

THE STRANGE
ADVENTURES OF
ANDREW BATTELL OF
LEIGH, IN ANGOLA
AND THE ADJOINING
REGIONS

E. G. Ravenstein



THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY

The Strange Adventures of
Andrew Battell of Leigh,
in Angola and the
Adjoining Regions

Reprinted from 'Purchas his Pilgrimes'

Edited by
E.G. RAVENSTEIN

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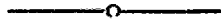
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OF

ANDREW BATTELL.

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No. VI.

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STRANGE ADVENTURES
OF
ANDREW BATTELL
OF LEIGH
IN ANGOLA AND THE ADJOINING REGIONS.

REPRINTED FROM "PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES."

Edited, with Notes and a Course
HISTORY OF KONGO AND ANGOLA,
BY
E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

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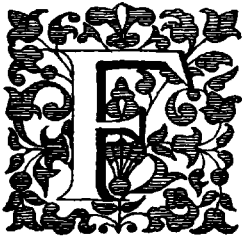
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INTRODUCTION.



OUR Englishmen are known to have visited Angola towards the close of the sixteenth century, namely, Thomas Turner, Andrew Towres, Anthony Knivet and Andrew Battell. All four were taken by the Portuguese out of English privateers in South-American waters, and spent years of captivity as prisoners of war; happy, no doubt, in having escaped the fate of many of their less fortunate companions, who atoned with their lives for the hazardous proceedings in which they had engaged.

Thomas Turner,¹ although he furnished Samuel Purchas with a few notes on Brazil, never placed on record what happened to him whilst in Portuguese Africa. Towres was

¹ Battell tells us (p. 7) that he and Thomas Turner were transported to Angola in the same vessel (1590). Purchas conferred with Turner after he had returned to England, and obtained from him an account of his travels, he having "lived the best part of two years in Brazil" (*lib.* vi, c. 8). Elsewhere we learn that he "had also been in Angola" (see p. 71).

This apparently straightforward information is quite irreconcilable with what we are told by Knivet; for Knivet says he met Turner at Pernambuco (about 1598); that he advised him to go to Angola; that Turner acted on this advice, and "made great profit of his merchandise, for which he thanked me when we met in England." Concerning Knivet, see *post*, p. 89.

sent to prison at Rio de Janeiro for the heinous offence of eating meat on a Friday ; he attempted an escape, was retaken, and condemned to spend the rest of his captivity in Angola. He died at Masanganu, as we learn from Knivet. Knivet himself has left us an account of his adventures in Angola and Kongo ; but this account contains so many incredible statements that it was with some hesitation we admitted it into this volume, as by doing so we might be supposed to vouch for the writer's veracity.

Andrew Battell, fortunately, has left behind him a fairly circumstantial record of what he experienced in Kongo and Angola. His narrative bears the stamp of truth, and has stood the test of time. It is unique, moreover, as being the earliest record of travels in the *interior* of this part of Africa ; for, apart from a few letters of Jesuit missionaries, the references to Kongo or Angola printed up to Battell's time, were either confined to the coast, or they were purely historical or descriptive. Neither F. Pigafetta's famous *Relatione del Reame di Congo*, "drawn out of the writings and discourses of Duarte Lopez," and first published at Rome in 1591, nor the almost equally famous *Itinerarium* of Jan Huyghen van Linschoten, of which an English translation appeared as early as 1598, can be classed among books of travel.¹ Samuel Braun, of Basel, who served as barber-surgeon on board Dutch vessels which traded at Luangu and on the Kongo, 1611-13, never left the coast.² Nor did Pieter van der Broeck, who made three voyages to the Kongo between 1607 and 1612 as supercargo of Dutch vessels, penetrate inland.³ Nay, we are

¹ This description does not, of course, apply to his "Voyage to the East Indies," but it does to his "Description of the whole Coast of Guinea, Manicongo, Angola, etc."

² His *Schiffarten* was first published at Basel in 1624. On this traveller, see an *Abhandlung* by D. G. Henning (Basel, 1900), who rather absurdly calls him the "first German scientific traveller in Africa."

³ *Vijf verscheyde Journalen . . . Amsterdam* [1620].

even able to claim on behalf of Battell that he travelled by routes not since trodden by European explorers.

Of Andrew Battell's history we know nothing, except what may be gathered from his "Adventures," and an occasional reference to him by his friend, neighbour, and editor, the Rev. Samuel Purchas. He seems to have been a native of Leigh, in Essex, at the present day a mere fishing village by the side of its populous upstart neighbour Southend, but formerly a place of considerable importance. As early as the fifteenth century it could boast of its guild of pilots, working in harmony with a similar guild at Deptford Strond, the men of Leigh taking charge of inward bound ships, whilst Deptford provided pilots to the outward bound. Henry VIII incorporated both guilds as the "Fraternity of the Most Glorious and Indivisible Trinity and of St. Clement;" and in the venerable church of St. Clement, at Leigh, and the surrounding churchyard may still be seen monuments erected in honour of contemporaries of Battell who were Brethren of the Trinity House; among whom are Robert Salmon (born 1567, died 1661) and Robert Chester (died 1632). But there is no tombstone in memory of Andrew Battell; and if a memorial tablet was ever dedicated to him, it must have been removed when the church was renovated in 1837. Nor do the registers of the church afford a clue to Battell's death, for the earliest of these documents only dates back to the year 1684. At the present time no person of the name of Battell lives at Leigh.

Samuel Purchas was Vicar of Eastwood, a small village two miles to the north of Leigh, from 1604 to 1613. Battell returned to Leigh about 1610, bringing with him a little negro boy, who claimed to have been kept a captive by a gorilla (see p. 55). Purchas had many con-

ferences with Battell, and the information obtained in this manner was incorporated by him in *Purchas His Pilgrimage*, the first edition of which was published in 1613,¹ and will be found in this volume, pp. 71-87. Battell's papers, however, only reached Purchas after the author's death, and were first published by him in *Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas His Pilgrimes*, in 1625.² There is reason to fear that Purchas did not perform his duties as editor, as such duties are understood at the present day. As an instance, we notice that Battell distinctly told his editor in private conference (see p. 83) that in his day nothing was known about the origin of the Jagas, expressly denying that Duarte Lopez could have any information about it; yet, elsewhere (p. 19), Battell is made responsible for the statement that they came from Sierra Leone. Nor is it likely that Battell ever mentioned a lake Aquelunda (p. 74), for no such lake exists; and Purchas's authority for its supposed existence is once more Duarte Lopez or Pigafetta.

Moreover, there is some ground for supposing that Purchas abridged portions of the MS.; as, for instance, the account of the overland trading trip to Kongo and Mbata. Perhaps he likewise rearranged parts of his MS., thus confusing the sequence of events, as will be seen when we come to inquire into the chronology of Battell's travels.

There exists no doubt as to the object with which Abraham Cocke sailed for the Plate River in 1589. Philip of

¹ Subsequent editions appeared in 1614, 1617, and 1626.

² Battell's narrative was reprinted in Astley's *New General Collection of Voyages*, vol. iii (1746), and Pinkerton's *Collection*, vol. xvi (1813). Translations or abstracts were published in the *Collections* of Pieter van der Aa (Leiden, 1706-07); of Gottfried (Leiden, 1706-26); of Prévôt (Paris, 1726-74); in the *Allgemeine Historie der Reisen* (Leipzig, 1747-77), in the *Historische Beschrijving der Reisen* (The Hague, 1747-67), and by Walckenaer (Paris, 1826-31).

Spain had acceded to the throne of Portugal in 1580, and that prosperous little kingdom thus became involved in the disaster which overtook the Armada, which sailed out of Lisbon in May, 1588. English skippers therefore felt justified in preying upon Portuguese trade in Brazil, and intercepting Spanish vessels on their way home from the Rio de la Plata. We do not think, however, that we do Abraham Cocke an injustice when we assume him to have been influenced in his hazardous enterprise quite as much by the lust of gain as by patriotism.

The determination of the chronology of Battell's adventures presents some difficulty, as his narrative contains but a single date, namely, that of his departure from England on May 7th, 1589. There are, however, incidental references to events the dates of which are known; and these enable us to trace his movements with a fair amount of confidence, thus:—

1. Having left Plymouth in May, 1589, we suppose Battell to have reached Luandu in June, 1590.

2. His journey up to Masanganu, his detention there for two months, and return to Luandu, where he "lay eight months in a poor estate" (p. 7), would carry us to the end of June, 1591.

3. Battell tells us that the Governor, D. João Furtado de Mendonça, then employed him during two years and a half trading along the coast. This, however, is quite impossible: for Mendonça only assumed office in August, 1594; but, as he is the only Governor of Battell's day who held office for a longer period than two and a half years—his term of office extending to 1602—and as Battell is not likely to have forgotten the name of an employer who gave him his confidence, we assume that he really did make these trading trips, but at a subsequent period. Purchas may be responsible for this transposition.

4. He made a first attempt to escape (in a Dutch vessel),

but was recaptured, and sent to Masanganu, where he spent "six miserable years," 1591-96.

5. Second attempt to escape, and detention for three months in irons at Luandu, up to June, 1596.

6. Campaign in Lamba and Ngazi (see p. 13, *note*). After a field service of over three years, Battell was sent back to Luandu, wounded. This would account for his time up to 1598 or 1599.

7. I am inclined to believe that, owing to the confidence inspired by his conduct in the field, the Governor now employed him on the trading ships referred to above.

9. Trading trips to Benguella in 1600 or 1601.

10. Battell joins the Jagas, and spends twenty-one months with them. Incidentally he mentions that the chief, Kafuche, had been defeated by the Portuguese seven years before that time (he was actually defeated in April, 1594).

11. Battell was at Masanganu when João Rodrigues Coutinho was Governor (Coutinho assumed office in 1602).

12. Battell was present at the building of the presidio of Kambambe by Manuel Cerveira Pereira in 1604; and stayed there till 1606, when news was received of the death of Queen Elizabeth, and he was promised his liberty. The Queen died March 24th, 1603.

13. A journey to Mbamba, Kongo, etc., may have taken up six months.

14. The Governor having "denied his word," and a new Governor being daily expected, Battell secretly left the city, spent six months on the Dande, and was ultimately landed at Luangu. (The new Governor expected was only appointed in August, 1607; and his arrival was actually delayed.)

15. In Luangu, Battell spent two years and a half—say up to 1610.

Great pains have been taken by me with the maps illustrating this volume ; and, if the outcome of my endeavour does not differ in its broad features from the maps furnished by M. d'Anville, in 1732, to Labat's *Relation Historique de l'Éthiopie Occidentale*, this should redound to the credit of the great French geographer, but should not be accounted a proof of lack of industry on my own part. Still, my maps exhibit an advance in matters of detail, for our knowledge of the country has increased considerably since the days of d'Anville. They would have proved still more satisfactory had the Portuguese thought it worth while to produce a trustworthy map of a colony of which they had claimed possession during four centuries. It seems almost incredible that even now many of the routes followed by the Conquistadores and missionaries of old cannot be laid down upon a modern map for lack of information. Sonyo, for instance, through which led the high road followed by soldiers, traders, and missionaries going up to San Salvador (the present route leaves the Kongo River at Matadi), is almost a *terra incognita*. I am almost ashamed to confess that I have even failed to locate the once-famous factory of Mpinda ; all I can say is, that it cannot have occupied the site assigned to it on some Portuguese maps.

I need hardly say that modern research lends no support to the extravagant claims of certain geographers as to the knowledge of Inner Africa possessed by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. Pigafetta's fantastic map, with its elaborate system of lakes and rivers, merely proves the utter incapacity of its author to deal with questions of critical geography. This has long since been recognised. The map which accompanies Isaac Vossius's *De Nili et aliorum Fluminum Origine* (Hagae Com., 1659) only shows one lake in Inner Africa, which borders on "Nimeamaie vel Monemugi," and may without hesitation be identified with our Nyasa : for the Monemugi (Muene

Muji) is the chief of the Maravi or Zimbabue. The "Iages, gens barbara et inculta," are placed right in the centre of Africa. The "Fungeni," which are shown as neighbours of the "Macoco," ought to have been placed to the west of Abyssinia, as they are the Funj, or Fung, of the Egyptian Sudan. If Ludolfus had carried out his intention of compiling a map of the whole of Africa (in 1681), these extravagancies of early map-makers would have been exposed more fully long since.¹

In collecting materials for the maps and for the notes illustrating Battell's narrative, I felt bound to consult all accessible literary sources dealing with the history and geography of Kongo and Angola. Whilst ploughing my way through this mass of material, it struck me that a concise history of these African countries, from the time of their discovery to the end of the seventeenth century, might form an acceptable appendix to Battell's *Adventures*, and at the same time increase the bulk of the volume dedicated to him to more respectable proportions. Much material of use for such a purpose has seen the light since the publication of J. J. Lopes de Lima's historical sketches. Yet I am bound to confess that the result of all this tedious labour is disappointing. I may have been able to rectify a few dates and facts; but much remains to be done before we can claim to be in possession of a trustworthy history of that part of Africa. Possibly my little sketch may rouse a Portuguese into taking up the work of the late Luciano Cordeiro. Many documents not yet published should be discoverable in the archives of Portugal, Spain, and Luanda.²

¹ See "The Lake Region of Central Africa: a Contribution to the History of African Cartography," by E. G. Ravenstein (*Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, 1891).

² Among documents, the publication of which seems desirable, are Don G. Abreu de Brito's *Summario e Descrição do Reino de Angola*, 1592; and Cadornega's *Historia* (at least, in abstract).

The spelling of the proper names mentioned by Battell is retained, as a matter of course ; but it is obvious that in the historical appendices the various ways in which native names are spelt had to be reduced to a common system. Much might be said in favour of accepting the Portuguese manner of spelling, but after due consideration I decided to adopt the system now generally followed (even by a few Portuguese writers), viz., that all vowels should be sounded as in Italian, and the consonants as in English, with the only exception that the letter *g* should always be hard. I therefore write Sonyo, instead of Sonho, Sogno, or Sonjo, as the name of that district is spelt according to the nationality of the writer. In transcribing the native names I have had the unstinted assistance, among others, of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, of the Baptist Missionary Society ; yet I am fully aware that the spelling adopted for many names is at least doubtful, if not absolutely incorrect. This arises quite as much from a defective hearing on the part of my authorities, as from the illegibility of many early manuscripts or the carelessness of copyists. All such doubtful cases are dealt with in the GLOSSARY and INDEX.

In conclusion, I feel bound to acknowledge with gratitude the kindly assistance rendered me by Mr. R. E. Dennett, who is spending a life-time in Luangu ; Mr. R. C. Phillips, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Lower Kongo ; the Rev. Thomas Lewis, of the Baptist Missionary Society ; Captain Binger, of the French Foreign Office ; and last, not least, our ever-obliging Secretary, Mr. William Foster.



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How cited :

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A collection of documents, 1416-1554, edited by José Ramos-Coelho. See Index *sub* Angola, Kongo, Manicongo.

PAIVA MANSO.—*Historia do Congo, obra posthuma do (Dr. Levy) Visconde de Paiva Manso.* Lisboa (Typ. da Acad.), 1877.

A collection of documents, 1492-1722.

BOLETIM.—*Boletim da Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa.*

The volume for 1883 contains documents now in the Bibliothèque Nationale (instructions given to B. Dias, 1559 ; Letters of F. Garcia Simões, F. Balthazar Barretta, and other Jesuits).

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The following Parts have been published :—

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(a) 1574-1620. *Da Mina ao Cabo Negro segundo Garcia Mendes Castello Branco* (the writer of these reports was one of the companions of Paulo Dias de Novaes).

REBELLO DE ARAGÃO.

(b) 1593-1631. *Terras e Minas Africanas segundo Balthazar Rebello de Aragão.* (He went out to Africa in 1593).

BENGUELLA E SEU SERTÃO.

(c) 1617-1622. *Benguella e seu sertão per um Anonymo.* (The author of this account of the conquest of Benguella may possibly have been Manuel Cerveira Pereira).

ESTABELECIMENTOS.

(d) 1607. *Estabelecimentos e Resgates Portuguezes na costa occidental de Africa por um Anonymo.*

ESCRAVOS E MINAS.

(e) 1516-1619. *Escravos e Minas de Africa segundo Diversos.*

D. LOPEZ.—*Relazione del Reame di Congo e della circonvicine contrade tratta dalli Scritti e ragionamento di Odoardo Lopez, per Filippo Pigafetta.* Roma, 1591.

This work has been translated into Latin, German, Dutch, French and English, but has not hitherto found a competent editor. I quote the English translation by Mrs. M. Hutchinson, published at London in 1881.

Duarte Lopez went out to Kongo in 1578; and the bulk of this volume is based upon information imparted to his editor when he was in Rome in 1591. Pigafetta has most unwisely expanded the information thus obtained into a description of the greater part of Africa.

CAVAZZI.—*Istorica descrizione de' tre regni Congo, Matamba, e Angola, accuratamente compilata, dal P. Gio. Antonio Cavazzi da Montecuccolo.* Bologna, 1687.

Cavazzi, a Capuchin, visited Kongo and Angola twice (1654-67, 1670-), and died at Genoa in 1692. This bulky folio only deals with his first visit, and was edited by P. Fortunato Alamandini, of Bologna. Labat ("Relation historique de l'Ethiopie," Paris, 1732) has given a useful version of it in French, which must, however, be used with some caution. It is by far the most important work we have at the hand of one of the early Catholic missionaries. W. D. Cooley's observation ("Inner Africa Laid Open," London, 1852, p. 3), that the works published up to the time of Cavazzi "would hardly furnish twenty pages of sound geographical intelligence," can apply only to what they say of Inner Africa; whilst Lopez de Lima ("Ensaio," p. xi) is hardly justified in calling Cavazzi a "fabulista," unless that opprobrious term be confined to what the friar relates of the miracles wrought by himself and others.

DAPPER.—*Nauwkeurige beschrijving der Afrikaansche gewesten van Olf. Dapper.* Amst., 1668.

I quote the German translation ("Beschreibung von Afrika," Amst., 1670).

This is a very careful compilation; more especially interesting, as it contains information on the country collected during the Dutch occupation (1642-48), not to be found elsewhere.

CADORNEGA.—*Historia das guerras de Angola (Historia General Angolana), por D. A. de Oliveira Cadornega, in 1680-82.*

Cadornega, a native of Villa Viçosa, accompanied D. Pedro Cezar de Menezes to Angola in 1639, and died at Luandu in 1690. His work (in three volumes) only exists in MS. in the library of the Academy of Sciences, Lisbon, and in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. I have not been able to consult it with the minuteness which it deserves. A rough copy of a considerable portion of it is to be found in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 15,183, fol. 22). Copious extracts from it are given by Paiva Manso and D. Jose de Lacerda ("Exame das Viagens do Dr. Livingstone," Lisbon, 1867).

CATALOGO.—Catalogo dos Governadores do Reine de Angola (Collecção de Noticias para a historia das nações ultramarinas publicada pela Academia real das Sciencias, tome III, pt. 2). Lisboa, 1826.

This is an anonymous compilation, continued to the year 1784. J. C. Feo Cardozo, in his "Memorias contendo a biographia do Vico-Almirante Luiz da Motta Feo e Torres," Paris, 1825, also printed this chronological history, and continued it to the year 1825. He has added the map drawn in 1790 by Colonel L. C. C. Pinheiro Furtado. The "Catalogue" is useful, but it is not free from very serious errors.

BENTLEY.—Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language, by the Rev. W. Holman Bentley. 1887.

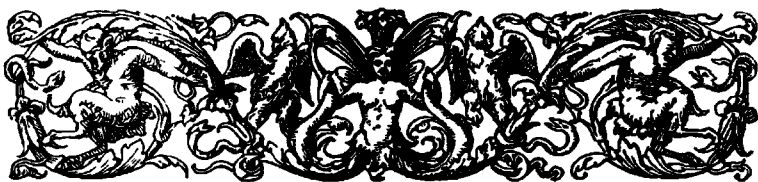
CORDEIRO DA MATTA.—Ensaio de Diccionario Kimbundu-Portuguez coordenado par L. D. Cordeiro da Matta. Lisboa, 1893.

LOPES DE LIMA, ENSAIO.—Ensaio sobre a Statistica das possessões Portuguezes (III. Ensaio sobre a Statistice d'Angola e Benguella), por José Joaquim Lopes de Lima (Imp. nac.), 1846.

This is a fundamental work. The historical account is contained in the Introduction and in chap. v.

LOPES DE LIMA, AN. MAR.—Descobrimto, posse, e conquista do reino do Congo pelos Portuguezes no Seculo xvi, por J. J. Lopes de Lima ("Annaes maritimos e coloniaes," Lisboa, 1845, pp. 93-108).

LOPES DE LIMA.—Successos do Reino do Congo, no seculo xvii, pelo J. J. Lopes de Lima (*ibid.*, pp. 194-99).

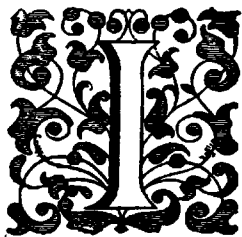


THE STRANGE ADVENTURES
OF
ANDREW BATTELL OF LEIGH IN ESSEX,
SENT BY THE PORTUGALS PRISONER TO ANGOLA,
WHO LIVED THERE, AND IN THE ADJOINING
REGIONS, NEAR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

§ I.

Andrew Battell, his Voyage to the River of Plate, who being taken on the coast of Brasill, was sent to Angola.

[*From the Thames to Cape Palmas.*]



IN the year 1589, Abraham Cocke¹ of Limehouse, began his voyage toward the River of Plate, with two pinnaces² of fifty tons apiece: the one was called the *May-Morning*, the other the *Dolphin*.

We sailed from the river Thames the twentieth of April; and the six and twentieth of the same month we put into

¹ Abraham Cocke had been in the Brazils before this voyage, for we learn from Purchas (bk. vi, Pt. IV, London, 1625, p. 1141) that George, Earl of Cumberland, who had left Gravesend on June 26, 1586, with three ships and a pinnace, fell in, on January 10, 1587, with a Portuguese vessel, a little short of the River Plate, and in her found "Abraham Cock, of Leigh, near London," whom he brought home with him.

² Pinnace: formerly applied to any small vessel, usually schooner-rigged; at present limited to a large rowing-boat carried by great ships.

Plimmoth [Plymouth], where we took in some provision for the voyage. The seventh of May we put to sea, and with foul weather were beaten back again into Plimmoth, where we remained certain days, and then proceeded on our voyage: And running along the coast of Spain and Barbary we put into the road of Sancta Cruz,¹ and there set our Light-horse-man² together which we carried in two pieces. Abraham Cocke made great account hereof, thinking that this boat should have made his voyage. This done, we put to sea, and running along the coast of Guinea we were becalmed, because we were so near the coast.

[*St. Thomé and the Gulf of Guinea.*]

Here our men fell sick of the scurvy, in such sort, that there were very few sound. And being within three or four degrees of the equinoctial line we fell with the Cape de las Palmas, where we had some refreshing, wherewith our men recovered. The people of the Cape de las Palmas [Cabo das Palmas] made much of us, saying that they would trade with us; but it was but to betray us, for they are very treacherous, and were like to have taken our boat, and hurt some of our men. From this Cape we lay south-west off;³ but the current and the calms deceived us, so that we were driven down to the isle of St. Thome,⁴ think-

¹ Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

² Light-horseman: a pinnace, a rowing-boat.

³ Vessels bound for Brazil usually cross the Equator about long. 22° W. If Captain Cock really intended to go direct to Brazil, he had no business at Cabo das Palmas. Can his voyage to S. Thomé really have been, as he says, an involuntary deviation from his direct course?

⁴ The island of S. Thomé was discovered by the Portuguese about 1472, and received its first settlers in 1486. In the course of the sixteenth century it suffered much from the depredations of French, English, and Dutch pirates, as also (1574) from a revolt headed by the Angolares: that is, the descendants of Angolan slaves who had swum ashore when the vessel which carried them was wrecked, in 1544, on the Sette Pedras, and had fled to the woods near. The Fortaleza de S. Sebastião was intended to defend the capital against piratical

ing that we had been further off to the Sea than we were. And being in distress for wood and water, we went in on the south end between San Tome and the islands das Rolas,¹ where we rode very smooth, and with our light-horse-man went on shore, thinking to have watered, but we found none in the island. Here we had great store of plantains and oranges. We found a village of negroes, which are sent from San Tome, for the Portugals of San Tome do use, when their slaves be sick or weak, to send them thither to get their strength again. For the islands are very fruitful, and though there be no fresh water, yet they maintain themselves with the wine of the palm-trees. Having refreshed ourselves with the fruit of this island, we burned the village. And running on the east side of San Tome we came before the town ;² but we durst not come near, for the castle shot at us, which hath very good ordnance in it.

Then we lay east and by south toward the main, and in four and twenty hours we had sight of the Cape de Lopo Gonsalves :³ and being within three leagues of the said cape we cast about and stood again toward the island of San Tome, and turned up on the west side of the island ; and coming to a little river, which runneth out of the mountains, we went on shore with our Light-horse-man, with six or seven butts to fill with water. But the governor had ambushed one hundred men of the island ; and when we

attacks. It was completed in 1575 ; but the Dutch, under Admiral Van der Dam, nevertheless sacked the city in 1600. Only four years before the author's arrival, in 1485, the city had been destroyed by fire.

¹ The Ilhéu das Rôlas (Turtle-dove Island) lies about a mile off the southern extremity of S. Thomé. It is of volcanic origin, rises to a considerable height, and is densely wooded. The inhabitants (about 100) are dependent upon the rain for their drinking water, for there are no springs. The chief articles of export are cacao and coffee.

² That is, the Povoação of early days, on the Bahia de Anna de Chaves, incorporated in 1535 as the Cidade de S. Thomé.

³ Cabo de Lopo Gonçalves, thus named after its discoverer, Cape Lopez of our charts, in lat 0° 36' S.