

Chapter 1 : William Willshire Riley (Author of Sequel to Riley's Narrative)

Sequel to Riley's Narrative: Being a Sketch of Interesting Incidents in the Life, Voyages, and Travels of Capt. James Riley, from the Period of His Return to His Native Land, After His Shipwreck, Captivity, and Sufferings Among the Arabs of the Desert, as Related in His Narrative, Until His Death.

Please help improve it by removing unnecessary details and making it more concise. The repairs were incomplete when a native armed with a spear arrived and helped himself to their meager supplies. After filling up his arms with what he could carry off, he left and returned with two others also carrying spears. Riley stayed back to distract the Arabs and give his men a chance to escape in the loaded and unfinished boat. They made it, but without Riley, who offered his captors money in exchange for his life. With their agreement, crew member Antonio Michele swam to shore to pay them, at which point Riley ran out into the water to join his men. After Riley was safe in the boat, all he could do was watch while an Arab stabbed Michele in the stomach and dragged his body away, which caused Riley tremendous feelings of guilt. As the ship, still aground, was unusable, unable to reach what are now the islands of Cape Verde, the crew decided to sail to the South while hoping for rescue, which did not come. They reached the shore, which was surrounded by high cliffs. Riley told his men to begin digging for water. He climbed to the top of the cliffs and found himself staring at the edge of a vast expanse of flat desert. His crew joined him, and together they started to walk inland hoping for rescue by a friendly tribe. Out of food and water, Riley resolved that they should either accept death or offer themselves as slaves to the first tribe they encountered, which is exactly what happened. A large gathering of men and camels appeared on the horizon, and the crew approached them. The tribe started to fight among themselves, to determine who would become the slave-owners. Riley recounts in his memoirs the terrifying days spent in servitude. After a while, he learned some of the language and was able to communicate in a rudimentary way. One day during his captivity some Arabs arrived seeking a trade with his master. Riley asked two of them, Sidi Hamet and his brother, if they would buy him and his fellow shipmates and bring them to the closest city - which was Mogador now Essaouira - hundreds of miles away to the north. Riley promised that he had a friend there who would pay him upon their safe arrival, which was totally untrue, for Riley knew nobody. Hamet promised to slit his throat if he were lying. When the time came for Riley to write the note, he was terrified. How could he write a note to a perfect stranger, begging him for several hundred dollars? He had no choice. In the note he explained who he was and described his situation. Traveling through the desert caused all to suffer - master and slave alike. There was little food for the already starving American men, and little water for everyone. Amazingly, they traveled the distance to the city - several hundred miles, constantly in fear of marauding hunter tribes. They were especially in fear of a father-in-law of one of the brothers, who was out to settle a dispute. Hamet met a young man in the city, who, it turns out, worked as an assistant to a British merchant who also acted as a kind of consul and agent. Hamet told this man about his "friend" and gave him the note. This consul, William Willshire, impressed by the sincerity of the note, agreed to pay. Willshire rode out in a group to meet the men as they waited outside the city, and Willshire greeted Riley with hugs and tears. Riley sent his remaining men home to America but stayed behind for just a few days. Riley went back to America and was reunited with his wife and their five children in Connecticut. Two of the missing men were later returned to the States, and Riley heard of two Arabs who were stoned to death out in the desert by marauders. He was convinced they were his former master, trying to keep his word, together with his brother. Reception[edit] Abraham Lincoln, who later became president of the United States, listed *Sufferings in Africa*, as one of the three most influential works that shaped his political ideology, particularly his views on slavery.

Chapter 2 : Catalog Record: Sequel to Riley's narrative; being a sketch | Hathi Trust Digital Library

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desert.

Chapter 3 : Books by James Riley (Author of Sufferings in Africa)

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Chapter 5 : James Riley (captain) - Wikipedia

Sequel to Riley's narrative: being a sketch of interesting incidents in the life, voyages and travels of Capt. James Riley, from the period of his return to his native land, after his shipwreck, captivity and sufferings among the Arabs of the desert, as related in his narrative, until his death.

Chapter 6 : James Riley (Riley, James,) | The Online Books Page

Title: Sequel to Riley's Narrative: being a sketch of interesting incidents in the life, voyages and travels of Capt. J. Riley, from the period of his return to his native land until his death.

Chapter 7 : Sufferings in Africa - Wikipedia

Sequel to Riley's narrative; being a sketch of interesting incidents in the life, voyages and travels of Capt. James Riley, from the period of his return to his native land, after his shipwreck, captivity and sufferings among the Arabs of the desert, as related in his narrative, until his death.

Chapter 8 : Sequel to Riley's Narrative

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