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Compiled by John Green

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V O L . I .

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L O N D O N :

Printed for THOMAS ASTLEY. M.DCC.XLV.

1591. As one of these *Indian Fleets*, consisting of a there came two Ships laden with Gold and Silver, 1591.  
 Raymond. fifty Sail, put out of *New Spain*, thirty-five of which were taken by the *English*; who, before Lancaster.  
 Fleet of New Spain Loffe. them were cast away by Storms, and swallowed in the Sea. Of the Fleet from *Santo Domingo*, the *Spanish Armada* arrived at *Corvo*, at different Times, had taken at least twenty Ships, that came from *Santo Domingo*, *India*, *Brazil*, &c. which were all sent into *England*.

## C H A P. XVI.

*A Voyage to the East Indies in the Year 1591, (being the first performed by the English to those Parts) begun by Captain George Raymond, and finished by Captain James Lancaster.*

*Written from the Report of Edmund Barker, Lieutenant of the Bonaventure.*

Intr. to Clion. WE are at length arrived at the Period c  
 when the *English* began to visit the *East Indies* in their own Ships: This Voyage of Captain *Raymond*, or, if you will, *Lancaster*, being the first Essay of the Kind, that was performed by them. From this Year therefore, their oriental Navigations are to be dated; although they did not push them with any Vigour, till the Beginning of the next Century: At which Time, they pursued that Commerce with unwearied Application, and Success, till they had settled it upon a secure and advantageous Basis, as will appear from the Relations given in the next Book.

As for Captain *Raymond* <sup>a</sup>, his Ship was separated near *Cape Corientes*, on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, from the other two; who never heard of him after. So that whether he performed the Voyage and returned, or was lost in the Way, does not appear from *Hakluyt*; from whose Silence however nothing can be concluded either one Way or the other, for a Reason given more than once in our Notes.

THIS Voyage is inserted in the Collection of *Hakluyt* <sup>b</sup>, who, (as we learn from the Title) penned it from the Mouth of *Edmund Barker*, of *Ipswich*, *Lancaster's* Lieutenant, and is attested by *Lancaster* himself. In the same Place we are informed, that the Fleet consisted of three tall Ships, the *Penelope*, Admiral, commanded by *George Raymond*; the *Merchant Royal*, Vice-Admiral, *Arabah Kendal*, Captain; and the *Edward Bonaventure*, Rear-Admiral, in which was *James Lancaster*.

## The VOYAGE.

## S E C T. I.

*The Fleet passes the Line. Coast of Brazil. Saldanna Bay. Great Plenty. Royal Merchant sent home. The Admiral lost in a Storm. Come to Madagaskar. Moors taken at Quitangone. Komoro Isles. Thirty English slain by the Moors. Zenzibar Island and Port. Portugueze Calumnies. That Port recommended for refreshing. Portugueze Design. Curious Sort of Pitch.*

THEY left *Plymouth* the tenth of *April*, Fleet sets  
 1591; came to the *Canaries* the twenty-out.  
 fifth of the same; and departed the twenty-ninth. The second of *May*, they were in the Height of *Cape Blanco*; the fifth, passed the *Tropic of Cancer*; and the eighth were in the Altitude of *Cape Verd*. They had a fair Wind at North-East till the thirteenth: When being within eight Degrees of the Equator, they met with a contrary Gale; which obliged them to lie off and on in the Sea, till the sixth of *June*, and then they passed the Line. Before that, they took a *Portugueze* Ca- Passes the  
 ravel, bound from *Lisbon* to *Brazil*, wherein they Lim.  
 found sixty Tun of Wine, one thousand two hundred Jars of Oil, and one hundred of Olives; besides some Barrels of Capers, three Fats of Pease, and divers other Necessaries, which proved better to them than Gold. Many of the Men fell sick, and two died before they passed the Line; it being extremely unhealthy between eight Degrees North Latitude, and the Equator, at that

<sup>a</sup> We are uncertain whether this Gentleman was the same with Captain *Raymond*, mentioned before, p. 215.  
<sup>b</sup> Vol. 2. part. 2. p. 102.

1591. People suffered quietly to land; and divers of a them came aboard the Ship with their King, dressed in a Gown of Crimfon Sattin, pinked after the Moorish Fashion, down to the Knee. The English entertained him in the best Manner, and had some Conference with him about the State of the Place, and Merchandizes; the Portugal Boy, lately taken, serving for their Interpreter. After this, they sent twice for Water, and had it very quietly: They were now sufficiently furnished.

HOWEVER, William Mace of Ratcliff, the Master, pretending, that it would be long before they should find any other good watering Place, would needs go on Shore himself, with thirty Men, much against the Captain's Will: But as half of them were washing over-against the Ship, the Moors took that Opportunity, while they were divided, and killed most of them in Sight of those aboard, who were not able, for Want of a Boat, to yield them any Succour.

FROM hence, with heavy Hearts, they shaped their Course for Zanzibar the seventh of November; where, shortly after, they arrived, and made a new Boat with such Boards as they had in the Ship. They rode there till the Middle of February, in which Space they saw divers Pangaias, or Boats, which are fastened with wooden Pins, and sewed together with Palmito Cords, caulked with the Husks of Cocoa-shells beaten. At length a Portugal Pangaiá, coming out of the Harbour of Zanzibar, where they have a small Factory, sent a converted Moor, in a Canoe, with a Letter, desiring to know who they were, and what they wanted. The Answer was, they were Englishmen, come from Don Antonio about Business to his Friends in the Indies: On which they went away, and returned no more.

NOT long after, they manned out their Boat, and took a Pangaiá of the Moors, with one of their Priests, called, in their Language, Sherif, whom they used very courteously. This the King took very kindly; and for his Ransom, furnished them with two Months Victuals, all which Time they detained the Priest with them. These Moors informed them of the false and spiteful Dealings of the Portuguese; who, that the English might know nothing of the Affairs and Trade of the Country, advised them, if they loved their Safety, not to go near the Ship, representing the Crew as Man-eaters. During their Stay here, they set upon a Portugal Pangaiá (armed with ten Muskets) in their Boat; but it being so small, that the Men were not able to stir in it, they could not compass their Design.

IN this Harbour, a Ship of five hundred Tons may ride with Safety. Here is also good Watering, with Plenty of Provisions, as Oxen, Hens, and Fish, besides Variety of outlandish Fruits: For this Reason, the Writer of the Journal recommends it to all English Ships, which should, for the future, pass that Way, to touch at Zanzibar; but to beware of the Portuguese: For while they lay here, their Admiral of the Coast, from Melinda to Mozambik, came in a Galley-Frigate of ten Tons, with eight or nine Oars on a Side, to view their Boat, and seize it, if he could have found an Opportunity: Whereof they were informed, by an Arabian Moor, who came from the King divers Times to treat about the Delivery of the Priest aforesaid; and afterwards by another, whom they brought away with them: For wherever they came, their Care was to get into their Hands, one or two of the Natives, in order to learn the Language and State of the Country. Here again they had another Clap of Thunder, which shook their Fore-mast exceedingly: But they fished, and repaired it with Timber from the Shore, where there is abundance of Trees, some forty Foot high; which Barker supposed to be Cedar, the Wood being red and tough.

HERE Arnold, their Surgeon, died of a violent Heat in his Head, which might have been cured by letting of Blood in Time. They got in this Place, some thousand Weight of Pitch; or rather a Kind of grey and white Gum, like Frankincense, as clammy as Turpentine, which, in melting, grows black as Pitch, and was very brittle, till mingled with Oil. Six Days before their Departure, the Cape Merchant of the [Portuguese] Factory sent a Letter to Captain Lancaster by a Negro, his Man and a Moor in a Canoe, requesting a Jar of Wine, another of Oil, and two or three Pounds of Gunpowder. The Captain sent him his Demands by the Moor, but took the Negro along with him; because he had been in the East Indies, and knew somewhat of the Country. He informed them of a small Bark of thirty Tons, (called by the Moors, a Junko) which came from Goa thither, with Pepper for the Factory.

S E C T. II.

They leave Zanzibar. Deceived by the Currents. Cape Komori. Nikubar Islands. Pulo Pinaou. Coast of Malakka. Take some Ships of Martavan. Pulo Sambilam. Portuguese Ship taken. Another taken, but the Men escape. Kingdom of

<sup>a</sup> King of Portugal driven out by Philip II. of Spain.

rather one of the Family of Mahammed.

Mohammedans in general, throughout the Coasts and Islands of the Indian Seas.

<sup>b</sup> Sherif, or Sharif, is Arabic, and denotes

<sup>c</sup> The Name of Moor is corruptly given by Europeans to the

1592.  
Raymond.Deceived by  
the Currents.Junfalaom. Nikubar Islands. Come to Sey-  
lan.

HAVING trimmed their Ship, they set forward the fifteenth of February for Cape Komori, intending there to have lain off and on for such Ships as should have passed from Zeilan, Sant Tome, Bengala, Pegu, Malakka, the Malukkos, the Coast of China, and the Isle of Japan; which Vessels are exceeding rich: But being deceived by the Currents that set into the Red-sea, along the Coast of Melinda; and the Winds shortening upon them to the North-East and Easterly, they were driven farther to the Northward, within fourscore Leagues of the Isle of Zecotora. However, here they always found abundance of Dolphins, Bonitos, and flying Fishes. Now the Ship being driven so much out of her Course, and the Time so far spent, they determined to sail either for the Red-sea, or the said Island: But the Wind very luckily came about to the North-West, and carried them directly towards Cape Komori.

Cape Ko-  
mori.

BEFORE they doubled it, they purposed to touch at one of the Islands of Mamale, in twelve Degrees North, which yielded Provisions; but they missed it partly through the Obstinacy of their Master: For the Day before they fell with some of the Islands, the Wind coming about to the South-West, they changed their Course. The Wind increasing Southerly, they feared they should not have been able to double the Cape, which would have greatly hazarded their casting away upon the Coast of India: For the Winter Season and Western Monsoons, which continue on that Coast till August, were already come in. Nevertheless, the Wind changing more Westerly in May 1592, they happily doubled the Cape without Sight of the Land.

Nikubar  
Islands.

HENCE they directed their Course for the Islands of Nicubar, (which lie North and South with the Western Part of Sumatra, in seven Degrees North-Latitude) and having a very good Wind, arrived there in six Days, although the Weather was foul with violent Rain, and Gusts: But by the Master's Fault, in not duly observing the South Star, they fell, the first of June, to the Southward of them, within Sight of the Islands of Gomes Polo; and kept on the North-East Side of them, two or three Days becalmed, plying off and on the Coast of Sumatra, but two Leagues distant, expecting to have had a Pilot from thence. Now the Winter coming on, with much contagious Weather, they sailed for the Islands of Pulo Pinaou, (Pulo, in the Malayan, signifies an Island) where they arrived the Beginning of June, and came to an Anchor between them, in a very good Harbour, in six Degrees thirty Minutes North, about five Leagues from the Coast of

Pulo Pinaou.

Malakka. Here they determined to Winter, and landed their Men, being very sickly; of whom twenty-six died, and among the rest John Hall, their Master, and Rainold Golding, a Merchant of very good Sense. So that when they left the Island, there were but thirty-three Men and a Boy left; of whom not above twenty-two were fit for Labour, and of them not past a third Part Sailors. Their Refreshing, in this uninhabited Place, was very small; being only Oysters and great Wilks growing on Rocks, with some few Fish, which they took with their Hooks. However these Islands are full of Trees of white Wood, above an hundred Foot high, and so strait, that they are fit for Masts.

1592.  
Lancaster.

THE Winter being passed, and their Ship fitted for putting to Sea, towards the End of August, they departed to seek some Place of Refreshing; and crossing over to the Coast of Malakka, next Day they came to Anchor in a Bay in six Fathom Water, two League from Shore. Here Captain Lancaster, his Lieutenant, and some others landed, and perceived the fresh Tracks of bare-footed People, with a Fire burning: But saw no living Creature, save a certain Kind of Sea-fowl, called Ox Birds, which are very tame and grey, like a Snite in Colour, but not in Beak. Having killed some eight Dozen with Hail-shot, they returned towards Night aboard. Next Day, a Canoe, with about sixteen naked Indians, drew near them, but would not come aboard: However, the English going afterwards on Shore, they came and conversed with them in a friendly Manner, and promised them Victuals.

Coast of  
Malakka.

THE Day following, they espied three Ships of sixty or seventy Tons each, one of which they made to strike with their very Boat: And understanding it was of the Town of Martabam, (which is the chief Haven for the great City of Pegu) and that the Goods belonged to certain Portuguese Jesuits, and a Biscuit-Baker of the same Nation, they took it; but did not force the other two, because they were the Property of the Merchants of Pegu. All three were freighted with Pepper, which they laded at Pera, a Place thirty Leagues to the South. The Night following, all the Men, except twelve, whom they had taken into their Ship, being most of them Peguins, fled in their Boat; leaving their Ship and Goods, which were put on board the Edward. After this, they took another Ship of Pegu, laden with Pepper, and dismissed her without touching any Thing.

Take from  
Ships of  
Martabam.

THEIR sick Men being somewhat refreshed and strenghtened with such Relief as they found in the Prize; after a Stay of ten Days, in the Beginning of September, they sailed into the Streights, and came to Pulo Sambilam, forty-five Leagues Northward of the City of Malakka: To which

Pulo Sam-  
bilam.

1592. which Islands the *Portuguese* Ships must needs a  
 come, that are bound from either *Goa*, or *St. Thome*,  
 for the *Malukos*, *China*, and *Japan*. When they had  
 been five Days plying to and fro, upon a *Sunday*,  
 they espied a Sail; which proved to be a *Portugal*  
 Ship of two hundred and fifty Tons, laden with  
 Rice for *Malakka*, that came from *Nagapatan*,  
 a Port of *India*, over-against *Zeilan*. Having  
 taken her, *Lancaster* ordered their Captain and  
 Master aboard his own Ship, and sent his Lieuten-  
 ant and seven more to keep the Prize, which  
 rode in thirty Fathom Water; there being good  
 Anchorage in that Channel three or four Leagues  
 from Shore. They thought also to have taken  
 a *Portugal* Ship of *St. Thome* of four hundred  
 Tons, that came and anchored by the Prize in  
 the Night; but the *Edward* was so foul, that she  
 escaped. After taking out of the Prize what they  
 thought fit, they turned her adrift, with all her  
 Crew, except a Pilot and four *Moors*.

A Portu-  
 guese Ship  
 taken.

A Gallion  
 taken, the  
 Main sea-  
 piece.

THE sixth of *October*, they met with a *Ma-*  
*lakka* Ship of seven hundred Tons, that came  
 from *Goa*, which, after her Main-yard was shot  
 through, yielded. Her Captain, Master, and  
 Pilot, being commanded on board, only the Cap-  
 tain with one Soldier came. After some Talk,  
 he proposed to go fetch the rest, under Pretence,  
 that they would not come unless he went for  
 them: But as soon as he reached the Ship, in the  
 Edge of the Evening, he made to Shore with all  
 the People, to the Number of three hundred  
 Men, Women, and Children, in two great Boats.  
 They found on board fifteen Pieces of Brass  
 [Cannon] three hundred Butts of *Canarie* and  
*Nipar*, or Palm Wine, with very strong Raisin  
 Wine; all Sorts of Haberdashery Wares, as Hats,  
 red-knit Caps, and Stockings of *Spanish* Wool;  
 Velvets, Taffetaes, Camblets and Silks, abundance  
 of Suckets, Rice, *Venice* Glasses, counterfeit Stones,  
 (brought by an *Italian* from *Venice*, to cheat the  
*Indians*) playing Cards, and two or three Packs  
 of *French* Paper: But they found none of the  
 Treasure, which is usually brought by this Gal-  
 leon, in Royals of Plate. Because the Sailors  
 pillaged this rich Ship in a disorderly Manner,  
 and would not remove the Wines into the *Ed-*  
*ward*, the Captain, after taking out the choicest  
 Goods, set her adrift.

Kingdom of  
 Junjalaom.

FOR Fear of the Forces of *Malakka*, they de-  
 parted thence to a Bay in the Kingdom of *Jun-*  
*salaom*, between *Malakka* and *Pegu*, eight De-  
 grees Northward, to seek for Pitch to trim their  
 Ship. Here they sent the Soldier, who was left  
 behind by the Captain of the Gallion, and spoke  
 the *Malayan*, to deal for Pitch, of which he pro-

cured two or three Quintals. They likewise sent  
 Commodities to barter with the King for Amber-  
 grease, and the Horns of the *Abath*: A Beast with  
 one Horn in her Forehead, thought to be the  
 Female Unicorn<sup>a</sup>, and highly esteemed by the  
*Moors* in those Parts, as a sovereign Remedy  
 against Poison. They got but two or three of  
 these Horns, which are of a brown grey Colour;  
 and a Quantity of Amber-grease, whereof the  
 Trade only belongs to the King, who at last  
 went about to seize their *Portuguese*, and Mer-  
 chandize: Which the Man perceiving, they told  
 him, there was guilt Armour, Shirts of Male, and  
 Halberts (Thing; they greatly desired) on board  
 the Ships, for Hope whereof the King let him  
 return.

1592.  
 Lancaster.

THEY then left this Coast, and passing by *Su-Nikubar*  
*matra*, went to the Islands of *Nikubar*, inhabited  
 by *Moors*, who daily brought them Hens, Cocoa,  
 Plantains, and other Fruits in their Canoes: They  
 also bought Calico Cloth, with Royals of Plate,  
 fished out of the Wreck of two *Portuguese* Ships  
 bound for *China*, which, not long before, were  
 cast away there. They call the Cocoa, in their  
 Language, *Calamba*; the Plantain, *Pison*; a Hen,  
*Jam*; a Fish, *Ikkam*; a Hog, *Babee*.

THE twenty-first of *November*, they departed  
 for the Island of *Zeilan*; and arrived on the  
 South-Side the third of *December*, 1592, in six  
 Fathom Water: But the Ground being rocky  
 and foul, they lost their Anchor. Then they  
 ran along the South-West Shore, to a Place call-  
 ed, *Punta del Galle*, intending to wait for the  
*Bengala* and *Pegu* Fleets; the first of seven or  
 eight Ships, the second of two or three: Which,  
 with the *Portugal* Ships of *Tanaferi*, (a great Bay  
 in the Kingdom of *Siam*, to the Southward of  
*Martabam*) were to come that Way within four-  
 teen Days, with Commodities for the Caraks,  
 that commonly depart from *Kochin* for *Portugal*  
 by the Middle of *January*. The Ships from *Ben-*  
*gala* carry fine Pavillions for Beds, wrought Quilts,  
 Calicoes, Pintados, and other rich Manufactures,  
 with Rice; and make this Voyage twice a Year.  
 Those of *Pegu* bring the most valuable Stones, as  
 Rubies and Diamonds; but their chief Lading is  
 Rice, and certain Cloth. Those of *Tanaferi* are chief-  
 ly freighted with Rice and *Nipar* Wine; which is  
 very strong, and as clear as Rock-Water, but  
 somewhat whitish, and very hot, like *Aqua Vita*.

S E C T. III.

*The Sailors refuse to proceed any farther. They  
 steer homewards. Arrive at St. Helena. Odd*

<sup>a</sup> The Beast meant here is the *Rhinoceros*, whose Horn proceeds from its Nose, as the Name denotes. *De Faria* says, a *Rhinoceros*, or *Abada*, was sent, by the King of *Cambaya*, to *Albuquerque*. See *Portug. Asia*, vol. 1. p. 202. *Linschoten* describes the *Abada*, or *Rhinoceros*, b. 1. chap. 47. p. 88.