

Some time previous to 1821, the English man-of-war, "The Devonshire," while cruising in western waters, turned pirate, and under the then notorious Bonita, did much depredation in Carribean waters, where a rendezvous was maintained. The name of the vessel was changed to "Relembargo." In the year 1821 the pirate left Carribean waters and came around to the Pacific Coast in search of prey. Learning of immense shipments being made regularly of gold bullion from Acapulco, Mexico, to Spain, the vessel entered the harbor of Acapulco, ostensibly a British vessel. The crew of the "Relembargo" fraternized with the crews of the Spanish galleons, and when the opportune moment arrived, the treasure was seized and a hurried departure made. A landing was made on Cocos Island and a council held as to what to do. Some wanted immediate enjoyment of their great wealth and advocated a division of the gold, a landing at Panama and the disbandment of the crew. But the strong willed Bonita finally had his way. They were to bury the treasure, proceed to their Carribean rendezvous, secure their treasure there, return to Cocos Island, then divide the whole of their ill-gotten wealth and disband, and so the gold was buried. Avariciousness was the undoing of them all. On the return of the "Relembargo" to Carribean waters, she was overhauled by the British man-of-war "Challenge," which had been sent out to destroy the pirate if possible. A battle ensued, and seeing capture certain, Bonita shot himself, such of the crew as were not slain in battle were captured and were immediately executed, as all pirates in those days were. English history tells this story, and Spanish history and Bonita's papers say the bullion taken from the galleons at Acapulco reached the great sum of \$17,000,000.

As the Island is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 miles in size, and has only two harbors where it would be possible to bury it, the chances of uncovering this when washing out this ground, are good.