each side, which are sewed together, and to the bottom part like a seam sewed with a needle and thread. All their boats in general are very narrow, and each end formed alike, both sharp, and rising up a considerable height. These Indians are very dexterous in striking the fish from these boats with their javelins, though they lie some feet under water. In these instances they seem to shew the utmost extent of their ingenuity; for we found them incapable of understanding things the most obvious to their senses. For instance, on their first coming on board, amongst the trinkets we presented them, were some knives and scissars, and in giving them these, we tried to make them sensible of their use: but after our repeated endeavours, by shewing the manner of using them, they continued as insensible

sensible as at first, and could not learn to distinguish the blades from the handles.

THERE are plenty of seals in this part of the streights, but we did not meet with many fowl, which is doubtless owing to the intenseness of the cold; nor did we find the woods infested by any kind of wild beasts.

ON sailing to the westward we found an irregular tide, which sometimes ran eighteen hours to the eastward, and but six to the westward; at other times, when the westerly winds blow with any degree of strength, it would constantly run for several days to the east. At intervals we had hard gales of wind, and prodigious squalls from the high mountains, whose summits are covered with snow. The streights are here four leagues over, and it is difficult to get any anchorage, on account of the unevenness and irregularity of the bottom, which in several places close to the shore has from twenty to fifty fathoms water, and in other parts no ground is to be found with a line of a hundred and fifty fathoms.

AFTER having been ten or twelve days driven back by the currents and winds, and after our having made many fruitless attempts, we beat round Cape Quad, and anchored in a small bay on the south shore. The next day we sent our boats in order to sound to the westward, that they might find some little cove or creek to anchor in. The streights are here no more than three leagues over, and we had reason to think, that the snow never melts from the mountains ; but there are here the most beautiful cascades and cataracts that run from the hills, and cannot be viewed without delight.

WE here saw a great number of islands, and many Indians dispersed in several quarters, amongst whom we found a family which struck our attention. It was composed of a decrepid old man, his wife, two sons and a daughter. The latter appeared to have tolerable features, and an English face, which they seemed to be desirous of letting us know ; they making a long harangue, not a syllable of which we understood, though we plainly perceived it was in relation to this woman, whose

whose age did not exceed thirty, by their pointing first at her, and then at themselves. Various were the conjectures we formed in regard to this circumstance, though we generally agreed, that their signs plainly shewed that they offered her to us, as being of the same country. They appeared in one instance, to be quite uncivilized, for when we came up to them, we found them eating raw fish.

ON the seventh of March, in the morning, we weighed, and sailed from the south shore among several islands, where our soundings were very irregular: but soon after we came to an anchor, in twenty-six fathoms, on the south shore, when we veered away to half a cable, to thirteen fathoms, and in some places to thirty, fifty, and seventy fathoms, opposite Cape Quad.

WE found here but few birds of any kind, and but a small quantity of muscles along the shore; and though we sent our boat into a bay to hale the seal, it returned without any success, no fish being to be found. However, in this part of the straits, we found great quantities

ties of red berries, somewhat resembling our cranberries. They are about the size of a hazle nut, and are the chief provision of the Indians in these parts: upon these we fed, and they being wholesome and refreshing, were found of considerable service to the ship's company.

AT seven in the forenoon we came to an anchor in a small bay on the north shore, between Cape Monday and Cape Quad, when we moored our ship with a small anchor.

ON the ninth of March we got under way, standing to the north-west with a pleasant breeze, at south by east; but when a-breast of Cape Monday bay, the wind took us a-back, and continued from six o'clock in the afternoon till eight, at which time Cape Monday bay bore east half north six leagues.

ON the tenth at six in the morning a violent storm of wind came on, which was very near proving of fatal consequence to us; for it was very thick rainy weather, and we suddenly discovered sunken rocks on our lee bow, just appearing above the surface of the water, at about
half

ROUND THE WORLD. 95

half a mile from us. We tacked immediately, and in half an hour it blew so hard, that we were obliged to bear up before the wind, and go in search of an harbour. However, soon after we came to an anchor in a bay, in sixteen fathoms water, about two leagues to the eastward of Cape Monday bay; but the anchor falling from the bank into fifty fathoms, the ship almost drove on shore, but happily the anchor closing with a rock brought us up, and in the afternoon we weighed, and steered into a proper anchoring place, entirely surrounded with high precipices, where we lay not more than two cables length from the shore.

On the eleventh of March we had heavy squalls of wind, attended with much rain, at which time the Commodore, with a generosity which endeared him to the crew, distributed as much cloth among the sailors as would make all of them long waistcoats; a present highly acceptable at this season, and the more so, as the officers and men, on leaving England, from their expecting to sail directly to India, had provided no thick
cloath-

cloathing. And that no partiality might be shewn to those on board his own ship, he also ordered an equal distribution to be made among the men on board the Tamer.

ON the twelfth, while we were employed in wooding and watering the ship, the Tamer's boat was sent to the westward, with an officer from both ships, to search for anchoring places. Those in the boat, during their absence, were benighted, and obliged by distress of weather to put into shore, and take shelter under a tent, the materials for which they had taken with them. After which, wandering about, they saw a number of Indians, employed on the shore in cutting up a dead whale, which scented the place for some distance around, it being in a state of putrifaction. This we supposed they designed for their miserable food, as they cut it in large slices, and carried them away on their shoulders to another party at a distance, who were engaged round a fire. However, it is perhaps equally probable, that like the Greenlanders, and other nations in our northern hemis-

hemisphere, they might be employed in making oil for their lamps, against the approaching winter.

THE boat at length returned with the agreeable news of those on board having found several harbours to the westward ; which the Commodore no sooner heard, than, in order to encourage the men in the discharge of their duty, he ordered a double allowance of brandy to be given to every one on board.

ON the fifteenth we moored in Wash Pot bay, where we met with frequent showers of rain and hail, with the air all the time excessively sharp. At nine the next morning we unmoored, expecting to sail, but the wind blowing north-west in heavy squalls, prevented us. In this perplexing situation were we driven about from place to place, losing perhaps in four hours, what we had been six days and nights in working to the westward ; for when the wind continues with such violence, there is no regular tide ; but, on the contrary, a constant westerly current running two miles an hour. The wind, however, favoured us at last, or
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most probably we must have taken up our winter quarters in one of these coves.

ON the twenty-first we set sail, the wind veering from south-west by west, to north north-west; we worked to windward with continual squalls, which, at intervals, obliged us to clue all our sails. In the mean while the Tamer, whom till this time we had never lost sight of, by a favourable breeze got a few leagues to the westward, where she lay two days in good anchorage; but on the third joined us.

HARRASSED as we were by these continual disappointments, to add still more to our vexation and concern, we found our men began to be attacked by the scurvy, which had made its appearance on many of them; however, by the assistance of the vegetables, and the extraordinary care of the Commodore, who caused portable soup to be served to the sick, and twice a week to the whole ship's company, on Fridays with pease, and on Mondays with oatmeal; and, who with the greatest humanity never spared to distribute, from his own table, whatever might be of use for the recovery of those
 attacked

ROUND THE WORLD. 99

attacked by this dreadful disorder, it was prevented from raging with any great inveteracy.

ON the twenty-second we weighed, working to windward between Cape Monday and Cape Upright, which are at about five leagues distance from each other; during which time we found our jebboom sprung, and at five in the afternoon were obliged to come to an anchor in a very good bay, which we found about one league to the eastward of Cape Upright. Our men were immediately employed in getting in the decayed boom, and supplying its place with a new one.

ON the twenty-fourth the boat was sent to the westward with the second lieutenant in search of an harbour, at which time we had continual rains, and cold unhealthy weather, with strong gales from the north-west; and at six in the evening the boat returned without having found any harbour. The next day the boat was sent again with arms and a week's provisions, besides materials for building a tent, in case they should land, and find it necessary to make use of it. However, af-

ter a short time the boat returned, the search being now attended with success; on hearing which we soon weighed, and stood to the north-west, to windward of Cape Monday.

THE freights are here four or five leagues over, and the mountains seem to be ten times as high as the mast-head of our ships; but not much covered with snow, or encompassed with trees. We continued under sail till the wind increasing, and a violent sea from the westward coming on, we were obliged to lie to, under our close reefed top-sails. At eleven at night we made shift to see the land on the north shore, at which we were extremely alarmed; when, to heighten the danger of our situation, the sky was dark and lowering, and the noise of the waves, which we plainly heard dashing against the precipices, seemed to foretel the disaster which we thought ourselves near experiencing; but at the very instant when we expected immediate death, by hoisting our head-sails, our ship in an instant veered round on the other tack, and left the breakers on the weather quarters, on
which

which we made sail with our head to the northward. During the above critical situation, from which we had been so providentially delivered, the officers and men united in doing their utmost to extricate us from the impending danger, and tho' in such alarming circumstances, behaved with that alacrity and intrepidity, which so strongly characterizes those who compose our naval force, and who justly merit this transient testimony to their honour.

WE now made a signal for the Tamer to come up, we supposing her case equally desperate with our own. She soon, however, made to us, and, at our desire, sailed a-head, firing a gun, and shewing a light for our benefit, whenever she saw land: but we had the misfortune to find, that by the violence of the wind, our mizen top-sail was split from the yard, and by that means rendered entirely useless. After bending a new one, and repairing the damage our ship had suffered, about five in the morning, the day, to our inexpressible joy, began to dawn upon us, as before that we did not know, but that land might be close under our lee. We
there-

therefore made a signal to the Tamer to come under our stern, which having done, she was directed to search out a harbour, or some convenient place to anchor in, and at seven we came to an anchor in Cape Monday bay, about one mile to the eastward, with the small bower in twenty-three fathoms water, and veered out to a whole cable. The honourable Mr. Byron, after attending to the necessary refreshment of his officers and men, who had endured the greatest fatigues, thought proper to name the high land, which we had so miraculously escaped, Cape Providence. It rises to a very great height, and projects to the southward, lying about four or five leagues from Cape Monday, but upon the opposite shore.

ON the twenty-eighth of March we found our cables much damaged by the rocks, we therefore condemned the best bower cable, and bending a new one, cut the old cable into junk. In the mean while the Tamer had parted from her anchor, and been driven from the bank; she, however, shortly after returned in safety.

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THE next day, at seven in the morning, we weighed, and set sail, but at intervals were attended with hard squalls from the westward, with heavy rains, while we worked to windward between each shore. In the mean time the Tamer, steering by the south coast, ran a-ground, and made the signal of distress by firing a gun, and hoisting her ensign in the mizen shrouds, on which we immediately bore down to her assistance, came to an anchor, hoisted out our boats, and sent them with anchor hawzers, with which they soon hove her off, and she came to anchor near us in Cape Monday bay.

ON the thirtieth we had, at intervals, prodigious squalls of wind from the westward, attended with rain; and at two in the afternoon, the wind encreasing, with a prodigious swell from the westward, finding the ship laboured much, we let go another anchor, and got down our lower yards. In short, we had an almost constant continuance of bad weather till the sixth of April, at which time the wind began to change to soft and moderate gales. The freights are in this part
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four or five leagues over, and seem to have little or no wood on the north shore. The mountains, which to appearance are inaccessible, are barren, destitute of trees and verdure, forming a dreary and dreadful prospect.

ON the above day we hove up our small bower, with an intention to weigh; but the breeze which was easterly dying away, the boat was sent ashore for wood, and the men saw a number of Indians. Soon after which the Commodore landing, made them a present of ribbons and bread, and they coming on board at four in the afternoon, he gave them several other things, with which they were highly pleased.

THE next morning at four o'clock we unmoored, and got under sail, with the wind at east south-east. At this fortunate change of the wind joy appeared on every countenance, and never were people in more spirits than we were while it lasted. For six weeks we had been beating to windward, and had been many times driven back, and narrowly escaped the greatest dangers. But we now flattered

tered ourselves, that we should shortly arrive in the Pacific Ocean, the ultimate end of our wishes : but at eleven in the morning the wind ceasing, the current drove us two leagues, Cape Upright bearing south-east five leagues, on which we came to with the stream anchor, in a hundred and ten fathoms water. At three in the afternoon the boat, which had been sent out some time before, returned from the westward, having been to the southward of Cape Deslada, on the south shore, and found many convenient places for anchorage ; but the people in the boat were much fatigued by their long and tedious rowing.

At two the next morning we weighed, and set sail with the wind at west by north, and at eleven came to an anchor in a very good bay, between Cape Upright and Cape Pillar, both which lie about west by north, and south by east, at twelve or thirteen leagues distance from each other. In this bay we found plenty of excellent fish, not much unlike our trout, only of a more red cast. We here met with very good anchorage, entirely

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secure

secure from any winds from the north north-west to the south-east ; and here you may sail with equal safety and pleasure, having from fourteen to twenty fathoms muddy ground.

AT about four in the afternoon the wind came to the south-east, which filled us with high satisfaction ; and we instantly weighed and steered from the bay, in order to proceed to the westward. On standing out, we saw the Tamer at an anchor in Tuesday bay, which lies on the south shore ; but the wind suddenly veering round from the south south-east to the south-west, in a very heavy squall attended with rain, obliged us to carry sail to get to an anchor in that bay, and the night approaching fast, the Tamer kept burning false fires, to direct us into it ; but in order to enter it, we were obliged to make several tacks under close reefed top-sails and stay-sails in very great disorder, having rocks on each side. However we at last came to an anchor, with the small bower in twelve fathoms, muddy ground ; but the wind blew so strong, it

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it was some time before we could get our sails handed.

TUESDAY bay was by far the finest we saw in the streights. It is capable of containing a great number of large ships, which may ride there in the greatest security, with good ground, at not more than twenty-five fathoms water, free from rocks and sands. Into this bay Sir John Narborough recommends all ships to anchor, that are bound to the westward; and indeed we here found no difficulty in being supplied with good wood and water, and with excellent fish in great quantities. You meet here with many beautiful cascades of water, along the sides of the rocks, and with it the ships casks may be filled with the greatest convenience.

AT six in the morning we weighed from this fine bay, and sailing to the west north-west, passed Cape Pillar on the south shore, with a fine gale from the south south-east, where the streights are about nine leagues over. At ten in the morning, having now no occasion to be continually sounding for fear of shoals and sunken rocks, we got our long boat, yawl, and

fix-oared cutter, under the half deck, with the twelve-oared cutter under the booms; and secured the hatches and bulk-heads of the quarter-deck and forecastle. At four in the afternoon we reached the extremity of the streights, where the distance from Cape Victory, on the north shore, to Cape Desiada, on the south, is twelve leagues, bearing from each other about north and south. The whole length of the streights of Magellan, in which we had been detained, chiefly by contrary winds, from the twenty-first of December to the ninth of April, is from Cape Virgin Mary to Cape Desiada, with every reach and turning, no more than about a hundred and sixteen leagues; and we had been six weeks and five days since our leaving Port Famine, to our departure from Tuesday bay, and the streights of Magellan.

WE were now to leave the cold climate, and the tempestuous seas of so southern a latitude, just after the time of the autumnal equinox, with the dreadful hurricanes that must unavoidably attend the approach of winter, and joyfully steered

ROUND THE WORLD. 109

ed to the northward, warmed with the hopes of meeting with calmer seas, and milder climates.

ON our entering the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, we found a great swell running from the south-west; but nothing worthy of observation happened till the twenty-sixth of April, when we saw the island of MASA-FUERO to the westward. The Commodore thought it more advisable to touch at this island than at Juan Fernandes; it being rather more secure than the latter, from any discoveries which the Spaniards might make of our designs; in consequence of which our voyage, and all our farther discoveries, might have been prevented.

MASA-FUERO lies in the latitude of 33 degrees twenty-eight minutes south, and in eighty-four degrees twenty-seven minutes west longitude from London. The next morning early we had a distant view of the island, the land rising to a great height; and at eleven, our cutter was sent ashore with an officer to find a place to anchor in; but returned at four in the afternoon without success, they having no found-

soundings with a hundred fathoms of line; but caught a vast number of fish.

HOWEVER, the next day, which was the twenty-eighth of April, we came to an anchor on the east side of the island, in twenty-four fathoms water, when the extremities of this island appeared on the south and the north-west. The tops of the mountains are not always to be seen, they being in some points of view covered with clouds, which hang hovering over them, the air on their tops being seldom clear. At eleven in the morning we sent our boat on shore, with an officer, to find a convenient place to wood and water in.

THE surface of the island is very irregular; but the vallies have a beautiful verdure, and are full of trees from the top to the bottom. At a great distance, indeed, these beauties are not visible, but when within a mile or thereabouts, they form an enchanting prospect. The goats which we saw in great numbers were now so shy, that we found it difficult to get near them; for we could seldom get within the distance of a musket shot; we, how-

ROUND THE WORLD. III

however, made shift to shoot some of them, which were esteemed excellent food, especially the young ones. We, however, observed a very odd circumstance, with respect to two of them, which we shot, their ears being slit when young, which is a certain proof that some person had touched at that island. It is probable, that the men who were sent on board the *Tryal* sloop by Commodore Anson *, to examine into the state of this island, had more serious employment than that of slitting the ears of the goats; and it appears much more probable, that some solitary Selkirk had dwelt there, who like his namesake at Juan Fernandes, when he caught more than he wanted, marked them and let them go. However, we saw no traces of any human being residing there at that time. Round the south side of the shore we saw a red earth, which contains large veins of a gold colour. The shores are every where very steep, and near them you cannot find less than from twenty-four to fifty fathoms. We found it very difficult to get on shore,

* See Anson's *Voyage*, 8vo. p. 165.

as it is full of rocks and large stones, and the surf very great.

ROUND the island we met with great quantities of fish, such as cavalies, large bream, maids and congers of a particular kind; with a singular sort of fish called chimney-sweepers, somewhat like our carp, only larger. There is another species of valuable fish which we called cod. Indeed it is not exactly like our cod in shape; but the taste is equally agreeable. We likewise found a great number of cray-fish, which were so large as to weigh eight or ten pounds each.

WE saw a multitude of sharks, one of which was very near carrying off one of our men. As the great swell could not permit the boat to approach the shore, he was swimming a cask to it; but the sailor who is always left to take care of the boat, saw the shark within a few yards of his companion, just ready to seize upon him, and called to him to hasten ashore, which through his great fright he could hardly reach. The boat-keeper having the boat-hook in his hand, struck
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at the shark with great force; but without any visible effect, on his impenetrable sides.

THE many dog fish we met with here are very mischievous, and seem to destroy abundance of the smaller sort of fish; they frequently obliged us to hawl in our lines, for when they are near, no other fish are to be found. Besides these, the shore is generally crowded round with seals and sea lions.

THE dog fish does not appear to have the least resemblance of a dog, or any other land animal, and it is therefore difficult to account for its name. It has a roundish body, and instead of scales, is covered with that rough skin used by joiners and cabinet makers for polishing wood, generally known by the name of fish-skin. Its back is of a brownish ash-colour; but its belly is commonly white, and smoother than the rest of the body. The eyes are covered with a double membrane, and the mouth armed with a double row of small teeth. It has two fins on the back, with sharp prickles standing before them. It brings forth its young alive,

alive, and is never very large, it seldom weighing above twenty pounds.

THE sea-lion has some resemblance to a seal, of which we have already given a description ; but is of a much larger size, for these animals, when full grown, are from twelve to twenty feet in length, and from eight to fifteen feet round. The head is small in proportion to the body, and terminates in a snout. In each jaw they have a row of large pointed teeth, two-thirds of which are in sockets ; but the others, which are the most hard and solid, are without them, and stand out of the mouth. They have small eyes and ears ; with whiskers like a cat, and small nostrils, which are the only parts destitute of hair. The males are distinguished by having a large snout or trunk, hanging five feet six inches below the end of the upper jaw, which the females have not. The skin of the sea-lion is covered with a short light dun-coloured hair, but his fins and tail, which, when on shore, serve him for feet, are almost black ; the fins or feet are divided at the ends like toes, but are joined by a web, that does not reach

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ROUND THE WORLD. 115

to their extremities, and each toe is furnished with a nail. He is so extremely fat, that on cutting through the skin, which is near an inch in thickness, there is at least a foot of fat before you come to either lean or bones; and yet they are so full of blood, that if they are deeply wounded in ten or twelve places, there instantly gushes out as many fountains of blood, spouting to a considerable distance. However, their flesh resembles in taste that of beef; and their fat, on being melted, makes good oil. The males are of a much larger size than the females, and both of them continue at sea all the summer, and coming ashore at the beginning of winter, stay there during that season, when they engender and bring forth their young, having commonly two at a birth, which they suckle with their milk. On shore they feed on the verdure that grows near the water; and sleep in herds in the most miery places they can find, with some of the males at a distance, who are sure to alarm them, if any one approaches, sometimes by snorting like horses, and at others by grunting like hogs. It is re-

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markable, that the males have furious battles chiefly about their females.

THIS island is usually called by the Spaniards the Lesser Juan Fernandes, it being about twenty-two leagues to the west by south of the island more frequently called by that name; and is termed *Masa-Fuero*, from its being at a greater distance from the continent. Indeed in many respects they resemble each other; the shore of both is steep, and for the most part have little fresh water; but no spring was here found comparable to that of the watering-place at the Greater Juan Fernandes; they are both mountainous, and adorned with a variety of trees, which with the different bearings of the hills, and the windings of the vallies, form, even from the sea, the most rude, and at the same time the most elegant prospects. None of the trees of the Greater Juan Fernandes are large enough for any considerable timbers, except the myrtle, the trunks of some of which are of such a size, as to be worked forty feet in length. There are there also a few of the pimento and cabbage trees. But the goats of the
Greater

ROUND THE WORLD. 117

Greater Juan Fernandes are much fewer in number than at Maza-Puero; the Spaniards having placed no dogs on the latter island in order to destroy them. With respect to the plenty of excellent fish, and the number of amphibious animals, as seals and sea-lions, which line the shores of each, they perfectly resemble each other.

IN regard to the face of the country of the Greater Juan Fernandes, the ingenious author of Mr. Anson's Voyage has given an enchanting description of it, particularly of the north part; after taking notice of the wild inhospitable air with which it appears at a distance, and the gradual improvement of this uncouth landscape as they drew nearer, till they were at last captivated by the numerous beauties they discovered on shore; he adds, that "the woods which covered
" most of the steepest hills were free from
" all bushes and underwood, and afford-
" ed an easy passage through every part
" of them; and the irregularity of the
" hills and precipices, necessarily traced
" out, by their various combinations, a
" great

“ great number of romantic vallies ; most
“ of which had a stream of the clearest
“ water running through them, that fell
“ in cascades from rock to rock, as the
“ bottom of the valley, by the course of
“ the neighbouring hills, was at any
“ time broken into a sudden sharp descent : some particular spots occurred
“ in these vallies, where the shade and fragrance of the contiguous woods, the loftiness of the overhanging rocks, and the transparency and frequent falls of the neighbouring streams, presented scenes of such elegance and dignity, as would with difficulty be rivalled in any other part of the globe. It is in this place, perhaps, that the simple productions of unassisted nature may be said to excel all the fictitious descriptions of the most animated imagination.” Our author then gives a lively description of the spot where the Commodore pitched his tent. “ This piece of ground, he says, was a small lawn, that lay on a little ascent, at the distance of about half a mile from the sea. In the front of his tent was a large avenue cut through the
“ woods

“ woods to the sea-side, which sloping to
 “ the water with a gentle descent, opened
 “ a prospect of the bay and the ships at
 “ anchor. This lawn was screened be-
 “ hind by a tall wood of myrtle sweep-
 “ ing round it, in the form of a theatre,
 “ the slope on which the wood stood,
 “ rising with a much sharper ascent than
 “ the lawn itself, though not so much,
 “ but that the hills and precipices within
 “ land towered up considerably above the
 “ tops of the trees, and added to the
 “ grandeur of the view. There were be-
 “ sides two streams of crystal water
 “ which ran on the right and left of the
 “ tent, within an hundred yards distance,
 “ and were shaded by the trees which
 “ skirted the lawn on either side, and
 “ compleated the symmetry of the
 “ whole.”

IT is impossible to be certain, whe-
 ther there are any scenes in Mafá Fuero
 equal in beauty to those here described,
 though the general resemblance between
 these two islands, and their being situa-
 ted in nearly the same latitude, renders
 it probable, that there are some that fall
 not

not very far short of them, particularly with respect to the cascades, there being many fine falls of water in Maza-Fuero, pouring down its sides into the sea. But our stay here was so short, and we were so little on shore, that we had neither leisure nor opportunity to view this little island, with the accuracy and precision that might be wished, and that was absolutely necessary for taking a full view of the delightful spots, which we saw with the confusion that necessarily attends a distant prospect. However, the greatest disadvantage of this island is its wanting such a commodious harbour, as the island more usually called Juan Fernandes enjoys.

DURING the time of our taking in water for the ships, whenever our men found any great surf, they by order of the Commodore, swam to and from the boats in cork jackets; for he would by no means admit of their going into the water without putting them on, he being fully sensible that when properly secured on the body, the person who uses them cannot possibly sink, or suffer any considerable incon-

inconvenience, if he does but take care to keep his head above the surface of the water, which is easily done.

ABOUT this time our men had a fresh attack of the scurvy, which indeed was not to be wondered at, as their coming out of a cold climate into a hot one must necessarily make some alteration in their habits of body.

HAVING taken in as much wood and water as the weather would permit, the surf sometimes swelling in such a manner, as to prevent our boats coming near the shore, we thought of leaving the island. However, we first received captain Mouat from the Tamer, who came on board as commander of the Dolphin; all flag officers having a commander under them. This caused several changes, our first officer taking the command of the Tamer.

ON the first of May we weighed, and at six in the morning set sail from Masafuero to the westward. We had now a continued series of fine weather, and yet found, that the nearer we approached
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the line, the scurvy raged among the men with the greater inveteracy.

AFTER a passage of thirty-six days the Tamer, on the seventh of June, at one in the morning, made the signal of seeing land, on which we brought to till day-light, and in the mean while flattered ourselves with the pleasing hopes of getting some kind of refreshment, of which we stood in great need, especially for those who were sick; an expectation that appeared the more just, as we knew that the islands, which are situated within twenty degrees of the line, are frequently well stored with fruit of all kinds. Soon after day-break we had the pleasure of seeing two islands, which, though low, and small, afforded a most agreeable prospect, they being covered with beautiful trees, and on sailing to the leeward we were regaled with the smell of the finest fruits. Among the rest we saw cocoa trees, whose nuts hung in such clusters, that our joy, even in seeing them, was inconceivable, to all but those who having, by sad experience, known the want of those blessings, can feel more sensibly for the distresses

tresses of others in the same situation : we also beheld numbers of Indians walking along the beach. This island lies in the latitude of * degrees nine minutes south, and in degrees fourteen minutes west longitude from London. It extends four leagues in length, and in the body of the island is a good deal of water, which appears to be washed over the banks, as some of them seemed to have been broken. Our boats, which had been sent to sound, at length returned ; but to our great disappointment, could find no proper place of anchorage. They indeed found one, but it would have been attended with too great danger to the ship had she cast anchor there, it being in for-

* As the precise knowledge of the situation of these new discovered islands can be of service only to the navigator, we have, in obedience to the government, and that the enemies of our country may not avail themselves of our discoveries, omitted the degrees of latitude and longitude ; but blanks are left for the figures, and as soon as we are assured that these islands are in the possession of our countrymen, the exact degrees of longitude and latitude shall be inserted in the news papers, that gentlemen who have purchased this book, may insert the figures with a pen.

ty-five fathoms water, and only half a cables length from the shore. Besides, the surf upon the shore was so great, that from this circumstance alone the ship would have been in great danger of being stranded. Thus flattered as we had been with the pleasing hopes of tasting those delicious fruits, which appeared so tempting to the view, were we cruelly disappointed. Though indeed other objections besides those just mentioned stood in our way : for the Indians had surrounded the shore with staves and javelins sixteen feet long, with a piece of bone at the end in the form of a harpoon, in their hands, hallowing and shouting in the most hideous manner, at the same time making signs with their hands for us to be gone ; always taking care, as the boat sailed along the shore, to move in the same direction and accompany it ; and though the men saw some turtle at a distance they could get at none, as those Indians still kept opposite to them. The Commodore, excited by his humanity, was very unwilling to suffer the men to fire upon these innocent men, merely on account

count of the natural defence which they made against our supposed encroachment on their territories, and therefore thought it most adviseable to steer to the adjacent island.

THESE Indians were of a very black complexion, with well proportioned limbs, and appeared to be extremely active and full of vigour. Their women, who were only to be distinguished by their bosoms, had something twisted round their waist, and hanging down from thence to hide what nature taught them to conceal; as had also the men, and this was their only cloathing. They all together amounted to about fifty in number, including the children; and to the south-west we could perceive their huts, under the shade of the most lovely grove we ever saw.

THE next day, at six in the morning, we worked under the lee of the other island, which lay to the westward of the former, and sent out our cutter to sound for a place to anchor in. But here, to our great disappointment, we saw a much greater number of Indians surrounding the

the shore, who with spears of equal length followed us in the same manner, several hundreds of them running along the coast in great disorder; and at the same time we beheld the island covered with a prodigious number of cocoa-nut, plantain and tamarind trees. Having waited some time with great impatience for the return of our cutter, we fired a gun, as a signal for our men to come on board, which terribly alarmed the Indians, who seemed to consult among themselves, what measures it would be most prudent for them to take. They had many canoes, which, on our approaching the shore, they dragged into the woods, and at the same time the women came with great stones in their hands, to assist the men in preventing our landing: but the cutter now soon returned, bringing much the same account of this as of the other island, there being no soundings at a cable's length from the shore, with a line of a hundred fathoms. This gave us the greater concern, as we had now thirty sick on board, to whom the land air, the fruit and vegetables, that appeared

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ed so beautiful and attractive, would doubtless have afforded immediate relief.

WE therefore, with longing eyes, left these delightful islands, to which we gave the name of the Islands of Disappointment ; and continuing our course, on the eleventh of June, at six o'clock in the afternoon, the Tamer made the signal for seeing land, on which we lay to all night, and the next morning running along the shore to find a place to anchor in, we stood into a bay, with an intent to come to ; but there being no soundings at a greater distance than half a cable's length from the shore, the Commodore would not venture to cast anchor, but made sail again to the westward ; however, the boats going again to sound, saw two canoes following them, on which the Commodore made the signal for the boats to give chase ; but at one in the afternoon the canoes took to the shore, and the men with their sticks and staves defended the beach, till our boats were in their own defence obliged to fire, by which several of them were killed, or at least wounded, and carried away by their companions into

to the woods. When the boats returning on board brought the two canoes with them, one of which was thirty-one feet in length, and the other only fourteen.

AFTER dispersing these Indians, we went on shore to procure some refreshments, when we saw many of their huts, which are in general built very low, with a top like the roof of a house covered with matting. They had not forgotten in their fright to take all their working tools with them, by which means we were deprived of the pleasure of knowing in what manner they formed their canoes, though we saw several that were building and not yet finished. We here gathered a great number of cocoa-nuts, which seem to be the principal produce of the island, and among the rest a large quantity of scurvy-grass, and other vegetables, for the use of our sick. For as the ships could not cast anchor, the sick were not sent ashore.

THIS island lies about sixty-seven leagues to the west south-west, half south of the island last mentioned, in the latitude of degrees fourteen minutes south,

south, and in west longitude from London degrees ten minutes ; and is all round next the sea covered with very beautiful red and white coral, with a great quantity of pearls, and a multitude of fine shells ; hence we gave it the name of Coral Island. It is about ten or eleven leagues in length, and near three in breadth ; but there is very little fresh water to be found near the shore : we saw only one spring just sufficient for the use of a small number of the inhabitants ; and it appeared that they were accustomed to fetch their water from this spring, and to deposit it in a cavity dug at the foot of a tree, in order to supply their present occasions. There is, however, a lake in the middle of the island, where the Indians catch turtle, and we saw a great number of their shells, which they use in narrow slips along the seams of their canoes instead of caulking. We found great quantities of fish hanging on the limbs of trees to dry, which they catch with pearl hooks, and strong lines made of silk grass. These people seem to have some notions of religion, as we saw a place which we con-

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cluded to be appropriated to their worship. A rude but very agreeable avenue opened to a spacious area, in which was one of the largest and most spreading coconuts we saw in the place, before which were several large stones, which were probably altars, and from the tree hung the figure of a dog adorned with feathers. These people seem to have a notion of keeping above ground the bodies of their dead; for behind these stones, and a little towards the eastward, was a wooden box, in which we found the skeleton of a human being, who appeared to have been of an enormous size.

STILL steering to the westward we saw another island, which was situated in the same latitude, and in degrees twenty minutes west longitude. We sent our boats to find an anchoring place, and they no sooner approached the shore, than a great number of Indians coming to the boats, the men on board them distributed a few trinkets among them, with which they seemed highly pleased, and by their antic gestures expressed their satisfaction. Encouraged by the simplicity and friendly



*A Grove with an Altar of Stones, supposed to be a
place of Worship?*

ly behaviour of these inoffensive people, the men ventured on shore ; on which the Indians flocked round them singing and dancing as if to express their joy. To this island, which is about seven leagues in length from the south-west to the north-east, and about three in breadth, we gave the name of King George's Island. A lake in the middle of it is of such extent, that the land around it is in some places very narrow ; but it did not seem to have so great a number of cocoa-trees growing upon it as the other islands we had lately seen.

ON our proceeding to the southward, we saw another island, which we called the Prince of Wales's, and immediately hailed to. It has a narrow neck of land, about five leagues in length, running south by west and north by east. We here also saw a great number of Indians, with several canoes dispersed on different parts of the shore. This island is situated in

degrees two minutes south latitude, and in degrees west longitude from London.

ON the twenty-first of June, at seven in the morning, we again saw land a-head, which, on our nearer approach, we found to be a single island about four leagues in length, surrounded with shoals and breakers, whence we termed it the Island of Danger. It is situated in deg. 30 min. latitude, and in deg. ten minutes longitude. . At the distance we were from it, it appeared very fruitful, and abounded with cocoa trees, which were plainly visible. This island is so divided by the water that flows over the banks, as at some distance to appear like three islands. As you run in with the land you see the sands, and at about seven leagues distance from the most eastern parts of the island lies a shoal of rocks, near a quarter of a mile in length, and when a-breast of these rocks the island bears west by north.

STILL proceeding in our course to the westward, we had on the twenty-third excessive hard showers of rain, on which we seized this opportunity of filling our casks with a fresh supply of water. This is performed on board a ship by extending large pieces of canvass in an horizontal

tal position, hanging them by the corners, and placing a cannon ball, or any thing heavy in the centre ; by which means the rain running trickling to the middle, pours in a stream into the casks placed under. In this manner the Manilla ships, during the long passages they make through the South Seas, recruit their water, from the great showers of rain which at this season of the year fall in these latitudes, for which purpose they always carry a great number of earthen jars with them.

THE next day we had moderate fair weather, and at about ten in the morning saw another island, with a prodigious number of different kinds of birds upon it. On which we stood in for the land, and hoisted out our boats to find an anchoring place. This island lies in the latitude of degrees thirty-three minutes south, and in degrees sixteen minutes west longitude ; it is about four leagues in length from east to west, and nearly as much in breadth. There is also a lake in the middle of the island ; and the sea in some particular places sometimes overflows the banks. The land

land is in general very low ; though when you first make it, some parts of it appear quite the contrary : for it has rising grounds covered with fine lofty trees ; while most of the other parts are low, and have a sandy disagreeable soil. Our boats at length returned with the unfavourable news of their having found no good place to anchor in. However, we dispatched them a second time to procure some refreshment from this island, which we named the Duke of York, and at six in the afternoon they returned with a great quantity of cocoa-nuts, which appeared to be the only fruit this island produces ; at least it is the only fruit they were able to find. It is remarkable, that we could not here observe the least sign of any inhabitants ; and we supposed it was never seen by any one before.

ON the twenty-eighth of June, we had fresh breezes, with heavy squalls of rain, and now giving up all hopes of seeing Solomon's Islands*, which we had expected to visit ;

* The islands of Solomon are said to have been discovered by Ferdinand de Quiros, who represented them

visit ; and should certainly have found had there been any such islands, in the latitude in which they are placed in our maps, we altered our course to the north north-west, with the Tamer in company, during the whole time : our people being frequently employed in catching rain water ; we having been now upwards of four months with only a quart of water a day for each man.

ON the fourth of July the Tamer making the signal for seeing land, we stood towards it, and found an island in degrees, thirteen minutes south latitude, and in west longitude degrees forty minutes ; and it being never before discovered, we gave it the name of Byron Island. It is near four leagues from the

as exceeding rich and populous ; and several Spaniards who have pretended that they were driven thither by stress of weather have said that the natives, with respect to their persons and behaviour, were much like those of the continent of America, and that they had ornaments of gold and silver ; but though the Spaniards have at different times sent several persons in search of these islands, it was always without success : which must probably proceed either from the uncertainty of the latitude in which they are said to be found ; or the whole being a fiction.

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north-west to the south-east, and being covered with a great number of trees, appears very fruitful. To the south-west of the island you may anchor from ten fathoms water to thirty-seven, in a coral bottom, half a mile from the shore, where there is little or no surf. At ten in the morning we sent our boat armed on shore, at which time we saw a multitude of inhabitants, provided with a kind of proas or Indian boats, scattered on different parts of the shore. On our boats approaching the land, the Indians came along-side them, and trafficked with our men, who gave them several trinkets in exchange for their fruit, and other things; and they seemed to be highly delighted both with what they received, and the courteous behaviour of the sailors. Their boats are small, and covered with leaves of trees sewed together: some of them carrying four people, and others only two. These have some resemblance to the proas used by the Indians of the Ladrone Islands, they having what is termed an outrigger, that is, a frame laid out to the windward, to balance this little vessel, and prevent its

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its oversetting, which would otherwise infallibly happen, from its small breadth in proportion to its length.

THESE Indians are of an olive colour, and have fine long black hair, and their teeth are remarkably white. They are well made, and have strait limbs, and great activity. The men were entirely naked, and though we saw upwards of a hundred of them in their proas, there was but one woman among them, and of her they seemed to take great notice ; she was distinguished by wearing something about her waist. While the proas were round the ship, one of the Indians came on board, and by his manner of sitting on the deck, seemed to be more used to sitting than standing ; for he instantly squatted down on his hams, and did not quit that posture till he jumped overboard. These Indians seem to have no notion even of those points, which, one would think, nature must have informed them of, without the assistance of the laws formed by polite nations for the advantage of civil society ; but it is probable that they enjoy all things in a manner in common

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amongst themselves, and thence have little idea of property with respect to others. Thus one of them came in his proa under the ship's stern, and jumped into our gun-room without being perceived by the men, whence he stole some little trifles, which he could conveniently carry away in his hands ; and another of them, who had trafficked with one of the men, after giving him strings of beads in exchange for the bread which he seemed desirous of having, watched his opportunity, and attempted to snatch them again out of his hand, taking to the water, to which they are so habituated, that they will frequently stay a minute or more under it.

ON the eighth of July, three days after we left this island, we made the signal to the Tamer of seeing land, and at eight in the morning ran in with it, when we saw three islands, which proved to be Tinian, Aguigan and Saypan : but were obliged to stand off and on from the land all night. However, the next morning we came to an anchor in the road of Tinian, in eighteen fathoms water, in white sand intermixed with coral rock : one of
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our anchors lay to the westward, and the other to the eastward, and our cables were buoyed with casks, to keep them off the foul ground. We found fresh gales of wind from the north to the east, and when we moored, the tide was observed to run regularly from the extremes of the island, ebbing and flowing about eight or nine feet. Thus we arrived at this delightful island, after a passage of four months and twenty days, from the streights of Magellan through the Pacific Ocean, with this surprizing and happy circumstance, that during this long run, tho' many had great complaints of the scurvy, from the salt provisions they had been obliged to live upon, yet thro' the care of the Commodore, in causing the people to be supplied at stated times with portable soup, and the refreshments we had obtained from several islands, we had not buried a single man; and we had now, by being favoured with fair weather, an opportunity of sending our sick on shore, into the tents, which some of our men had soon prepared for their reception.

MEAN while our men were dispatched into the woods in search of cattle, which from the account published in Commodore Anson's voyage, we had reason to expect we should find in great numbers : but we had cast anchor on the wrong side of the island, and to our great disappointment we found them very scarce, and the few we did find, when they were shot, were with great difficulty brought to the ship ; the woods through which we were obliged to pass being there so thick, as greatly to obstruct our passage : and several that were shot we were obliged to leave behind ; for though the beasts themselves had made paths thro' these woods, we could not proceed in them without the greatest difficulty. We therefore killed, during the first week, only three white bullocks, one of which we could not get soon enough to the shore, for in less than twenty-four hours he was covered with maggots, from the warmth of the climate, and the prodigious number of flies in the day, and muscitos by night, which last greatly resemble our gnats in England, but are larger as well as more numerous, and

and more troublesome ; however, we were soon plentifully supplied with fresh beef, pork, and even all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life, in the greatest plenty, and all excellent in their kind.

ON the seventh of August were sent on shore to the tents, which we called the hospital, sixteen others of our ship's company ; and the next day John Watson, our quarter-master, departed this life ; and soon after died Peter Evans, one of the seamen belonging to the Tamer. We now got our copper oven on shore, and baked bread, which we served to the sick ; the whole being under the inspection of our own surgeon.

WE now sent a boat to the westernmost part of the island, where the cattle were very numerous, there being great droves of them, some men remaining on shore to shoot them as soon as the boats appeared in sight, when they were instantly killed, cut up, and carried to the boat ; by which means our people had as much good beef and broth as we could possibly expend ; with guavas, oranges, lemons, limes,

limes, plenty of excellent cabbages, which grow on the cocoa trees, and the bread fruit, for which these islands are justly famous ; and not only poultry like those in England, but wild fowl of various sorts. Our people also caught a number of hogs in snares.

THIS fine island is situated in fifteen degrees eight minutes north latitude, and in a hundred and fourteen degrees fifty minutes west longitude from Acapulco in New Spain ; but is only about twelve miles in length, and half as much in breadth. The soil is dry and healthy, and being somewhat sandy, is supposed to be, on that account, the less disposed to a too luxuriant vegetation. No spot upon earth can appear more delightful from the sea, than the country when viewed from some parts of the coast, where, instead of having the appearance of an uncultivated and uninhabited place, it resembles a beautiful and noble plantation, in which stately woods and spacious lawns have been laid out, and most beautifully intermingled, and so happily adapted to the inequalities of the ground, as to produce a most striking,

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ing, and at the same time a most pleasing effect. The land generally rises in gentle slopes, that are frequently interrupted by vallies, irregularly winding through the country, which with the gentle swellings of the ground, agreeably diversified with the mutual encroachments of lofty woods and spacious lawns, covered with a fine trefoil intermixed with flowers, traverse the island. The beauty of these fine rural landscapes were in several views from the coast, most pleasingly enlivened by herds of some thousand cattle, feeding together in the fine lawns; and it is no less true than singular, that all of them are milk-white, with black or brown ears; these resort to two or three large pieces of fresh water in the middle of the island, where are also found plenty of ducks, teal and widgeons, curlew and the whistling plaver. There also found abundance of wild hogs, which are very fierce, but are excellent food, as is also the flesh both of the horned cattle and the fowl. Add to all this, the great number of domestic poultry which range the woods; and as the author of Commodore Anson's Voyage

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age justly observes, by their clamour and frequent parading, perpetually excite the idea of the neighbourhood of farms and villages.

THE beauty of the prospects, and the fresh provisions, furnished by this delightful island, are not all the advantages it affords; it being as worthy of admiration from the excellence of its fruits and vegetables, which are happily adapted to the cure of the sea scurvy; these are all excellent in their kind, and several of them deserve a particular description.

THE cocoa-nut tree, already mentioned as growing in most of the new discovered islands, as well as at Tinian, is one of the most beautiful, as well as most admirable of all the vegetable productions, and is also found in many other parts of the world, particularly in the East and West Indies. It is a species of the palm: the trunk is large, strait, and insensibly grows smaller from the bottom to the top; on the upper part of the trunk are found the branches which form a beautiful head. The fruit hangs to the trunk in bunches by strong stalks; some are always ripe, others

others green, and some just beginning to button, while the blossoms, which are yellow, are still in bloom. The fruit is of different sizes, and of a greenish colour: it is covered with two rinds, the outer composed of long, tough brown threads; but the second is extremely hard, and has within it a thick firm white substance, which has the taste of a sweet almond. The people of several countries eat it with their meat as we do bread, and squeeze out of it a liquor that resembles almond milk, which, on being exposed to the fire, is converted into a kind of oil, that is used both in saucers and in lamps. In the midst of the nut is also a considerable quantity of a clear, cool liquor, that has the taste of sugar-water, and when drank is very refreshing. What is called the cabbage consists of a cluster of many white, thin, brittle flakes, which have something of the taste of almonds, and when boiled has some resemblance to the taste of a cabbage; but is sweeter and more agreeable.

BUT the most remarkable fruit of these islands, is the bread fruit; it being generally

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nerally eaten by the Europeans who come hither instead of bread, to which it is even preferred. It grows upon a lofty tree, which, near the top, divides into spreading branches, covered with leaves of a deep green, notched on the edges, and from a foot to eighteen inches in length. The fruit which grows single on all parts of the branches, is seven or eight inches long, of an oval form, and covered with a rough rind, and when gathered green, and roasted in the embers, has its inside soft, tender, white and crummy like bread; but has something of the taste of an artichoke's bottom. This excellent fruit is in season eight months in the year. As it ripens it turns yellow, and growing softer, has the taste of a ripe peach, and a fragrant smell; but is then said to be unwholesome, and apt to produce the flux.

BUT to proceed: after being some time at this fine island, parties were frequently sent out before day, who constantly saw some hundreds of cows and calves grazing together in herds, when they got so near as to pick out and shoot the finest;
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and then bring them to the boats; so that each man had sometimes an allowance of three pounds of flesh meat a day; and we had also plenty of hogs and fowl.

THE fish, however, caught on the coast, appear to be unwholesome; for on the 17th of September, the officers, after eating a dish of them, were taken ill with a violent purging and vomiting, which had like to have proved of fatal consequence; indeed Mr. Walter, in his account of Commodore Anson's voyage, observes, that the few they caught at their first arrival had surfeited those who eat of them, on which they thought it prudent to abstain from them; which observation, added to our own experience, is a sufficient proof of their being prejudicial. However, amidst such plenty as we enjoyed, the want of fish might very well be dispensed with. The greatest disadvantage attending this island is the want of a safe harbour, and the inconvenience of the road, which in some seasons affords but little security for a ship at anchor.

It is however surprizing, that an island, thus abounding with the necessities and luxuries of life, should be destitute of inhabitants; but it seems it was once populous; and that an epidemical sickness having carried off multitudes of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring islands, the Spaniards cruelly removed the rest to Guam, to supply the numbers that had died there; where languishing for their native spot, and their former habitations, the greatest part of them died with grief. Indeed, we saw the ruins of their town, which is now over-run with trees and bushes.

THOUGH Tinian is entirely uninhabited, the Indians of Guam, and other of the neighbouring islands, frequently resort thither to jerk beef, and carry it away. These Indians are a bold, strong, well-limbed people; and if we may judge from the admirable structure of their flying proas, the only vessels they use at sea, they are far from being deficient in point of understanding. These vessels move with such amazing swiftness, that it is generally allowed by all who observed them

them with attention, that with a brisk trade-wind they will run at least twenty miles an hour. The construction of these proas is very remarkable, the head and stern being exactly alike; but the sides very different, that intended for the windward-side being built rounding, while the lee-side is flat. The body is formed of two pieces joined end-ways, and neatly sewed together with bark; and as the strait run of her leeward-side, and her small breadth, would certainly cause her to overfet, a frame, called an out-rigger, is laid out from her to windward, to the end of which is fastened a log, made hollow, in the shape of a small boat. Thus the weight of the frame balances the proa, and that, with the small boat, which is always in the water, prevents her overfetting to windward. This vessel generally carries six or seven Indians, two of whom sit in the head and stern, who steer the proa alternately, with a paddle, according to the tack she goes on; he in the stern being the steersman: the rest are employed in setting and trimming the sail, or bailing out the water she accidentally

tally ships. Thus by only shifting the sail, these vessels, with either end foremost, can, with amazing swiftness, run from one of these islands to another, and back again, without ever putting about.

ON the ninth of September, at four in the morning, the wind blew with such violence, that the Tamer was driven from her anchors out to sea; but at twelve she came to an anchor again; and yet at four in the afternoon was driven out to sea a second time.

WE having on our first coming to the island haled our barge on shore, to repair the damage she had sustained; she was finished on the tenth of September, and ordered to prepare for sea.

IN the mean while our boats, which had been sent to examine Saypan and Agui-gan, two of the islands we had seen on our steering to Tinian, returned, with the news, that they had found an excellent bay at Saypan, and that the island abounded with a variety of the finest fruits, and seemed to enjoy all the advantages of Tinian, from which it was three leagues distance; and that Aguigan, which lies to
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the southward, is likewise a beautiful island, and appears to produce nearly the same refreshing fruits as the other islands.

DURING this time the Tamer met with an accident, that was attended with fatal consequences to two of her best seamen; she had, as usual, sent her boat on shore, when the surf suddenly rose so high as to fill the boat with water, by which means the men were dashed against the steep craggy rocks near the shore, and two of them drowned; and the rest who were six in number, with great difficulty, escaped suffering the same fate, by swimming to shore, they being frequently repelled by the unusual swell which prevailed at that time.

HAVING taken in a large quantity of cocoas and limes, which were distributed to the ship's company, and got our tents from the island, we sailed from Tinian, and the rest of the Ladrone Islands, on the second of October. For as we had now finished the business on which we were sent, by the discovery of those islands in the South Seas, according to our original destination, we bent our thoughts towards

wards returning home, and it was proposed to touch at Batavia, which the Commodore preferred to any port of China for recruiting his ships, he being deterred from touching at the latter, and particularly at Canton, by the base and ungenerous usage which Lord Anson received there, after a voyage of much longer continuance, and attended with a series of the most dreadful distresses and misfortunes that called for pity and assistance.

ON the twenty-second of October we passed by the Balhee islands, which appear very high and mountainous, and on the sixteenth of November entered the streights of Banca, which are forty-five leagues in length, and saw several trading vessels. The land on the larboard side was very level; but there were high hills on the starboard shore, and many rivers that discharge themselves into the streights, which are in some parts not more than seven or eight leagues over.

ON the twenty-seventh of November, according to our reckoning, we moored in the road of Batavia, without any material circumstance happening since our leaving

leaving the Ladrone Islands. We here observed, that we had lost a day since our leaving England, it being on our arrival the 28th of November in that city. We found the Falmouth man of war condemned and lying ashore, and all the men cleared for England, except the warrant officers, who were left here till the Lords of the Admiralty should think proper to recal them. We saluted the fort with eleven guns, which, for some reasons unknown to us, they did not chuse to return: but an English trading ship, which we found lying here, saluted us with eleven guns, which we returned. During our stay here we were supplied with plenty of fresh meat and good greens; with fruits of all kinds, and received on board a great quantity of water, at the rate of five shillings a leager, or a hundred and fifty gallons. A ship of four hundred and fifty tons, built at Bombay, was employed in caulking the Dolphin, and paying her sides with varnish.

We had here an opportunity of enquiring into the state and situation of this country, and therefore a particular ac-

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count of what we learnt will not perhaps be disagreeable to the reader.

THE island of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, is situated six degrees south of the line, and is divided from Sumatra, which is about five leagues distance by the streights of Sunda. It is supposed to be a hundred and forty leagues in length, and extends almost due east and west; but its breadth, which is hardly any where more than fifty leagues, is different in different places. On the north coast of Java are several good harbours, commodious creeks, and flourishing towns, with many islands near the shore. Tho' Java is situated so near the equator, few climates are more temperate and healthful, the east and west winds blowing all the year along the shore, besides the general land and sea-breezes: but in the month of December the coast is very dangerous, on account of the violence of the westerly winds. In February the weather is changeable, with storms of thunder and lightning; and in May the rains are sometimes so violent, for three or four days together, that all the low countries are laid under water; but still
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one great convenience attends this disagreeable circumstance, which is that of destroying infinite broods of insects, that would otherwise destroy the fruits of the earth. Their sugar and rice ripen in July and October, which months not only furnish the inhabitants with all kinds of fruit, but with every necessary and luxury of life.

THE land, which is very fertile about the sea-coast, is finely diversified with hills and vallies, which near Batavia are greatly improved by fine plantations, beautiful canals, and whatever can add to the charms of a country naturally pleasant and agreeable. But the Dutch have made a very inconsiderable progress in the cultivation of the country beyond the neighbourhood of that city; the entrance to the inland parts being almost every where obstructed by impassable forests, or mountains whose heads seem to touch the clouds.

JAVA produces a prodigious variety of fruit: there are here cocoa-trees in abundance; and in the plains grow a kind of tree, whose fruit is called by the Malay-

ans jamboos, the juice of which is used by the natives as an infallible remedy against the flux, which often rages there with great violence.

THEIR Indian sorrel, which, indeed, has no resemblance to that in England, is eaten by the Inhabitants in great quantities amongst their sallads, and its leaves mixed with saw-dust of sandal wood is used as a certain cure for the tooth-ach.

THEIR fruits are, in general, very rich, particularly their pompions, the insides of which are red, and taste not unlike our cherries: with respect to their shape, they bear the nearest resemblance to an orange; but are of a much larger size, a single one sometimes weighing eight or ten pounds. This fruit, if left on the tree, continues in perfection all the year round, and when gathered, will, with care, keep four or five months. We thought them so excellent, that we brought many of them to England.

THE mango fruit rises from a white flower, that grows on the small twigs of a tree, every way as large as our English oaks. Pepper and coffee also grow in the coun-

ROUND THE WORLD. 157

country, and at a small distance from Batavia are several plantations of sugar canes, from which is made a considerable quantity of sugar.

WHAT is here called the Indian oak, is as durable as any that can be found in Europe; the wood being of such a consistence, as to be proof against the worms, and what is more, against the mice, which will gnaw a passage through almost every other sort of wood. The leaves of this tree boiled in water, till one half of them is consumed, is, among the natives, the general remedy against pleurisies.

IN short, we were told, that almost all sorts of garden stuff thrive there, and that those brought thither not only from Surat and Persia, but from Europe, yield near Batavia a great encrease, so that their kitchen gardens produce pease and beans, with roots and herbs sufficient for the consumption of that populous city. However, rice is the only corn that grows in the island.

THE woods and forests of Java abound with a prodigious variety of wild beasts, as rhinoceroses, tygers, deer, foxes, buffaloes

faloes, apes, wild horses, jackals, and crocodiles. Their cows are nearly as large as ours in England, and have generally two or three calves at a time; their sheep are also nearly of the size of ours. They have likewise a prodigious number of hogs, whose flesh is esteemed excellent, and far preferable to beef or mutton.

HERE are a variety of fowls, particularly partridges, pheasants, wood pigeons, wild peacocks, and bats so large, that their body is as big as that of a rat, and their wings when extended reach at least three feet, from the extremity of one to that of the other.

WITH respect to reptiles, they have many that are very pernicious, particularly scorpions, among which we saw several that were at least a quarter of a yard in length; but those of a smaller kind are so common, that it is hardly possible to remove a chest, a looking-glass, or a large picture, without finding them, and being in danger of suffering by their sting. The same creature smothered in oil, and applied to the wound, is a general remedy against their poison. Besides these, there
are

ROUND THE WORLD. 159

are a great number of snakes of different sizes, from one foot in length to ten.

WITH regard to the valuable animals useful to man, there are none more plentiful than the fish, of which there are many kinds, and very good, as also a great number of turtle.

THIS island was formerly divided into several petty kingdoms, which are at present united under the jurisdiction of the king of Bantam, who is in possession of the eastern part of the kingdom, as the Dutch are of the western, and some spots of the coast. The natives of Java are, according to the Dutch, not only proud beyond measure, but skilled in all the arts of imposture. Their faces are flat and of a brown cast, with small eyes, like the ancient Chinese, from whom they boast their original descent. The men, who are strong and well proportioned, wear round their bodies a piece of calico, which among the more wealthy is flowered with gold. The women are in general small of stature, and have a piece of calico, which reaches from their arm-pits to their knees. The principal part of them,
especially

especially those near the coast, are Mahometans, and the rest Pagans.

IN the western parts of the island are many towns; and in the eastern, the cities of Balambuan and Mataram, the residence of the king of Bantam, who is also termed the emperor of Java.

BATAVIA was formerly no more than an open village inhabited by Pagans, and surrounded by a palisado of bamboos; but since the Dutch have established a settlement here, it is become one of the finest cities in the Indies. It lies in the fifth degree fifty minutes south latitude, and is watered by many little rivers which unite into one stream, before they discharge themselves into the sea. The city is of a quadrangular form, fortified with a stone wall that has twenty-two bastions, and four great gates, two of which are extremely magnificent. This wall is on the out-side encompassed with a rampart, and a very broad ditch.

THE harbour of Batavia is very large, and capable of containing a thousand vessels in the greatest security from the violence of the winds. It is shut up every night

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night with a chain, through which no ship can pass without permission, and paying a fixed duty, it being guarded by a strong party of soldiers.

THE streets run in a strait line, and are most of them thirty feet broad, and paved with brick near the houses, which are handsome and commodious. Fifteen of the streets have canals of water running through them, and over one of these canals are four strong bridges, each consisting of four arches twelve feet broad. In short, there are fifty-six bridges in the city, besides many draw-bridges without the walls. The streets are so crowded, that from four in the morning, till late at night, it is difficult to pass through them, on account of the crowds of people continually engaged in business.

WITH respect to the public buildings, it is proper to observe, that the Chinese hospital is a neat structure, supported by a tax laid on the marriages, burials, and public shews of the Chinese, as well as the voluntary contribution of the Chinese merchants: there is also in the same street

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a found-

a foundling hospital ; and it likewise contains a building, in which are lodged all the artizans in the Dutch East India Company's service. The company have likewise a great rope-yard, that employs a considerable number of the poorer sort of people, who work under the shade of the nut trees planted on each side. To the west of this yard are the company's warehouses for mace, cinnamon, cloves, and such commodities.

IN the castle, which is of a quadrangular figure, built upon a flat, are apartments for all the members of the council of the Indies. The palace is within the walls of the castle, and is appropriated to the use of the governor. It is built with brick, but is extremely magnificent, and loftier than the other buildings of the city. On the top of the turret belonging to the palace, is placed an iron ship curiously wrought, instead of a weather-cock, which is so large, that it may be seen some leagues distance at sea.

THERE are forts, like redoubts, erected round the city at some distance, to protect the inhabitants of the plain from the incur-

incursions of the original natives, who, before they were erected, frequently came down upon the people, and plundered their plantations.

AMONG the principal public buildings, are also four or five churches for the use of the Dutch Calvinists, besides a great number of religious structures, for the use of persons of all religions; a very handsome town house, and a spinhuys, or house of correction.

BESIDES the garrison, which consists of foot, there is a troop of horse, as a guard to the company's possessions lodged in the city. These are men of a good stature, and when drawn up in their uniform, make no despicable appearance.

THE inhabitants of Batavia are a compound of various nations, among whom the Dutch are the most powerful and wealthy. Next to these are the Chinese, who are, perhaps, the most ingenious cheats in the world. They farm the excise and customs, and indeed are sure to be concerned in every thing from which they have a chance of deriving the least profit. They live under a governor of their own,

and dress in the same manner as those in China ; but wear their hair long and neatly braided, paying in this last circumstance no manner of regard to the Tartarian edicts, which in China oblige the natives to cut off all their hair but one lock. It is remarkable, that on the top of a mount of earth, underneath which lie the remains of one of their governors, stands a table, upon which is placed a cup, into which the Chinese sometimes put money and provisions, as an offering to the soul of the deceased. This is situated in the midst of a grove, on the outside of one of the city gates.

The Malaysans, who are the next in riches and trade to the Chinese, also live under a governor of their own. Their houses are covered with leaves, and surrounded with cocoa trees. Their dress is the same with the Chinese, and they are generally chewing betel.

THE Mardykers or Topasses are idolaters of various nations, who live, both within and without the city, and seem to be a people of an easy disposition, who accommodate themselves, without much
diffi-

difficulty, to the customs and manners of the people among whom they reside. Their merchants carry on a considerable commerce; others of them are of different trades, and particularly excel in gardening. They dress in much the same manner as the Dutch, and their houses are of stone, well built, and covered with tiles.

BESIDES these, there are the people of many other nations, all of whom have their different dresses, customs, manners, and places of religious worship. So that the inhabitants of this city make a more odd and motly appearance, than can be conceived by any who have not seen them.

HAVING seen every thing which Batavia afforded worthy of observation; completely resisted the Dolphin, and taken in not only wood and water, but a sufficient stock of fresh provisions, we weighed anchor, and sailed, with the Tamer in company, on the ninth of December; being saluted at our departure by the English ship, which still lay in the road; by the Dutch Commodore and the fort.

We

We passed by the Thousand Islands *, and a number of others, commonly called the Bed of Roses, having cloudy weather, attended with thunder and lightning, and on the tenth entered the streights of Sunda, where the land on each side is very high; both on the shore of the island of Sumatra, and that of Java, the passage between which constitutes the streights of Sunda. The land of the last mentioned island is here very irregular, and the inhabitants extremely poor. They trafficked with us chiefly for old cloaths, and we had an opportunity of supplying ourselves with a great quantity of the finest green turtle, with fowls and fruit of all kinds in the greatest plenty: the Com-

* These are a multitude of very small islands, which extend along the north side of Java, almost to the west point of New Guinea. Commodore Roggewein sailing through the midst of them, and finding it impossible to count them, gave them, we are told, the general name of the Thousand Islands. They are inhabited by a savage people of a black complexion, who are almost naked, and these islands are famous for producing a beautiful species of birds, known among us by the name of the bird of paradise.

modore

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modore particularly bought for ten rix-dollars, as many turtle as weighed upwards of a thousand pounds, part of which he gave to the ship's company, and also sent a part to the Tamer.

ON the fourteenth, at seven in the evening, we came to an anchor on the north side of Prince's Island, which lies within the south entrance of the streights, in order to recruit our wood and water. We found this island well stocked with provisions of all kinds, and particularly fowls. The inhabitants are to all appearance free from the dominion of the Dutch ; though by the accounts given by the natives, they often fall victims to their unprovoked cruelties, as they frequently seize them, and reduce them to the condition of slaves, and even sell them in the same manner, as the negroes are purchased on the coast of Guinea.

AFTER repairing the inconsiderable damage our ship had at this time sustained, by some pieces of copper being torn off the larboard bow by the small bower anchor, we on the 19th sailed from Prince's Island,

Island, working to the windward, between the shore of Java and the above island.

On the twenty-fifth we had a light breeze and pleasant weather, and this being Christmas-day the people were in high spirits, and not a little troublesome. We had at this time an accident, which gave us some concern; William Walker, a quarter gunner, was sitting asleep with a pipe in his mouth, and fell overboard; when, notwithstanding all possible means were use to save him, he was never seen more. This unhappy man was a very good seaman, and universally respected by the officers, and all on board.

On the 29th, we began to be served with rice in the room of pease and oatmeal, and with sugar instead of oil. But nothing remarkable happened, till on the ninth of February, 1766, we made land fifty degrees to the eastward of Cape d'Aguilas, but had a contrary wind for several days together; however, on the fourteenth we passed the Cape of Good Hope, and came to an anchor in Table Bay, with a fresh gale, working to windward under a close-reefed main and top-sails,

sails, and there found some light Dutch ships, and Indiamen, bound for Europe. In this bay the south-east wind blew so strong, as to oblige us to lie with our yards and top-masts struck; and it was sometimes with the greatest difficulty that our boats reached the shore, through the violence of the squalls, which at particular times are here so great, as to drive ships from their anchors out to sea.

ON our entering the bay we saluted the fort, which compliment was immediately returned, and the Commodore went on shore to visit the Governor, who received him with all due tokens of respect.

THE square, in which the Governor lives, is encompassed by many other very grand buildings, besides that appropriated to the use of that great officer, who here appears with dignity of a prince. Our Commodore, during his stay, resided in a house adjoining to the Governor's, where he had a centinel always at his door, and a serjeant who attended him whenever he went abroad : in the middle of this square is a very fine fountain, which supplies the greatest part of the town with water.

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THE officers of both ships now going ashore resided chiefly at Mr. Prince's, which, with many others in the town, is fitted up for the officers of the ships that put into the Cape for refreshments, and as for a long time we had enjoyed no recreation, we now spent our time very agreeably. This was chiefly owing to the civility of the inhabitants, who, as they depend greatly on the foreign ships that touch there, think it their interest to behave with good manners, and extraordinary complaisance to all strangers.

DURING our stay at the Cape, all on board were supplied with fresh mutton and beef; for provisions are so cheap, that a sheep may be bought for a Spanish dollar, which, when clear of the offal, will weigh fifty or sixty pounds. Their tails, which are remarkably large, are chiefly composed of fat, which eats like marrow. Indeed their mutton and beef are extremely well tasted. The skins of the sheep are not covered with wool, as ours in England; but with a kind of down, intermixed with long hair. The bullocks are large, and in great abundance, and
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are used for the most part in teams ; for which use they are preferred to horses ; eight or ten of them being harnessed together, and conducted by a slave, who goes before to guide them.

THE horses are small but very spirited ; and we were told an odd circumstance concerning them, which is, that they are never known to lie down but when sick, and that this is an infallible sign by which their owners know when they are out of order.

WITH respect to the country in general, it is situated in the thirty-fifth degree of south latitude, and in a temperate climate, where the extremes of heat and cold are equally unknown. It abounds with the most beautiful landscapes ; the skirts of the mountains being interspersed with lofty groves of the finest trees, and the vallies and plains consist of delightful meadow lands adorned with a variety of the most beautiful flowers, that fill the air with their fragrance. The land here also produces a prodigious number of the finest vegetable productions, and a great variety of the richest fruits, while most of

those brought from the East and West Indies flourish here as well as in their native soil.

ONE of the most beautiful of those natural to the soil is the aloe, of which there are here many sorts, they being seen not only in the fine gardens of the company ; but great numbers grow in the clefts of the rocks, and, it is said, that throughout the whole year, one sort or other is constantly in blossom.

THE Indian gold tree is also very beautiful, it having small gold-coloured leaves speckled with red ; with small greenish blossoms.

THERE are here great numbers of quince trees, whose fruit is said to be not only larger but better than the quinces of any other country in the known world. Hence the Dutch, who are settled here, have discovered several excellent methods of preserving them, and not only make great quantities of marmalade for their own use, but sell it to the ships that touch there for refreshments.

THERE

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THERE are here also three sorts of that delicious fruit the anana, or pine-apple ; with orange trees of several different kinds unknown in Europe ; and many other sorts of pleasant fruit, of which I cannot remember the names.

No country upon earth abounds with a greater variety of animals. Among the wild beasts are the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the buffalo ; with lions, tygers, leopards, wolves, wild dogs, porcupines, elks, harts, goats of various kinds, wild horses, that beautiful animal the zebra, and many others.

AMONG the most extraordinary of these is a small animal, somewhat larger than a squirrel, with a head that has some resemblance to that of a bear. It is called a rattle mouse, from its frequently making a rattling noise with its tail, which is neither very hairy nor very long. Its back is of a liver colour, and its sides nearly black. It lives for the most part on trees, leaping like a squirrel from one tree to another, and lives upon acorns, nuts, and the like, but purs like a cat.

THE

THE feathered race are no less numerous; for besides many of those known in Europe, there are here ostriches, much larger than those we saw in the streights of Magellan; flamingoes, spoon-bills, blue birds, green peaks, the long tongue, and a great number of others.

THE flamingo is larger than a swan, and is a beautiful and stately bird. Both the head and neck are as white as snow, and the latter is considerably longer than that of a swan. The bill is very broad and black at the point, and the rest of it of a deep blue. The upper part of the wing feathers are of a flame colour, and the lower black: but the legs, which are much longer than those of the stork, are of an orange colour, and the feet resemble those of a goose. But though they live upon fish, their flesh is both wholesome and well tasted.

THE green peak is all over green, except two red spots, one on its breast, and another on its head, and is a very beautiful bird. It feeds on insects, which it picks out of the bark of trees.

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THE long-tongue is about the size of a bull-finch, and his tongue is not only very long, but said to be as hard as iron, and the end as sharp as the point of a needle; this being a weapon given it by nature for its preservation. The feathers on the belly are yellow, and the rest speckled.

AT the Cape are also many species of excellent fish, a considerable number of which are common in Europe, and others peculiar to these seas.

THE reptiles and insects are likewise extremely numerous, and among these are a great variety of serpents, some of which are extremely venomous, many scorpions, and some centepedes. Thus to counterbalance the many advantages this country affords, from the abundance of useful animals, there are also thrown into the scale many that are prejudicial and extremely dangerous; as if it was intended to shew to man, that amidst the greatest blessings and advantages bestowed on one of the most enchanting spots in the universe, it was necessary to mix a certain proportion of evil, to reduce it
more

more to a level with those countries that are in some respects less desirable.

BUT to return: after our arrival at the Cape, our fore-yard was found rotten in the slings, and being condemned as unserviceable, a new one was purchased. While we lay here we were also supplied with oxen, which we ourselves salted; and with plenty of live sheep, fresh biscuit, and fruit. Both our ship and the Tamer, having a fresh supply of wood, water, and all necessary stores, and being compleatly fitted for sailing to our long wished-for home, our Commodore took leave of the Governor on the second of March, and was received on board with a guard attending him; the next day having weighed, we saluted the fort with fifteen guns, which were immediately returned, and setting sail, left seven Dutch ships, and some Indiamen of other nations, in the bay.

ON the sixteenth of March we saw the rocks off the island of St. Helena, bearing west by north, seven or eight leagues distance. In the eighth degree sixteen minutes south latitude, we observed a
strange

strange sail which hoisted French colours; but in the evening ran her out of sight.

DURING this time we had very pleasant weather: but on the twentieth, at eleven in the morning, we were alarmed by the ship's running foul of a whale, on which she struck her head, and then her larboard bow. This put the Commodore and officers in no small consternation, lest the ship should have suffered from the violence of the shock, as we were at that time running at the rate of six knots an hour: however, we found it attended with no bad consequence: but perceived the sea near the place where the accident happened tinged with blood; by which we supposed that the whale was killed, or at least deeply wounded.

ON the twenty-fourth the Captain of the Tamer made the signal to bring to, and came on board to acquaint the Commodore, that the rudder braces were broke from the stern post, by which means the rudder was rendered entirely useless. Upon this the honourable Mr. Byron thought proper to send his carpenter with assistants

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on board her, to contrive a machine instead of a rudder, to steer her, somewhat after the model of that of the Ipswich. This was completed in seven days, and gave general satisfaction. Indeed, by the event, it was found to answer very well, in their passage to Antigua, for instead of sailing to England, they steered for that island, in order to refit, in hopes of meeting with milder weather; when they found the difference of sailing with this machine to be only about five miles in forty-eight hours.

AFTER the departure of the Tamer, which was the first time of our being separated from her for any considerable length of time since our leaving England, we had a most violent gale of wind, which drove us to the northward of the Western Islands, till we came within two hundred leagues of the land, when we spoke with several ships lately come from England, which gave us very erroneous accounts of the bearing of the coast. We had now a strong easterly wind, which lasted several days, and the weather appeared to us piercing cold; from our having

ing been, during so long a time, used to a warm climate, and especially as our cloathing was not suited to so sharp an air. However, we at last met with a favourable wind, and on the sixth of May saw the island of Scilly, and steering up the channel, on the ninth in the morning, arrived in the Downs, where we cast anchor, in expectation of receiving orders.

Thus we happily completed our voyage, in which by the assistance of Divine Providence, and the tenderness and care of the honourable Mr. Byron, our excellent Commodore, in causing the crews to be served with portable soup, and with the greatest humanity distributing provisions to the sick from his own table, that dreadful disease the sea-scurvy was rendered less inveterate and fatal, and we lost a less number of men, than any other ship in such a voyage: for, to the honour of that humane Commander, let it be known to posterity, that under him the Dolphin and Tamer encompassed the earth, and in so long a voyage through various seas and climates, and after sailing several thousand leagues under the

torrid zone, lost six men only out of each ship, including those that were drowned : a number so inconsiderable, that it is highly probable, more of them would have died, had they staid on shore.

FROM our arrival at Spithead, till our leaving the ship in the river, no boats were suffered to come on board us, nor any answer to be given to enquirers, with respect to who we were, or from what port we were come, so that variety of conjectures were formed as to our late voyage. But after waiting a few days, each man, according to the promise of the Commodore, received double pay for his encouragement, and had an opportunity of enjoying those comforts, which we, after an absence of twenty-two months from our native country, might be supposed ardently to wish for.

THUS ended this voyage, originally planned by the Lords of the Admiralty, and which produced the discovery of those islands, that have lately so much engrossed the attention of the public. They are here described with all the accuracy, which the necessary employments

ments required, at particular times, from every man on board would permit; and with that truth and authenticity, which may be justly expected from one who saw every thing, of which he has given a description. In short, if the reader should find in the course of the work any thing to entertain him, at the same time that his geographical knowledge is enlarged, the author of these sheets will think the time he has spared from his more necessary engagements, when on board, happily employed.

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

AS the discovery of the gigantic race of Patagonians is one of the most curious and extraordinary particulars of this voyage, the editor imagines it will be proper here to lay before the reader, what has been said by the authors of former voyages on this subject, with some remarks. Indeed, one important consequence of this voyage, is the putting an end to the dispute, which for two centuries and a half has subsisted between geographers, in relation to the reality of their being a nation of people of such an amazing stature, of which the concurrent testimony of all on board the Dolphin and Tamer can now leave no room for doubt.

THESE were seen by Magellan, whose ship was the first which visited that coast, and who in 1519, discovered the freights that bear his name : but the writer of that voyage has mingled with his description of them circumstances that are equally fabulous and absurd, and that are only calculated to disguise truth in the habit of fiction. Speaking of one of these people who came on board, he says, “ his bulk and stature were such, as would easily allow him the character of a giant : the head of one of our middle-sized men reached but to his waist, and he was proportionably big.” So far was without doubt strictly true ; but he proceeds, “ His body was formidably painted, especially his face; a stag’s horn
“ being

“ being drawn upon each cheek, and great circles
“ about his eyes: his colour was otherwise most-
“ ly yellow, only his hair was white. For his
“ apparel he had the skin of a beast clumsily sewed
“ together; but a beast as strange as he that wore
“ it, neither mule, horse, nor camel; but some-
“ thing of each, the ears of the first, the tail of the
“ second, and the shape and body of the last. It
“ was an entire suit, all of one piece from head
“ to foot. The arms he brought with him were a
“ stout bow and arrows; the string of the former
“ was a gut or sinew of that monstrous beast, and
“ the latter, instead of iron heads, were tipped with
“ sharp stones. The Admiral made him eat and
“ drink, and he seemed to enjoy himself very com-
“ fortably, till casting his eyes on a great looking-
“ glass, he was in such a fright, that starting back,
“ he threw a couple of men that stood by him to
“ the ground: however, he fared so well, that we
“ had soon the company of more, and the Admiral,
“ being desirous of making some of these gigantic
“ people prisoners, his crew filled their hands with
“ toys that pleased them, and in the mean time put
“ iron shackles on their legs, which they thought
“ were very fine play things, and were pleased with
“ their jingling sound, till they found how they were
“ hampered and betrayed: but then they fell a bel-
“ lowing like bulls, and in that extremity implored
“ the help of Setebos. One alone tried the utmost
“ force of nine men that were employed to master
“ him, and though they had him down, and bound
“ his hands tightly, yet he freed himself from his
“ bonds, and got loose, in spite of all their endea-
“ vours

“vours to hold him. Their appetite is proportion-
 “able to their strength; for one of them eat up a
 “whole basket of ship biscuit at a meal, and they
 “eat their flesh raw. They have no fixed habita-
 “tions, but certain moveable cottages.” We are
 here to remark, that it was impossible the author
 should know their language, and yet he asserts, that
 they report strange things of horrid forms and ap-
 pearances frequently seen amongst them; of horned
 dæmons with long shaggy hair, throwing out fire
 both before and behind. Their pretended practice
 of physic is equally absurd and ridiculous: this he
 represents as consisting only of bleeding and vomit-
 ing, the former by giving a good chop with an edge
 tool in the part affected, whether the leg, arm, or
 face; and that to procure a vomit, they thrust an
 arrow a foot and a half down their throats. Which
 circumstances must undoubtedly destroy the credit of
 his narration, though in other particulars it was
 true and accurate.

THESE people are afterwards mentioned by Sir
 Thomas Cavendish, who seems to have seen them
 only at a distance, and to have judged of their sta-
 ture by the print of their feet in the sand; for hav-
 ing observed, that they killed two of his people with
 their arrows, he says, they seemed of a gigantic
 race, the measure of one of their feet being eighteen
 inches in length. Hence he gave this country the
 name of Patagonia, by which he meant to signify,
 that the people were five cubits and a half high.

THE public were afterwards informed by the
 writer of Admiral Van Noort's voyage made in 1598,
 that they learned from an Indian boy, whom they car-
 ried away with them from the streights of Magellan,
 and

and taught him Dutch, that the country was inhabited by four tribes, three of which were of the ordinary size, but the fourth were ten or twelve feet high. This is indeed only the testimony of a boy; but in the account of a voyage made the same year by the Dutch captain Sebald de Weert, this boy's testimony was confirmed; for that captain, says he found seven canoes in the streights of Magellan, in which were savages of a reddish colour and long hair, who appeared to be ten or eleven feet high.

THOSE people were likewise mentioned by Admiral Spelbergen, who sailed through the streights of Magellan in the year 1614, and observes, that they one day saw a man on shore who first climbed one hill, and then another, to look at the fleet, and at last came to the sea-side for the same purpose, so that he was seen by all on board, who unanimously concluded, that he was taller than these people had been represented by the author of Magellan's voyage.

THE last author who mentions these Patagonians is captain Shelvock, who, in his account of his voyage round the world in 1719, describing the island of Chiloe, which is opposite the coast of Chili, in the forty-third degree south latitude, says, "the generality of the people are of the ordinary stature; but that according to Mons. Frazier, in the inland part of the continent, there is a race of an extraordinary size, and that he was credibly informed by several who had been eye-witnesses, that some were about nine or ten feet high."

IN short, this voyage has effectually established the testimony of these authors with respect to the size of the Patagonians, which we would consider separately

rately from the other circumstances they have mentioned, that appear to be merely fanciful. What use Divines may make of this, we know not; but it certainly proves what is recorded in scripture, and even in heathen authors, that there was, (and still is) a race of giants.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 14, line 11, for all the men were drawn upon the deck, &c. *read*, all hands manned the ship, standing with their arms extended upon the yards, just to touch each other. Line 5, from the bottom, for spread our sails, *r.* set our sails. P. 23, l. 13, *r.* hard-ware, pewter. P. 25, the last line for lands, *r.* islands. P. 30, for take down, *r.* strike. P. 64, the second line from the bottom, for 1767, *r.* 1567. P. 101, l. 1. *r.* with our head to the southward.

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