

brated incursion of that navigator, in 1595, on the coast of Venezuela and at the mouths of the Orinoco. Raleigh collected from Berrio, and from other prisoners made by Captain Preston* at the taking of Caracas, all the information which had been obtained at that period on the countries situate to the south of *Vieja Guayana*. He lent faith to the fables invented by Juan Martin de Albuja, and entertained no doubt either of the existence of the two lakes Cassipa and Ropunuwini, or of that of the great empire of the Inca, which, after the death of Atahualpa, the fugitive princes were supposed to have founded near the sources of the Essequibo. We are not in possession of a map that was constructed by Raleigh, and which he recommended to lord Charles Howard to keep secret. The geographer Hondius has filled up this void; and has even added to his map a table of longitudes and latitudes, among which figure the *laguna del Dorado*, and the *Ville Impériale de Manoa*s. Raleigh, when at anchor near the Punta del Gallo† in the island of Trinidad, made his lieutenants explore the mouths of the Orinoco, principally those of Capuri, Grand Amaná (Manamo Grande), and Macureo (Macareo). As his ships

* These prisoners belonged to the expedition of Berrio and of Hernandez de Serpa. The English landed at Macuto (then Guayca Macuto), whence a white man, Villalpando, led them by a mountain-path between Cumbre and the Silla (perhaps passing over the ridge of Galipano) to the town of Caracas. (*Simon*, p. 594; *Raleigh*, p. 19.) Those only who are acquainted with the situation can be sensible how difficult and daring this enterprise was.

† The northern part of La Punta de Icacos, which is the south-east cape of the island of Trinidad. Christopher Columbus cast anchor there August 3, 1498. A great confusion exists in the denomination of the different capes of the island of Trinidad; and as recently, since the expedition of Fidalgo and Churruca, the Spaniards reckon the longitudes in South America west of La Punta de la Galera (lat. $10^{\circ} 50'$, long. $63^{\circ} 20'$, it important to fix the attention of geographers on this point. Columbus called the south-east cape of the island *Punta Galera*, on account of the form of a rock. From Punta de la Galera he sailed to the west, and landed at a low cape, which he calls *Punta del Arenal*; this is our Punta de Icacos. In this passage, near a place (Punta de la Playa) where he stopped to take in water (perhaps at the mouth of the Rio Erin), he saw to the south, for the first time, the continent of America, which he called Isla Santa. It was, therefore, the eastern coast of the province of Cumana, to the east of the Caño Macareo, near Punta Redonda, and not the mountainous coast of Paria (Isla de Gracia, of Columbus), which was first discovered.