

fortunately the whole crew, seventy-one persons in all, were saved. The shipwrecked people built huts, which they thatched or covered with the skins of Elephant Seals and Fur Seals, on the flesh of which, and on fish, they were obliged chiefly to subsist, as notwithstanding the plenteousness of the goats, they were difficult to procure, and they had little powder or shot to spare for this purpose; cats, however, were plentiful, and they varied their diet with these animals, which were thought good food. Their vegetable diet consisted of turnips, the cabbage palm, water cresses, and wild sorrel. This crew remained on the island until October, during which time they managed to construct, from the remains of the wreck of their ship, a schooner of about 20 tons burthen, in which forty-seven of them embarked and left the island, eleven English-

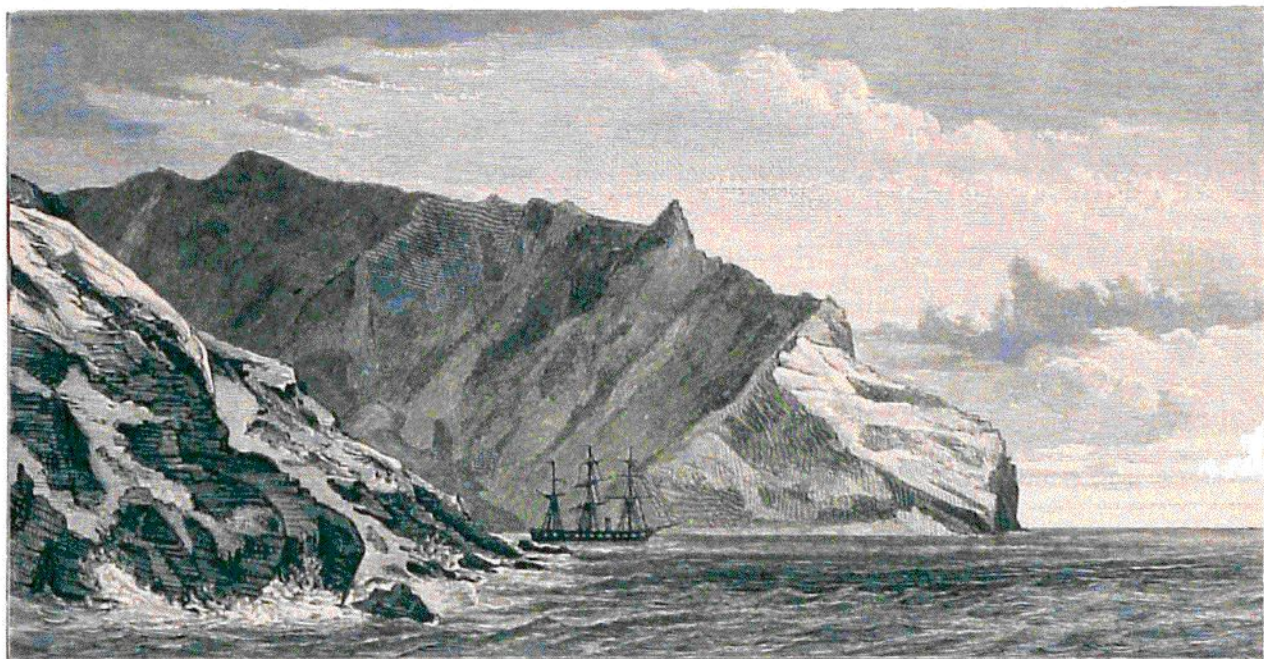


FIG. 209.—Cumberland Bay, Juan Fernandez.

men and thirteen Indians remaining. In this schooner they captured a ship at Pisco and abandoned their crazy vessel to the crew of their prize, but did not return for the rest of their shipmates on Juan Fernandez. These, however, were apparently soon after taken off, for when Roggewein called at the island in March 1722, he makes no mention of any people being there, but merely says that they salted down a number of fish, and that one of the officers fell over a precipice and was killed.

The next account of Juan Fernandez Island is from the voyage of Commodore Anson, who touched there in 1741 and landed his crew, then suffering dreadfully from the scurvy. He anchored in Cumberland Bay in June in the "Centurion," and was joined there by the "Trial," the "Gloucester," and the "Anna." At this time the productions of the