

THE
DISCOVERIES
of the World from their
first originall vnto the
yeere of our Lord
1555.

Briefly written in the Por-
tugall tongue by ANTONIE
GALVANO, *Gouernour of*
Ternate, the chiefe Island
of the Malucos :

Corrected, quoted, and now
published in English by Richard
Hakluyt, *sometmes student*
of Christchurch in
Oxford.

LONDINI,
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1601.



TO THE RIGHT
HONORABLE, SIR
Robert Cecill Knight, principall Se-
cretarie to her Maiestie, Master of the Court of
VVards and Liueries, the woorthy Chancellour of
the Vniuersitie of Cambridge, and one of
her Maiesties most honorable
prinie Counsell.



Right Honorable, while I went about to publish our English Voyages and Discoueries, I was aduised by master WALTER COPE, a gentleman of rare and excellent parts, to draw them into a short sum, adding that in his opinion that course woulde prooue most acceptable to the world, especially to men of great action and employment. Although in that worke then vnder the presse I could not conueniently alter my course, yet holding his aduise, as in many things else, so in this for sound and very good, I heere present vnto your Honour a brieue Treatie most agreeable to the same. The authour whereof was

The Epistle

one *Antonie Galuano*, a Portugall gentleman : of whose pietie towards God, equitie towards men, fidelity to his Prince, loue to his countrey, skill in sea causes, experience in Histories, liberalitie towards his nation, vigilance, valour, wisdom and diligence in restoring & settling the decayed state of The Isles of Maluco, (where he remained sixe or seuen yeeres gouernour,) if it please your Honour to read *Fernando Lopez de Castagneda*, or *Ioannes Maffei* in their Histories of The East Indies, you shall finde more written in his singular commendation, then a large Epistle can well comprehend.

The worke though small in bulke containeth so much rare and profitable matter, as I know not where to seeke the like, within so narrow and streite a compasse. For heerein is orderly declared, who were The first Discoverours of the world since the time of the flood: by what waies from age to age the spicerie, drugs, and riches of the East were conueied into The West: what were the causes of the alterations of those courses, as namely the changes of Empires and governments: The ceasing of all trafficke for many yeeres by The Gothes inuasion of the Romane Empire: The rising vp of The Mahumetane sect; with their ouerrunning of Afrike and Spaine: The renewing againe, after many yeeres disturbance, of the trafficke and entercourse of The East Indies; first by the Califas of the aforefaid sect: and eftsometimes by The Venetians, Ienowais and Florentines. Then followeth the taking of Ceuta in Barbarie by *John* the first king of Portugall of that name in the yeere of our Lord 1415. whose third sonne *Don Henry* (which he had by the vertuous Ladie *Philippa*, daughter of *John* of Gante, and sister to *Henry* the fourth, king of England) was the first beginner of all the Portugall discoveries, and continued the same for the space of fortie and three yeeres euen to his dying day.

By

Dedicatorie.

By whose encouragement the kings of Portugall found out with much patience and constancie the last way of the bringing the Spicerie into Europe by The Cape of Buona Sperança; and for these hundred yeeres past haue become the chiefe Lords of the riches of the Orient By emulation of which their good endeouours, The Antiles and The west Indies began to be discouered by The kings of Spaine. The infancies of both which most important enterprises, The progresse of the same from time to time, the discoueries of Islands, riuers, baies and harbours, of many rich prouinces, kingdomes, and countries; The erecting of castles in sundry conuenient Islands and places, with the drawing of trafficke vnto the same, where, when, by whom, and by whose authority is heere succinctly and faithfully recorded. So that if it please your Honour at your conuenient leisure to take a sea card or a mappe of the world, and carie your eie vpon the coast of Africa from Cape de Non, lying on the mayne in 29. degrees of northerly latitude, and follow the shore about the Cape of Buona Sperança till you come to the mouth of The Redde Sea, and passing thence along by the countrey of Arabia crosse ouer to India, and doubling Cape Comory compasse the gulse of Bengala, & shooting by the citie of Malacca through The streite of Cincapura, coast al the south of Asia to the northeast part of China, and comprehend in this view all the Islands from The Açores and Madera in the West, to The Malucoes, The Philipinas, and Iapan in the East: you shall heere finde by order, who were the first discouerours, conquerours and planters in euery place: as also the natures and commodities of the soyles, together with the forces, qualities, and conditions of the inhabitants. And that which I mention of the Orient, is likewise to be vnderstood of The Occident.

Now

The Epistle

Now touching the translation, it may please you fir, to be aduertised that it was first done into our language by some honest and well affected marchant of our nation, whose name by no meanes I could attaine vnto, and that as it seemeth many yeeres ago. For it hath lien by me about these twelue yeeres. In all which space though I haue made much inquirie, and sent to Lisbon, where it seemeth it was printed, yet to this day I could neuer obtaine the originall copie; whereby I might reforme the manifold errors of the translator. For whereas a good translator ought to be well acquainted with the proprietie of the tongue out of which, and of that into which he translateth, and thirdly with the subiect or matter it selfe: I found this translator very defectiue in all three; especially in the last. For the supplying of whose defects I had none other remedie, but to haue recourse vnto the originall histories, (which as it appeereth are very many, and many of them exceeding rare and hard to come by) out of which the authour himselfe drew the greatest part of this discourse. And in very deede it cost me more trauaile to search out the grounds thereof, and to annexe the marginall quotations vnto the worke, then the translation of many such bookes would haue put me vnto. Of which quotations there is yet a farther vse; to wit, that such as haue leasure sufficient, and are desirous to reade these things more at large, (for breuitie oftentimes breedeth obscuritie) may fully satisfie their desires by hauing recourse by the helpe therof to the pure fountaines, out of which those waters which are drawne are for the most part most sweete and holsome. Now if any man shall maruel, that in these *Discoueries of The World* for the space almost of fower thousand yeeres here set downe, our nation is scarce fower times mentioned: Hee is to vnderstand, that when this authour ended this discourse,

(which

Dedicatorie.

(which was about the yeere of Grace 1555.) there was little extant of our mens trauailes. And for ought I can see, there had no great matter yet come to light, if my selfe had not vndertaken that heauie burden, being neuer therein entertained to any purpose, vntill I had recourse vnto your selfe, by whose speciall fauour and bountifull patronage I haue been often much encouraged, and as it were reuiued. Which trauailes of our men, because as yet they be not come to ripenes, and haue been made for the most part to places first discovered by others; when they shall come to more perfection, and become more profitable to the aduenturers, will then be more fit to be reduced into briefe epitomes, by my selfe or some other endued with an honest zeale of the honour of our countrey. In the meane season nothing doubting of your favourable acceptation of this my labour, I humbly beseech the authour of all goodnes to replenish and enrich you with his best blessings, long to protect and preserue your

Honour to the profitable seruice of her Maiestie,
and to the common benefit and good
of the Realme. From London

this 29. of October

1061.

Your Honors Chaplein, in all dutie

most readie to be commanded,

RICHARD HAKLVYT.

Francis de Soufa Tauares vnto the
high and mightie Prince Don
IOHN Duke of
Aueiro.



Antonie Galuano vpon his death bed left vnto me in his testament among his papers this booke. And because I am certaine he ordained it to bee presented vnto your Grace, I haue thought good herein to fulfill his wil & testament, though in other things I haue done nothing, the fault remaining not in me. And by all reason this treatie ought to be set foorth by a Portugall, seeing it intreateth of the variable waies from whence the pepper and spices came in times past into our partes, and also of all the navigations and discoueries in the old time : In both of which things the Portugals haue most trauailed. In this treatie and in nine or ten bookes of thingstouching Maluco and India (which the Cardinall willed me to giue to *Damian de Goes*, saying that he should content me, for otherwise I could not deliuer them) this true Portugall occupied himselfe against the vnfortunate and sorrowiull times which he had been in (which were all ended before all our daies and times :) for when he receiued the captainship and fortresses of Maluco, all the kings and gouernours of all the Ilands about being agreed to make war against the Portugals, vntill such time as they might drue them all out of the countrey, he fought againt them all with onely 130. Portugals, when they were all together, and strong in Tidore; and he gaue them the overthrow and killed their king, and one *1 ernate*, the principal author of that war, and he tooke

*Antonie Gal-
uano Captaine
of Maluco.*

Variance vsually among the kings of Maluco.

from them their fortresse: so vpon this victorie they submitted themselues, and came vnder the obeisance and seruice of our king of Portugall. Herein two things happened of great admiration: The first, that all the kings and gouernours of Maluco agreed together against vs, a thing that neuer fell out, nor yet credible to be like to happen: for they are euer at variance among themselues: The second, that the captaine of Maluco with onely his ordinarie soldiers should haue the victorie against so many being all together. For sometimes it happeneth that some of the captaines of Maluco with many extraordinarie soldiers besides their ordinarie, yea and with the aide of al the Kings and Lords of Maluco in their fauour and aide went against one King onely of them, and came backe againe with losse. So there may be reckoned three notable things done in India, I say of qualitie: (but of more quan-

1. titie and importance there haue been others:)
2. the taking of Muar by *Emmanuel Falcon*, and the winning
3. of Bitam by *Peter Mascarenas*, and this, whereof we presently treat. For all these three deedes seemed to be impossible to be atchieued, considering the small quantitie of soldiers which the captaines had in giuing the enterprise against so many; with the order and maner by them ordained how and which waies to obtaine their purpose as well by their enemies as by themselues. And they could not be atchieued otherwise but by vsing a meane and order not thought of at the first by the Portugals, nor yet euer suspected by their enemies. And, besides this, his father and fower of his brethren were all slaine in the kings seruice: And he now being the last of his linage, caried with him into Maluco woorth ten thousand crusadoes, which he spent not in idlenes, nor yet in play, but onely in bringing of many kings and innumerable townes vnto our holy faith, and in the preseruing of Maluco, employing all his power and strength that all the cloues might
come

come vnto the hands of the kings highnes : which with Maluco yeelded vnto him euery yeere five hundred thousand crusadoes; being all to his great preiudice, let, and hinderance. For if he had gathered cloues for himselfe, as the captaines of Maluco haue done and doe, then he had come home very rich. But when he came home into Portugall in great hope (such is the simplicitie of the best natures) to be rewarded for his good seruice, and to be more fauoured and honored, then if he had brought home with him an hundred thousand crusadoes, he was greatly deceiued. For he found neither fauour, nor yet honor, but onely among the poore and miserable, to wit, in an hospitall : where he was kept seuentene yeeres vntill the hower of his death; and there he had allowed vnto him his winding sheete to burie him in : and the brotherhood of the Couent prepared for his buriall as for a poore courtier cast off by all men, leauing himselfe indebted in two thousand crusadoes, whereof part came out of India, and part thereof many of his friends had lent him to maintaine him in the hospitall : for in all these seuentene yeeres he had not of his highnes for to helpe himselfe with so much as one riall of plate, nor yet I of the bookes which I deliuered receiued any thing to discharge his will with. Yet for all this, euen as vpon the prosperitie of his victories he neuer made any boast, so likewise in his aduersities his great stomacke did nothing abate his hart. As there are good proofes that with so many and so continuall disgraces as he suffered, he neuer vnto the hower of his death left off to raise and to augment the yeerely rent vnto a Counto: which some made strange and would not giue care vnto: So that euen as he was extreme painfull in the performance of his seruice, so he was the like in the things sounding vnto the perfecting of the same, which was the cause that he was brought vnto the state that he died in. For he could not see the qualitie of the

*Good seruice
full ill re-
warded.*

*A Counto is
50000. rym-
sadoes.*

time, but onely those of his great seruice, by reason of the great charges that it stood him in. And his saying was, That he was borne, not for to say that his constellation was in the wars victorions, but in the ouercomming of kings by the arte of warfare, readines in resoluing, prudence in conferuing, and great loialtie and patience with many seruices vnto his king and master. In which of all these he had most contentation it cannot easily be determined. Wherefore your noble Grace may see, that this treatie and the others were made with sighes and afflictions which his inferiour will might haue raised vp in him against his superiour reason. Neither was he willing to take for his remedie that which that great Turke *Zelim* sonne to the great *Mahumet* did, (for he tooke Constantinople and died in Rome) who vsed to make himselfe drunke, because he would not remember the great estate which he lost: nor yet woulde he giue care vnto those things which many of his friends would tell him, wishing he would settle his mind out of the kingdome: (for otherwise he should neuer be able to liue:) whereunto he answered, that in this point he would rather be compared vnto the great *Timocles* the Athenian, then to be like the excellent Romane *Coriolanus*. Which is a goodly example of a true and faithfull Portugall. (Though it were not so as I doe say, yet I doe heare, that the hospitals be full of the most faithfull subiects to their prince and countrey.) Wherefore by all reason this treatie ought to be of your Grace fauoured, setting apart all ouersights, if there be any, in this worke, of the author: I being not able to attaine vnto the vnderstanding of the contrary. God prosper your Grace with long life and increase of honour.

Or rather *The-
mistocles.*



An excellent Treatise of ANTONIE
GALVANO Portugall, containing the
most ancient and moderne discoveries of the
*world especially by navigation, according to
the course of times from the flood
untill the yeere of grace*
1555.



While I had a desire to gather together some olde and some new discoveries, which haue bene made by sea and by land, with their iust times and situations; they seemed to be two things of so great difficultie, that being confused in the authozs of them, I determined once to desist from any such purpose. For touching the course of time the Hebrewes

declare, that from the beginning of the world to the flood were 1656. yeeres. The Seuentie Interpreters make mention of 2242. And S. Augustine reckoneeth 2262. In the situations likewise there be many differences. For there neuer sailed together in one flöete at sea from ten pilots to the number of 100. but that some of them found themselues by reckoning in one longitude and other some in another. But considering better with my selfe, that the difficulties are opened, and the differences amended by others of moze exact iudgement and vnderstanding therein, I purposed notwithstanding to proceede in this worke of Discoveries.

Some there be that say, that the world hath fully bene discovered; and they alleage this reason, that as it hath bene
peopl.d:

Augustine de
Ciuit. Dei, lib. 15
cap. 20.

peopled and inhabited, so it might be frequented, and navigable, and the rather for that the men in that age were of a longer life, and of lawes and languages almost one.

Contrarie opinions touching the discoverie of the world.

There be others of a contrarie opinion to this, holding that all the earth could not be knowne, nor the people conversant one with another. For though it had bene so once, yet the same would have bene lost againe by the malice of men, and the want of iustice among the inhabitants of the earth. But because the best and most famous discoveries were made by sea, and that principally in our times, I desire to knowe, who were the first Discoverers since the time of the flood.

Who were the first discoverers since the flood.

Some affirme that they were the Grækes, others say, the Phœnicians, others also the Egyptians. The people of India agræ not hereunto; affirming that they were the first that sailed by sea: namely the * Tabencos, which now we call the Chinois. And they alleage for the proöfe of this, that they be y^e Lords of the Indiaes euen vnto the Cape of Bona Sperança, & the island of S. Laurence, which is inhabited by them and al along the seas; as also the Iauacs, Timores, Celebes, Macalares, Malucos, Borneos, Mindanaos, Luçones, Lequeos, Iapones, and other Islands being many in number, and the firme lands of Cauchin-China, Laos, Bramas, Pegu, Arracones, till you come vnto Bengala: And besides this, New Spaine, Peru, Brasill, the Antiles, with the rest adioining vnto them, as appæreth by the fashions and maners of the men and women, and by their proportions, hauing small eies, flat noses, with other proportions to be sene. And to this day many of these Islands and countreies are called by the names of Batochina, Bocho-China, which is as much to say, as the countreies of China. Further it appæreth by hystories, that the arke of Noe rested vpon the north parts of the mountaines of Armenia, which stands in 40. degrees and vpwards: and that immediately thereupon Scythia was first peopled, for that it is an high land, and appæred first after the flood. And seeing the prouince and countrey of the Tabencos is one of the chiefeft of all Tartarie, as they report, it is to be thought that they were of the most ancient inhabitants, and men of the most ancient nauigations, the seas being as calme as the riuers be in those parts lying betwene the Tropicks, where the daies and nights

* The people of China say they were the first sailers by sea.

The inhabitants of the West Indies descended from China.

The seas betwene the Tropicks very calm.

nights do not much differ, as well in the howers, as in the temperature: where there blow no outrageous windes, to cause the waters to rise or to be troubled. And by late experience it is found, that the small barks whercin they saile haue onely a great high bough in the middelt of the barke, standing in stead both of mast and saile, and the master holdeth onely an oare in his hand to stirre withall: and so they saile swiftly along the coast; and the rest of the passengers sit onely vpon certaine poles, which are fastened in the barke, which they call Catamarones and so they passe without rowing.

An high bough
in stead of mast
and saile.

It is further said, that the people of China were somtimes Lords of the most part of Scythia, and sailed ordinarily along that coast, which seemeth to reach vnto 70. degrees toward the north. Cornelius Nepos is the author of this; who particularly affirmeth, that in the time that Metellus the fellowe Consul of Afranius, was Proconsul in France, the king of Sueuia sent vnto him certaine Indians, which came thither in a ship from this countrey, comming by the north and by the flats of Germanie. And it is probable that they were people of China, for that they from 20. 30. and 40. degrees vnto wards haue strong ships and clychers, that can well brycke the seas, and indure the cold and intemperature of such northerly regions. As for Cambaia there is shipping also in it, and the people by report haue vled the seas many yeeres: but it seemeth not that they were any of them which came into France: for that they trafficke onely to Cairo, and are men in deed of little trafficke and lesse clothing.

Pomponius Mela
lib. 3.
Plinius lib. 2.
cap. 67.

As for those which escaped the destruction of the flood, they were therewith so amazed, that they durst not descend into the plaines and lowe countreies, but kept the hills. And we reade of Nimrode, who 130. yeeres after the flood built the Tower of Babel, intending thereby to saue himselfe, if there should come any more such floods.

Ioseph. Antiquit.
Iudaic. hb. 1. ca. 5.

Therefore it seemeth, that they which first came to be satlers were those which dwell in the east in the province of China: although others contrariwise hold them which dwell in the west as in Syria, to haue vled the trade of the sea soonest after the flood. But this contention about the antiquitie of navigation I leaue to the Scythians and Egyptians, who were at great variance and difference in this matter; for each

Iustinus lib. 1.

of them chalenged vnto themselves the honour of the first sea frauaile. But omitting all iars and differences thereabouts, I will apply my selfe to my purposed discourse, and speake of that which histozies haue left in recozd.

Berosus.
The first nauiga-
tion after the
flood 143.

There be some wel sene in Antiquities, which say that in the 143. yere after the flood, Tubal came by sea into Spaine, whereby it seemeth that in those times nauigations were vsed into our parts out of Ethiopia.

Diodorus Siculus
lib.2.cap.5.

And they also say farther, that not long after this, the Quene Semiramis went against the Indians in that riuer wherof they tooke their name, and therein gaue battaile vnto the king Sathrobates, wherin he lost a thousand ships. Which being credible by the ancient histozie, pꝛoueth manifestly that in those parts, in those times were many ships, and the seas frequented in good numbers.

Berosus.

Gonçaluo Fer-
nandes de Ouie-
do lib.2.cap.3.
Generalis Hist.

In the 650. yere after the flood there was a king in Spaine named Hesperus, who in his time as it is repoꝛted went and discovered as far as Cape Verde, & the Island of S. Thomas, whereof he was pꝛince: And Gonçaluo Fernandes of Ouiedo the Chꝛonicler of Antiquities affirmeth, that in his time the Islands of the West Indies were discovered, and called some what after his name Hesperides: and he alleageth many reasons to pꝛoue it, repoꝛting particularly that in 40. daies they sailed from Cape Verde vnto those Islands.

Plinius lib.6.
cap.31.

There are others that say that the like was done from this Cape vnto the Islands of S. Thomas, and the Isle De Principe, and that they be the Hesperides, and not the Anciles: And they doe not differ far from reason: seeing in these times and many yeres after they did vse to saile onely along the coast, not passing through the maine Ocean sea: for they had neither altitude noꝛ compasse then in vse, noꝛ any martners so expert.

The ancient
nauigation was
along the coast,
and not far into
the maine O-
cean.

Length of time
and force of wa-
ters haue much
altered the situa-
tion of manie
places.

It cannot be denied, but that there were many countries, Islands, Capes, Isthmos and points which now are growen out of knowledge; because the names of them are found in histozies. But the age of the world and force of waters haue wasted and consumed them, and separated one countrey from another, both in Europe, Asia, Africa, New Spaine, Peru, and other places.

Plato saith in his dialogue of Timæus, that there were in ancient times in the Ocean sea Atlantick certain great Islands and countries named Atlantides greater then Afrique and Europe: and that the kings of those parts were Lords of a great part of this our countrey: but with certaine great tempests the sea did overflow it, and it remained as mud and shingle; so that in a long time after no ships could passe that way.

Plato in Timæo.

It is also recorded in histories, that fall by the Island of Cadiz towards the Straights of Gibraltar there was a certaine Island which was called Aphrodisias, well inhabited and planted with many gardens and orchards, and yet at this day we haue no knowledge of this Aphrodisias, but only a bare mention of it in ancient authoꝛs. The said Island of Cadiz is further said to haue been so large and big, that it did ioine with the firme land of Spaine.

Plinius lib. 4. cap. 22.

The Islands of the Açores were sometimes a point of the mountaines of Estrella, which ioine vnto the sea ouer the towne of Syntra: And also from Sierra Verde or the græne mountaine, which adioineth vnto the water hard by the citie of Sasin in the land of Cucu (which is the selfe same Island of Mouchin, where Algarbe is) come the Islands of Porto Santo and Madera.

The Islands of the Açores sometimes ioined to the firme land.

For it is held as a true and vndoubted veritie, that all Islands haue their roots running from the firme land, though they be neuer so farre from the continent: for otherwise they could not stand firme.

All Islands haue their rootes running from the maine land.

There are other histories which say, that from Spaine vnto Ceuta in Barbarie men sometimes trauiled on foote vpon drie land, and that the Islands of Sardinia and Corsica did ioine the one with the other, as also did Sicilia with Italie, and Negroponto with Græcia.

Eratosthenes apud Strabonem lib. 1. pag. 26.

We reade also that there were found hulles of ships, ankers of iron, and other memoꝛials of shipping vpon the mountaines of Sussa farre within the land: where as it seemeth now no salt water or sea ever came.

Hulles of ships and ankers found on mountaines farre within land.

In India also, and in the land of Malabar, although now there be great store of people, yet many writers affirme that it was once a maine sea vnto the foote of the mountaines; and that the Cape of Comarim, and the Island of Zela were all

one thing: As also that the Island of Samatra did ioine with the land of Malacca by the flats of Caypasia; and not farre frō thence there stands now a little Island, which few yeres past was part of the firme land that is ouer against it.

Furthermoze it is to be seene, how Ptolemey in his tables doth set the land of Malacca to the south of the line in thæ or fower degrees of latitude, whereas now it is at the point thereof, being called Ientana, in one degree on the north side, as appereth in the Strait of Cincapura, where daily they doe passe thzough vnto the coast of Sian and China, where the Island of Aynan standeth, which also they say did ioine hard to the land of China: and Ptolemey placeth it on the north side far from the line, standing now about 20. degrees from it to wards the north, as Asia and Europe now stand.

Well it may be that in time past the land of Malacca and China did end beyond the line on the south side, as Ptolemey doth set them south: because it might ioine with the point of the land called Ientana, with the Islands of Biotan, Banca, & Salitres being many that waies, & the land might be all firme & oaze; And so y point of China, might ioine with the Islands of the Luçones, Borncos, Lequcos, Mindanaos, & others which stand in this parallele: they also as yet hauing in opinion that the Island of Samatra did ioine with Iaua by the chanell of Sunda, and the Islands of Bali, Aujaue, çarbanaua, Solor, Hogaaleao, Maulua, Vintara, Rosalaguin, and others that be in this parallele and altitude did all ioine with Iaua; and so they seeme outwardly to those that descrie them. For at this day the Islands stand so neere the one to the other, that they seeme all but one firme land; and whosoener passeth betwæne some of them, may touch with their hand the boughs of the træs on the one and on the other side also. And to come nærer to the matter, it is not long since, that in the east the Islands of Banda were diuers of them ouerflown and drowned by the sea: And so likewise in China about nine score miles of firme ground is now become a lake, as it is reported. Which is not to be thought maruellous; considering that which Ptolemey and others haue wozitten in such cases; which here I omit, to returne to my purpose.

After the flood 800. yeres we reade that the citie of Troy was builded by the Dardans; and that befoze that time they brought

At this Isle of Bali the Hollanders were 1596, and haue largely describ'd it.

Nine score miles of firme ground lately drowned in China.

brought out of the Indies into Europe by the Red sea, Spices, Drugs, and many other kindes of marchandises, which were there moze abundant, then now they be. Whereunto if credit may be given, we may conceave that the sea was of old haunted and frequented, seeing that then they of the East had so much and so great trafficke with them of the West, that they brought their merchandise vnto an hauen which was named Arsinoc, being that which at this day is called Suez, standing in 30. degrees on the north part of the Arabian Gulfe. It is also by authoꝝ farther wꝛitten, that from this hauen of Arsinoc oꝛ Suez, these marchandises were carried by Carauans oꝛ great companies of carriers vpon camels, asses, and mules, vnto the Leuant sea vnto a city called Cassou, standing on the coast in 32. degrees of latitude, yeelbing vnto euery degree 17. leagues and an halfe, as the maner is. And there are by account from the one sea to the other 35. leagues, oꝛ 105. miles. These carriers, by reason of the heate of the countrey, trauailed in the night onely, directing themselues by stars and by marks of postes and canes, which they vsed to sticke in the ground as they went. But after that, because this course and iourney had many inconueniences, they changed and altered the same twise, to finde out the most commodious way.

800. yeeres after the flood was trade of spices by the Red sea.

Arsinoc, now called Suez.

Plinius lib. 6. cap. 29.

Strabo lib. 17. pag. 560.

900. yeeres oꝛ there about after the flood, and befoze the destruction of Troy, there was a king in Egypt called Sesostris, who perceiuing that the former courses and passages foꝛ the carrying of marchandises by men & beasts, were chargeable to the one & most painfull to the other, pꝛouided to haue a way oꝛ streame cut out of the land from the Red sea vnto an arme of the riuer Nilus which runeth vnto the Citie Heroum; that by the meanes thereof ships might passe and repasse with their marchandises from India into Europe, and not be discharged till they came into Icalie. So that this Sesostris was the first king, which built great caracks to trauaile this way. But this enterprise foꝛ all that toke little effect. foꝛ if it had, Africa had then been made as an Island all compassed with water, being no moze ground betwæne sea and sea, then the space of 20. leagues oꝛ 60. miles.

900. yeeres after the flood. Strabo lib. 17.

Plinius lib. 6. cap. 29.

About this time the Graecians gathered together an army oꝛ fleet, which now is called Argonautica, whereof Iason and

Diodorus Siculus lib. 4. cap. 4.

Alceus were captains general. Some say they went from the Isle of Creta, others from Græcia. But whence soever they departed, they sailed through the Proponticke sea, and Saint Georges Slæue vnto the Euxine sea, where some perished, and Iason thereupon returned backe into Greece. Alceus reported that he was dizen with a tempest to the lake Mæotis, where he was forsaken of al his company, and they which escaped with great trouaile, passed through by land vnto the Ocean sea of Almaine, where they tooke shipping, passing the coasts of Saxonie, Frissland, Holland, Flanders, France, Spaine, Italie, and so returned vnto Peloponesus and Greece, discovering the most part of the coast of Europe.

The lake Mæotis.

Shipping of great antiquitie in the Germane sea.

Strabo lib. 1.
pag 26.

Strabo, allaging Aristonicus the Grammmarian, sheweth that after the destruction of Troy Menelaus the king came out of the Straights of the Leuant seas into the sea Atlanticke and coasted Africa and Guinea, and doubled the Cape of Bona Sperança, and so in time arriued in India. Of which voyage of his there may be many moze particulars gathered out of the histories. This Mediterrane sea was also sometimes called The Adriaticke, The Egæan, and the Herculean sea, with other names, according to the lands, coasts & Islands which it passeth by, running into the great sea Atlanticke, along the coast of Africa.

1. of Kings. 9.
2. Chron. 8.

In the yere 1300. after the flood Solomon caused a nauie to be prepared on the Red sea, at an hauen called Ezcon Giber, to saile to the East India, where by opinion stande the Islands called Tharsis and Ophir. This nauie was threë yeres on this voyage, and then returned, and brought with them gold, silver, cypres, &c. Whereby it seemeth that those places, and Islands were those, which now be called the Luçones, Lequeos, and Chinaes. For we know few other parts from whence some of those things are brought, or wherein navigation was so long since vsed.

Herodotus lib. 4.

It is left vs also in histories, that a king of Egypt called Neco, desiring greatly to ioyne the Red sea with the riuer Nilus, commanded the Phœnicians to saile from the straight of Mecca to the farther end of the Mediterrane sea, to see if it did make any turne backe againe vnto Egypt. Which commandement they obeyed, sailing towards the south all along the coast and countrey of Melinde, Quiloa, Sofala, till they came

came to the Cape of Bona Esperança, finding the sea continually on the left hand: But when they had doubled the Cape, and found the coast continually on the right hand, they marvelled much at it. Notwithstanding they continued their course so;ward toward the north al along the coast of Geiney and the Mediterrane sea, till they came backe againe into Egypt, whence they first went out. In which discoverie they remained two yeres. And these are thought to be the first, that compassed by sea all the coast of Afrike, and sailed round about it.

In the yere 590. befoze the incarnation of Christ there went out of Spaine a flæte of Carthaginian marchants vpon their owne proper costs and charges, which sailed toward the west throug the high seas to see if they could finde any land: and they sailed so farre, that they found at last the Islands, which we now call the Antiles and Noua Spagna: which Gonzalo Fernandes de Ouiedo saith were then discovered, although Christopher Columbus afterwards by his trauaile got moze exact knowledge of them, and hath left vs an euident notice where they be. But all these histozians, which wrote of these Antiles befoze, as of doubtfull and vncertaine things, and of places vndiscovered, doe now plainly confesse the same to be the countrey of Noua Spagna.

Aristoteles lib. de mirandis in natura auditus.

Gonzalo Fernandes de Ouiedo lib. 2 cap. 3. of his generall historie.

In the yere 520. befoze the incarnation, and after the setting out of the aforesaid army, Cambyles king of Persia tooke Egypt, after whom succeeded Darius the sonne of Hystaspis, and he determined to make an end of the enterpise which king Sesostris had begun, if they had not told him that the Red sea was higher then the land of Egypt, and that by meanes of the salt sea comming into the riuer Nilus, all the prouince would haue been lost and vndone so; hunger and thirst. For the fresh water of the riuer Nilus doth ouerflowe the whole countrey, and the inhabitants haue no other water then that so; their drinke: whereupon he left his first purpose of prosecuting that enterpise.

Diodorus Siculus lib. 1. cap. 3.

Now by the way I shall not swarue much from my matter, if I speake a word or two of some things incident to this discourse. The Egyptians say that they had in their countrey certaine vermine like vnto rats, whereof many be halfe like earth and the other halfe like a vermine. One kinde of them

A digression,

Plinius lib. 9. cap. 58. de muribus Nili.

keepe the water, and another kinde the land. For my part I thinke that these be they, which bzeake the serpents egges, whereof there are many in the riuer Nilus, which also be called Crocodiles: which in times past by report were so enchanted, that thereby they could not hurt any person. But when they were deliuered from their inchantment made by the Egyptians arte, and letters, then they endenoured to kill people, wilde beasts and cattell, doing very much harme, specially those which liue in the water, which oftentimes come to the land, and liuing altogether on land become very strong poison. The people beyond the citie of Cairo vse to fish for them and eat them, and they take their heads, and set them vpon the walles of their citie.

Ioannes Leo
Africanus lib. 9.
cap. de Nilo.

Plinius lib. 8.
cap. 25.

Ioannes Leo
Africanus lib. 9.

Of these Crocodiles it is written, that they lay themselues along by the riuer with their mouthes open, and that there come vnto them certaine white birds, litle bigger then thrushes, which flie into the mouth of the Crocodile, and picke out the filthines which is betwene his teeth, and in his iawes, wherewith he is greatly pleased; but for all that the Crocodile would close his mouth and deuoure the bird, if nature had not prouided the bird a sharpe picke as it were, growing out of his head, wherewith he pricketh the Crocodile in the mouth; which causeth him to gape wide, and so the bird flieth away without harme; yet there come by and by other of those birds, which make an end of cleansing his mouth.

Hippopotami.

Ibis.

In the same riuer there are also many beastes like vnto horses; and vpon the land certaine fowles like vnto cranes, which warre continually with serpents, that come thither from Arabia, and kill many of them. Which birds as also the hermine, which eat the egges of the Crocodiles, are greatly esteemed of the Egyptians.

But now to returne to my matter, and to procede in the discoveries; In the yere 485. before the incarnation of Christ Xerxes the king of Persia commanded Satalpis his nephew to goe and search, and discover India: who according to the precept vnderooke the voyage, and went through the straight of Gibraltar, and passed the promontorie of Africa, which now we call the Cape of Bona Sperança, standing southward betwixt 34. and 35. degrees in latitude, and being weary of so great a nauigation turned from thence backe againe, as Bartholomew

tholomew Diaz did in our daies.

Before the coming of Christ 447. yeres Himilco and Hanno his brother Carthaginian captaines governing that part of Spaine, which is now called Andaluzia, departed from thence each one with his nauie. Himilco sailing towards the north discovered the coasts of Spaine, France, England, Flanders and Germanie. And some write farther, that he sailed vnto Gotland, & came to the Island of Thule, or Iland, standing vnder the circle Arcticke in 24. degrees from the north pole, and continued in his nauigation two yeres, til he came vnto this Island, where the day hath in June 22. houres, and in December the night also hath 22. houres, whereby it is there wonderfully cold.

Plinius lib. 2.
cap. 67.

Now the other brother Hanno toke his course towarde Africa and Guiney, and he discovered the Fortunate Ilands, which we call the Canaries, and besides these he discovered others, as the Dorcades, Hesperides, & the Gorgades, which now be called the Isles of Cape Verde. There he with his company went along the coast till they doubled the Cape of Bona Sperança, and taking their course towards the land, they went along by it vnto another Cape named Aromaticum, which is now called Guardafu, standing southeast from Cape Verde in 14. degrees toward the north; and he came to the coast of Arabia standing in 16. and 17. degrees; and was five yeres in this voiage, before he returned backe into Spaine. There be others that say, that he passed not beyond Sierra Leona, but peopled it, and afterwards discovered as far as the line. But it seemeth he made a full nauigation, because he spent so much time in his trauaile. It is reported that

Plinius lib. 6.
cap. 31.

the inhabitants of the Cape of Bona Sperança are great witches, and inchanters of certaine snakes, which they bring to such seruice, and commandement, that they keepe their Churches and Churchyards, gardens, orchards, barnes, and cattel as well from wilde beasts, as from thæues. For if they see any to doe or intend hurt, the snake windes her selfe to him or them, holding them as prisoners, and commanding her yong ones to call their masters vntill they be taken. If the thæues be many, or the wilde beastes of so much strength, that they dare not meddle with them, then they goe vnto the house of him with whom they doe liue: and if it be in the night time, they

The nauigation
of Hanno in
Greece here-
vnto agreeth.

Enchanted
snakes.

they giue so many strokes, that at the last they doe awake them, to cause them to prouide for their defence.

A certaine Italian called Aloisius Cadamusta writeth, that he being in the discoverie of Guiney in the kingdome of Budimol lay in the house of Bisborol his sonnes sonne; and lying in his bed he heard a great noise and many blowes given about the house; whereupon Bisborol rose, and went out: and when he came againe, Cadamusta demanded of him, where he had been; and he answered that he had been with his Cobras or snakes which called him. In the Indias there be many of these kinde of snakes, and some full of poison; which notwithstanding the Indian people vse to carrie about their necks, and put them into their bosomes and vnder their armes: which at some soundes that the people make will daunce, and doe diuers things at commandement.

There was a Portugall that sometime told me, that beyond the Cape of Bona Sperança towards Sofala, Quiloa, and Melinde, where he had been, there were certaine birds, which would come to the Black Moores at their call, and according as the Moores did remoue, so the birds would doe, from one tree to another: and they vsed to follow them till they did light vpon some tree, from whence they could not remoue. And as the Negros went by the tree they should finde ware and honie thereupon, not knowing whether it grew there naturally or not. In the same countrey also vnder ground in Ant-holes they did finde much honie and ware, which the Antes did make, being somewhat bitter. Upon the sea coast also they found certaine fishes, which commonly went vp right in the water, hauing the faces and natures of women, which the fishermen of those places were acquainted with.

In the yeere 355. befoze Christ it is said that the Spanyards sailed thzough the maine sea till they came vnto the flats of India, Arabia, and those coasts adioyning, whereunto they carried diuers marchandises, which trade they vsed in great ships. And sailing to the north-west they came vnto certaine flats, which with the flowing of the sea were couered, and with the ebbe were discovered, finding there many Lunnies of great bignes, where they commonly vsed to fish them to their great profit, because they were the first vntill that time that they had sene, and were greatly esteemed.

Odericus writeth
the like of one
that brought
multitudes of
partridges to
Trapezunda.

Mermaides.

Aristotel. de mi-
randis in natura
auditis.
Strabo lib. 2.
pag. 68. de Ga-
dicanorum lon-
giqua nauiga-
tione & ingen-
tibus nauibus.

The time of Alexander Magnus, as appereth by the ages of the world, was befoze the comming of Christ 324. yeres: we all know that he was bozne in Europe: but he trauailed into Asia & Africa, and passed thzough Armenia, Assyria, Persia, & Bactria, standing noztherly in 44. degrees of latitude, which is the farthest countrey in longitude wherein he was in all his iourneyes. From thence he descended into India by the mountaines of Imaus, and the valleyes of Paropanifus, and pzeared a nauie in the riuier Indus, and therewith passed into the Ocean sea, where he turned by the lands of Gedrosia, Caramania, & Persia, vnto the great citie of Babylon, leauing Onesicritus and Nearcus captaines of his flete, which afterwards came vnto him by the straight of the Persian sea, and vp the riuier of Euphrates, leauing that countrey and coast discovered.

After this, Ptolemey raigned king of Egypt, who by some is reputed to haue been bastard sonne vnto Philip father of the sozeland Alexander the great. This Ptolemey imitating the sozenamed kings Sesostris and Darius, made a trench or ditch of an hundred fote broad and of thirty fote deepe, and ten or twelue leagues in length till he came to The bitter Welles, pzetending to haue his worke run into the sea from a mouth of the riuier Nilus, called Pelusium, passing now by the citie Damiatra. But this thing toke none effect: for that the Red sea was thought to be higher by thze cubits then the land of Egypt, which would haue ouerflowed all the countrey, to the ruine and losse thereof.

Plinius lib. 6.
cap. 29.

In the yere 277. befoze the incarnation succeeded in the government of the kingdome one Philadelphus, who bzought to passe that the marchandises should come out of Europe to the citie of Alexandria bpwards by the riuier Nilus vnto a city named Coptus, and from thence to be conueyed by land to a hauen standing vpon the Red sea called Myos-Hormos; which way was trauailed in the night, the pilots directing themselves by the stars, which were expert in that practise. And because water was scant that way, they vsed to carrie it with them for all the companie, till at the last to auoide that trouble they digged very deepe wels, and made large cisterns for the receipt of raine water, by which the way furnished with that commoditie, which at the first it wanted grewe in

Sirabo lib 27.
pag. 560. & 561.

Coptus.
Myos-Hormos
now Cosir on
the Red sea.

continuance of time to be the moze frequented.

But whereas the straight way was dangerous by reason of flats and islands, the aforesaid king Philadelphus with his armies went on the side of Troglodytica, and in an haven called Berenice caused the ships to arrive which came out of India, being a place of moze suretie and lesse perill; from whence they might easily carrie the wares to the citie of Coprus, and so to Alexandria. And by this meane Alexandria grew so famous and rich, that in those daies there was no citie of the world comparable to it. And to speake briefly and particularly of the abundance of trafficke there used, it is left written for an assured truth, that in the time of king Ptolemy Auletes father unto Cleopatra, it yielded in customes unto him yeerly seven millions and an halfe of gold, although the trafficke was not then scant twenty yeeres old, by way of that citie.

The cause of
the greatnes of
Alexandria.

Strabo lib. 17.
pag. 549.

Strabo lib. 17.
pag. 549.

Plinius lib. 6.
cap. 23.

Plinius lib. 12.
cap. 18.

Plinius lib. 2.
cap. 67.

But after that this province and countrey became subiect to the Emperours of Rome, as they were greater in power, and nearer in couetousnes, so they enhanced the customes: so that within a little time the citie yielded double the foresaide summe. For the trafficke grew so exceeding great, that they sent every yeere into India 120. ships laden with wares, which began to set saile from Myos-Hormos about the middle of July, and returned backe againe within one yeere.

The marchandise which they did carrie amounted unto one million two hundred thousand crownes, and there was made in returne of every crowne an hundred. In so much that by reason of this increase of wealth the matrones or noble women of that time and place, spent infinitely in decking themselves with precious stones, purple, pearles, muske, amber, and the like: whereof the writers and histoziars of that age speake very greatly.

Cornelius Nepos, alleaged by Plinie, maketh report of a king of Egypt, that raigned in his time called Ptolemæus Lathyrus, from whom one Eudoxus fled upon occasion, and the better to avoid and escape his hands he passed through the Arabicke gulf, and the sea, all along the coast of Africa and the Cape of Bona Sperança till he came unto the Island of Cadiz: and this navigation by that course was in those daies as often used as now it is, if we may give credit to the histo-

ries.

ries. Which appereth the more manifest by this, that Caius Caesar the sonne of Augustus going into Arabia did finde in the Red sea certaine peeces of those ships, which came thither out of Spaine. It was a yle also long after those daies to passe to India by land. For so did the kings of the Soldans, and the princes of Bactria, and other famous captaines, who traouailing thither and into Scythia by land, had the view of those prouinces and countreyes, so farre till they came that way vnto the * West, and to the seas thereof on the north part, whereunto many marchants then did trauaile. Marcus Paulus Vcherus wryteth much hereof. And although at the first his booke was taken for a fabulous thing, yet now there is better credit giuen vnto it, for that by the late experiences of the traouailers and marchants of these daies into those parts, the names of the countreyes, cities and townes, with their situations, latitudes and commodities are now found true, as he and other histoziographers of that time haue reported.

Paulus Venerus
commended.

In the 200. yere befoze the incarnation it is wrytten, that the Romanes sent an armie by sea into India against the great Can of Cathaia, which passing through the straight of Gibraltar, and running to the north west, found right ouer against the Cape Finisterre ten Ilands, wherein was much tinne: And they may be those which were called the Cassiterides, being come to 50. degrees of latitude they found a * Straight; and passing through it towards the west, they arriued in the Empire of India, and fought with the king of Cathay, and so came backe againe vnto the citie of Rome. Which thing howsoeuer it may seeme either possible or not possible, true or not true, yet so I finde it left to vs recorded in the * histories of that time.

Cassiterides.
* The northwest
passage, though
the latitude be
somewhat mis-
taken,

What histories
may these be?

In the 100. yere after the incarnation of Christ the Emperour Traiane prepared an armie by sea vpon the riuers Euphrates and Tigris, and departed from them, and sailed to the Ilands of Zyzara, and passing the straight of Persia entered into the Ocean sea and sailed towards India all along the coast till he came to that place where Alexander had been, and there he toke certaine ships which came from Bengala, of whom he learned the state of that countrey. But because he was then in yeres and wearie with his trauaile, but especi-

Xiphilius in
vita Traiani.

ally becaufe he found there small reliefe for his armie, he returned backe.

Rome taken by
the Gothes 412.

After that the Romanes had gotten the moſt part of the world, there were in that age made many, and notable discoveries. But then came the Gothes, Moores, and other barbarous nations, and deſtroyed all. For in the yeere 412. after the incarnation of Chriſt, they tooke the citie of Rome: And the Vandales came out of Spaine and conquered Africa.

The originall of
Venice 450.

And in the yeere 450. the king called Atila deſtroyed many cities in Italic: at which time the citie of Venice began. And in this age the Frankes and Vandals entred into France.

In the yeere 474. the Empire of Rome was loſt, and fell from the Romanes to the Gothes.

And after this came the Lombards into Italic, namely in the yeere 560.

Also about this time the ſect of the Arrians prevailed greatly: and at this time one Merline of England was famous for his prophecies.

The ſect of Ma-
homet began
anno 611.

To be ſhort, in the yeere 611. ſprung up the Mahumetane ſect and Morisco regiment, which by force invaded both Africa and Spaine.

Trafficke and
navigation ceaſe.

Ramusius 1. Vol.
fol. 372. pag. 2.

By all this it may appere, that in that age all the world was in an hurly burly, and all places very tumultuous. In ſo much that trafficke and marchandise ceaſed: for no nation durſt trade one with another neither by ſea nor land: nothing as then remained ſtedfaſt neither in monarchies nor kingdoms, ſignories, religions, lawes, artes, ſciences, nor navigations. Nor ſo much as the records and writings of ſuch things did remaine, but were all burnt and conſumed by the barbarous crueltie and unbrideled power of the Gothes: who became ſo couetous and ambitious, that they purpoſed of themſelves to begin a new world, and to rote out the memoire, and blot out the knowledge of all other nations beſides.

But they that ſucceeded after theſe times in the government of things, perceiuing the great and huge loſſe, that the Chriſtian world had by the want of trafficke and ceaſing of navigation, whereby thoſe commodities and marchandises could not be ſpent, which beſore went ordinarily from one nation to another by the uſe of trade: to the end that this decay

decay and losse might be repaired, and the treasures of the East might be imparted with the West, as it was wont in the times of quietnes and peaceable living, they began to devise a way to passe to India, which was not as the former way was by the Red sea and the riuer Nilus, but a way of farther sailing & farther length and cost also. For they brought their ware by the riuer Indus, and there vnladed it, carrying it by land thzough the countrey of Paropanilus by Carauans vnto the pzouince of Baçtria, and then shipped it in barks on the riuer Oxus, which falleth into the Caspian sea, and so sailed ouer that sea vnto an hauen of the riuer Rha named Citracan or Aitracan, and so vpwards in the said riuer which now is called Volga; and as it appæreth they carried it to the citie of Nouogrode in the pzouince of Relan, which now belongeth to the great Duke of Molcouia, standing toward the north in 54. degrees of latitude: & therehence they traualled ouer land vnto the pzouince of Sarmatia vnto the riuer Tanais, which is the diuision of Europe from Asia; where they againe laded it in barks, and caried it downe the riuer, into the lake Mæotis, and to the citie of Cassa, which in ancient time was called Theodosia, which then belonged to the Genowais, who came thither for those wares in their galliasses or great ships.

Ramusius 1. vol.
fol. 373.

A way by the riuer Oxus, the Caspian sea, Volga, and ouer land to Cassa.

It is also left witten, that the trade this way endured vntill the raigne of Commodita Emperour of Aræmia, who pzouided for a better course, and commanded this trafficke of the spices to be conueied by the Caspian sea, and so thzough the kingdome of Hiberia, which now is called Georgiana, and from thence they entred by the riuer Phasis, now Phasso, into Pontus Euxinus, and so vnto the city of Trapezunda standing in 40. and odde degrees of northerly latitude. And to that place came shipping for the marchandises out of Europe and Atrica.

Strabo lib. 11.

The marre of spices at Trapezunda. Ramusius ibidem.

It is further left recozded concerning this way of trafficke, that Nicanor determined or had already begun to open about 120. miles of land, which lieth betweene the Caspian sea and Pontus Euxinus, that they might come and goe by water with their spices, dzugs, and other commoditics, there vsed. But in the meane time this mischiese happened, that Ptolemey Ceraunos killed him, and by his death this way, thy and famous enterpze ceased without effect.

Strabo lib. 11.
Plinius lib. 6.
cap. 11.

But

Another way to Boghar, and so by carauans into Persia by the riuer Ganges.

Or Laor,

Samarcande.

Woollen cloth good marchandise for Cathay.

The way by Ormus and Balsara and so to Aleppo and Barutti.

But the other way being also at last lost by reason of the wars of the Turks, it pleased God to open another way to these marchandises from the Isle of Samatra, the citie of Malacca, and the Island of Iaua vnto Bengala, and so carrying them by the riuer Ganges vnto the citie of Agra; from whence they trauided ouer land vnto another citie standing nere the riuer Indus named Boghar, where they discharged, because the citie of * Cabor standeth so farre within the land, being the principall citie of the Mogores. From thence they went soward to the great citie of Samarcand standing in the countrey of Baetria: and there the marchants of India, Persia, and Turkie met, bringing thither their seuerall commodities, as cloth of gold, veluets, chamolets, scarlet, and woollen clothes, which were carried to Cathay and the great kingdom of China: wherehence they brought againe gold, silver, precious stones, pearles, silke, muske, and many other things of great value, and much rubarbe. After this these marchandise, byngs, and spiceries were carried in ships vpon the Indian sea vnto the streight of Ormus, and to the riuers Euphrates and Tigris; and were vnladen in the citie of Balsara standing in 31. degrees towards the north, and from thence they were caried ouer land vnto the cities of Aleppo, Damascus, and Barutti standing on the same side in 35. degrees: And there the Venecian gallies or galliasses, which transported pilgrims into the holy land, came and receiued of those goods.

In the yere 1153. in the time of Fredericke Barbarossa it is witten that there came to Lubec a citie of Germanie one Canoa with certaine Indians, like vnto a long barge: which seemed to haue come from the coast of Baccalaos, which standeth in the same latitude that Germanie doth: The Germanes greatly wondered to see such a barge, and such people, not knowing from whence they came, nor vnderstanding their speech, especially because there was then no knowledge of that countrey, as now there is: it may be credible that though the boate was small in respect of those huge seas, yet the winde and water might bring them thither: as we see in these our daies, that the Almadie which is but a small boate commeth notwithstanding from Quiloa, Mosambique, and Sofala to the Island of S. Helena, being a small spot of land standing in the maine Ocean off the coast of Bona Speranza

so farre separated.

In the yère 1300. after the comming of Chyill the great Soldan of Cayro commanded that the spiceries and drugs, and marchandises of India should be carried thzough the Red sea, as it was vled befoze: at which time they vnladed on the Arabian side, at the haven of Iuda, and carried them vnto the house at Mecca, and the carriers of it were the pilgrims. So that each Prince vled a custome to augment the honour, and increase the profite of his countrey. And these Soldans had speciall regarde to Cayro, from whence the wares were carried vnto the countreyes of Egypt, Lybia, Africa, the kingdomes of Tuncz, Tremessen, Fez, Marocco, Suz: and some of it was carried beyond the mountaines of Atlas vnto the citie of Tombuto, and the kingdome of the Ialophos; vntill afterwards that the Portugals did bzing it about the Cape of Bona Sperança vnto the sitie of Lisbonc, as in place conuenient we purpose to shew moze at large.

Ioannes Leo Africanus.

Ramusius l. vol. fol. 373.

Tombuto.

In the yère 1344. king Peter the fourth of that name reigning in Arragon, the Chronicles of his time report, that one Don Luis of Cerda, sonne vnto the sonne of Don John of Cerda, craued aide of him to goe and to conquers the Isles of the Canaries, standing in 28. degræs of latitude to the north, because they were giuen vnto him by Pope Clement the first, which was a French man. Whereby in those daies there grew a knowledge of those Islands in all Europe, and specially in Spaine: for such great Princes would not begin nor enterprise things of such moment without great certaintis.

The Canarie Islands.

About this time also the Island of Madera was discovered by an English man called Macham: who sailing out of England into Spaine, with a woman of his, was driven out of his direct course by a tempest, and arrived in that Island, and cast his anker in that haven, which now is called Machico after the name of Macham. And because his loue was then sea-sicke, he there went on land with some of his companie, and in the meane time his ship weyed and put to sea, leauing him there: whereupon his loue for thought died. Macham, which greatly loued her, built in the Island a chappell or hermitags to burie her in, calling it by the name of Iesus Chappell: and wrote or graued vpon the stone of her tombe his name and hers, and the occasion whereupon they arrived there. After this

The Island of Madera discovered by Macham an English man.

this

this he made himselfe a boate all of a tree, the trees being there of a great compasse about, and went to sea in it with those men of his companie that were left with him, and fell with the coast of Africke without saile or oare, and the Moores among whom he came tooke it for a miracle, and presented him vnto the king of that countrey: and that king also admiring the accident, sent him and his companie vnto the king of Castile.

In the yere 1395. king Henrie the third of that name reigning in Castile, the information which Macham gaue of this Island, and also the ship wherein he went thither, moued many of France and of Castile to goe and discover it, and the great Canarie: And they which went were principally the Andaluzes, the Biscaines, and the Guepuscoes, carrying with them many people and horses. But I know not whether the charge of that voiage was theirs or the kings. But by whom soeuer it was set out, they seeme to be the first that discovered the Canaries and landed in them: where also they tooke 150 of the Islanders prisoners. Concerning the time of this discoverie, there is some difference among the writers: for some affirme this to be done in the yere 1405.

The first discoverie of the Canaries by the Christians 1405.

The first beginning of the Portugall Discoveries.

The Chronicles of Portugall haue this record, That after the incarnation of Christ 1415. king Iohn the first of that name king of Portugall, departed from the citie of Lisbon with the Prince Don Duarte or Edward, and Don Peter, and Don Henry his sonnes, with other Lords, and nobles of his realme, and sailed into Africa, where he tooke the great citie of Ceuta, standing on the north side thereof betwene 35. and 36. degrees in latitude: which was one of the principall causes of the enlarging of the dominions of Portugall.

The first conquest of the Portugals in Barbarie 1415. This victorie was gotten by the helpe of the English as Walsingham writeth.

When they were come from thence, Henry the kings third sonne, desirous to enlarge the kingdome & discover strange & vnknowne countreyes, being then in Algarbe, gaue direction for the discoverie of the coast of Mauritania. For in those daies none of the Portugals had euer passed the Cape de

Iohn de Barros
A six decad. 1.
lib 1. cap. 2.

Non,

Non, standing in 29. degrees of latitude. And for the better accomplishing of this discourie, the aforesaid Don Henry prepared a fléete, & gaue commandement to the chiefe captaines to procéde in discoverie from the aforesaide Cape sozward : Which they did. But when they came to another Cape named Bojador, there was not one of them, that durst goe farther o; beyond it : at which fearefull and cowardly faintnes of theirs the Prince was excédingly displeas'd.

In the yéere 1417. king Iohn the second reigning in Castile, and his mother Ladie Katharine then vsing the gouernment, one Monsieur Ruben of Bracamonte which was then Admirall of France craued the conquest of the Islands of the Canaries, with the title to be king of them, for a kinsman of his called Monsieur Iohn Betancourt : which being granted him by the Duçene, and farther also partly furnished out, he departed from Siuill with a good armie : But the chiefe or principall cause that moued him to enter into this action, was to discover and perfectly to take a view of the Island of Madera, whereof Macham befoze had given so much information. But so; all that he went vnto the Canaries, and carried with him a Friar called Mendo to be as Bishop thereof, admitted by Pope Martine the first. When they were landed they wonne Lancerota, Forteuentura, Gomera, and Ferro : from whence they sent into Spaine many slaues, honie, ware, Camsoza, or Camfire, hides, Orchall, figs, Sanguis Draconis, and other marchandises, whereof they made good profit : And this armie also as they report, discovered Porto Santo. The Island that they inhabited was Lancerota, where they built in it a castle of stone for their better defence and securitie.

In the yéere 1418. one Iohn Gonzales Zarco, and Tristram Vaz Teixeira, householders gentlemen vnto Don Henry the kings third sonne, perceiuing the desire that their master had to discover new countreyes, and willing in that course to doe him some seruice, craued of him a barke, and licence to vnder- take the action : which they obtained, and sailed to the coast of Africa : where they were ouertaken with a terrible tempest; but they were succoured by falling with the land, and entring into an hauen called Santo, where they landed, and remained two yéeres.

In the yéere 1420. they discovered the Island of Madera,

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 1. cap. 3.
The chappell
built by Ma-
cham found in
Madera.

Porto Santo.

Where they founde the chappell and the stone and tombe, whereupon the foresaide Macham had grauen his name. There are others that write that a certaine Castillian perceiuing the desire and fauour to navigation which Don Henry had, told him that they had found the Island of Porto Santo; which being but a small thing they made no reckoning of it. Don Henry sent Bartholomew Perestrelo, Iohn Conzales Zarco, Tristram Vaz Teixeira, and by the signes and likelihoods that they had receiued, they went to Porto Santo, and there remained two yeeres: and after that, namely in the yeere 1420. they sailed also to the Island of Madera, where they found the memoziell and monument of the foresaide Macham the English man.

The Canarie
Islands sold
ouer to a
Spaniard.

As for Monsieur Betancourt, who entred into the conquest of the Canaries as is aboue mentioned, he was slaine in the middell of the action, and left behind him for his heire a kinsman of his called Monsieur Menante, who after that sold the said Islands of the Canaries vnto one Peter Barba of Siuill. There are other which speake otherwise, and say that Monsieur Iohn Betancourt went into France to prepare a new armie about this conquest, and left there a nephew of his; who because he heard no more of his vncle, and sawe that he could not maintaine the warres any longer, he solde the Canaries to Don Henry the king of Portugals third sonne, for a certaine thing that he gaue him in the Island of Madera.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 1. cap. 12.

In the yeere 1424. they write that the saide Don Henry prepared a nauie and armie to conquer these Islands, where in there went as captaine generall, one Don Fernando de Castro; and by reason of the valiantnes and warlike behaviour of the people they had the repulse: whereupon Don Ferdinando, considering the great charge, and little or no good successe, he gaue ouer the action, and returned backe againe. After this Don Henry resigned ouer these Islandes to the crowne of Castile, in consideration of the aides which Betancourt had receiued. But the Castillians agrée not vnto this report. For they say, that neither the kings of Portugall, nor Don Henry would render the Islands, till they came in question befoze Pope Eugenius the fourth; who fully vnderstanding the matter, gaue the conquest of the Islands by order of iudgement vnto the king of Castile in the yeere 1431. where

The Canaries
came to the
crowne of Spaine
in the yeere 1431

upon this contention ceased touching the title of the Canaries betweene the kings of Portugall and of Castile.

These Islands being in number seven, were called by the name of Fortunatæ, standing in 28. degrees to the north: where the longest day is but 17. houers, and the longest night as much, lying distant from Spaine 200. leagues, and from the coast of Africa 18. leagues. The people were idolaters, and did eate their flesh raw for want of fire: they had no iron, and sowed without any toole: they tilled and raised the ground with ox hoznes, and goats hoznes. Every Island did speake a severall language. They tooke many wiues, and knew them not carnally vntill they had deliuered them to the superiours. They had diuers other Paganish customes: but now the Christian faith is planted among them.

The ancient manners of the Canarians.

The commodities of these Islands are wheate, barley, sugar, wine, and certaine birdes, called Canarie birdes, much esteemed in Spaine and other places.

The commodities of the Canaries.

In the Island of Ferro they haue none other water, but that which proceedeth in the night from a tree, compassed with a cloud, whence water issueth, seruing the whole Island both men and cattell, a thing notozious and knowne to very many.

A tree yeelding abundance of water in Ferro.

In the yeere 1428. it is witten that Don Peter the king of Portugals eldest sonne was a great traveller. He went into England, France, Almaine, and from thence into the Holy land, and to other places; and came home by Italic, taking Rome & Venice in his way: from whence he brought a map of the world, which had all the parts of the world and earth described. The streight of Magelan was called in it The Dragonsraile: The Cape of Bona Sperança, The forefront of Africke, and so forth of other places: by which map Don Henry the kings third sonne was much helped and furthered in his discoueries.

A most rare and excellent map of the world.

A great helpe to Don Henry in his discoueries.

It was tolde me by Francis de Sofa Tauares, that in the yeere 1528. Don Fernando the kings sonne and heire did shew him a map, which was found in the studie of Alcobaza, which had bene made 120. yeeres befoze, which map did set forth all the nauigation of the East Indies, with the Cape of Bona Sperança, according as our later maps haue described it. Whereby it appereth, that in ancient time there was as

As much discovered in ancient time as now is.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 1. cap. 4.

much or moze discovered, then now there is. Notwithstanding all the trauaile, paines and expences in this action of Don Henry, yet he was neuer wearie of his purposed discoveries. At length there was a seruant of his called Gilianes that first passed the Cape Bojador, a place befoze terrible to all men: and he brought word that it was not so dangerous, as it was reported: so on the other side of it he went on land, and in maner of taking possession, set in the ground a crosse of wood, to be as a marke and token afterwards of his discovery so farre.

Cape Bojador
first passed. Anno
1132.

The death of
Don Iohn the
first of Por-
tugall.

In the yère 1433. in the moneth of August Don Iohn died, and his sonne Don Duarte or Edward succeeded him in the kingdome.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 1. cap. 5.

In the yère 1434. Don Henry set out one Alfonso Gonfals Baldaia, and Gilianes also said, and they went to another Cape, which was beyond the former, and going on land perceived the countrey to be inhabited: and because they were desirous to satisfie Don Henry with as much relation and knowledge as they could get, they continued their boiage, and went sozward, till they came to a certaine point of land, from whence they turned backe againe.

The death of
Don Duarte:
king of Por-
tugall.

In the yère 1438. king Edward, whom the Portugals call Don Duarte died, and Don Alphonso the prince being yong, Don Peter his vncle gouerned the kingdome.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 1. cap. 6.

In the yère 1441. Don Henry sent out two ships, and the captaines were in the one Tristan, and Antonie Gonfals in the other. Being put to sea they toke a prize vpon the coast, and sailed on to Cape Blanco, that is the White Cape, standing in 20. degrees, and informed Don Henry of the state of that countrey by the Moores which they brought from thence. Whereupon he sent one Fernan Lopez de Sauado to giue knowledge threof to Pope Martine, trusting to make these things commodious to Holy Church. vpon which knowledge the Pope granted indulgences and cuerlasting pardon, and all other things demanded of him, vnto those which should die in this enterpise.

Indulgences
granted to en-
couragge to this
enterpise.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 1. cap. 7.

After this, in the yère 1443. Don Henry commanded Antonie Gonfals to carrie backe the slaues which he had brought, and to ransom them in their countrey: which he did, and the Moores gaue them in trucke soz them againe
blacke.

blacke Moores with curled haire, and some gold; so that now that place is called Rio de Oro, that is, the Golden River; Rio de Oro, why so called. whereby the desire of the discoverie might be the moze increased.

Not long after he sent out another named Nunnez Tristan, who came vnto the Islands of Arguin, where he toke moze The Islands of Arguin. slaues, and brought them to Portugall in the yere 1444.

Hereupon also one Lansarote, a grōme of Don Gilians chamber, with others associated with him, armed out certaine ships, which went coasting til they came to the Islands of Garze, where they toke two hundred slaues: which were The Islands of Garze. the first that were brought from thence to Portugall.

In the yere 1445. there went as captaine of a barke one Barros decad. 1. lib. 1. cap. 9. Gonfalo de Syntra, an esquire belonging to Don Henry into those parts; and he went on land, where he was taken with fire or seuen moze of his company, which place was therefore called after his name, Angra de Gonfalu de Syntra. Angra de Gonfalu de Syntra. This was the first losse, which the Portugals receiued in their discoveries.

In the yere following Don Henry sent out three carauels, wherein went as captaines Antonie Gonfales, Diego Aloizio, and Gomes Perez, who had their direction, not to enter into Rio de Oro, nor to beare themselues disorderly, but to trauaile in peace, and to conuert as many infidels as they could to Chistianitie. But none of these things were performed by them; so they returned without doing any memorable act.

In the same yere 1446. another esquire belonging to the Barros decad. 1. lib. 1. cap. 9. & cap. 13. king of Portugall called Denis Fernandes of the citie of Lisbon, entred into these discoveries, moze to winne fame then to reape commoditie by them. And he being in his voiage came to the riuer of Sanaga, standing betwene 15. and 16. The riuer of Sanaga. degrees of latitude towards the north, where he toke certaine Negroes; and not contented therewith, he went forward and discovered Cape Verde, standing in 14. degrees on Cape Verde. the same side; and there he set vp vpon the land a crosse of wood, and then returned with great contentation.

In the yere 1447. one Nunnez Tristan went south to discover in a carauell, and he passed the aforesaid Cape Verde, Barros decad. 1. lib. 1. cap. 14. and Rio Grande, and went past it vnto another standing beyond Rio Grande.

pond it in 12. degrees, where he was also taken with 18. Portugals more: but the ship came home againe in safetie, conducted by towne or five which escaped the hands of the Negroes.

In this yeere also 1447. it happened that there came a Portugall ship through the strait of Gibraltar; and being taken with a great tempest, was forced to runne westwards more then willingly the men would, and at last they fell vpon an Island which had seuen cities, and the people spake the Portugall tongue, and they demanded if the Moores did yet trouble Spaine, whence they had fled for the losse which they received by the death of the king of Spaine, Don Roderigo.

The boatswaine of the ship brought home a little of the sand, and sold it vnto a goldsmith of Lisbon, out of the which he had a good quantitie of gold.

Don Pedro vnderstanding this, being then gouernour of the realme, caused all the things thus brought home, and made knowne, to be recozded in the house of Justice.

There be some that thinke, that those Islands whereunto the Portugals were thus driuen, were the Antiles, or Newe Spaine, alleaging good reasons for their opinion, which here I omit, because they serue not to my purpose. But all their reasons seeme to agree, that they should be that countrey, which is called Noua Spagna.

In the yeere 1449. the king Don Alfonso gaue licence vnto his vncle Don Henry to inhabit the Islands of the Açores, which were long before discovered.

And in the yeere 1458. this king went into Africa, and there he toke the towne called Alcaçer.

And in the yeere 1461. he commanded Signior Mendez a gentleman of his house to build the castle of Arguin, whereof he gaue vnto him the gouernment, as to his lieutenant.

In the yeere 1462. there came into the realme of Portugall three Genowais of good parentage, the chiefe of whom was called Antonie de Noli, and of the other two, the one was his brother, the other was his nephew, and each of these had his severall ship, crauing libertie of Don Henry to discover the Islands of Cape Verde, which was granted them. Others say, that the places which they discovered, were those which Antiquitie called the Gorgades, Hesperides, and Dorcades: but they named them Mayo, Saint Iago, and Saint Philip, because

The Island of
seuen cities.

Don Alfonso
king of Portugall
come to age.
Barros decad. 1.
lib. 2. cap. 1.
The Açores first
inhabited.
Alcaçer taken.

The castle of
Arguin builded.
Ibidem.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 2. cap. 1.

The Isles of
Cape Verde dis-
couered by three
Genowais.

because they discovered them on those Saints daies : but they are also called by some the *Islands of Antonio*.

In the yeere following 1463. this good noble man *Don Henry* died, leaning from *Cape De Non* discovered unto the mountaine called *Sierra Leona*, standing on this side the line in 8. degrees of latitude, where no man had bene befoze that time.

The death of
Don Henry
1463.
Sierra Leona.

In the yeere 1469. the king of Portugall did let out foze yeerely rent the trade of *Guiney* unto one called *Fernan Gomez*, which countrey afterwards was called *The Mine*. He let it out foze five yeeres, foze two hundred thousand *Reyes* by the yeere (which is of our English money 138*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* ob.) and added unto his lease this condition, that every yeere he should discover an hundred leagues.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 2 cap. 2.
The countrey of
Guiney let out
to farme.

In the yeere following, which was 1470. this king went into *Africa* with his sonne *Prince Iohn*, where they toke the towne of *Arzila*, and the people of the citie of *Tanger* fled out foze feare, and that he toke also. It seemeth that good fortune followeth a courageous attempt.

Ibidem.
Arzila taken.
Tanger taken.

In the yeere 1471. *Fernan Gomes* gaue commandement that the coast should be discovered as it lay. Which was undertaken by *Iohn de S. Aren*, and *Iohn de Scouar*; and they went and found the *Mine* in 5. degrees of latitude.

Ibidem.
La Mina.

And the next yeere, which was 1472. one *Fernando da Poo* discovered the *Island* now called after his name. Also about this time the *Islands of Saint Thomas*, and *Del Principe* were discovered, standing vnder the line, with the firme land also, wherein is the kingdome of *Benin*, reaching to the *Cape de Santa Catarina*, standing on the south side of the line in 3. degrees. The man that made this discoverie was a seruant of the kings, and his name was *Sequeira*.

Ibidem.
The Iffe de Fernan de Poo,
Saint Thome.
Rha del Principe,
Benin.
Cape de Santa Catarina.

Many suppose, that then also there were those places, countreyes and *Islands* discovered, which befoze were neuer knowne to vs since the flood.

In the yeere 1480. the valiant king *Don Alphonso* died, and left many things woorthy of memorie behinde him; and his sonne *Don Iohn the second* succeeded him. Who in the yeere 1481. gaue direction foze the building of the castle *De Mina* to one *Diego d'Azambuxa*; who did so, and was made captaine of it.

Don Iohn the
second.
Barros decad. 1.
lib. 3 cap. 2.
Castell de Mina:
built.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 3. cap. 3.

Rio de Congo.

Discoverie nere
vnto the Tropick
of Capricorne.

An ambassadour
from the king of
Congo.

Pepper of Benin.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 3. cap. 5.
Pedro de Couil-
lan and Alfonso
de Payua sent to
discover India.

Alexandria.
Cairo.
Toro.

Aden.

Cananor.
Calicut.
Goa.

Sofala.
Mofambique.
Quiloa.
Mombaza.
Melinde.

In the yéere 1484. the foresaid king Iohn sent out one Diego Caon a knight of his Court to discover: and he went to the Riuer of Congo, standing on the south side in 7.02 8. degrees of latitude; where he erected a pillar of stone with the royall armes and letters of Portugall, wherein he wrote the commandement that he had receiued from the king, with the time and day of his being there. From thence he went vnto a riuer nere the Tropicke of Capricorne, setting still by pillars of stone where he thought it conuenient, and so came backe againe vnto Congo, and to the king of that countrey: who thereupon sent an ambassadour and men of credite into Portugall.

In the next yéere or the second following, one Iohn Alonso d'Aueiro came from the kingdome of Benin, and brought home pepper with a taile: which was the first of that kinde seene in Portugall.

In the yéere 1487. king Iohn sent to discover India ouer land. In which iourney went one Pedro de Couillan a seruant of the kings, and Alfonso de Payua, because they could speake the Arabian tong. They went out in the moneth of May, and the same yéere they toke shipping at Naples, and arriued in the Isle of Rhodes, and lodged in the house that was prouided for the Portugall knights of that order: from thence they went to Alexandria, and so to Cayro, and thence to the hauen of Toro in the companie of the Carauans or carriers which were Moores. Where they toke shipping, and being on the Red sea they arriued at the citie of Aden, and there they separated themselues: for Alfonso de Payua went towards Aethiopia, and Pedro de Couillan into India. Who came vnto the cities of Cananor and Calicut, and came backe vnto Goa: where he toke shipping vnto Sofala, being on the coast of Africa in the southerne latitude of 20. degrees, to see the mines that were of so great name. From Sofala he turned backe to Mofambique, and vnto the cities of Quiloa, Mombaza, and Melinde, till he came backe againe vnto the citie of Aden: where he and Alfonso de Payua deuided themselues: and thence he sailed againe through the Red sea vnto the citie of Cayro, where he thought to haue met with his companion: but there he heard that he was dead by the letters that he receiued from king Iohn his master; in which letters he was farther

farther commanded to trauaile into the countrey and dominions of Presbyter Iohn.

Upon this commandement he prouided for his farther journey, and from Cairo went backe againe to the hauen of Toro, and from thence to Aden, where he had ben twise before: and there hearing of the fame of the citie of Ormuz, he determined to goe thither; and therefore went along the coast of Arabia vnto the Cape Razalgate standing vnder the Tropicke of Cancer, and from thence he went to Ormuz, standing in 27. degrees on that side. Where he learned and vnderstood of the streight of Persia, and of that countrey: and entred there into the Red sea, and passed ouer to the realme of the Abassini, which commonly is called Presbyter Iohns countrey or Æthiopia: and there he was detayned till the yere 1520. when there came thither the ambassadour Don Roderigo de Lima: This Pedro de Couillan was the first Portugall that euer knew and saw the Indias and those seas, and other places adioyning therunto.

The voiage of Pedro de Couillan vnto the countrey of Prete Ianri.

Cape Razalgate.

Ormuz.

Abassini.
Pedro de Couillan the first Portugall that came into the East India and Æthiopia by the Red sea.

In the yere 1490. the king sent vnto Congo one Gonzalo de Sola a gentleman with three ships, and in them sent home the ambassadour of Congo, which was sent into Portugall, whom Diego Caon had brought from thence: who at his being in Portugall was baptized both himselfe and others of his companie.

Barros decad. 1. lib. 3 cap 9.

The aforesaid Gonzalo de Sola died in that iourney by the way, and in his rowe they chose his nephew Ruy de Sola for their captaine; and so being come vnto Congo, the king was very glad of their comming, and yielded himselfe, and the greater part of his realme to be baptized: whereof the Portugals had good cause to reioice, seeing by them so many Infidels were conuerted from gentilitie and paganism to Christianitie.

A great part of the kingdome of Congo baptized.

The first beginning of the Discoueries of the Spanyards, with the continuation of the Discoueries of the Portugals.

In the yere 1492. in the time of Don Ferdinando king of Castile, he being at the siege of Granada, dispatched one Christtoper Columbus a Genoway with three ships to goe

and discover Noua Spagna: who first had offered his service for a westerne discoverie vnto king Iohn of Portugall; but he would not entertaine him.

He being sufficiently furnished for this enterprize departed from the towne of Palos the third day of August, hauing with him as captaines and pilots Martin Alfonso Pinzon, Francis Martinez Pinzon, Vincent Yannes Pinzon, and Bartholomeu Columbus his brother, with 120. persons more in his companie: and some affirme that they were the first that sailed by latitudes. They tooke the Canaries in their way, and there refreshed themselues; taking their course thence towards Cipango: but finding the sea by the way full of weeds they were amazed, and with great feare arriued at the Antiles the tenth day of October, and the first Island that they descried was called Guanahany: where they went on land, and tooke possession of it, and named it San Saluador. This Island standeth in 25. degrees of northerly latitude. And after that they found many Islands, which they called the Princes because they were the first that they had discovered.

The first that in sailing are thought to haue obserued latitudes,

The Isle of Guanahany first discovered.

Lucaios Islands.

The Sauages of those parts call these Islands by the name of Lucaios, hauing in deede seuerall names for them. And they doe stand on the north side almost vnder the Tropicke of Cancer. As for the Island of S. Iaines or Iamaica, it standeth betwene 16. and 17. degrees.

Cuba.

Whence they went to the Island which the naturals of the countrey call Cuba, and the Spanyards call it Ferdinandina, because their kings name was Ferdinando, standing in 22. degrees: from whence the Indians conducted them vnto another Island, which they call Hayti, and the Spanyards called it Iiabella, in the memorie of the Quene of Castile, which was so called, and they named it also Hispaniola. In that Island the Admirall ship of Columbus was cast away: of the timber and planks whereof they made a fozte, wherein they left 38 men, and a captaine called Roderigo de Arana, to learne the language and customes of the countrey. They brought from thence musters and shewes of gold, pearles, and other things, which that countrey yielded; and ten Indians also, whereof sixe died, the rest were brought home and baptized.

Hispaniola.

Whereupon there grew such a common desire of trauaile among

among the Spanyards, that they were ready to leape into the sea to swim, if it had been possible, into those new found parts. The aforesaid company of Columbus at their comming home toke in their way the Isles of the Açores, and the 4. day of March in the yere 1493. they entred into the bar of Lisbon: which discoverie pleased not the king of Portugall. Whereupon rose a contention betwene those two kings.

Contention betwene the king of Spaine and Portugall.

Christopher Columbus being arrived went presently into Castile with the newes of all things, and acquainted the king Fernando, with the discontentednes of the king of Portugall: whereupon he and the Quene Isabella his wife sent streight word thereof unto Pope Alexander the 6. whereat he and the Italians were in great admiration, maruailing that there was any moze land besides that which was vnder the Romans. But the end of this matter was this: Alexander the Pope gaue these countreies by his iudgement vnto the king, domes of Leon and Castile; with this condition, That they should labour to extirpate idolatrie, and plant the Holy faith in those countreyes.

The bull of donation.

Fernando the king hauing receiued this answer, was glad of it, and sent Christopher Columbus againe on the former boiage, hauing made him Admirall, and giuen him other honours, with particular armes, and a posie witten about his armes to this effect.

Gomara historiz. general. lib. 1. cap. 17.

For Castile and for Leon

A new world found out Colon.

In the yere 1493. the 25. of the moneth of October Christopher Columbus went backe vnto the Antiles, and from Cadiz he toke his course, hauing in his companie 17. ships, and 1500. men in them, with his bethzen Bartholowew Columbus, and Diego Columbus, with other knights, gentlemen, men of law, and religious men, with chalices, crosses, rich ornaments, and with great power and dignitie from Pope Alexander; & the 10. day after their setting forth, they arrived at the Canaries; & from thence in 25. or 30. daies they sailed vnto the Antiles; & the first Island that they saw standeth in 14. degrees towards the north, due west from Cape Verde on the coast of Africa. They say that the distance from thence to the Canaries is 800. leagues. The name they gaue it was Descada, that is the Desired or wished Island, for the great

Columbus second voiage.

Descada discovered.

Caribas.

desire which the companie had to come to sight of land. After that they discovered many moze which they named the Virgines, which the naturals of the countrey call the Caribas, soz that the men of that countrey are good warriors, and shote well in bowes. They poison their arrowes with an herbe, whereof he that is hurt dieth, biting himselfe like as a mad dog doth.

Boriquen or S. Iohn de portorico.

Iamaica.

From these Islands and others they went vnto the principall Island there, which they of the countrey doe call Boriquen, and the Spanyards call it S. Iohn, and thence to Hispaniola or Iabella, where they found all the men dead which there they had left. Here the Admirall left the most part of the people to plant it, and appointed his brethren to be gouernours there: and so toke two ships, and went to discover the other side of the Island of Cuba, and from thence to Iamaica. All these Islands stand from 16. vnto 20. degrees of northerly latitude. In the meane time that the Admirall sailed about, his brethren and they that were left with them were much troubled, because the Sauages did rise against them. So that Christopher Colon went backe againe into Spaine, to tell the king and Quene of his aduentures.

The first line of partition.

In the yere 1494. and in the moneth of Januarie there was an agreement made of the differences which were betwene the two kings of Spaine and Portugall. For the which agreement there were sent out of Portugall Ruy de Sosa, and Don Iohn his sonne, and the Docto^r Ayres de Alnada: and for the king of Spaine there were Don Henry Henriques, Don Iohn de Cardenas, and the Docto^r Maldonado. All these met in the towne of Tordefillas, and they deuided the world fro^m the north to the south by a meridian which standeth west from the Islands of Cape Verde 300. leagues: so that the one halfe which lay vnto the east should belong vnto Portugall; and that which lay to the west to the king of Spaine, where by notwithstanding libertie to trauell was left equall vnto both.

The death of Don Iohn the second.
The great discoverie of Iohn Cabota and the English.

In the yere following 1495. Iohn king of Portugall died, and Emmanuel his cosen began to reigne.

In the yere 1496. there was a Venetian in England called Iohn Cabota, who hauing knowledge of such a new discoverie as this was, and perceiuing by the globe, that the Islands

Islands before spoken of stood almost in the same latitude with his countrey, and much nearer to England then to Portugall, so to Castile, he acquainted king Henrie the seventh then king of England with the same, wherewith the saide king was greatly pleased, and furnished him out with two ships and three hundred men: which departed and set saile in the spring of the yeere, and they sailed westward till they came in sight of land in 45. degrees of latitude towards the north, and then went straight northwards till they came into 60. degrees of latitude, where the day is 18. howers long, and the night is very clere and bright. There they found the aire cold, and great Islands of ice, but no ground in an hundred fathoms sounding: and so from thence finding the land to turne eastwards they trended along by it discovering all the Bay and river named Descado, to see if it passed on the other side: When they sailed backe againe till they came to 38. degrees toward the Equinotiall line, and from thence returned into England. There be others which say, that he went as far as the Cape of Florida, which standeth in 25. degrees.

This is to the south of the Chesepian Bay.

In the yeere 1497. The king of Spaine Don liernando sent out Christopher Columbus with five ships, and he himselfe provided two ships at his owne cost, and sending his brother before, he made saile from the Bay of Cadiz, carrying with him his sonne Don Diego Colon. It was then reported that he went to take the Island of Madera, because he mistrusted the French men, and therefore sent thither three ships: others say it was to the Canaries. But howsoever it was. this is true, that he and three more went vnto the Islands of Cape Verde, and ran along by the line finding great salmes and raine, and the first land which they came vnto of the Antiles was an Island standing in 9. degrees of latitude towards the north joining fast vnto the maine land, which they called La Trinidad; and so he entred into the Gulfe of Paria, and came out of the mouth which they name Bocca de Dragone, or the Dragons mouth: and they toke their course hard by the coast, where they found three small Islands, which they named Los Testigos, that is to say, The Witnesses, beyond which standeth the Island of Cubagua, where is great fishing of muscke pearles: where also, as they say, there springeth a well of oile: and beyond that Island they came to the Isles of Frailes, Roques,

Columbus thisd voiage. Gomara historiar generallib. 1. cap. 21.

Trinidad.

Testigos. Cubagua.

Frailles, Roques,
Aruba, Caraçao,
&c.
Cabo de Vela.

Roques, Aruba, and Curaçao, with other small ones all along the Bay: and they came to the point of Cabo de Vela, and discovered along the coast almost 200. leagues, from whence they crossed over to Hispaniola, having had also sight of the Island called Beata.

Beata.

Barros decad. 1.
lib 4 cap. 2. and to
the end of the 11.
chapter,

In this same yère 1497. on the 20. day of the moneth of June one Vasques de Gama sailed from Lisbon by the king Emmanuels commandement to India with 3. Ships, wherein there went for captaines Vasques de Gama, Paulus de Gama his brother, and Nicolas Coello with 120. men; with whom also there went one ship laden only with vittails, and in 14. daies they came vnto Cape Verde, vnto the Island of Saint Iago, where they refreshed themselves, and from thence they went along the coast beyond the Cape of Bona Sperança, whereupon they erected certaine pillars of stone, and so came vnto Mosambique standing in 15. degrées to the south of the line, where they staid not long, but went from thence to Mombaza, and vnto Melinde: where the king of that place gaue them pilots, which conducted them into India, in which discoverie they found out Los Baxos do Padua, that is to say, the flats of Padua.

The Cape of
Bona Sperança.

Mosambique.

Mombaza.
Melinde.

Los Baxos de
Padua.

Calicut.

In the yère 1498. in the moneth of May they came to an anker befoze the citie of Calicut, and Panana, where they remained all the winter: and the first day of September they set saile towards the north discovering the coast all along till they came to the Island of Angediu, which standeth on that side in 15. degrées of latitude, where they came to an anker in the beginning of October, and so they departed from Angediu in Februarie in the yère 1499. and came in sight of the coast of Africa about Melinde towards the north 3. or 4. degrées, & from thence they sailed vnto the said citie, and so vnto Mosambique againe, and to the Cape of Bona Sperança, sailing along by the coast, and then they came to the Islands of Cape Verde, and last of al to the citie of Lisbon in the moneth of September, having bene in the voiage 26. monethes.

Gomara historie
general lib.

In the yère 1499. on the 13. day of the moneth of Nouember there departed frō Palos one Vincent Yannez Pinson and his nephew Arics Pinson with sower ships well appointed at their owne cost and charges, to discover the new world vnder the licence of the king of Castile, and with commandement

not

not to touch there, where the Admirall Columbus had bene. And so they went to the Islands of Cape Verde, and passed the line to the southward, and discovered the Cape of Saint Augustine standing on that side in 8. degrees of latitude, and there they wrote on the rindes of pine trees the names of the king and of the Quæne, also the yære and day when they arrived there. They fought with the people of Brasil, but got nothing, they toke their course all along the coast towards the west unto the riuer Maria Tambal, and at that time they had taken thirty and odde prisoners. The chiefe places where they touched were the Cape of S. Augustine, and the angle or point of S. Luke, and Tierra de los Humos, the Riuers of Marannon, and of the Amazonas, and Rio dulce, or the Swæte riuer, and other places along the coast: and they came to ten degrees of latitude on the north side, where they lost two ships and their companie, and remained in that voiage of discovery ten moneths, and 15. daies.

The Cape of
S. Augustine.

Rio de Maria
Tambal.

Angla de San
Lucas.

The riuers of
Marannon, A-
mazones and
Rio Dulce.

In the yære 1500. and in the moneth of March one Pedro Aluarez Cabral sailed out of Lisbon with 13. ships, with commandement not to come nèere the coast of Africa to shorten his way; and he losing the sight of one of his ships, went to seke her, and in seking of her lost his course, and sailed till he came within sight of the land. The Generall was so long in seking his ship, that the companie were wearie of it, and entreated him to leaue his enterprize. The next day they fell in sight of the coast of Brasil: whereupon the Generall commanded a barke to goe to land and seke an hauen: which they did, and found a good and safe hauen, and they named it Puerto Seguro, that is to say, The Safe hauen, standing on the south side in 17. degrees of latitude. From thence they sailed towards the Cape of Bona Sperança, and Melinde, and crossed over to the riuer of Cochin, which before was not knowne, where they laded themselues with pepper, and at their returne Sancho de Thouar discovered the citie of Sofala upon the coast of Africa.

Barros decada 1.
lib. 5 cap. 2.

Puerto Seguro
in Brasil.

Sofala.

In this same yære 1500. it is reported that Gaspar Cortereal craued a generall licence of the king Emmanuel to discover the New found land. He went from the Island Terçera with two ships well appointed at his owne cost, and he sailed unto that climate which standeth under the north in 50. degrees

Terra Corterealis.

degrees of latitude, which is a land nowe called after his name; and he came home in safetie vnto the citie of Lisbon: And making another time this voiage, the ship was lost wherein he went, and the other came backe into Portugall. Wherefore his brother Michael Cortereal went to seeke him with thre ships well appointed at his owne cost; and when they came vnto that coast, and found so many entrances of riuers, and hauens, euery ship went into her seuerall riuers, with this rule and order, that they all thre should meete againe the 20. day of August. The two other ships did so, and they seeing that Michael Cortereal was not come at the day appointed, no yet afterwards in a certaine time, returned backe into the realme of Portugall, and neuer heard any more newes of him. no yet any other memozie. But that countrey is called The land of Cortereall vnto this day.

Many entrances of riuers in the north-west.

Barros decad. 1. lib. 5. cap. 10.

In the yeere 1501. in the moneth of March Iohn de Noua departed from the citie of Lisbon with sower ships, and passed the line on the south side into 8. degrees of latitude, and he discovered an Island, which he called the Ile de Ascension: And he went vnto Mosambique, and to Melinde, and from thence he crossed ouer vnto the other side, where they toke lading, and so came back and doubled the Cape, and found an Island called Santa Helena, being but a small thing, but yet of great importance in respect of the situation thereof.

Ilha de Ascension.

The Isle of Santa Helena.

In this same yeere 1501. and in the moneth of May there departed out of Lisbon thre ships vpon the commandement of Emanuel the king to discover the coast of Brasil: and they sailed in the sight of the Canaries, and from thence to Cape Verde, where they refreshed themselues in the towne of Bezequiche, and passed from thence beyond the line southward and fell with the land of Brasill in five degrees of latitude, and so went so ward till they came in 32. degrees little more or lesse, according as they accounted it, and from thence they came backe in the moneth of Aprill, because it was there at that time cold and tempestuous. They were in that voiage fifteene monethes, and came to Lisbon againe in the beginning of September 1502.

Bezequiche.

Brasil discovered to 32. degrees.

Gomara historia general. lib. 3.

Vraba.

In the yeere 1502. one Alfonso Hoieda went to discover Terra firma, and followed his course till he came to the province of Vraba.

The next yere following also one Roderigo Bastidas of Siuall went out with two carauels at his owne cost, and the first land of the Antiles that he saw was an Island which he named Illa Verde, that is, the Greene Island, standing east by the Island of Guadalupe, towards the land: and from thence they took their course towards the west to Santa Martha, and Cape De la Vela, and to Rio Grande, or the Great riuer, and they discovered the haue of Zamba, the Coradas, Carthagena, and the Islands of S. Barnard, of Baru, and Illas de Arenas, and went forward vnto Illa fuerte, and to the point of Caribana standing at the end of the Gulfe of Vraba, where they had sight of the Farrallones standing on the other side hard by the riuer of Darien, and from Cape De la Vela vnto this place are two hundred leagues: and it standeth in 9. degrees and two parts of latitude. From thence they crossed ouer vnto the Island of Iamaica, where they refreshed themselves. In Hispaniola they graued their ships because of the holes which certaine worms of the water had eaten in the planks. In that countrey they got sower hundred markes of golde, although the people there be moze warlike then in Noua Spania: for they poison their arrowes which they shote.

In this same yere 1502. Christopher Columbus entred the fourth time into his discoverie with sower ships at the commandement of Don Fernando to seeke the Streight, which as they said did diuide the land from the other side, and he carried with him Ferdinando his sonne. They went first to the Island of Hispaniola, to Iamaica, to the riuer Azua, to the Cape of Higueras, and vnto the Islands Gamares, and to the Cape of Hunduras, that is to say, the Cape of the Depths: from thence they sailed towards the east vnto the Cape Gracias a Dios, and discovered the prouince and riuer of Veragua, and Rio Grande, and others, which the Indians call Hienra. And from thence he went to the riuer of Crocodiles, which now is called Rio de Chagres, which hath his springs nere the South Sea, within sower leagues of Panama, and runneth into the South Sea: and so he went vnto the Island which he called Ila de Bastimentos, that is the Isle of Alcuaides, and then to Puerto Bello, that is the faire haue, and so vnto Nombre de Dios, and to Rio Francisco, and so to the haue of Retrete, and then to the Gulfe of Cabela Carrua,

The fourth voyage of Columbus.

Gomara historiar general. l. b. 1. cap. 24.

Cabo de Higueras.
Cabo de Hunduras.
Cabo Gracias a Dios.
Veragua.

Rio de Chagres.

Isla de Bastimentos.
Puerto Bello.
Nombre de Dios.

The Cape of
maible,

and to the Islands of Caperosa, and lastly to the Cape of Marble, which is two hundred leagues upon the coast: from whence they began to turne againe vnto the Island of Cuba, and from thence to Iamaica, where he grounded his ships being much spoiled and eaten with woymes.

Barros decad. 1.
lib. 6. cap. 2.

In this yere also 1502 Don Vasques de Gama being newly Admirall went againe into India with 19. or 20. Carauels. He departed from Lisbon the tenth day of februarye, and by the last day of that moneth he came to an anker at Cape Verde, and from thence he went vnto Molambique, and was the first that crost from that Island into India: and he discovered another in 4. degrées of latitude, which he called the Island of the Admirall, and there he tooke his lading of pepper and drugs, and left there one Vincent Sodre to keepe the coast of India with fure ships.

The Island of
Mofambique.

Carrell and ca-
mels fed with
dried fish.

These were the first Portugals, that with an armie did run along the coast of Arabia Fœlix. It is there so barren, that their cattell and camels are onely maintained with drie fish brought from the sea; whereof there is such plenty and abundance, that the cats of the countrey doe vble to take them.

Socotora.
Cape de Guar-
dalu.

In the yere following, as it is reported, one Antonie de Saldania discovered the Island which in old time was called Coradis, and now Socotora, and the Cape of Guardafu, which adioineth vnto that countrey.

Carthagena.

Codego.

In the yere 1504. Roderigo de Bastidas obtained licence of king Ferdinando, and by the meanes of Iohn de Lodesma and others of Siuill armed and furnished out two ships, hauing for his pilot one Iohn de Cosa of Saint Marie Port, and he went to discover that part of Tierra firma where now standeth Carthagena, being in ten degrées and a halfe of northerly latitude. And it is said that they found the captaine Luis de la Guerra; and they together tooke land in the Isle of Codego, where they tooke sixe hundred persons of the Sauages: And going farther along the coast they entred into the Gulfe of Vraba, where they found sand mingled with gold, being the first that was brought to the king Don Ferdinando: from thence they returned to the citie of Santo Domingo laden with slaues without victuals, because they of the countrey would not bargaine with them, which grew to their great trouble and grieffe.

In the later end of this yere died Ladie Isabella Quene of Castile: Which Quene while she lived would not suffer any man of Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, nor any bozne in the countrey of Don Fernando her husband to enter into these discoueries, saue those which were their seruants, or by speciall commandement, but only the Castilians, Biscaines, & those which were of her owne Signiozies, by whom all the lands aforesaid were discouered.

The death of Quene Isabella 1504.

In the yere 1505. vpon our Lady day in March Francisco de Almeida Viceroy of India toke his course with 22. sailes towards India as now is accustomed. He came vnto the citie of Quiloa, where he built a fort, appointing one Peter Ferreira to be captaine thereof: and beyond Melinde he trauesed to the Island of Angedua, where he placed as captaine one Emanuel Passauia. In Cananor also he built another fort, giuing the captainship of it to Laurence de Brito. In Cochin he did the like, where Don Alfonso de Noronia was made captaine. This yere one Peter de Anhaya did build the fortresse of Sofala, whereof also himselfe was made captaine.

Barros decad. 1. lib. 8. cap. 3.

A fort built in Quiloa.

Angedua possessed. Forts builded in Cananor and in Cochin.

A fort builded in Sofala.

In the later end of this yere the Viceroy commanded his sonne, whose name was Don Laurenço to make some entrie vpon the Islands of Maldia, and with contrarie weather he arrived at the Islands, which of ancient time were called Tragana, but the Moores called them Ytterubenero, and we call them Ceilan: where he went on land, and made peace with the people there, and afterward came backe vnto Cochin, sailing along the coast and fully discovering it. In the middelt of this Island there stands a rocke of stone very high hauing the signe of the fote of a man vpon the top of it, which they say to be the fote of Adam, when he went by into the heauens, and the Indians haue it in great reuerence.

Ceilan.

In the yere 1506. after the death of the Quene of Spaine, king Philip and Quene Ioan his wife came into Spaine to take possession thereof, and king Don Fernando went into Arragon being his owne patrimonie. In this same yere the said king Philip died, and then Fernando came againe to gouerne Spaine, and he gaue licence vnto all Spanyards to goe vnto the New land, and to the Antiles, but not to the Portugals. In this yere and in the month of May Christopher Columbus died, and his sonne Don Diego Columbus succed-

The death of Philip the first king of Spaine 1506.

The death of Christopher Columbus.

ned in his roome.

Barros decad. 2.
lib. 1. cap. 1.

Bezequiche is by
Cape Verde.

The Isles of Tri-
stan de Acunna
in 37. degrees.

Samatra disco-
uered.

The inland of
S. Laurence
discoered.

Braua.
A fortresse buil-
ded in Socotora.
Barros decad. 2.
lib. 2. cap. 1.

The Cape of
Rotalgate.

Barros decad. 2.
lib. 4. cap. 3.
The Isle of S.
Laurence.

The Hands of
Nicubar.

In the yere 1506. and entring into the moneth of March Tristan de Acunna and Alfonso de Albuquerque went into India with 14. Ships in their companie, and sailed till they came to an anker at the towne of Bezequiche, where they refreshed themselves: and befoze they came to the Cape of Bona Sperança in 37. degrees they found certaine Islands, which now are named the Illes of Tristan de Acunna, where they had such a tempest that therewithall the flæte was dispersed. Tristan de Acuna and Alfonso de Albuquerque went vnto Mosambique, and Aluaro Telez ran so far that he came to the Island of Samatra, and so backe againe vnto the Cape of Guardatu; hauing discovered many Islands, sea, and land neuer sene befoze that time of any Portugall. Emmanuel Telez de Menezes was also diuen without the great Island of S. Laurence, and he ran along the coast thereof, and arriued at last at Mosambique, and there met with Tristan de Acuña, who was the first captaine that wintred there; and by them it was told, that in this Island was much Ginger, Clones, and siluer: whercupon he went and discovered much of it within the land; but finding nothing he came backe againe vnto Mosambique; from whence he sailed vnto Melinde, and ran along that coast and entred into Braua, and from thence they crost ouer to the Island of Socotora, where they built a fortresse, and made one Don Antonio de Noromia captaine thereof.

In the yere 1507. in the moneth of August Tristan de Acuña toke shipping for India, and Alfonso de Albuquerque remained there with five or sixe ships to keepe the coast and entrie of the Streight; but being not therewith satisfied he toke his course ouer vnto Arabia, and running along that coast he doubled the Cape of Rotalgate standing vnder the Tropicke of Cancer.

In the yere 1509. one Diego Lopez de Sequeira went out of Lisbon with sower sailes vnto the Island of Saint Laurence, and continued in his voiage almost a yere, and in the moneth of May the same yere he arriued in Cochin, where the Viceroy gaue him one ship moze: and in the beginning of the moneth of September he toke his course vnto Malacca passing betwene the Islands of Nicubar, and many others:

He went also to the land of Samatra to the cities of Pedir and Pacem, and all along by all that coast vnto the Island of A Poluoreira, and the flats of Capacia: and from thence he went ouer vnto Malacca standing in 2. degrees of latitude towards the north: but in that citie the people killed and toke as prisoners some of his men: and thereupon he turned backe againe into India, hauing discovered in this voiage five hundred leagues. This Island of Samatra is the first land where in we knew mans flesh to be eaten by certaine people which liue in the mountaines called Bacas, who vse to gilbe their tæth. They hold opinion that the flesh of the blacke people is swæter then the flesh of the white. The buffes, kine, and hennes which are in that countrey are in their flesh as blacke as any inke. They say that there are certaine people there called Daraqui Dara, which haue taileslike vnto sheepe; and some of their welles yeld oile.

Samatra.

The Isle of A Poluoreira. The flats of Capacia. Malacca.

Rarities in Samatra.

In Samatra buffes, kine, and hennes haue flesh as blacke as inke. People hauing taileslike sheepe.

The king of Pedir is reported to haue a riuer in his land running with oile: which is a thing not to be maruelled at, seeing it is found witten, that in Bactria there is also a well of oile: it is farther said that there groweth here a tree, the iuice whereof is strong poison, and if it touch the blood of a man, he dieth immediately: but if a man doe drinke of it, it is a soueraigne remedie against poison, so seruing both for life and death. Here also they doe coine peces of gold, which they call Drachmas, brought into the land as they say by the Romanes: which seemeth to haue some resemblance of truth: because that from that place forward there is no coined gold: but that which is thus coined doth run currant in the buying of marchandise and other things.

Gold coined in Samatra.

In the yære 1508. one Alfonso de Hoieda with the fauour of Don Fernando purposed to goe vnto Tierra firma to conquer the prouince of Darien. He went south at his owne charges, & discovered The firme land, wherc it is called Vraba, which he named Castilla del Oro, that is Golden Castilla, bicause of the gold which they found among the land along the coast: And they were the first Spanyards that did this. Alfonso de Hoieda went first from the Island of Hispaniola and the citie of San Domingo with fower ships and three hundred soldiers, leauing behinde him the bachiler Anciso, who afterwards compiled a booke of these discoveries. And

Gomara historia general. lib. 3. cap. 7.

Castilia del oro.

The booke of the Bachiler Anciso of these discoveries.

after

afterhim there went also one ship with victuals, munition, and 150. Spanyards. He went on land at Carthagenā: but there the people of the countrey took, slew and ate 70. of his soldiers, whereupon he grew very weak.

Beara is a province in the west part of Hispaniola.

Gomara gen. hist. lib. 3. cap. 6.

Nuestra Señora de la Antigua builded.

In this yere 1508. one Diego de Niquelā prepared seven ships in the port of Beara to goe vnto Veragua, and carried in them almost 800. men. When he came to Carthagenā he found there Alfonso de Hoieda soze spoiled with his former losse: but then they both ioined together, and went on land and auenged themselues of the people. And in this voiage Diego de Niquelā went and discovered the coast called Nombre de Dios, and went vnto the sound of Darien, and called it Puerto de Misas, which is vpon the riuer of Pito. When they were come vnto Veragua, he went on shoze with his armie, his soldiers being out of hope to returne to Hispaniola. Alfonso de Hoieda began a fortrese in Caribana against the Caribes; which was the first towne that the Spanyards builded in the firme land: and in Nombre de Dios they built another, and called it Nuestra Señora de la Antigua. They builded also the towne of Vraba. And there they left for their captaine and lieutenant one Francis Pizarro, who was there much troubled. They builded other towne also, whose names I here omit. But these captaines had not that good successe which they hoped for.

Many gentlewomen went to dwell in Hispaniola.

In the yere 1509. the second Admirall Don Diego Columbus went into the Island of Hispaniola with his wife and household: And she being a gentlewoman carried with her many other women of good families, which were there married, and so the Spanyards and Castilians began to people the countrey: for Don Fernando the king had giuen them licence to discover and people the townes of Hispaniola; so that the same place grew to be famous and much frequented. The foresaid Admirall also gaue order to people the Island of Cuba, which is very great and large, and placed there as his lieutenant one Diego Velalques, who went with his father in the second voiage.

Cuba peopled.

Barros decad. 2. lib. 5. cap. 10. & lib. 6. cap. 2. Barros decad. 2. lib. 6. cap. 5.

In the yere 1511. in the moneth of Aprill Alfonso de Albuquerque went from the citie of Cochī vnto Malaeca. In which yere and moneth the Chineans went from Malacca into their owne countrey, and Alfonso sent with them for
master

maſter a Portugall called Duarte Fernandes, with letters alſo and order vnto the king of the Mancias, which now is called Sian ſtanding in the South. They paſſed through the ſtreight of Cincapura, and ſailed towards the north, went along the coaſt of Patane vnto the citie of Cuy, and from thence to Odia which is the chiefe citie of the kingdome, ſtanding in 14. degrees of noꝛtherly latitude. The king greatly honoured and welcomed Duarte Fernandes, being the firſt Portugall that he had ſene, and with him he ſent backe ambadaours to Albuquerque. They paſſed ouer land towards the weſt vnto the citie of Tanaçerim ſtanding vpon the ſea on the other ſide in 12. degrees, where they imbarked themſelues in two ſhips, and ſailed along the coaſt vnto the citie of Malacca, leauing it all diſcouered.

The ſtreight of Cincapura.

Odia the chiefe citie of Sian.

Tanaçerim;

The people of this countrey of Sian are people that eate of all kinde of beaſtes, or vermine. They haue a delight to carrie round bels within the ſkin of their priue members: which is forbidden to the king and the religious people. It is ſaid that of all other people of thoſe parts they be moſt vertuous and honeſt. They commend themſelues much for their chaſtitie and pouertie. They bring no hennes nor doves vpon their houſes. This kingdome hath in length 250. leagues, and in bredth 80. Of this only kingdome the king may bring forth into the field thirtie thouſand elephants, when he goeth to warre, beſides thoſe which remaine in the cities for the garde of them. The king much eſteemeth a white elephant, and a red one alſo, that hath eyes like vnto ſtaring fire.

M. Ralph Fiſch which had bene in this countrey brought diuers of theſe bels into England.

There is in this countrey a certaine ſmall vermine, which beſeth to cleaue faſt to the trunk of the elephant, and draweth the blood of the elephant, and ſo he dieth thereof. The ſkull of this vermine is ſo hard, that the ſhot of an handgun cannot enter it: they haue in their liuers the figures of men and women, which they call Tokera, and are much like vnto a man, or yake. And they affirme that he which hath one of them about him cannot die with the ſtroke of any iron. They haue alſo wilde kine in this countrey, in the heads of whome they finde ſtones, which are of vertue to bring good hap and fortune to marchants.

The liner of a little beaſt good againſt any wound of iron.

After that Duarte Fernandes had bin with the Mantales or people of Sian, Alfonſo de Albuquerque ſent thither a knight called

Pegu.

Pera.

Master Ralph
Fitch saw this in
Pegu also.

Barros deced. 2.
lib. 6. cap. 7.
The Isles of Ban-
da and Maluco.

The Salices.

Iaua.
Madura.

Bali.
* Or Guliam.
* Or Ara.

called Ruy Nunnez de Acunna with letters and ambassage vnto the king of the Seguies, which we call Pegu. He went in a Junco of the countrey in sight of the Cape Rachado, and from thence went vnto the citie of Pera which standeth fast by the riuer Salano, and many other villages standing all along this riuer, where Duarte Fernandes had bene before, vnto the citie of Tanaçerim and of Martauan, standing in 15. degrees toward the north, and the citie of Pegu standeth in 17. This was the first Portugall, which trauailed in that kingdome: and he gaue good information of that countrey, and of the people, which vse to were bels in their priities euen as the Mantales doe.

In the end of this yere 1511. Alfonso de Albuquerque sent threë ships to the Islands of Banda, and Maluco. And there went as Generall of them one Antonio de Breu, and with him also went one Francis Serrano: and in these ships there were 120. persons. They passed through the Streight of Saban, and along the Island of Samatra, and others, leauing them on the left hand, towards the east: and they called them the Salices. They went also to the Islands of Paliambam and La Suparam; from whence they sailed by the noble Island of Iaua, and they ran their course east, sailing betwene it and the Island of Madura. The people of this Island are very warlike and strong, and doe little regard their liues. The women also are there hired for the warres: and they fall out often together, and kill one another, as the Moccos doe, delighting onely in shedding of blood.

Beyond the Island of Iaua they sailed along by another called Bali: and then came also vnto others called Aujaue, çambaba, Solor, * Galao, Malua, Vicara, Rotalanguin, & * Arus, from whence are brought delicate birds, which are of great estimation because of their feathers: they came also to other Islands lying in the same parallele on the south side in 7. or 8. degrees of latitude. And they be so nere the one to the other, that they seeme at the first to be one entire and maine land. The course by these Islands is aboute five hundred leagues. The ancient Cosmographers call all these Islands by the name Iauos: but late experience hath found their names to be very diuers, as you see. Beyond these there are other Islands toward the north, which are inhabited with whiter people

people going arrated in shirts, doublets and slops like unto the Portugals, having also money of silver. The governours among them doe carrie in their hands red staves, whereby they seeme to have some affinitie with the people of China. There are other Islands and people about this place, which are redde; and it is reported that they are of the people of China.

The people of the Isles of Maluco weare such apparell, Governours carrying red staves like those of China.

Antonie de Breu and those that went with him toke their course toward the north, where is a smal Island called Gumnape or Ternate, from the highest place whereof there fall continually into the sea flakes or streames like unto fire; which is a wonderfull thing to behold. From thence they went to the Islands of Burro and Amboino, and came to an anchor in an haven of it called Guliguli, where they went on land and toke a village standing by the river, where they found dead men hanging in the houses; for the people there are eaters of mans flesh. Here the Portugals burnt the ship wherein Francis Serrano was, for she was old and rotten. They went to a place on the other side standing in 8. degrees toward the south, where they laded cloves, nutmegs, and mace in a Junco or barke which Francis Serrano bought here.

Ternate.

Burro.
Amboino.
Guliguli.

Cloves, nutmegs, and mace in 8. degrees toward the south.

They say that not farre from the Islands of Banda there is an Island, where there breedeth nothing else but snakes, and the most are in one cave in the middelt of the land. This is a thing not much to be wondered at; for as much as in the Levant sea hard by the Isles of Maiorca and Minorca there is another Island of old named Ophiosa, and now Formentera, wherein there is great abundance of these vermines: and in the rest of the Islands lying by it there are none.

In the yeere 1512. they departed from Banda toward Malacca, and on the baros or flats of Luçapinho Francis Serrano perished in his Junke or barke, from whence escaped unto the Isle of Mindanao nine or ten Portugals which were with him, and the kings of Maluco sent for them. These were the first Portugals that came to the Islands of Cloves, which stand from the Equinotiall line towardes the north in one degree, where they lived seven or eight yeeres.

Mindanao.

Maluco.

The Island of Gumnape now called Ternate is much to be admired, for that it casteth out fire. There were some

princes

princes of the Moores and courageous Portugals which determined to goe nere to the fire place to see what it was; but they could neuer come nere it. But Antonie Galuano hearing of it, undertooke to goe by to it, and did so, and found a riuer so extreme cold, that he could not suffer his hand in it, noz yet put any of the water in his mouth: And yet this place standeth vnder the line, where the sunne continually burneth.

Monstrous men.

Batochina.

In these Islands of Maluco there is a kinde of men that haue spurres on their ankles like vnto cocks. And it was told me by the king of Tydore, that in the Islands of Batochina there were people that had tailes, and had a thing like vnto a dug betwæen their cods, out of the which there came milke. There are smal hennes also which lay their egges vnder the ground about a fathome and an halfe, and the egges are bigger then ducks egges, and many of these hennes are blacke in their flesh. There are hogs also with hoznes, and parats which prattle much, which they call *NOUIS*. There is also a riuer of water so hot, that whatsoeuer liuing creature cometh into it, their skins will come off, and yet fish bzeede in it. There are crabs which be very swæte, and so strong in their clawes, that they will bzeake the iron of a pikeare. There be others also in the sea little and hairie, but whosoever eateth of them dieth immediately. There be likewise certaine oysters, which they doe call *Bras*, the shels whereof haue so large a compasse, that they doe Chzisten in them. In the sea also there are lively stones, which doe grow and increase like vnto fish, whereof very good lime is made: and if they let it lie when it is taken out of the water, it loseth the strength, and it neuer burneth after. There is also a certaine tree, which beareth flowers at the sunne set, which fall downe as soone as they be growne. There is a fruit also, as they say, whereof if a woman that is conceaued of childe eateth, the childe by & by moueth. There is further a kinde of herbe there growing, which followeth the sunne, and remoueth after it, which is a very strange and maruailous thing.

The flowers of Xistus and Arbor tristis are such.

Barros decad. 2.
lib. 7. cap. 1.

The Isles of Maldivia.

In the yere 1512. in the moneth of Januarie Alphonus de Albuquerque went backe from Malaca vnto Goa, and the ship wherein he went was lost, and the rest went from his companie. Simon de Andrada, and a few Portugals were bytuen vnto the Islands of Maldivia being many & full of palme trees:

trees : and they stand lowe by the water : which staied there till they knew what was become of their governour. These were the first Portugals that had sene those Islands, wherein there growe Cocos, which are very good against all kinde of poison.

In this yere 1512. there went out of Castile one Iohn de Solis bozne in Lisbon, and chiefe pilot unto Don Fernando. John de Solis, And he having licence went to discover the coast of Brasill. He toke the like course that the Pinson had done : he went also to the Cape of S. Augustine, and went forwards to the south, coasting the shoze and land, and he came unto The Port De Lagoa : and in 35. degrees of southerly latitude he found a riuer which they of Brasill call Parana-guaçu, that is, The great Water. He sawe there signes of silver, and therefore called it Rio de Plata, that is, The River of silver. Rio de Plata. And it is said that at that time he went farther because he liked the countrey well : but he returned backe againe into Spaine, and made account of all things to Don Fernando, Demaunding of the king the government thereof, which the king granted him. Whereupon he provided three ships and with them in the yere 1515. he went againe into that kingdom; but he was there slaine. These Solisses were great discoverers in those partes, and spent therein their lives and goods.

In the same yere 1512. Iohn Ponce of Leon, which had bene gouverour of the Isle of S. Iohn armed two ships and went to seeke the Isle of Boyuca, where the naturals of the countrey reported to be a Mel, which maketh old men yong. Pet. Martyr. decad. 2. cap. 10. Gomara historiaz general. lib. 2. cap. 10. Birmini Islands. Whereupon he laboured to finde it out, and was in searching of it the space of sixe monethes, but could finde no such thing. He entred into the Isle of Birmini ; and discovered a point of the firme land standing in 25. degrees towards the north upon Easter day, and therefore he named it Florida. Florida. And because the land seemed to yeld gold and silver and great riches, he begged it of the king Don Fernando, but he died in the discoverie of it, as many more have done. Martyr. decad. 3. cap. 10.

In the yere 1513. Vasco Nunnes de Valboa hearing speech and newes of The south sea, Determined to goe thither, although his companie dissuaded him from that action. Pet. Martyr. decad. 3. cap. 1. But being a man of good valure with those soldiers that he had,

being 290. he resolved to put himselfe into that ieeperdie. He went therefore from Dariene the first day of September, carrying some Indians of the countrey with him to be his guides, and he marched ouerthwart the land sometimes quietly, sometimes in war: and in a certaine place called Careca he found Negroes captiues with curled haire. This Valboa came to the sight of the South Sea on the 25. day of the said moneth, and on Saint Michaels day came vnto it: where he imbarked himselfe against the will of Chiapes, who was the Lord of that coast, who wished him not to doe so, because it was very dangerous for him. But he desirous to haue it knowne, that he had bene vpon those seas, went forwards, and came backe againe to land in safetie, and with great contentment, bringing with him good stoze of gold, silver, and pearles, which there they toke. For which good seruice of his Don Ferdinando the king greatly fauoured and honoured him.

The South Sea
dit. o. iered.

Barros decad. 2.
lib. 7. cap. 7.
The streight of
Mecha or of the
Red sea disco-
uered.

The Isle of Ca-
maran.

This yere 1513. in the moneth of Februarie Alfonfus de Albuquerque went fro the cite of Goa towards the streight of Mecha with twenty ships. They arriued at the cite of Aden and battered it, and passed forward and entred into the Streight. They say that they saw a crosse in the element and worshipped it. They wintered in the Island of Camaran. This was the first Portugall captaine that gaue information of those seas, and of that of Persia, being things in the world of great account.

Per. Martyr.
decad. 3. cap. 5.

In the yere 1514. and in the moneth of May there went out of Saint Lucar one Pedro Arias de Auila at the commandement of Don Ferdinando. He was the fourth gouernour of Castillia del Oro or Golden Castile: for so they named the countreyes of Dariene, Carthagena, and Vraba, and that countrey which was newly conquered. He carried with him his wife the Lady Elizabeth and 1500. men in seuen ships; and the king appointed Vasco Nuñez de Valboa gouernour of the South Sea and of that coast.

In the beginning of the yere 1515. the gouernour Pedro Arias de Auila sent one Gaspar Morales with 150. men vnto the Gulfe of S. Michael to discover the Islands of Tararqui, Chiapes, and Tumaccus. There was a Casique Valboas friend which gaue him many Canoas or boates made of one tree to
rowe

rowe in, wherein they passed vnto **The Island of pearles:** the Lord whereof resisted them at their comming on land. But Chiapes and Tumaccus did pacifie him in such order, that the captaine of the **Isle** had them home vnto his house, and made much of them, and receiued baptisme at their hands, naming him **Pedro Arias** after the gouernours name, and he gaue vnto them for this a basket full of pearles waying 110. pounds, whereof some were as big as haffell nuts of 20. 25. 26. 02 31. carats: & every carat is fower graines. There was giuen for one of them 1200. ducats. This **Island of Tararequi** standeth in 5. degrees of latitude towards the north.

The Island of Tararequi or of pearles in the South sea. Martyr. decad. 3. cap. 10. Gomara historia general. lib. 6. cap. 2.

In this yere 1515. in the moneth of **March** the gouernour sent one **Gonsaluo de Badaios** with 80. soldiers to discover new lands, and they went from **Dariene** to **Nombre de Dios**, where came vnto them one **Lewis de Mercado** with fiftie men more, which the gouernour sent to aide him. They vctermined to discover toward the South, saying that that countrey was the richest. They toke with them **Indians** to be their guides, and going along the coast they found **slaves** marked with irons as the Portugals doe vse; and hauing marched a good way through the countreyes with great trauaile they gathered together much golde and fortie **slaves** to doe them seruice: but one **Casique** named **Pariza** did set vpon them and slue and toke the most part of them.

Pet. Martyr. decad. 3. cap. 10.

The gouernour hearing of these newes, the same yere 1515. sent south his sonne **Iohn Arias de Auila** to be reuenged and to discover also by sea and by land: They went westward to **Cape De Guerra** standing in little more then sixe degrees towards the north, and from thence vnto **Punta de Borica**, and to **Cape Blanco** or the **White Cape** standing in 8. degrees and an halfe: they discovered 250. leagues as they affirme, and peopled the citie of **Panamá**.

Cape de Guerra.

Punta de Borica.
Cape Blanco.

Panamá peopled.

In this very yere 1515. in the moneth of **May** **Alfonfus de Albuquerque** gouernour of **India** sent from the citie of **Ormuz** one **Fernando Gomes de Lemos** as ambassadour vnto **Xec** or **Shaugh Ismael** king of **Persia**: and it is declared that they trauailed in it 300. leagues, and that it is a pleasant countrey like vnto **France**. This **Xec** or **Shaugh Ismael** went on hunting and fishing for **troutes**, whereof there are many. And there be the fairest women in all the world. And in

Barros decad. 2. lib. 10. cap. 5. Osorius lib. 20. pag. 277. An ambassage to Ismael king of Persia.

Alexander the great affirmed, when he called them **The women with golden eies.** And this yære this worthy **Viceroy** **Alfonfus de Albuquerque** died.

In the yære 1416, and one hundred yæres after the taking of **Centra** in **Barbarie**, **Lopez Suares** being **gouvernour** of **India**, there was a dispatcy made by the commandement of the kings highnes vnto one **Fernando Perez de Andrada** to passe to the great countrey and kingdome of **China**. He went from the citie of **Cochin** in the moneth of **Aprill**. They received pepper, being the p̄ncipal marchandise to be sold in all **China** of any value: And he was farther commanded by the king **Don Emmanuel** to goe also to **Bengala** with his letter and dispatcy to a knight called **Iohn Coelo**. This was the first **Portugall** as farre as I know, which drunke of the water of the river **Ganges**.

Pepper a principall marchandise in **China**.

The death of **Fernando** king of **Spaine**. **Oforius** lib. 11. fol. 312.

China discovered.

Canton.

* Or **Pekin**.

Ilha da Veniaga or **Tama** according to **Oforius**.

Foquiem.

This yære 1516, died **Don Fernando** king of **Spaine**.

In the yære 1517, this **Fernando Perez** went vnto the citie of **Malacha**, and in the moneth of **June** he departed thence towards **China** with eight sailes sower **Portugals** and the others **Malayans**. He arriued in **China**: And because he could not come on land without an ambassage, there was one **Thomas Perez** which had order for it: and he went from the citie of **Canton**, where they came to an anker: They went by land sower hundred leagues, and came vnto the citie of **Pekin**, where the king was for this p̄ouince and countrey is the biggest that is in the world. It beginueth at **Sailana** in twentie degrees of latitude towards the north, and it endeth almost in 50. degrees. Which must be 500. leagues in length: and they say that it containeth 300. leagues in breadth.

Fernando Perez was 14. moneths in the **Ille Da Veniaga**, learning as much as he could of the countrey, according as the king his master had commanded him. And although one **Raphael Perestrello** had bene there in a Junke or barke of certaine marchants of **Malaca**, yet vnto **Fernando Perez** there ought to be given the praise of this discoverie: as well for that he had commandement from the king, as in discovering so much with **Thomas Perez** by land, and **George Mascarenhas** by sea, and for coasting vnto the citie of **Foquiem** standing in 24. degrees of latitude.

In this same yære 1517, **Charles**, which afterward was **Emperour**,

Emperour, came into Spaine, and tooke possession thereof. And in the same yere Francis Fernandes de Cordona, Christopher Morantes, and Lopez Ochoa armed three ships at their owne proper charges from the Island of Cuba. They had also with them a barke of Diego Velasques, who then was governour: They came on land in Iucatan standing in 20. degrees of latitude at a point which they called Punta de las Duennas, that is to say, The point of Ladies, which was the first place wherein they had seen Temples and buildings of lime and stone. The people here goe better apparelled then in any other place. They haue crosses which they worship, setting them vpon their tombes when they be buried. Wherby it seemeth that in times past they had in that place the faith of Christ among them. And some say that thereabouts were The seven Cities. They went round about it towards the north which is on the right hand: from whence they turned backe vnto the Island of Cuba with some examples of gold, and men which they had taken. And this was the first beginning of the discouerie of New Spaine.

The coming of Charles the first into Spaine. Gomar. hist. gen. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Iucatan.

The Seven cities.

In the yere 1518. Lopez Suares commanded Don Iohn de Silueira to goe to the Islands of Maldiu: and he made peace with them: and from thence he went to the citie of Charigam situated on the mouth of the riuer Ganges vnder the Tropicke of Cancer. For this riuer, and the riuer Indus, which standeth an hundred leagues beyond the citie of Diu, and that of Canton in China doe all fall into the sea vnder one parallele of latitude. And although befoze that time Fernan Perez had been commanded to goe to Bengala, yet notwithstanding Iohn de Silueira ought to beare away the commendation of this discouerie: because he went as captaine general, and remained there longest, learning the commodities of the countrey, and maners of the people.

Castagneda lib. 4. cap. 36. and 37. Oforius lib. 11. fol. 315. pag. 2.

Charigam in Bengala.

In the said yere 1518. the first day of May Diego Velasques governour of the Island of Cuba sent his nephew Iohn de Grialua with sower ships & two hundred soldiers to discouer the land of Iucatan. And they founde in their way the Island of *Columel standing towards the north in 19. degrees, and named it Santa Cruz, because they came to it the third of May. They coasted the land lying vpon the left hand of the Gulfe, and came to an Island called Aiccnion, because

Pet. Martyr. decad. 4. cap. 3. Gomar. hist. gen. lib. 2. cap. 14. & cap. 17.

* Or Acuzamal.

The Ill: of Aiccnion.

they

The Bay of
Honduras.

they came vnto it vpon Ascension day: They went vnto the end of it standing in 16. degrees of latitude: from whence they came barke because they could finde no place to goe out at: and from hence they went round about it to another riuer, which they called The riuer of Grisalua standing in 17. degrees of latitude: the people thereabout troubled them soze, yet notwithstanding they brought from thence some gold, siluer, and feathers, being there in great estimation, and so they turned backe againe to the Island of Cuba.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 12. & 61

In the same yere 1518. one Francis Garay armed three ships in the Isle of Iamaica at his owne charges, and went towards the point of Florida standing in 25. degrees towards the north, seeming to them to be an Island most pleasant, thinking it better to people Islands then the firme land, because they could best conquere them and keepe them. They went there on land, but the people of Florida killed many of them, so that they durst not inhabite it. So they sailed along the coast, and came vnto the riuer of Panuco, standing 500. leagues from the point of Florida in sailing along the coast; but the people resisted them in euery place. Many of them also were killed in Chila, whom the Sauages flayed and eate, hanging vp their skinnes in their Temples in memoziall of their valiantnes. Notwithstanding all this Francis de Garay went thither the next yere and begged the gouernment of that countrey of the Emperour, because he sawe in it some shew of gold and siluer.

Pet. Martyr.
Decad. 4. cap. 6.

In the yere 1519. in the moneth of Februarie Fernando Cortes went from the Island of Cuba to the land which is called Noua Spania with 11. ships and 550. Spanyards in them. The first place where he went on land was the Island of Cosumel; where they immediately destroyed all the Idols, and set crosses on the altars and the images of the virgine Marie. From this Island they went and arriued on the firme land of Iucatan, at the point De las Duenas, or the point of Ladies, and went thence to the riuer of Tauasco, and set vp

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 18. Sec.

Tauasco.
Potoncian now
called Victoria.

on a citie fast by called Potoncian inuironed with wood, and the houses were built with lime and stone, and covered with tile: they fought there egarly; and there appered vnto them S. Iames on horsebacke, which increased their couraga. They called that citie Victoria: and they were the first people which

which were subdued to the Spanyards obedience in all Newe Spaine. From hence they went discovering the coast till they came vnto a place named S. Iohn de Villhua, distant as they said from Mexico where the king Muteçuma was, 60. or 70. leagues : and there was a seruant of his that gouerned that prouince, named Tendilli, which gaue them good entertainment, although they vnderstood not one another. But Cortes had 20. women, wherof one was called Marine bozne in that countrey: They were the first that were baptized in New Spaine. And from that time sozward Marine and Aguilar serued as interpzeters. Tendilli pzeently gaue knowledge of this vnto Muteçuma, that a kinde of bearded people were arriued in his countrey : soz so they called the Castillians. But he was troubled vpon that newes : soz his Gods, (which are to be thought to be diuels) had told him, that such people as the Spanyards were should destroy his law and countrey, and be Lords thereof. And therefore he sent gifts vnto Cortes, in value 20. thousand ducats, but would not come to him.

Because S. Iohn de Villhua was then no place soz a nauie to ride in, Cortes sent Francis de Montcio, and the pilot Antonie Alaminos in two byigandines to discouer that coast; who came to a place where they might ride without danger. They came to Panuco standing in 23. degrees nozthward : from whence they came backe vpon an agreement to goe vnto Culuacan being an hauen of moze safetie. They set saile, but Cortes went by land westward with the most part of his men on horsebacke, and they came vnto a citie called Zempoallan, where they were well received. And from thence he went to another towne called Chiauitzlan : with the Lord of which towne as with all the countrey besides he made league to be against Muteçuma. And when he knew that his ships were come, he went vnto them, and there builded a towne, and called it Villa rica de la vera cruz. From whence he sent vnto Charles the Emperour a pzeent, and made report of all that he had done, and how he determined to goe to Mexico, and to visite Muteçuma : and besought the Emperour to give him the gouernment of that countrey. And because his people should not rise in mutinie, as they began, he destroyed all his ships.

Cortes pzeently went from Villa rica de la vera Cruz, lea-
ning

Gomara historie
general: lib. 2.
cap. 62.

uing there 150. Spanisli ho:semen, and many Indians to serue them; and the villages round about became his friends. He went vnto the citie of Zempoallan: there he heard newes that Francis Garay was on the coast with sower ships to come on land: And by subtiltie he got nine of his men; of whom he vnderstood, that Garay had bene in Florida, and came vnto the riuer Panuco, where he got some golde, deter: mining to stay there in a towne which is now called Almeria.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 25.

Cortes ouerthrew the idols in Zempoallan, & the tombes of their kings, whome they worshipped as Gods, and tolde them that they were to worship the true God. From thence he went toward Mexico the 16. day of August 1519. and tra: uailed thre daies iourney, and came to the citie of Zalapan, and to another beyond it named Sicuchimatl, where they were well receiued, and offered to be conducted to Mexico, because Muteçuma had giuen such commandement. Beyond this place he passed with his companie a certaine hill of thre leagues high, wherein there were vines. In another place they found aboue a thousand loades of wood ready cut; and beyond they met with a plaine countrey, and in going thzough the same, he named it Nombre de Dios. At the bot: tome of the mountaine he rested in a towne called Teuhixua: can, and from thence they went thzough a desolate countrey, and so came to another mountaine that was very colde and full of snow, and they lay in a towne named Zaclocan: And so from towne to towne they were well receiued and feasted till they came into another realme named Tlaxcallan, which waged warre against Muteçuma, and being valiant they skirmished with Cortes; but in the end they agreed and en: tred into league with him against the Mexicans; and so they went from countrey to countrey till they came within sight of Mexico. The king Muteçuma fearing them, gaue them god entertainment with lodging and all things necessarie: and they were with this for a time contented: but mistrusting that he and his should be slaine, he took Muteçuma prisoner and brought him to his lodging with god garde. Cortes de: manded how farre his realme did extend, and sought to know the mines of gold and siluer that were in it, and how many kings neighbours to Muteçuma dwelled therein, requiring certaine Indians to be info:med thereof, whereof he had eight p:ouided:

Zalapan.

Sicuchimatl.

Zaclocan.

Tlaxcallan.

Muteçuma
prisoncr.

provided : and he ioined to them eight Spaniards, and sent them two and two into severall countreyes, namely into Zuçolla, Malinaltepec, Tenich, & Tututepec. They which went vnto Zuçolla went 80. leagues : for so much it was from Mexico thither : They which went to Malinaltepec, went 70. leagues, seeing goodly countreyes, and brought examples of gold, which the naturals of the countrey toke out of great riuers : and all this prouince belonged vnto Muteçuma.

Zuçolla.
Malinaltepec.
Zenich.
Tututepec.

The countrey of Tenich and by the riuers were not subiect to Muteçuma, but had warre with him, and would not suffer the Mexicans to enter into their territorie They sent ambassadoers vnto Cortes with presents, offering him their estate, and amitie ; whereof Muteçuma was nothing glad. They which went to Tututepec standing nere the South sea did also bring with them examples of gold, and praised the pleasantnes of the countrey, and the multitude of good harbours vpon that coast, shewing to Cortes a cloth of cotton woll all wouen with goodly woorkes, wherein all the coast with the hauens and crækes were set forth. But this thing then could not be prosecuted by reason of the comming of Pamphilus de Naruacz into the countrey, who set all the kingdom of Mexico in an vprore.

Gomara hist.gen.
lib. 2. cap. 48.

Pamphilus de
Naruacz.

In this yere 1519. the tenth day of August one Fernand de Magallanes departed from Seuill with five ships toward the Islands of Maluco : he went along the coast of Brasill till he came vnto the riuers of Plate, which the Castilians had before discovered. From thence therefore he began his discouerie, and came vnto an haven which he called The Poorte of Saint Iulian standing in 49. degrees, and there he entred and wintred : they endured much cold by reason of snow and ice : the people of that countrey they found to be of great stature, and of great strength, taking men by the legs and renting them in the middell as easily as one of vs will rent an hen : they liue by fruits and hunting. They called them Patagones, but the Brasilians doe call them Morcas.

Gomara hist.gen.
lib. 4 cap. 2.

The discouerie of
Magallanes from
the riuers of Plate
forward.

Patagones.

In the yere 1520. in the beginning of the moneth of September growing then somewhat temperate they went out of the poort and riuers of Saint Iulian, hauing lost in it one of their ships, and with the other seuen he came vnto the Streights named after the name of Magallanes standing in 52. degrees

and a halfe. From thence one of the Ships returned backe vnto Castile, whereof was captaine and pilot one Stephen de Porto a Portugall, and the other three went forward, entring into a mightie sea called Pacificum, without seeing any inhabited land till they came in 13. degrees towards the north of the Equinoctiall: in which latitude they came vnto Islands which they called Los Iardines, and from thence they sailed to the Archipelagus of S. Lazarus, and in one of the Islands called Matan Magallanes was slaine, and his ship was burnt, and the other two went vnto Borneo, and so from place to place they went backe vntill they came to the Islands of Malucos, leauing many others discovered, which I rehearse not, because I finde not this voiage exactly written.

Los Iardines.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 4. cap. 3.Per. Martyr.
decad. 3. cap. 7.Gomar. lib. 4.
cap. 17.
Ramusius 1. vol.
fol. 374.

About this time Hope Leo the tenth sent one Paulus Centurio as ambassadour to the great Duke of Molcouie to wish him to send into India an armie along the coast of Tartarie. And by the reasons of this ambassadour the said Duke was almost perswaded vnto that action, if other inconueniences had not letted him.

In this same yere 1520. in Februarie Diego Lopes de Sequeira gouernour of India went towards the Streight of Mecha and carried with him the ambassadour of Presbyter John, and Roderigo de Lima who also went as ambassadour to him. They came vnto the Island of Maçua standing in the Red sea on the side of Africa in 17. degrees towards the north: where he set the ambassadours on land, with the Portugals that should goe with them. Peter de Couillan had bene there before, being sent thither by king Iohn the second of Portugall: but yet Francis Alvarez gaue principall light and knowledge of that country.

Maçua.

Ramusius 1. vol.
fol. 290.Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 7.Chicora.
Gualdapé.

In the yere 1520. the licenciate Lucas Vasques de Aillon and other inhabitants of S. Domingo furnished two ships, and sent them to the Isles of Lucayos to get slaues, and finding none they passed along by the firme land beyond Florida vnto certaine countreyes called Chicora and Gualdapé, vnto the riuer Iordan and the Cape of Saint Helena standing in 32. degrees toward the north. They of the countrey came downe to the sea side to see the ships, as hauing neuer before seene the like: The Spanyards went on land where they receiued good entertainment, and had giuen vnto them such things as they lacked.

lacked. But they brought many of them into their ships and then set saile and brought them away for slaves: but in the way one of their ships sunke, and the other was also in great hazard. By this newes the Licentiate Aillon knowing the wealth of the countrey, begged the government thereof of the Emperour, and it was giuen him: whither he went to get money to pay his debt.

About this time Diego Velasques gouernour of Cuba Gomara hist. gen. lib. 2. cap. 48. hearing the good successe of Cortes, and that he had begged the government of New Spaine, which he held to be his, he furnished out thither against Cortes 18. ships with 1000. men and 80. hozles, whereof he sent as Generall one Pamphilus de Naruacz. He came vnto the towne called Villa rica de la vera Cruz, where he tooke land, and commanded those of the countrey to receiue him as gouernour thereof: But they tooke his messenger prisoner, and sent him to Mexico where Cortes was. Which thing being knowne of Cortes, he wrote letters vnto Naruacz not to raise any vpzore in the countrey which he had discovered, offering him obedience if he had any commission from the Emperour; but he corrupted the people of the countrey with money: Whereupon Cortes went from Mexico and tooke Naruacz prisoner in the towne of Zampollan, and put out one of his eies.

Naruacz being thus taken prisoner, his armie submitted themselues to Cortes, and obeyed him. Whereupon presently he dispatched 200. soldiers vnto the riuer of Garay, and he sent Iohn Vasquez de Leon with other two hundred vnto Cosaalco, and withall sent a Spanyard with the newes of his victorie vnto Mexico. But the Indians being in the meane time risen, hurt the messenger. Which being knowne to Cortes, he mustered his men, and found a thousand footemen and two hundred hozlemen, with the which he went towards Mexico, where he found Peter de Aluarado, and the rest which he had left there alieue in safetie, wherewith he was greatly pleased, and Muteçuma made much of him. But yet the Mexicans ceased not but made warre against him: and the warre grew so hot that they killed their king Muteçuma with a stone, and then there rose vp another king such an one as pleased them, till such time as they might put the Spanyards out of the citie, being no moze then 504. footemen, and soztie

The result of the
Mexicans in ab-
sence of Cortes.

Muteçuma
slaine.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 50.

foztie hoysmen. The Spanyards with great losse being driven out of Mexico, retired themselves with much adoe to Tlaxcallan, where they were well received: and so they gathered together 900. Spanyards, 80. hoysmen, and two hundred thousand Indians, their friends, and allies: and so they went backe againe to take Mexico in the moneth of August in the yere 1521.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 60.

Cortes obtaining still more and more victozies determined to see further within the countrey: and for this purpose in the yere 1521. and in October he sent out one Gonzalo de Sandoval with 200. footemen and 35. hoysmen, and certaine Indians his friends vnto Tochtepec and Coazacoalco, which had rebelled, but at length yielded. And they discovered the countrey, and built a towne 120. leagues from Mexico, and named it Medelin, and another towne they made naming it Santo Spirito sower leagues from the sea vpon a riuer: and these two townes kept the whole countrey in obedience.

Tochtepec.
Coazacoalco.

Emmanuel's
death.
Oforius lib. 12.
fol. 366.

This yere 1521. in December Emmanuell king of Portugall died, and after him his sonne king Iohn the 3. reigned.

Gomara historie
general. lib. 4.
cap. 8.
Burro.
Timor.

In the yere 1521. there went from Maluco one of Magellans ships laden with cloues: they victualed themselves in the Island of Burro, and from thence went to Timor which standeth in 11. degrees of southerly latitude. Beyond this Island one hundred leagues they discovered certaine Islands and one named Eude, finding the places from thence forwarde peopled. Afterward passing without Samatra they met with no land till they fell with the Cape of Bona Sperança, where they toke in fresh water and wood: So they came by the Islands of Cape Verde, and from thence to Siuill, where they were notably received, as well for the cloues that they brought, as that they had compassed about the world.

Eude.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 6. cap. 4.

In the yere 1522. in Januarie one Gilgonzales armed sower ships in the Island of Tararequi standing in the South sea with intent to discover the coast of Nicaragua, and especially a streight or passage from the South sea into the North sea. And sailing along the coast he came vnto an hauen called S. Vincent, and there landed with 100. Spanyards and certaine hoysmen, and went within the land 200. leagues, and he brought with him 200. pesoes of gold, and so came backe againe to S. Vincent. where he found his pilot Andrew Nigno, who

who was as far as Tecoantepec in 16. degrees to the north, and had sailed three hundred leagues: from whence they returned to Panama, and so over land to Hispaniola.

Tecoantepec.
Gomara historia
general. lib. 6.
cap. 12.

In the same yere 1522. in the moneth of Aprill the other Ship of Magallanes called The Trinitie went from the Island of Tidore, wherein was captaine Gonzalo Gomez de Espinosa, shaping their course toward Noua Spania: and because winde was scant they sturcd toward the north-east into 16. degrees, where they found two Islands, and named them the Isles of Saint Iohn, and in that course they came to another Island in 20. degrees, which they named La Griega, where the simple people came into their ships, of whom they kept some to shew them in Noua Spania: They were in this course sower monethes, vntill they came into 42. degrees of northerly latitude, where they did see sea fishes called Seales and Tunies. And the climate seemed vnto them coming newly out of the heat, to be so cold and vntemperate, that they could not well abide it, and therefore they turned backe againe to Tidore, being thereunto enforced also by contrarie windes. These were the first Spaniards which had bene in so high a latitude toward the north. And there they found one Antonie de Brito building a fortresse, which toke from them their goods, and sent 48. of them prisoners to Malaca.

Castagneda Historia delle Indie Orientali lib. 6. cap. 41.
Gomara. hist. gen. lib. 4. cap. 8. & 12.

Two Islands in 16. degrees of northerly latitude.

42. degrees of northerly latitude.

In this yere 1522. Cortes desirous to haue some hauens on the South sea, and to discover the coast of Noua Spania on that side, whereof he had knowledge in Mutequina his time, (because he thought by that way to bring the drugs from Maluco and Banda, and the spicerie from Iaua, with lesse trauaile and danger) he sent sower Spaniards with their guides to Tecoantepec, Quahutemallan, and other hauens: where they were wel receiued, and brought some of the people with them to Mexico: And Cortes made much of them; and afterwards sent ten pilots thither to search the seas there about. They went 70. leagues in the sea but found no hauen. One Casique or Lord called Cuchataquir vsed them well, & sent with them to Cortes 200. of his men with a present of gold and siluer, and other things of the countrey: and they of Tecoantepec did the like: and not long after, this Casique sent for aide to Cortes against his neighbours which did warre against him.

Gomara. hist. gen. lib. 6. cap. 12.

The South sea first searched by Cortes his pilots.

Tecoantepec.

In the yere 1523. Cortes sent vnto him for his aide Peter de

Gomara hist.gen.
lib.6.cap.12.

de Aluarado, with two hundred soldiers footmen, and fortye hoysmen, and the Caciques of Tecoantepec and Quahuemallan asked them for the monsters of the sea which came thither the yere past, meaning the ships of Gil Gonfales de Auila, being greatly amazed at the sight of them, and wondering much more when they heard, that Cortes had bigger then those: and they painted vnto them a mightie Carake with fire masts, and sailes and Shroudes, and men armed on hoysbacke. This Aluarado went through the countrey and builded there the city of Sant Iago or Saint Iames, and a towne which he called Segura leauing certaine of his people in it.

A wittic stragege.

Sant Iago built.

Castagneda hist.
delle Indie Ori-
centali lib.6. c.42.

In the same yere 1523. in the moneth of Maye Antonie de Britto being captaine of the Isles of Maluco sent his cosen Simon de Breu to learne the way by the Isle of Borneo to Malaca: They came in sight of the Islands of Manada and Panguensara: They went through the straight of Treminiao and Taguy: and to the Islands of Saint Michael standing in 7. degrees, and from thence discovered the Islands of Borneo, and had sight of Pedra branca or the White Stone, and passed through the straight of Cincapura, & so to the citie of Malaca.

Manada,
Panguensara.
The Islands of
S. Michael.
Borneo.

Pedra branca.

Gomara hist.gen.
lib.2.cap.61.

In this same yere 1523. Cortes went with 300. footmen and 150. hoysmen and 40000. Mexicans to Panuco both to discover it better, and also to inhabite it, and withall to be reuenged vpon them which had killed and eaten the soldiers of Francis Garay. They of Panuco resisted him, but Cortes in the end ouerthrew them, and conquered the countrey: And hard by Chila vpon the riuer he built a towne and named it Santo Stephano del puerto, leauing in it 100. footmen, and thirtie hoysmen and one Peter de Valleio for lieutenant. This iourney cost him 76. thousand Castillians, besides the Spanyards, hoyses, and Maxicans which died there.

Santo Stephano
del puerto.

Gomara hist.gen.
lib.2.cap.61. &
en la Conquista
de Mexico.

In this yere 1523. Francis de Garay made nine ships and two brigandines to goe to Panuco and to Rio de las Palmas to be there as gouernour: for that the Emperour had granted vnto him from the coast of Florida vnto Panuco, in regard of the charges, which he had bene at in that discoverie. He carried with him 850. soldiers, and 140. hoyses, and some men out of the Island of Iamaica, where he furnished his fleet with munition for the warre: and he went vnto Xagua an hauent in the Island of Cuba, where he vnderstood that Cortes had peopled

peopled the coast of Panuco : and that it might not happen vnto him as it did to Pamphilus de Naruaez, he determined to take another companion with him, and desired the Doctoz Zuazo to goe to Mexico and procure some agrément betwæne Cortes and him. And they departed from Xagua each one about his busines. Zuazo came in great leoperdie, and Garay went not clære without. Garay arriued in Rio de las Palmas on S. James his day, and then he sent by the riuer one Gonçaluo de Ocampo, who at his returne declared that it was an euill and desert countrey : but notwithstanding Garay went there on land with 400. footemen and some horsemen ; and he commanded one Iohn de Grijalua to search the coast, and he himselse marched by land towards Panuco, and passed a riuer which he named Rio montalco ; he entred into a great towne where they found many hennes, wherewith they refreshed themselues, and he toke some of the people of Chila which he vsed for messengers to certaine places : And after great trauaile comming to Panuco they found no victuailes there by reason of the warres of Cortes and the spoile of the soldiers. Garay then sent one Gonçalo de Ocampo to Sant Isteuan del puerto to know whether they would receiue him or no. They had a good answer. But Cortes his men priuily by an ambushment toke 40. of Garayes horsemen, allea- ging that they came to vsurpe the gouernment of another : and besides this misfortune he lost sower of his ships : whereupon he left off to procure any farther.

Rio de las Pal-
mas.

Rio Montalco.

Chila.

While Cortes was preparing to set forward to Panuco : Francis de las Casas, and Roderigo de la Paz arriued at Mexico with letters patents, wherein the Emperour gaue the gouernment of Nueva Spagna and all the countrey which Cortes had conquered to Cortes, and namely Panuco. Whereupon he staied his iourney. But he sent Diego de Ocampo with the said letters patents, and Pedro de Aluarado with sfoze of footemen and horsemen. Garay knowing this thought it best to yield himselse vnto Cortes his hands, and to go to Mexico ; which thing he did hauing discovered a great tract of land.

Gomar en la
Conquista de
Mexico fol. 226.

In this yeere 1523. Gil Gonçales de Auila made a discouerie, and peopled a towne called San Gil de buena vista standing in 14. degrees toward the north, and almost in the bottom of the Bay called the Ascension or the Honduras. He

Gomara en la
Conquista de
Mex co fol 242.
San Gil de buena
Vista in the Bay
of Honduras.

began to conquere it because he best knew the secrets thereof, and that it was a very rich countrey.

Gomara en la
Conquista de
Mexico fol. 229,
& in sequentibus.

In this yære 1523. the first day of December Peter de Alvarado went from the citie of Mexico by Cortes his commandement to discover & conquere Quahucemallan, Vtelatlan, Chiapa, Xochnuxco, and other townes toward the South Sea. He had with him three hundred soldiers, 170. horsemen, foure field peeces, and some noble men of Mexico, with people of the countrey to aide him as well in the warre, as by the way being long. He went by Tecoantepec to Xochnuxco, and other places aboute said with great travaile and losse of his men: but he discovered and subdued all the countrey. There are in those parts certaine hills that haue Alumine in them, and out of which distilleth a certaine liquoz like unto oile, and sulphur or bzimstone, whereof the Spanyards made excellent gunpowder. He travailed 400. leagues in this voiage, and passed certaine riuers which were so hot, that they could not well endure to wade through them. He builded a citie calling it Sant Iago de Quahucemallan. Peter de Alvarado begged the government of this countrey, and the report is that it was giuen him.

Oile distilling
out of hills.

Ibidem fol. 230.

Sant Iago de
Quahucemallan.

Gomara en la
Conquista de
Mexico fol. 233.

Villa del Espiritu
santo,
Chamolla.

In the yære 1523. the 8. day of December Cortes sent Diego de Godoy with 100. footemen and 30. horsemen, two field peeces, and many of his friends Indians vnto the towne Del Espiritu santo: He ioined himselfe with the captaine of that towne, and they went to Chamolla the head citie of that prouince, and that being taken all the countrey grew quiet.

Gomara en la
Conquista de
Mexico fol. 234

In the yære 1524. in Februarie Cortes sent one Roderigo Rangel with 150. Spaniards and many of the Tlaxcallans and Mexicans against the Zapotecas and Nixticas and vnto other prouinces and countreyes not so well discovered: they were resisted at the first, but quickly put the people to the sword, and kept them for euer after in subiection.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 3. cap. 21.

In this same yære 1524. one Roderigo de Bastidas was sent to discover, people, and gouerne the countrey of Santa Martha: where he lost his life because he would not suffer the soldiers to take the spoile of a certaine towne. They ioined with Peter Villa-force, and he being sometimes his entire friend did helpe to kill him with daggers lying in his bed. Afterward Don Pedro de Lugo, and Don Alfonso his sonne were

were governours of that place, which used themselues like covetous tyrants; whereof grew much trouble.

In this same yeere also 1524. after that the Licenciado Lucas Valques de Aillon had obtained of the Emperour the government of Chicora, he armed for that purpose certaine ships from the citie of Santo Domingo and went to discover the countrey, and to inhabite it: but he was lost with all his companie, leaving nothing done worthy of memozie. And I cannot tell how it cometh to passe, except it be by the iust iudgement of God, that of so much gold and precious stones as haue bene gotten in the Antiles by so many Spaniards, little or none remaineth, but the most part is spent and consumed, and no good thing done.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 7.

In this yeere 1524. Cortes sent one Christopher de Olid with a fléete to the Island of Cuba to receiue the vitailles and munition which Alonso de Contreras had prepared and to discover and people the countrey about Cape De Higueras and the Honduras; and to send Diego Hurtado de Mendoza by sea, to search the coast from thence euen to Darien to finde out the Streight which was thought to run into the South sea, as the Emperour had commanded. He sent also two ships from Panuco to search along the coast vnto Florida. He commanded also certaine brigandines to search the coast from Zacatullan vnto Panama. This Christopher de Olid came to the Island of Cuba, and made a league with Diego Velatquez against Cortes, and so set saile and went on land hard by Puerto de Cavallos standing in 10. degrees to the north, and built a towne which he called Triumpho de la Cruz. He tooke Gil Gonzales de Auila prisoner, and killed his nephew and the Spaniards that were with him all sauing one childe, and shewed himselfe an enimie to Cortes, who had spent in that expedition thirty thousand Castellans of gold to doe him pleasure withall.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 65. &
en la Conquista
de Mexico fol.
243.

Cortes vnderstanding hereof the same yeere 1524. and in the moneth of October he went out of the citie of Mexico to seeke Christopher de Olid to be reuenged of him, and also to discover, carrying with him three hundred Spanish footemen and horsemen, and Quahuitnoc king of Mexico, and other great Lords of the same citie. And coming to the towne called La villa del Espiritu santo, he required guides of the Lords

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 66. &
en la Conquista
de Mexico fol.
246. & 251.

An excellent
Large map of
cotton wool.

of Tauasco and Xicalanco : and they sent him ten of their principall men for guides : who gaue him also a map of cotton wool, wherein was painted the situation of the whole country from Xicalanco vnto Naco, and Nito, and euen as farre as Nicaragua, with their mountaines, hills, fields, meadowes, vallies, rivers, cities and towne. And Cortes in the meane time sent for thre ships which were at the hauen of Medellin to follow him along the coast.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 67. & 68
& en la Conquista
de Mexico
fol. 237.

In this yere 1524. they came to the citie of Izancanae, where he vnderstood that the king Quabutimoc and the Mexicans that were in his companie were conspired against him and the Spanyards : for the which he hanged the king and two others of the chiefe : and so came to the citie of Mazatlan, and after that to Iaca the head citie of a prouince so called standing in the middelt of a lake : and here about they began to finde the traine of the Spanyards, which they went to seeke, and so they went to Zuzullin, and at length came to the towne of Nito : from Nito Cortes with his owne companie and all the Spanyards that he found there departed to the shoze or strand called La Baia de Sant Andres, and finding there a good hauen he bulded a towne in that place and called it Natividad de nuestra Señora.

Mazatlan.

Iaca.

Zuzullin.

Gomar. in the
Conquest of
Mexico fol. 268.

Natiuidad de
Nuestra Señora.

Truxillo,
Honduras.

Gomara in the
Conquest of
Mexico fol.
270. & 273.

From hence Cortes went to the towne of Truxillo standing in the hauen of the Honduras, where the Spanyards dwelling there did entertaine him well : and while he was there, there arriued a ship which brought newes of the stirre in Mexico in Cortes his absence : whereupon he sent word to Gonfalo de Sandoual to march with his companie from Naco to Mexico by land toward the South sea vnto Quahutemallan, because that is the vsuall plaine and safest way, and he left as captaine in Truxillo Fernando de Saavedra his colen : and he himselfe went by sea along the coast of Iucatan to Chalchicoeca now called Sant Iuan de Villhua, and so to Medellin, and from thence to Mexico, where he was well receiued, hauing bene from thence 18. monethes, and had gone five hundred leagues traouailing often out of his way, and enduring much hardnes.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 1. & 2.
Peru.

In the yere 1525. Francis Pizarro and Diego de Almagro went from Panama to discover Peru standing beyond the line toward the South, which they called Nueva Castilla.

The

The governour Pedro Arias would not entermeddle with this expedition, because of the euill newes which his captaine Francis Vezerra had bzought.

Francis Pizarro went first in a ship hauing with him 124. soldiers, and Almagro went after him in another ship with 70. men. He came to Rio de San Iuan standing in threë degrées where he got two thousand pesos of gold; and not finding Pizarro, he went to seeke him, repenting his doings by reason of a mishap that he had. But he went first to an Island called Ila del Gorgona, and afterward to another called Ila del Gallo, and to the riuer called Rio del Peru standing in two degrées northward, whereof so many famous countreyes take their name. From thence they went to Rio de San Francisco, and to Cabo de Passaos, where they passed the Equinoctiall line, and came to Puerto Vejo standing in one degrée to the south of the line: from whence they sailed to the riuers of Chinapanpa, Tumbes, and Payta standing in 4. or 5. degrées, where they had knowledge of king Atabalipa and of the exceeding wealth and riches of his palace. Which newes moued Pizarro speedily to returne home againe to Panama, and so into Spaine, and to request the government of that countrey of the Emperour: which he also obtained. He had spent aboue threë yeres befoze in this discouerie not without enduring great trouaile and perils.

Illa del Gorgona.
Illa del Gallo.
Rio del Peru.

Cabo de Passaos.

Puerto vejo.

Tumbes.
Payta.

In the same yere 1525. there was sent out of Spaine a flecte of seuen ships, whereof was captaine generall Don Garcia de Loaisa to the Islands of Maluco. They went from the citie of the Groine and passed by the Islands of the Canaries, and went to Brasill, where they found an Island in two degrées, and named it S. Matthew: and it seemed to be inhabited, because they found in it orange trees, hogs, and hennes in caues, and vpon the rindes of most of the trees there were grauen Portugall letters, shewing that the Portugals had bene there 17. yeres befoze that time. A patache or pinnesse of theirs passed the streight of Magellane hauing in her one Iohn de Resaga, and ran all along the coast of Peru and Noua Spagna: They declared all their successe vnto Cortes, and told him, that frier Garcia de Loaisa was passed to the islands of cloves. But of this flecte the Admirall onely came thither, wherein was captaine one Martine Mingues de Carehoua:

Pet. Martyr.
decad. 8. cap. 9.
Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 4. cap. 22.

The Isle of S.
Mathew.

Gomara in the
Conquest of
Mexico pag. 22.

for Loaisa and the other captaines died by the way. All the Moores of Maluco were found well affectioned to the Spaniards.

Pet. Martyr.
deced 8 pag. 601.
Gomara historia
general. lib. 1.
cap. 5.

In the same yere 1525. the pilot Stephen Gomes went from the port of the Groine toward the north to discover the streight unto the Malucos by the north, to whom they would giue no charge in the flæte of frier Garcia de Loaisa. But yet the Earle Don Fernando de Andrada, and the Doctor Beltrair, and the marchant Christopher de Sarro furnished a gallion for him, and he went from the Groine in Galicia to the Island of Cuba, and to the point of Florida, sailing by day because he knew not the land. He passed the bay Angra, and the riuer Enseada, and so went ouer to the other side. It is also reported that he came to Cape Razo in 46. degrees to the north: from whence he came backe againe to the Groine laden with slaues. The newes hereof ran by and by through Spaine, that he was come home laden with cloues as mistaking the word: and it was carried to the Court of Spaine: but when the truth was knowne it turned to a pleasant iest. In this voyage Gomes was ten monethes.

In this yere 1525. Don George de Meneses captaine of Maluco, and with him Don Garcia Henriques sent a foyst to discover land towards the north, wherein went as captaine one Diego de Rocha, and Gomes de Sequeira for pilot. In 9. or 10. degrees they found certaine Islands standing close together, and they called them the Islands of Gomes de Sequeira, he being the first pilot that discovered them. And they came backe againe by the Island of Batochina.

The Isle of Batochina by Gijolo.

Gomara historia
general. lib. 3.
cap. 39.

In the yere 1526. there went out of Siuill one Sebastian Cabota a Venetian by his father, but borne at Brittol in England, being chiefe pilote to the Emperour, with sower ships toward Maluco. They came to Pernambuco, and staid there thre monethes for a winde to double the Cape of Saint Augustine. In the Bay of Patos or of ducks the Admirall ship perished; and being without hope to get to the Isles of Maluco they there made a pinnesse to enter by the riuer of Plate, and to search it. They ran 60. leagues by before they came to the barre: where they left their great ships, and with their small pinnesles passed by the riuer Parana, which the inhabitants count to be the principall riuer. Hauing rowed by

Rio Parana.

120. leagues, they made a fortresse and staid there about a yeere: and then rowed further till they came to the mouth of another riuer called Paragioa, and perceiuing that the countrey yielded gold and siluer they kept on their course, and sent a brigandine befoze; but those of the countrey toke it: and Cabote vnderstanding of it thought it best to turne backe vnto their forte, and there toke in his men which he had left there, and so went downe the riuer where his ships did ride, and from thence he sailed home to Siuill in the yeere 1530. leauing discovered about two hundred leagues within this riuer, reporting it to be very nauigable, and that it springeth out of a lake named Bombo. It standeth in the firme land of the kingdome of Peru, running thzough the vallies of Xauxa, and meeteth with the riuers Parso, Bulcasban, Cay, Parima, Hiucax, with others which make it very broad and great. It is said also, that out of this lake runneth the riuer called Rio de San Francisco; and by this meane the riuers come to be so great. For the riuers that come out of lakes are bigger then those which proceede from a spring.

The fountaine
of the Riuer of
Plata.

The biggest ri-
uers proceede
from lakes.

In the yeere 1517. one Pamphilus de Naruaez went out of S. Lucar de Barameda to be generall of the coast and land of Florida as farre as Rio de las Palmas, and had with him five ships, 600. soldiers, 100. horses, besides a great summe and quantitie of victuailes, armour, clothing and other things. He could not goe on land where his desire was, but went on land somewhat nere to Florida with thze hundred of his companie, some horses, and some victuailes, commanding the ships to goe to Rio de las Palmas; in which boiage they were almost all lost: and those which escaped passed great dangers, hunger and thirst in an Island called Xamo and by the Spaniards Malhada being very drie and barren, where the Spaniards killed one another, and the people also of the countrey did the like. Naruaez and those which went with him sawe some golde with certaine Indians, and he demanded of them where they gathered it: and they answered that they had it at Apalachen. They therefore searched this gold, and in searching came to the said towne, where they found no gold nor siluer: they saw many Bay trees, and almost all other kinde of trees with beasts, birds, and such like. The men and women of this place are high and strong, very light and so swift runners

Ramusius 3. vol.
fol. 310.

The Isle of Xamo
or Malhada.

Apalachen.

Aute,

Xamo.

runners, that they will take deere at their pleasure, and will not grow wearie though they run a whole day. From Apalachen they went to a towne called Aute; and from thence to Xamo a poore countrey with small sustinance. These people bzing vp their childzen very tenderly, and make great lamentation when any of them dieth; they neither weepe nor lament at the death of any olde bodie. Here the people desired the Spanyards to cure their sicke folks, soz they had many diseased: and certaine of the Spanyards being in extreme povertie assaied it, and bled pzaier, and it pleased God that they did indeede recouer as well those that were hurt, as those which were otherwise diseased; in so much, that one which was thought verily to be dead, was by them restozed to life, as they themselues repozte. They affirme that they passed thzough many countreies and many strange people differing in language, apparell, and customes. And because they plained the physitions, they were as they passed greatly esteemed and held soz Gods, and the people did no hurt vnto them, but would giue them part of such things as they had. Wherefoze they passed quietly, and trauailed so farre till they came to a people, that vse continually to liue in heards with their cattel as the Arabians doe. They be poore, and eate snakes, lizards, spiders, ants, and al kinde of vermine, and herewith they liue so well contented that commonly they sing and dance. They buie the women of their enemies, and kill their daughters, because they would not haue them marrie with them, whereby they might increase. They trauailed thzough certaine places, where the women gaue sucke vnto their childzen til they were ten or twelue yeres of age; and where certaine men being Hermaphrodites doe marrie one another. These Spanyards trauailed aboue 800. leagues; and there escaped aliuie in this iourney not aboue seuen or eight of them. They came vpon the coast of the South sea vnto a citie called Saint Michael of Culucan standing in 23. degrées and vpwrd toward the nozth.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 72. and
in the Conquest
of Mexico fol.
284.

This yere 1527. when Cortes vnderstod by the piunesse afozesaide that Don Garcia de Loaila was passed by the Streight of Magelan toward the Isles of cloues, he pzoinded thze ships to goe seeke him, and to discover by that way of New Spaine as farre as the Isles of Maluco. There went

as governour in those ships one Aluaro de Saavedra Ceron, chosen unto Cortes, a man fit for that purpose. He made saile from Ciuacanejo, now named S. Christopher standing in 20. degrees toward the north on All Saints day. They arrived at the Islands which Magelan named The Pleasures: and from thence sailed to the Islands, which Gomes de Sequeira had discovered, & not knowing thereof, they named the *Illas de los Reyes*, that is to say, The Isles of the kings, because they came unto them on Twelke day. In the way Saavedra lost two ships of his company, of which they neuer after heard newes. But from Island to Island he still sailed and came to the Island of Candiga, where he bought two Spanyards for 70. *Candiga.* ducats, which had bene of the companie of frier Loaisa, who was lost thereabout.

In the yere 1528. in March Saavedra arrived at the Islands of Maluco, and came to an anker befoze the Isle of Gilolo: he found the sea calme and winde at will, without any tempests: and he toke the distance from thence to Noua Spagna to be 2050. leagues. At this time Martin Yñiguez de Carquizano died, and Fernando de la Torre was chosen their Generall, who then was in the citie of Tidore, who had there erected a gallows and had fierce warre with Don George de Meneses captaine of the Portugals: and in a fight which they had the fourth day of May Saavedra toke from him a gallotte and slew the captaine thereof called Fernando de Baldaya, and in June he returned towards New Spaine, hauing with him one Simon de Brito Patalin and other Portugals, and hauing bene certaine monethes at sea, he was forced backe unto Tidore, where Patalin was beheaded and quartered, and his companions hanged.

In this yere 1528. Cortes sent two hundred souldiers and 60. horsemen, and many Mexicans to discover and plant the countrey of the Chichimecas, for that it was reported to be rich of gold. This being done he shipped himselfe, and came into Castile with great pompe, & brought with him 250000. marks of gold and siluer: and being come to Toledo where the Emperour then lay, he was entertained according to his deserts, and the Emperour made him Marques Del Valle, and married him to the Lady Iane de Zuniga daughter unto the Earle de Aguilar, and then the Emperour sent him backe

*Illas de los
Reyes.*

Candiga.

*Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 73.*

again to be Generall of New Spaine.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 72.

In the yere 1529. in May Saavedra returned back againe towards New Spaine, and he had sight of a land toward the South in two degrées, and he ran East along by it aboute five hundred leagues till the end of August. The coast was cleane and of good ankerage, but the people blacke and of curled haire; from the girdle downward they did weare a certaine thing plaited to couer their lower parts. The people of Maluco call them Papuas, because they be blacke and friseled in their haire: and so also doe the Portugals call them.

Noua Guinca.

Os Papuas are
blacke people
with frised haire.

Saavedra hauing sailed 4.025. degrées to the South of the line, returned vnto it, and passed the Equinodiall towards the north, and discovered an Island which he called Isla de los Pintados, that is to say, The Isle of painted people: for the people thereof be white, and all of them marked with an iron: and by the signes which they gaue he conceaued that they were of China. There came vnto them from the shoze a kinde of boate full of these men, making tokens of thzeatnings to the Spanyards; who seeing that the Spanyards would not obey them, they began to skirmish with slinging of stones, but Saavedra would suffer no shot to be shot at them, because their stones were of no strength, and did no harme.

Isla de los Pin-
tados.

A little beyond this Island in 10.0212. degrées they found many small low Islands full of palme trees and grasse, which they called Los Jardines, and they came to an anker in the midst of them, where they taried certaine daies. The people seemed to descend from them of China, but by reason of their long continuance there they are become so brutish, that they haue neither law, nor yet giue themselnes to any honest labour. They weare white clothing which they make of grasse. They stand in maruailous feare of fire, because they neuer saw any. They eat Cocos in stéede of bread, bzeaking them befoze they be ripe, and putting them vnder the sand, and then after certaine daies they take them out and lay them in the sunne, and then they will open. They eat fish which they take in a kinde of boate called a Parao, which they make of pine wood, which is bzruen thither at certaine times of the yere, they know not how, nor from whence, and the toles wherewith they make their boates are of shels.

Los Jardines.

Pine wood.

Saavedra perceiuing that the time and weather was then somewhat

somewhat better for his purpose, made saile towards the firme land and citie of Panama, where he might vnlade the cloues and marchandise which he had, that so in cartes it might be carried sower leagues to the river of Chagre, which they say is navigable running out into the South sea not far from Nombre de Dios, where the ships ride, which come out of Spaine: by which way all kinde of goods might be brought vnto them in shorter time, and with lesse danger, then to saile about the Cape of Bona Sperança. For from Maluco vnto Panama they saile continually betwene the Tropickes and the line: but they neuer found winde to serue that course, and thereloze they came backe againe to Maluco very sad, because Saavedra died by the way: who if he had liued meant to haue opened the land of Castillia del Oro and New Spaine from sea to sea. Which might haue bene done in sower places: namely from the Gulfe of S. Michael to Vraba, which is 25. leagues, or from Panama to Nombre de Dios being 17. leagues distance: or through Xaquator a riuer of Nicaragua, which springeth out of a lake thre or sower leagues from the South sea, and falleth into the South sea; whereupon doe saile great barks and crayers. The other place is from Tecantepec through a riuer to Verdadera Cruz in the Bay of the Honduras, which also might be opened in a streight. Which if it were done, then they might saile from the Canaries vnto the Malucos vnder the climate of the Zodiake in lesse time and with much lesse danger, then to saile about the Cape de Bona Sperança, or by the streight of Magelan, or by the Southwest. And yet if there might be found a streight there to saile into the sea of China, as it hath bene sought, it would doe much good.

Power narrow passages from sea to sea in the West Indies. Gomara hist. gen. lib. 4. cap. 14

The northwest passage very beneficiall.

In this yeere 1529, one Damian de Goes a Portugal being in Flanders, after that he had trauailed ouer all Spaine, was yet desirous to see moze countreyes, and fashions, and diuersities of people; and thereloze went ouer into England and Scotland, and was in the courts of the kings of those parts: and after that came againe into Flanders, and then trauailed through Zealand, Holland, Brabant, Luxemburge, Switzerland, and so through the cities of Colen, Spynes, Argentine, Basill, and other parts of Alemaigne, & then came backe againe into Flanders: and from thence he went into France through

Picardie, Normandie, Champaine, Burgundie, the dukedome of Borbon, Gascoigne, Languedoc, Daulphinie, the dukedome of Sauoy, and passed into Italy into the dukedome of Millaine, Ferrara, Lombardie, and so to Venice, and turned backe againe to the territorie of Genoa, and the dukedome of Florence thzough all Tuscane: and he was in the citie of Rome, and in the kingdome of Naples from the one side to the other.

From thence he went into Germanie to Vlnes, and other places of the Empire, to the dukedome of Sueuia and of Bavier, and the Archdukedome of Astrich, the kingdome of Boeme, the dukedome of Morania, and the kingdome of Hungarie, and so to the confines of Græcia. From thence he went to the kingdome of Poland, Prussia, and the dukedome of Liuania, and so came into the great dukedome of Moscouia. From whence he came backe into High Alemanyne, and thzough the countreyes of the Lantzgraue, the dukedome of Saxonic, the countreyes of Denmarke, Gotland, and Norway, traouailing so farre, that he found himselfe in 70. degrees of latitude towards the South. He did see, speake and was conuersant with all the kings, pꝛinces, nobles and chiefe cities of all Chzistendome in the space of 22. yeres: So that by reason of the greatnes of his trauell, I thought him a man worthy to be here remembꝛed.

In the yere 1529. or 1530. one Melchior de Sofa Tauarez went from the citie of Ormuz vnto Balsera and the Ilands of Gissara with certaine ships of warre, and passed by as farre as the place, where the riuers Tygris and Euphrates meete one with the other. And although other Portugals had discovered and sailed thzough that streight, yet neuer any of them sailed so farre vpon the fresh water till that time, when he discovered that riuer from the one side to the other, wherein he saw many things which the Portugals knew not.

Not long after this one Ferdinando Coutinho a Portugall came vnto Ormuz, and being desirous to see the world, he determined to goe into Portugall from thence ouer land to see Asia and Europe; And to doe this the better he went into Arabia, Persia, and vpwards the riuer Euphrates the space of a moneth; and saw many kingdomes and countreies, which in our time had not bene seene by the Portugals: He was taken prisoner in Damasco, and afterward cross over the pꝛouince

since of Syria, and came vnto the citie of Alepo. He had bene at the holy Sepulchze in Ierusalem, and in the citie of Cayro, and at Constantinople with the Great Turke; and having sene his court he passed ouer vnto Venice, and from thence into Italic, France, Spaine, and so came againe to Lisbon. So that he and Damian de Goes were in our time the most noble Portugals, that had discovered and sene most countreyes and realmes of their owne affections.

In the same yere 1530. little more or lesse, one Francis Pizarro, which had ben in Spaine to obtaine the gouernment of Peru, turned backe againe to the citie of Panama with all things that he desired: he brought with him sower bethzen, Ferdinand, Iohn, Gonzaluo, and Francis Martines de Alcantara: They were not well receiued by Diego de Almagro, and his friends; so that Pizarro had not so much commended him to the Emperour as he looked for, but omitted the discouerie, wherein he had lost one of his eyes, and spent much: yet in the end they agreed, and Diegro de Almagro gaue vnto Pizarro 700. pezoes of golde, victuailes and munition, where with he prepared himselfe the better for his iourney.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 13.

Not long after this agreement Francis Pizarro and his bethzen went in two ships with the most of their soldiers and horses; but he could not arriue at Tumbes as he was minded, and so they went on land in the riuer of Peru; and went along the coast with great paines, because there were many bogs and riuers in their way, wherein some of his men were drowned: They came to the towne of Coaché, where they rested, where they found much gold and emeraulds, of which they brake some to see if they were perfect. From thence Pizarro sent to Diego de Almagro twentie thousand pezoes of gold to send him men, horses, munition, and victuailes; and so he went on his iourney to the hauen named Porto Viejo: and thither came vnto him one Sebalian de Bencalazar, with all such things as he had sent for, which pleased and pleased him very much.

Much gold and
emeraulds.

In the yere 1531. he hauing this aide, passed ouer into a rich Island called Puna, where he was well receiued of the gouernour: yet at last he conspired to kil him and all his men: but Pizarro prevented him, and toke many of the Indians, and bound them with chaines of gold and siluer. The gouernour caused

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 4.
The Isle of
Puna.

caused those that kept his wiues to haue their noses, armes, and priuie members to be cut off, so tealous was he. Here Pifarro found about six hundred men prisoners belonging to the king Atabalipa, who waged warre against his eldest brother Guascar to winne reputation. These he set at libertie and sent them to the citie of Tombez, who promised to be a meane that he should be well received in those partes. But when they saw themselves out of bondage, they forgot their promise, and incited the people against the Spaniards. When Pifarro sent thre Spaniards to Tombez to treat for peate, whome they tooke and slew and sacrificed, and their priestes wept not for pitie but of custome. Pifarro hearing of this cruell fact, passed ouer to the maine, and set vpon the citie one night suddenly and killed many of them, so that they presented him with gifts of gold and siluer and other riches, and so became friends. This done, he builded a towne vpon the riuier of Cira, and called it Saint Michael of Tangarara, which was the first towne inhabited by Christians in those partes; whereof Sebastian de Benalcazar was appointed captaine. When he searched out a good and sure haue for his ships, and found that of Payta to be an excellent harbour.

Gomara hist.gen.
lib. 3. cap. 5.

S. Michael of
Tangarara.

Payta an excellent
harbour in
5. degrees to the
South of the line.

Gomara historia
general. lib. 3.
cap. 37.

The famous riuier
Maragnon.

John de Barros
factor of the
house of India.

In this same yere 1531. there went one Diego de Ordaz to be governour in the riuier of Maragnon, with thre ships, six hundred soldiers, and 35. hozles. He died by the way, so that the intencion came to none effect. After that in the yere 1534. there was sent thither one Hierome Arcau with 130. soldiers, yet he came not to the riuier, but peopled Saint Michael de Neueri, and other places in Paria. Also there went vnto this riuier Maragnon a Portugall gentleman named Aries Dacugna, and he had with him ten ships, nine hundred Portugals, and 130. hozles. He spent much, but he that lost most was one John de Barros. This riuier standeth in thre degrees toward the South, hauing at the entrance of it 15. leagues of breadth and many Islands inhabited, wherein grow trees that beare incence of a greater bignes then in Arabia, gold, rich stones, and one emeraud was found there as big as the palme of a mans hand. The people of the countrey make their drinke of a kinde of dates, which are as big as quinces.

In the yere 1531. one Nunnez de Gusman went from the
citic

citie of Mexico towards the north-west to discover and conquer the countreies of Xalisco, Ceintiliquipac, Ciametlan, Tualla, Cnixco, Ciamolla, Culhuacan, and other places. And to doe this he caried with him 250. horses, and five hundred soldiers. He went through the countrey of Mechuacan, where he had much gold, ten thousand marks of silver, and 6000. Indians to carrie burdens. He conquered many countreies, called that of Xalisco Nueva Galicia, because it is a ragged countrey, and the people strong. He builded a citie which he called Compotella, and another named Guadalajara, because he was borne in the citie of Guadalajara in Spaine. He likewise builded the towne of Santo Espirito, de la Concepcion, and de San Miguel standing in 24. degrees of northerly latitude.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 6. cap. 16.

Nueva Galicia.

Compotella.

Guadalajara.
Santo Espirito.
De la concepcion
San Miguel.

In the yeere 1532. Ferdinando Cortes sent one Diego Hurtado de Mendoza vnto Acapulco 70. leagues from Mexico, where he had prepared a small flecte to discover the coast of the South sea as he had promised the Emperour. And finding two ships ready, he went into them, and sailed to the haven of Xalisco, where he would haue taken in water and wood: but Nunnez de Gusman caused him to be resisted, and so he went forward: but some of his men mutined against him, and he put them all into one of the ships, and sent them backe into New Spaine. They wanted water, and going to take some in the bay of the Vanderas, the Indians killed them. But Diego Hurtado sailed 200. leagues along the coast, yet did nothing worth the writing.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 74.

In the yeere 1533. Francis Pizarro went from the citie of Tumbes to Caxamalca, where he took the king Atabalipa, who promised for his ransom much gold and silver: and to accomplish it there went to the citie of Cusco standing in 17. degrees on the South side Peter de Varco, and Ferdinando de Sotro, who discovered that iourney being 200. leagues all causes of store, and bridges was made of it, and from one iourney to another, lodgings made for the Yngas: for so they call their kings. Their armies are very great and monstrous. For they bring about an hundred thousand fighting men to the field. They lodge vpon these causes; and haue there provision sufficient and necessarie, after the vse and custome of China, as it is said. Ferdinando Pizarro with some horsemen went vnto Paciacama 100. leagues from Caxamalca, and discovered

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 6. 7. & 8.

Gualcar slain.
Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 11.
Attabalipa
strange 1.

discovered that province: And coming backe he understood how Gualcar brother to Atabalipa was by his commandement killed, and how that his captaine Ruminaguy rose up in armes with the citie of Quito. After this Atabalipa was by the commandement of Pizarro strangled.

Gomara historie
general. lib. 5.
cap. 18.

In the yeere 1534. Francis Pizarro seeing that the two kings were gone, began to enlarge himselfe in his signories, and to build cities, forts, and townes to haue them more in subiection. Likewise he sent Sebastian de Benalcazar the captaine of S. Michael of Tangarara against Ruminaguy vnto Quito. He had with him two hundred footemen and 80. horsemen: He went discovering and conquering 120. leagues from the one citie to the other east not farre from the Equinoctiall line: where Peter Aluarado found mountaines full of snow, and so cold, that 70. of his men were frozen to death. When he came vnto Quito, he began to inhabite it, and named it S. Francis. In this countrey there is plentie of wheate, barlie, cattell and plants of Spaine, which is very strange. Pizarro went straight to the citie of Cusco, and found by the way the captaine Quisquiz risen in armes, whome shortly he defeated. About this time there came vnto him a brother of Atabalipa named Mango, whom he made Ynga or king of the countrey. Thus marching forward on his journey after certaine skirmishes he toke that exceeding rich and wealthie citie of Cusco.

Cruell snowe
vnder the line.
Gomara historie
general. lib. 5.
cap. 19.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 16.

Cusco taken.

In this same yeere 1534. a Briton called Iaques Carrier with thre ships went to the land of Cortrealis, and the Bay of Saint Laurence, otherwise called Golfo Quadrato, and fell in 48. degrees and an halfe towards the north; and so he sailed till he came vnto 51. degrees hoping to haue passed that way to China, and to bring thence drugs and other marchandise into France. The next yeere after he made another boiage into those partes, and found the countrey abounding with victuailes, houses and good habitations, with many and great riuers. He sailed in one riuer toward the south west 300. leagues, and named the countrey thereabout Noua Francia: at length finding the water fresh he perceiued he could not passe through to the South sea, and hauing wintered in those parts, the next yeere following he returned into France.

The Bay of S.
Laurence disco-
uered.

Gomar. hist. gen.
lib. 1. cap. 74. &
lib. 2. cap. 98.

In the yeere 1535. or in the beginning of the yeere 1536. Don Antonio de Mendoca came vnto the citie of Mexico as

Viceroy

Viceroy of New Spaine. In the meane while Cortes was gone for more men to continue his discouerie, which immediately he set in hand sending forth two ships from Tecoantepec which he had made readie. There went as captaines in them Fernando de Grijalua, and Diego Bezerra de Mendoça, and for pilots there went a Portugal named Acoſta, and the other Fortunio Ximenez a Biscaine. The first night they deuided themſelues. Fortunio Ximenez killed his captaine Bezerra and hurt many of his confederacie: and then he went on land to take water and wood in the Bay of Santa Cruz, but the Indians there ſue him, and about 20. of his companie. Two mariners which were in the boate eſcaped, and went vnto Xaliſco, and told Nunnes de Guſman that they had found tokens of pearles: he went into the ſhip, and ſo went to ſeake the pearles, he diſcouered along the coaſt about 150. leagues. They ſaid that Ferdinando de Grijalua ſailed three hundred leagues from Tecoantepec without ſeeing any land, but onely one Iſland which he named The Iſle of Saint Thomas, becauſe he came vnto it on that Saints day: it ſtandeth in 20. degrees of latitude.

Plaia de Santa Cruz.

The Iſle of S. Thomas.

In this yeere 1535. Piſarro builded the citie de los Reyes vpon the riuer of Lima. The inhabitants of Xauxa went to dwell there, becauſe it was a better countrey, ſtanding in 12. degrees of ſoutherly latitude. In this ſame yeere of 1535. he cauſed the citie of Truxillo to be builded on a riuers ſide vpon a fruitfull ſoile, ſtanding in 8. degrees on that ſide. He built alſo the citie of Saint Iago in Porto Viejo: beſides many others along the ſea coaſt and within the land: where there breed many horſes, aſſes, mules, kine, hogs, goates, ſheep, and other beaſts: alſo trees and plants, but principally roſemary, oranges, limons, citrons, and other ſower fruits, vines, wheate, barlie, and other graines, radishes and other kinde of herbage and fruits brought out of Spaine thither to be ſowne and planted.

Lima builded. Gomar. hiſt. gen. lib. 4. cap. 23.

Lib. 5. cap. 22. Truxillo.

S. Iago de Porto Viejo.

In the ſame yeere 1535. one Diego de Almagro went from the citie of Culco to the prouinces of Arequipa and Chili, reaching beyond Culco towards the South vnto 30. degrees. This voiage was long, and he diſcouered much land, ſuffering great hunger, cold, and other extremities, by reaſon of the abundance of ice, which ſtoppeth the running of the riuers;

Gomara hiſt. gen. lib. 5. cap. 24. Chili.

uers; so that men and horses die in those parts of the colde. About this time Ferdinando Pilarro came out of Spaine to the citie de los Reyes, and brought with him the title of Marquisate of Atánillos for his brother Francis Pilarro, & unto Diego de Almagro he brought the government of 100. leagues over and besides that which was discovered, and named it The New kingdome of Toledo. Ferdinando Pilarro went straight to the citie of Cusco: and one Iohn de Rada went to Almagro into Chili with the Emperours patents.

Lib. 5. cap. 25

Diego de Almagro having received the letters patents which the Emperour had sent him, went straight from Chili unto Cusco, to have it, seeing it did appertaine unto him. Which was the cause of a ciuill warre. They were mightily oppressed with want of victuailles and other things in their returne, and were enforced to eat the horses, which had died sower moneths and a halfe before, when they passed that way.

Lib. 5. cap. 27.

In this same yeere 1535. Nunnez Dacuña being gouernour of India, while he was making a fortreffe at the citie of Diu, he sent a flæte to the riuer of Indus, being fro thence 90. or 100. leagues towards the north vnder the Tropicke of Cancer. The captaines name was Vasques Perez de San Paio: also he sent another armie against Badu the king of Cambaia, the captaine whereof was Cofesofar a renegado. They came to the barre of that mighty riuer in the moneth of December, of the water whereof they found such trial as Quintus Curtius writeth of it, when Alexander came thither.

The fortreffe of Diu.

Badu king of Cambaia.

In this yeere 1535. one Simon de Alcazaua went from Siuill with two ships and 240. Spaniards in them. Some say they went to New Spaine, others that they went to Maluco, but others also say to China, where they had bene with Ferdinando Perez de Andrada. Howsoeuer it was, they went first vnto the Canaries, and from thence to the streight of Magelan, without touching at the land of Brasill or any part at all of that coast. They entred into the streight in the moneth of December with contrarie windes and cold weather. The soldiers would haue had him turne backe againe, but he would not. He went into an hauien on the South side in 53. degrees: There the captaine Simon of Alcazaua commanded Roderigo de Iila with 60. Spaniards to goe and discover land: but

Gomara hist. gen. lib. 4. cap. 13.

but they rose vp against him and killed him, and appointed such captaines and officers as pleased them, and returned. Comming thwart of Brasil they lost one of their ships vpon the coast, and the Spanyards that escaped drowning were eaten by the Sauages. The other ship went to Saint Iago in Hispaniola, and from thence to Siuill in Spaine.

In this same yere 1535. Don Pedro de Mendocça went from Cadiz towards the riuer of Plata with twelue ships, and had with him two thousand men: which was the greatest number of ships and men, that euer any captaine carried into the Indies. He died by the way returning homewards. The most part of his men remained in that riuer, and builded a great towne containing now two thousand houses, wherein great stoze of Indians dwell with the Spanyards. They discovered and conquered the countrey till they came to the mines of Potossi and to the towne La Plata, which is 500. leagues distant from them.

Gomara Historie
general. lib. 3.
cap. 39.

The riuer of Pla-
ta runneth vp to
Potossi.

In the yere 1536. Cortes vnderstanding that his ship wherein Fortunio Ximenez was pilote was seized on by Nunnez de Guzman, he sent forth threë ships to the place where Guzman was, and he himselfe went by land well accompanied, and found the ship which he sought all spoiled and rifled. When his threë other ships were come about, he went aboard himselfe with the most part of his men and horses, leauing for captaine of those which remained on land one Andrew de Tapia. So he set saile, and comming to a point the first day of May he called it Saint Philip, and an Island that lieth fast by it he called Sant Iago. Within threë daies after he came into the bay where the pilot Fortunio Ximenez was killed, which he called La plaia de Santa Cruz, where he went on land, and commanded Andrew de Tapia to discover. Cortes tooke shipping againe and came to the riuer now called Rio de San Pedro y San Paulo, where by a tempest the ships were separated, one was driuen to the bay de Santa Cruz, another to the riuer of Guajual, and the third was driuen on shoze hard by Xalisco, and the men thereof went by land to Mexico.

Gomara hist gena
lib. 2. cap 74. & 98

Saint Iago Isle.

La plaia de San-
ta Cruz.

Rio de S. Pedro
y San Paulo.

Guajual Rio.

Cortes long expected his two ships that he wanted: but they not comming he hoised saile & entred into the Gulfe now called Mar de Cortes, Mar Vermejo, or the Gulfe of California,

Mar Vermejo
or the Gulfe of
California.

Gomara in the
conquest of
Mexico folio
290. 291. 292.

fornia, and shot himselſe 50. leagues within it : where he eſpied a ſhip at anker & ſailing towards her he had bene loſt, if that ſhip had not ſuccozed him. But hauing graued his ſhip, he departed with both the ſhips from thence. He bought victuals at a deere rate at Saint Michael of Culhuacan; and from thence he went to the hauen of Santa Cruz, where he heard that Don Antonio de Mendoc̃a was come out of Spaine to be Viceroy. He therefore left to be captaine of his men one Francis de Villoa, to ſend him certaine ſhips to diſcouer that coaſt. While he was at Acapulco meſſengers came vnto him from Don Antonio de Mendoc̃a the Viceroy, to certifie him of his arriuall : and alſo he ſent him the coppie of a letter, wherein Francis Piſarro wrote, that Mango Ynga was riſen againſt him, and was come to the citie of Culco with an hundred thouſand fighting men, and that they had killed his brother Iohn Piſarro, and about 400. Spaniards and 200. hozes, and he himſelſe was in danger, ſo that he demanded ſuccour and aide. Cortes being infozmed of the ſtate of Piſarro, and of the arriuall of Don Antonio de Mendoc̃a, becauſe he would not as yet be at obediẽce; firſt he determined to ſende to Maluco to diſcouer that way a long vnder the Equinoctial line, becauſe The Iſlands of Cloues ſtand vnder that paralele: And for that purpoſe he prepared 2. ſhips with prouiſion, victuals & men, beſides all other things neceſſarie. He gaue the charge of one of theſe ſhips to Ferdinando de Grijalua, and of the other vnto one Aluarado a Gentleman. They went firſt to Saint Michael de Tangarara in Peru to ſuccour Francis Piſarro, and from thence to Malucc all along neere the line as they were commanded. And it is declared that they ſailed about a thouſand leagues without ſight of land, on the one ſide no; yet on the other of the Equinoctiall. And in two degrẽs toward the nozth they diſcouered one Iſland named Aſca, which ſemeth to be one of the Iſlands of Cloues: 500. leagues little moze or leſſe as they ſailed, they came to the ſight of another which they named Iſla de los Peſcadores. Going ſtill in this courſe they ſawe another Iſland called Hayme towards the ſouth, and another named Apia: and then they came to the ſight of Seri: turning towards the nozth one degrẽ, they came to anker at another Iſland named Coroa, and from thence they came to another vnder

Aſca Iſland.

Iſla de los Peſcadores.

Hayme Iſland.
Apia Iſland.
Seri.

Coroa.

Under the line named Meosum, and from thence vnto Bubu Meosum.
Bubu.
standing in the same course.

The people of all these Islands are blacke, and haue their haire frised, whom the people of Maluco do call Papuas. Os papuas. The most of them eate mans flesh, and are witches, so giuen to diuillshnes, that the diuels walk among them as cōpanions. If these wicked spirits do finde one alone, they kill him with cruell blowes or smother him. Therefore they vse not to goe, but when two or thre may be in a companie. There is here a bird as bigge as a Crane: he lieth not, nor hath any wings wherewith to flæ, he runneth on the ground like a Dære: of their small feathers they do make haire for their idols. There is also an herbe, which being washed in warme water, if the leafe thereof be laide on any member and licked with the tong, it will draw out all the blood of a mans body: and with this leafe they vse to let themselues blood. These seeme to be like Ostriches.

From these Islands they came vnto others named the Guelles Guelles Islands. standing one degre towards the north, east, and west from the Isle Terenate, wherein the Portugals haue a fortress: these men are haired like the people of the Malucoes. These Islands stande 124. leagues from the Island named Moro; and from Terenate betwæne 40. and 50. Moro. From whence they went to the Isle of Moro, & the Islands of Cloues, Moluccæ. going from the one vnto the other. But the people of the countrey would not suffer them to come on lande, saying vnto them: Go vnto the fortress where the captain Antonie Galuano is, and we will receiue you with a good will: for they would not suffer them to come on land without his licence: for he was factour of the countrey, as they named him. A thing worthy to be noted, that those of the countrey were so affectioned to the Portugals, that they would benter for their liues, wiues, children and goods. Antonie Galuano, the author of this booke.

In the yære 1537. the licenciado Iohn de Vadillo gouernour of Cartagena, went out with a good armie from a port of Vraba called Saint Sebastian de buena Vista, being in the gulse of Vraba, and from thence to Rio verde, & from thence by land without knowing any way, nor yet hauing any cartriages, they went to the end of the countrey of Peru, and to the towne La plata, by the space of 1200. leagues: a thing worthy of memorie. For from this riuer to the mountaines The case now is much altered.

Pedro de Cieca parte primera de la Cronica del Peru cap. 9. & cap. 107.

La Plata.

The mountaines
of Abibe

of Abibe the countrey is full of hills, thicke forrests of trees, and many riuers: and for lacke of a beaten way, they had pierced sides. The mountaines of Abibe as it is recorded haue 20. leagues in bredth. They must be passed ouer in Ianuarie, Februarie, March, and Aprill. And from that time forward it raineth much, and the riuers will be so greatly encreased, that you cannot passe for them. There are in those mountaines many herds of swine, many dantes, Lyons, tygers, beares, ounses, and great cats, and monkeis, and mightie snakes and other such vermine. Also there be in these mountaines abundance of partridges, quails, turtle doves, pigeons, and other birdes and foules of sundrie sorts. Likewise in the riuers is such plentie of fish, that they did kill of them with their stauers: and carrying canes and nets they affirme that a great army might be sustained that way without being distressed for want of victuals. Moreover they declared the diuersities of the people, tongues, and apparell (that they obserued in the countries, kingdomes, and prouinces which they went through, and the great trauels and dangers that they were in till they came to the towne called Villa de la Plata, and vnto the sea thereunto adioyning. This was the greatest discoverie that hath bene heard of by land, and in so short a time. And if it had not bene done in our daies, the credite thereof would haue bene doubtfull.

Villa de la Plata.

Ramusius 3. vol.
fol. 356.

Frier Marke de
Nizza.
Sibola.

In the yere 1538. there went out of Mexico certaine friers of the order of Saint Francis towards the north to preach to the Indians the Catholicke faith. He that went farthest was one frier Marke de Nizza, who passed through Culvacan, and came to the prouince of Sibola, where he found seuen cities: and the farther he went, the richer he found the countrie of gold, siluer, precious stones, and sheepe beazing very fine wool. Upon the same of this welth the viceroy don Antonio de Mendoca, and Cortes, determined to send a power thither. But when they could not agree thereupon Cortes went ouer into Spaine in the yere 1540. where after ward he died.

In this yere 1538. began the ciuil warre betweene Pizarro and Almagro, wherein at the last Almagro was taken and beheaded.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 34.

In the same yere 1538. Antonie Galuano being chiefe captaine in the isles of Maluco sent a ship towards the north, whereof

whereof one Francis de Castro was captaine, having com-
mandement to conuert as many as he could to the faith. He
himselfe chistened many, as the lords of the Celebes, Maca-
sares, Amboynos, Moros, Moracax, and diuers other places.
When Francis de Castro arrived at the Island of Mindanao,
the kings receiued the water of Baptisme, with their wiues,
childzen and subiects: and the most of them Antonie Galuano
gave commandement to be called by the name of Iohn, in re-
membzance that king Iohn the thirde raigned then in Por-
tugall.

Antonie Galuano
no chiefe cap-
taine of Maluco
author of this
worke.

The Portugals and Spaniards which haue bene in these
Islands affirme, that there be certaine hogs in them, which
besides the teeth which they haue in their mouthes, haue
other two growing out of their snouts, and as many behinde
their eares of a large span and an halfe in length. Likewise
they say there is a tree, the one halfe whereof, which standeth
towards the east is a good medicine against all poyson, & the
other side of the tree which standeth toward the west is very
poyson; and the fruite on that side is like a bigge pease; and
there is made of it the strongest poyson that is in all the
world. Also they report that there is there another tree, the
fruite whereof whosoever doth eate, shall be twelue houres
besides himselfe, and when he commeth againe vnto himselfe
he shall not remember what he did in the time of his mad-
nes. Whoeuer there are certaine crabs of the land, whereof
whosoever doth eate shall be a certaine space out of his wits.
Likewise the countrey people declare that there is a stone in
these Islands whereon whosoever sitteth shall be broken in
his bodie. It is farther to be noted, that the people of these
Islands do gild their teeth.

In the yeere 1539. Cortes sent three ships with Francis
Vlloa to discover the coast of Culuecan northward. They
went from Acapulco; and touched at S. Iago de buena Spe-
rança, and entred into the gulfe that Cortes had discovered,
and sailed till they came in 32. degrees, which is almost the
farthest end of that gulfe, which place they named Ancon de
Sanc Andres, because they came thither on that saints daie:
When they came out a long the coast on the other side, and
doubled the point of California and entred in betwene cer-
taine Islands and the point, and so sailed along by it, till they
came

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 2. cap. 94. &c.
Ramusius 3. vol.
fol. 359.
The bottome of
the gulfe of
California dis-
covered.

California dou-
bled.

Cabo del Enganno.

came to 32. degrees, from whence they returned to new Spaine, enforced thereunto by contrarie windes and want of victuals; having bene out about a yere. Cortes according to his account, spent 200000. ducates in these discoveries.

The distance betwene America and China in 32. degrees is 1000. leagues
Gomar. hist. gen. lib. 6. cap. 17.

From Cabo del Enganno to another cape called Cabo de Liampo in China there are 1000. or 1200. leagues sayling. Cortes and his captaines discovered new Spaine, from 12. degrees to 32. from south to the north, being 700. leagues, finding it moze warme then cold, although snow do lie vpon certaine mountaines most part of the yere. In new Spaine there be many trees, flowers and fruits of diuers sorts and profitable for many things. The principall tree is named Metl. It groweth not very high nor thicke. They plant and dress it as we do our vines. They say it hath sortie kinde of leaues like wouen clothes, which serue for many vses. When they be tender they make conserues of them, paper, and a thing like unto flaxe: they make of it mantles, mats, shoes, girdles, and cordage. These trees haue certaine prickles so strong and sharpe, that they sewe with them. The roots make fire and ashes, which ashes make excellent good lie. They open the earth from the roote and scrape it, and the iuice which commeth out is like a sirrupe. If you do seeth it, it will become honie; if you purifie it it will be sugar. Also you may make wine and vineger thereof. It beareth the Cocco. The rinde roasted and crushed vpon sores and hurts healeth and cureth. The iuice of the tops and roots mingled with incense are good against poyson, and the biting of a viper. For these manifold benefits it is the most profitable tree knowne to growe in those parts.

Metl an excellent tree.

Also there be there certaine small birds named Vicmalim. Their bill is small and long. They liue of the dewe, and the iuice of flowers and roses. Their feathers be verie small and of diuers colours. They be greatly esteemed to worke golde with. They die or sleepe euerie yere in the moneth of October sitting vpon a little bough in a warme and close place: they reuiue or wake againe in the moneth of Aprill after that the flowers be sprung, and therefore they call them the reuiued birds.

The reuiued birds.

Likewise there be snakes in these parts, which sound as though they had bells when they creepe. There be other which engender

engender at the mouth, euen as they report of the viper. There be hogges which haue a nauell on the ridge of their backs, which as soone as they be killed and cut out, will by and by corrupt and stinke.

Besides these there be certaine fishes which make a noyse like vnto hogs, and will snort, for which cause they be named Snorting fishes. snorters.

In the yere 1538. and 1539. after that Diego de Almagro Gomara hist. gen. lib. 5. cap. 35. was beheaded, the Marques Francis Pizarro was not idle. For he sent straight one Peter de Baldiua with a good company of men to discover and conquire the countrey of Chili. Chili. He was wel received of those of the countrey, but afterwards they rose against him and would haue killed him by treason. Yet for all the warre that he had with them, he discovered much land, and the coast of the sea toward the southeast, till he came into 40. degrees and more in latitude. While he was in these discoveries he heard newes of a king called Leucengolna, which commonly brought to the field two hundred thousand fighting men against another king his neighbour, and that this Leucengolna had an Island, and a temple therein with two thousand priestes: and that beyond them were the Amazones, whose Quene was called Guanomilla, that is to say, The golden heaven. But as yet there are none of these things discovered. About this time Gomez de Alvarado went to conquer the prouince of Guanuco: and Francis de Chaucz went to subdue the Conchincos, which troubled the towne of Truxillo, and the countreyes adioyning. Peter de Vergara went to the Bracamores, a people dwelling toward the north from Quito. John Perez de Vergara went against the Ciaciapoians: Alfonsus de Mercadiglio went vnto Mulubamba. Ferdinando and Gonzaluo Pizarros went to subdue Collao, a countrey very rich in gold. Peter de Candia went to the lower part of Collao. Peranzures also went to conquer the said countrey. And thus the Spanyards dispersed themselves, and conquered aboue seuen hundred leagues of countrey in a very short space, though not without great trauailes and losse of men.

This might be the temple in the lake of Titicaca. Cieça cap. 103.

The countreyes of Brasill and Peru stand east and west almost 800. leagues distant. The nearest is from the Cape of Saint Augutine vnto the hauen of Truxillo: for they stand

The mountaines
of Andes.

both almost in one parallele and latitude. And the farthest is 950 leagues, reckoning from the riuer of Peru to the streits of Magellan, which places lie directly north & south, through which countrey passe certaine mountaines named the Andes, which diuide Brasill from the empire of the Ingas. After this maner the mountaines of Taurus and Imaus diuide Asia into two parts: which mountaines begin in 36. and 37. degrees of noztherly latitude at the end of the Medicerran sea ouer against the Isles of Rhodes and Cyprus, running still towards the East vnto the sea of China. And so likewise the mountaines of Atlas in Africa diuide the tawnie Moores from the blacke Moores which haue frised haire, beginning at mount Meies about the desert of Barca, and running along vnder the Tropicke of Cãncer vnto the Atlanticke Ocean.

Earth of diuers
colours good to
dy withall.

The mountains of the Andes be high, ragged, and in some places barren without trees or grasse, whereon it raineth and snoweth most commonly. Upon them are windes and sudden blastes; there is likewise such scarcitie of wood, that they make fire of turffes, as they do in Flanders. In some places of these mountaines and countries the earth is of diuers colours, as blacke, white, red, grãene, blew, yellow, and violet, wherewith they die colours without any other mixture. From the bottomes of these mountaines spring many small and great riuers, principally from the east side, as appereth by the riuers of the Amazonas, of S. Francis, of Plata, and many others which runne through the countrey of Brasill, being larger then those of Peru, or those of Castilia del oro. There grow on these mountaines many turneps, rapes, and other such like rootes and herbes. One there is like vnto Aipo or Kue which beareth a yellow flower, and healeth all kinde of rotten sores, and if you apply it vnto whole and cleane flesh it will eate it vnto the bone: so that it is good for the vsound and naught for the whole.

They say there be in these mountains tigers, lions, beares, wolues, wilde cats, foxes, Dantes, Dunces, hogs and deere: birdes as well rauenous as others, and the most part of them are blacke, as vnder the North both beasts & birdes be white. Also there be great & terrible snakes which destroyed a whole armie of the Ingas passing that way, yet they say that an olde woman did inchant them in such sort that they became so gentle,

gentle, that a man might sit vpon one of them. The countrey of Peru adioining vnto the mountaines of Andes westward toward the sea, and containing 15. or 20. leagues in bredth is all of very hot sand, yet fresh, bzinging forth many good trees and fruiſes because it is well watered: where there growe abundance of flags, rushes, herbes, and trees so slender and loſe, that laying your hands vpon them the leaues will fall off. And among these herbes and fresh flowers the men and women liue and abide without any houses or bedding, euen as the cattell doe in the fields: and some of them haue tailes. They be grosse, and weare long haire. They haue no beards, yet haue they diuers languages.

Those which liue on the tops of these mountains of Andes betwæne the cold and the heate for the most part be blinde of one eie, and some altogether blinde, and scarce you shall finde two men of them together, but one of them is halfe blinde. Also there groweth in these fields, notwithstanding the great heate of the sand good Maiz, and Potatos, and an herbe which they name Coca, which they carrie continually in their mouthes (as in the East India they vse another herbe named Berele) which also (they say) satisfieth both hunger and thirst. Also there are other kindes of graines and rootes whereon they feede. Moreouer there is plentie of wheate, barley, millet, vines, and fruitful trees, which are brought out of Spaine and planted there. For all these things growe well in this countrey, because it is so commodiously watered.

An herbe named Coca which satisfieth hunger and thirst.

Also they sow much cotton wolle, which of nature is white, red, blacke, græne, yellow, orange tawnie, and of diuers other colours.

Likewise they affirme, that from Tumbes southward it doth neither raine, thunder, nor lighten, for the space of five hundred leagues of land: but at some times there falleth some little shower. Also it is reported, that from Tumbes to Chili there breed no peacocks, hennes, cocks, nor eagles, falcons, haukes, kites, nor any other kinde of rauening fowles, and yet there are of them in all other regions and countreies: but there are many duckes, geese, herons, pigeons, partridges, quails, and many other kindes of birdes. There are also a certaine kinde of fowle like vnto a ducke which hath no wings to flie withall, but it hath fine thinne feathers which

cover all the body. Likewise there are bitters that make war with the seale or sea Wolfe: for finding them out of the water they will labour to picke out their eies, that they may not see to get to the water againe, and then they doe kill them. They say it is a pleasant sight to behold the fight betwene the said bitters and seales. With the beards of these seales men make cleane their teeth, because they be wholesome for the toothach. There are certaine beastes which those of the countrey call Xacos, and the Spanyards shepe, because they beare wool like unto a shepe, but are made much like unto a deere, hauing a saddle backe like unto a camell. They will carrie the burthen of 100. weight. The Spanyards ride vpon them, and when they be wearie they will turne their heads backward, and void out of their mouthes a wonderful stinking water.

Xacos a kinde of
great shepe that
men ride vpon.

From the riuer of Piata and Lima southward there bꝛæde no crocodiles noꝝ lizards, no snakes, noꝝ any kinde of venemous vermine, but great store of good fishes bꝛæde in those riuers. On the coast of Saint Michael in The South sea there are many rocks of salt couered with egges. On the point of Saint Helena are certaine Well springs which cast forth a liquoꝝ, that serueth in stead of pitch and tarre. They say that in Chili there is a fountaine, the water whereof will conuert wood into stone. In the hauen of Truxillo there is a lake of fresh water, and the bottome thereof is of good hard salt. In the Andes beyond Xauxa there is a riuer of fresh water, in the bottome whereof there lieth white salt. Also they affirme by the report of those of the countrey, that there haue dwelt giants in Peru, of whose statures they found in Porto viejo, and in the hauen of Truxillo, bones and iawes with teeth, which were thꝛæ and sower fingers long.

Ramusius 3 vol.
fol. 363.

In the yere 1540. the captaine Ferdinando Alorchon went by the commandement of the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza with two ships to discover the bottome of the gulfe of California, and diuers other countries.

In this yere 1540. Gonsaluo Pizarro went out of the citie of Quito to discover the countrey of Canell or Cinamome, a thing of great fame in that countrey. He had with him two hundred Spanyards horsemen and footemen, and thꝛæ hundred Indians to carrie burthens. He went soꝝward til he came to Guixos, which is the farthest place gouerned by the Ingas: where

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 5. cap. 36.

Where there happened a great earthquake with raine and lightning, which sunke 70. houses. They passed ouer cold and snowie hills, where they found many Indians frozen to death, maruelling much of the great snowe that they found vnder the Equinoctiall line. From hence they went to a pzoouince called Cumaco, where they tarried two monethes because it rained continually. And beyond they sawe the Cinamome-trées, which be very great, the leaues thereof resembling bay leeuves, both leaues, bzanches, røtes, and all tasting of Cinamome. The røtes haue the whole taste of Cinamome. But the best are certaine knops like vnto Alcornoques or acornes, which are good marchandise. It appæreth to be wilde Cinamome, and there is much of it in the East Indies, and in the Islands of Iaoa or Iaua.

Cumaco.

Cinamom trees

Wild Cinamom in the Islands of Iaua.

From hence they went to the pzoouince and citie of Coca, where they rested fifty daies. From that place sozwards they traualled along by a riuers side being 60. leagues long, without finding of any bzidge, nor yet any swøde to passe ouer to the other side. They found one place of this riuer, where it had a fall of 200. fathoms dæpe, where the water made such a noise, that it would make a man almost deafe to stand by it. And not far beneath this fall, they say they found a chasnell of stone very smooth, of two hundred foote broad, and the riuer runneth by: and there they made a bzidge to passe ouer on the other side, where they went to a countrey called Guema, which was so poze, that they could get nothing to eate but onely fruits and herbes. From that place sozward they found a people of some reason, wearing certaine clothing made of cotton wøll, where they made a bzigandine, & there they found also certaine Canoas, wherein they put their sicke men, and their treasure and best apparell, giuing the charge of them to one Francis de Orellana: and Gonsaluo Pizarro went by land with the rest of the companie along by the riuers side, and at night went into the boates, and they traualled in this order two hundred leagues as it appæreth. When Pizarro came to the place where he thought to finde the bzigandine and Canoas, and could haue no sight of them nor yet heare of them, he thought himselte out of all hope, because he was in a strange countrey without viuales clothing, or any thing else: wherefoze they were faine to eate their hozses, yea

Coca.

El pongo, a mighty fall of a riuer.

Guema.

yea and dogs also, because the countrey was poze and barren, and the iourney long, to goe to Quito. Yet notwithstanding taking a good hart to themselves they went on forwards in their iourney, traouailing continually 18. monethes and it is reported, that they went almost 5. hundred leagues, wherein they did neither see sunne noz any thing else where by they might be comforted, wherefoze of two hundred men which went swyth at the first, there returned not backe past ten vnto Quito, and these so weake, ragged, and disfigured that they knew them not. Orellana went five hundred or sixe hundred leagues downe the riuer, seeing diuers countreyes and people on both sides thereof, among whom he affirmed some to be Amazonas. He came into Castile, excusing himselfe, that the water and streames dyaued him downe perforce.

Rio de Orellana. This riuer is named The riuer of Orellana, & other name it the riuer of the Amazonas, because there be women there which liue like vnto them.

In the yeere 1540. Cortes went with his wife into Spaine where he died of a diseale seuen yeeres after.

In the yeere 1541. it is recorded that Don Stephan de Gama gouernour of India sailed toward the streit of Mecca. He came with al his flæte vnto an anker in the Island of Maçua, and from thence vpwards in small shipping he went along the coast of the Abassins and Echiopia, till he came to the Island of Suachen, standing in 20. degrees towardes the north, and from thence to the hauen of Collir, standing in 27. degrees, and so he crossed ouer to the citie of Toro standing on the thore of Arabia, and along by it he went vnto Suez, which is the farthest ende of the streit, and so he turned backe the same way, leauing that countrey and coast discovered so far as neuer any other Portugall captaine had done, although Lopez Suarez gouernour of India went to the hauen of Iuda, and the hauen of Mecca standing on the coast of Arabia in 23. degrees of latitude, and 150. leagues from the mouth of the streit. Don Stephan de Gama crossing ouer from Collir to the citie of Toro, as it is reported found an Island of Brimstone, which was dispeopled by the hand of Mahumet, wherein many crabs doe bryede, which increase nature: wherefoze they be greatly esteemed of such as are vnchaste. Also they say that there are in this streit many roses which open when

Maçua.

Suachen.

Collir.

Toro.

Suez.

An Island of
brimstone in the
Red sea.

when women are in their labour.

John Leo writeth in the very end of his Geographie which he made of Africa, that there is in the mountaines of Atlas a roote called Surnag, ouer which if a maid chance to make wa-
ter she shall lose her virginitie.

In the same yere 1541. Don Diego de Almagro killed the Marques Francis Pizarro, and his brother Francis Martinez of Alcantara in the citie de los Reyes, otherwise called Lima, and made himselfe gouernour of that countrey.

In the yere 1540. the Viceroy Don Antony de Mendosa sent one Francis Vasquez de Coronado by land vnto the prouince of Sibola with an armie of Spaniards and Indians. Gomara hist. gen. lib. 6. cap. 17.
They went out of Mexico, and came to Culucan, and from thence to Sibola, which standeth in 30. degrees of latitude. Sibola.
They required peace with the people and some victuals, being thereof destitute. But they answered that they vsed not to giue any thing to those that came vnto them in warlike manner. So the Spaniards assailed the towne and toke it, and called it Nueua Granada, because the generall himselfe was bozne in Granada. The soldiers found themselues deceiued by the wordes of the friers, which had bene in those parts befoze; and because they would not returne backe to Mexico againe with emptie hands, they went to the towne of Acuco, where they had knowledge of Axa and Quiuira, Acuco.
where there was a king very rich, that did worship a crosse of golde, and the picture of the quæne of Heauen. They endured many extremities in this iourney, and the Indians fled away from them, and in one morning they found thirtie of their horses dead. From Cicuc they went to Quiuira, which Circue, Quiuira.
was two hundred leagues off, according to their account, passing all through a plaine countrey, and making by the way certaine hillocks of cowe dung, because thereby they might not lose their way in their returne. They had there haile-stones as bigge as Oranges. Now when they were come to Quiuira, they found the king called Tarrax, which they sought for, with a iewel of copper hanging about his necke, which was all his riches. They saw neither any crosse, nor any image of the quæne of Heauen, nor any other token of Christian religion. It is writen of this countrey that it is but small inhabited, principally in the plaine and champion places,

places, because the men and women goe in herds with their cattell, whereof they haue great plentie, euen as the Arabians do in Barbarie, and they remoue from place to place, euen as the season serueth, and the pastures to feede their cattle. In these parts are certaine beaſts almoſt as bigge as hçyles, they haue very great hoznes, and they beare wooll like vnto thæpe, and ſo the Spaniards call them. They haue abundance of oren verie monſtrous, being camel-backed, and hauing long beards, and on their necke long manes like vnto hozles. They liue with eating of theſe oren and drinking of their blood, and apparell themſelues with the ſkins of the ſame. The moſt part of the fleſh that they do eate is rawe, or euill roſted, ſo they lacke pots to ſeeth it in. They cut their meat with certaine knives made of ſlint ſtone. Their fruite are damſons, haſel-nuts, walnuts, melons, grapes, pines, and mulberies. There be dogges ſo bigge, that one of them alone will hold a bull, though he be neuer ſo wilde. When they remoue, theſe dogs do carrie their childzen, wiues, and ſtuſſe vpon their backs, and they are able to carrie ſiftie pound waight. I paſſe ouer many things, becauſe the order which I follow will not permit me to be long.

In the yære of our Lord 1542. one Diego de Freitas being in the realme of Siam, and in citie of Dodra as captaine of a ſhip, there fled from him thre Portugals in a lunco (which is a kind of ſhip) towards China. Their names were Antony de Mota, Francis Zeimoro, and Antony Pexoto, directing their courſe to the citie of Liampo, ſtanding in 30. and odde degrees of latitude. There fell vpon their ſterne ſuch a ſtozme, that it ſet them off the land, and in ſewe daies they ſawe an Iſland towards the eaſt ſtanding in 32. degrees, which they do name Iapan, which ſemeth to be the Iſle of Zipangri, whereof Paulus Venetus maketh mention, and of the riches thereof. And this Iſland of Iapan hath gold, ſiluer, and other riches.

In this yære 1542. Don Antonio de Mendocça Viceroy of Nueva Spagna, ſent his captaines and pilots to diſcouer the coaſt of Cape del Enganno, where a ſtate of Cortez had been befoze. They ſailed till they came to a place called Sierras Ne-uadas, or The ſnowie mountaines, ſtanding in 40. degrees toward the nozth, where they ſaw ſhips with merchandiſes,
which

Sheepe as big
as hozles.

Doge carying 50.
pound waight on
their backs.

Japan diſcoue-
red by chance.

which carried on their stems the images of certaine birdes called Alcatrazzi, and had the yards of their sailes gilded, and their prowes laid ouer with siluer. They seemed to be of the Isles of Iapan, or of China; for they said that it was not about thirtie daies sailing vnto their countrey.

Gomara hist.gen.
lib.6.cap.18.

In the same yere 1542. Don Antony de Mendoça sent vnto the Islands of Mindanao a flæte of sixe ships with fower hundred soldiers, and as many Indians of the countrey, the generall whereof was one Rui Lopez de villa Lobos, being his brother in law and a man in great estimation. They set saile from the haven of Natiuidad standing in 20. degrees towards the north, vpon All Saints eue, and shaped their course towards the west. They had sight of the Island of S. Thomas, which Hernando de Grijalua had discovered, and beyond in 17. degrees they had sight of another Island which they named La Nublada, that is, The cloudie Island. From thence they went to another Island named Roca partida, that is, The clouen Rocke. The 3. of December they found certaine Baxos or flates of sixe or seuen fathoms deepe. The 15. of the same moneth they had sight of the Islands, which Diego de Roca, and Gomez de Sequeira, and Aluaro de Saucedra had discovered, and named them Los Reyes, because they came vnto them on Twelke day. And beyond them they found other Islands in 10. degrees all standing round, and in the midst of them they came to an anker, where they toke fresh water and wood.

Gomara hist.gen.
lib.4.cap.13.
Ramulius 1.vol.
fol.375.pag.1.

Saint Thomas.

La Nublada.

Roca Partida.

Baxos.

Los Reyes.

In the same yere 1542. Don Diego de Almagro was slain in Peru by the hands of one Don Vaca de Castro.

In the yere 1543. in Januarie they departed from the foresaid Islands with all the flæte, and had sight of certaine Islands, out of which there came vnto them men in a certaine kinde of boats, and they brought in their hands crosses, and saluted the Spaniards in the Spanish tong saying, Buenas dias, Matelotes, that is to say, Good morrow, companions; whereat the Spaniards much marueiled, being then so farre out of Spaine, to see the men of that countrey with crosses, and to be saluted by them in the Spanish tong, and they seemed in their behauiour to incline somewhat to our Catholique faith. The Spaniards not knowing, that many thereabout had bene Chzistened by Francis de Castro, at the com-

mandement of Antony Galuano, some of them named these Islands, *Illas de las cruces*, and others named them *Illas de los Marclotes*.

The Isles of
Marclotes.

In the same yere 1543. the first of February Rui Lopez had sight of that noble Island Mindanao standing in 9. degrees: they could not double it nor yet come to an ancre as they would, because the chisfened kings and people resisted them, hauing giuen their obedience to Antonie Galuano, whom they had in great estimation, and there were five or six kings that had receiued baptisme, who by no meanes would incurre his displeasure. Rui Lopez perceiuing this, and hauing a contrary winde, sailed along the coast to finde some aide; and in 4. or 5. degrees he found a small Island which they of the countrey call Sarangam, which they tooke possession, and in memory of the vizeroy who had sent them thither they named it Antonia, where they remained a whole yere, in which time there fell out things wortie to be written; but because there are moze histories that intreat of the same I leaue them, meaning to medle with the discoveries onely.

Mindanao.

Sarangam.

In the same yere 1543. and in the moneth of August the generall Rui Lopez sent one Bartholmew de la torre in a small ship into new Spaine, to acquaint the vizeroy don Antonio de Mendoca with all things. They went to the Islands of Siria, Gaonata, Bisaya, and many others, standing in 11. and 12. degrees towards the north, where Magellan had bene, and Francis de Castro also, who there baptized many, and the Spaniards called the the Philippinas in memory of the prince of Spaine. Here they tooke victuals and wood, and hoised sailes, they sailed for certaine daies with a soze winde, till it came vpon the skauting, and came right vnder the tropique of Cancer. The 25. of September they had sight of certaine Islands, which they named Malabrigos, that is to say, The euil roads. Beyond them they discovered Las dos Hermanas, that is The two sisters. And beyond them also they saw 4. islands moze, which they called los Volcanes. The second of October they had sight of Kartana, beyond which there standeth an high pointed rock, which casteth out fire at 5. places. So sailing in 16. degrees of northerly latitude, from whence they had come, as it seemeth wanting winde, they arriued againe

The relation of
Iohn Gaetan
in the first vol. of
Ramusius fol.
376.

The Philippinas.

Malabrigos.

Las dos Her-
manas.

Los Volcanes.
La Farfana.

at the Islands of the Philippinas. They had sight of 6. or 7. Islands more, but they anchored not at them. They found also an Archipelagus of Islands well inhabited with people, lying in 15. or 16. degrees: the people be white, and the women well proportioned, and more beautifull and better arraid then in any other place of those parts, having many iewels of gold, which was a token, that there was some of that metal in the same countrie. Here were also barkes of 43. cubits in length, and 2. fathomes and a halfe in bredth, and the planks 5. inches thicke, which barkes were rowed with oares. They told the Spaniards, that they vsed to saile in them to China, and that if they would go thither they should haue pilots to conduct them, the countrie not being about 5. or 6. daies sayling from thence. There came vnto them also certaine barkes or boates handsomely decked, wherein the Master and principall men sate on high, and vnderneath were very blacke mozes with frizled haire: and being demanded where they had these black mozes, they answered, that they had them from certaine Islands standing fast by Sebur, where there were many of them, a thing that the Spaniards much marrailed at, because from thence it was about 300. leagues to the places where the black people were. Therefore it seemed, that they were not naturally bozne in that climate, but that they be in certaine places scattered ouer the whole circuite of the world. For euen so they be in the Islands of Nicobar and Andaman, which stand in the gulfe of Bengala, and from thence by the space of 500. leagues we doe not know of any blacke people. Also Vasco Nunez de Valboa declareth, that as he went to discover The South sea, in a certaine land named Quareca he found black people with frizled haire, whereas there were neuer any other found either in Noua Spagna, or in Castilia del Oro, or in Peru.

In the yere 1544. Don Gutierre de Vargas bishop of Placenza sent a fleet from the city of Siuil vnto the streits of Magellan: which is reported to haue bene done by the counsel of the vizeroy Don Antonie de Mendoça his cousin. Some suspected, that they went to Maluco, others to China, others, that they went onely to discover the land betwixt the streite and the land of Peru on the other side of Chih, because it was reported to be very rich in gold and siluer. But this fleet by

Six or seuen
Islands more.

An Archipelagus
of Islands.

Pilots for China.

Gomara hist. gen.
lib. 4. cap. 14.

reason of contrary windes could not passe the streit, yet one small barke passed the same, and sailed along the coast, and discouered all the land, till he came vnto Chirimai, and Arquipa, which was aboue 500. leagues, for the rest was already discouered by Diego de Almagro, and Francis Pizarro, and their captaines and people at diuers times. By this it appeareth, that from The streit to the Equinocial line on both sides is wholly discouered.

The Isle of
Moro.

Antonie Galua-
no gon out of
the Malucas.

In the yære 1545. & in the moneth of Januarie Rui Lopez de villa Lobos, and Giraldo with the Castilians came to the Island of Moro, and the citie of Camafo, where they were well receiued of the kings of Gilolo and Tidore, and of the people of the countrey (because Antony Galuano was gone) and put the captaine Don George de Castro to great trouble, as appeared by those things which passed betwæne him and the Portugals, and the great expences whereunto he put the fortreffe.

Os Papuas.

Nueua Guinea.

In the same yære 1545. Rui Lopez de villa Lobos sent from the Island of Tidore another ship towards New Spaine by the south side of the line, wherein was captaine one Inigo Ortez de Retha, and for pilot one Iaspar Rico. They sailed to the coast of Os Papuas, and ranged all along the same, and because they knew not that Saauedra had bene there before, they chalenged the honoꝝ and fame of that discouerie. And because the people there were blacke and had frised haire, they named it Nueua Guinea. For the memoꝝie of Saauedra as then was almost lost, as all things else do fall into obliuion, which are not recoꝝded, and illustrated by writing.

The Isle of Lu-
cones.

In this yære 1545. and in the moneth of June, there went a Iunk from the citie of Borneo, wherein went a Portugall called Peter Fidalgo, and by contrary windes he was diuied towards the north; where he founde an Island standing in 9.02 10. degrees, that stretched it selfe to 22. degrees of latitude, which is called The Isle of the Lucones, because the inhabitants thereof were so named. It may haue some other name and harborowes, which as yet we know not: it runneth from the north vnto the southwest, and standeth betwæne Mindanao and China. They say they sailed along by it 250. leagues, where the land was fruitfull and well couered, and they affirme, that there they will giue two Pezos of gold

gold for one of silver: and yet it standeth not farre from the
countray of China.

Silver more
esteemed then
gold.

In the yēre 1553. there went out of England certaine
Shipping, and as it appæred they sailed noꝝthward along the
coast of Norway and Finmark, and from thence east, till they
came betwēne 70. and 80. degrées vnto Moscouie, soꝝ so far
one of the Ships went: but I know not what became of the
rest: & this was the last discouery made vntil this time. From
this lande of Moscouie eastward you saile vnto Tartary,
and at the farther end of it standeth the countray and pꝛo-
uince of China. It is said that betwēne China and Tartary
there is a wall about 200. leagues in length, standing néere
vnto 50. degrées of latitude.

Moscouie discou-
uered by sea, by
the English.

Now I gather by all the pꝛecedent discoueries, that the
whole earth is in circuite 360. degrées according to the Geo-
metric thereof: and to euery degrée the ancient wꝛiters al-
low 17. leagues & a halfe, which amount vnto 6300. leagues
yet I take it that euerie degrée is iust 17. leagues. Howso-
euer it be, all is discouered and sailed from the east vnto the
west almost euen as the sunne compasseth it: but from the
south to the noꝝth there is great difference; soꝝ towards the
noꝝth pole there is found discouered no moꝝe then 77. 02 78.
degrées, which come to 1326. leagues: and towards the
south pole there is discouered from the Equinodiall to 52.
02 53. degrées, that is, to the Streit which Magellan passed
through, which amounteth to about 900. leagues; and put-
ting both these saide maine' sums togither, they amount to
2226. leagues. Now take so many out of 6300. leagues,
there remaineth as yet vndiscouered noꝝth and south about
the space of 4000. leagues.

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