

F. EDWARDS 244

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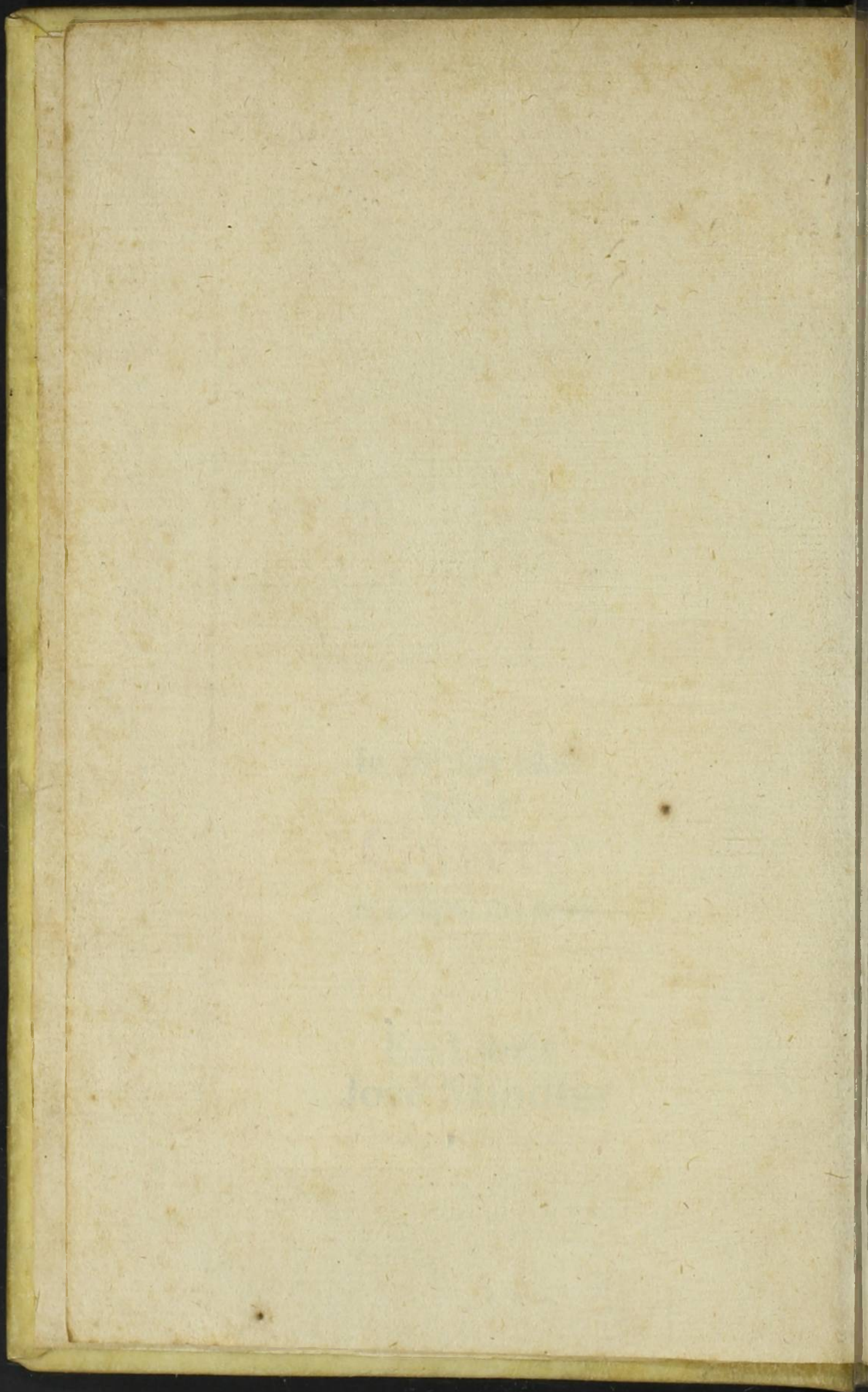
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le ne fay rien  
sans  
**Gayeté**

*(Montaigne, Des livres)*

Ex Libris  
José Mindlin

197



A N  
Historical & Geographical  
DESCRIPTION  
O F T H E  
Great Country & River  
O F T H E  
AMAZONES  
I N  
A M E R I C A.

Drawn out of divers Authors, and reduced  
into a better forme; with a Mapp of  
the River, and of its Provinces, being  
that place which *Sr Walter Rawleigh* intended  
to conquer and plant, when he made his Voy-  
age to *Guiana*.

Written in *French* by the *Count of Pagan*, and  
dedicated to *Cardinall Mazarine*, in order  
to a Conquest by the Cardinals moti-  
on to be undertaken.

And now translated into English by *William  
Hamilton*, and humbly offered to his Majesty,  
as worthy his Consideration.

L O N D O N,  
Printed for *John Starkey* at the Miter in *Fleet-  
street* near *Temple-Barre*, 1661.

Historical & Geographical  
DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
Great Country & River  
OF THE  
AMAZONES  
IN  
AMERICA

Drawn out of divers Authors, and reduced  
into better form, with a Map of  
the River, and of the Province, being  
that part which is now known, and  
is not yet discovered, when he made his  
voyage.

Written in French by the Count of V... and  
dedicated to Cardinal de...  
to a Conduct by the Cardinal's order  
on to be undertaken.

And now translated into English by Thomas  
Blount, and published by John Sturges,  
as worthy his Translation.

LONDON  
Printed for John Sturges at the Bell in St. Dunstons Church  
Street, near Temple-Bar, 1705.



T O T H E  
Imperial Majesty  
O F  
CHARLES II.  
of Great-Brittain, France,  
and Ireland; Defender of  
the Faith of Protestants, and of Pro-  
testants themselves by his Title of  
signal providence; Happiness,  
Victories, Triumphs.

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Gracious Sir,



Or only freewill-offerings and  
gifts were acceptable to God,  
though they had a member; or  
members superfluous, or were  
deficient in some, and so had  
much imperfection, so it were  
not of the nature of unsincerity,  
in which respect they behoved to be without ble-

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miss;

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

mish ; ( Levit. 22. 23. ) but in trespass-offerings also, which were commanded and not left free, if the Party was poor, not only a single Turtle, or young Pigeon was accepted ( for the other was for an Holocaust ) but a single meat-offering, a very little Flower or Meal, and a little Salt to it, were accepted for both Holocaust and trespass-offering under one: ( Lev. 5. 7. ) which being doubtlesly in use from Noahs time, or Adams rather, as elsewhere I hope to make it appear, gave as undoubtedly the beginning to that practice and proverb among the Heathens ( Heathenism being but an inveterate corruption of heresie and schism from the Religion delivered by God to Adam, and Noah, as shall also God willing be made appear ) *mola salsa litant, qui non habent thura* ; such may acceptably sacrifice to God with meal and salt, who have not frankincense. The like debonnairety to accept of mean gifts from good mindes, hath also been annumerated to the heroick indowments of the greatest Kings. Thus Artaxerxes disdained not a pitchen of water from a Paisant. And Plutarch in his Apophthegms shows by one of them, the property of a royall disposition to have been esteemed this; *Non minus est regium parvula accipere, quam largiri magna*, It is no less Kingly to accept of little things, than freely to bestow great matters.

And this, Royall Sir, is my humble request to your sacred Majesty at this time; That you will graciously accept a mean gift from a mean giver,  
and



## The Epistle Dedicatory.

and by your royall return of justice and bountie to enable me to serve God, and your Majesty with better; God himself inviting you thereto by his example, who allowed even of poor freewill-offerings, made to him of purpose, to obtain his bountifull returns of some eminent benefits or favours. And yet a mean gift, Sir, I call this of mine, not that the work it self should be so accounted, but my work about it; which is but a Translation. For the Book though in bulke but small, in its concernments is very rich; and, as highly commendable in it self, so not much less in the Author. In its natural language it made its first address to Cardinal Mazarine, in order to have set his Majesty of France on conquest of the great Kingdome of the Amazone to himself. But having these five years at least, that now it hath been abroad, not made use of it that way, it comes now by me to beg your Majesties favourable acceptance, in hope of that large retribution to your self, when your Majesty shall think fit to apply your thoughts to it, for which it was intended to another. It was by an old servant of your Majesties Royall Fathers, and Gandsfathers, I. L. D. brought over, and communicate to one of your Majesties most expert Seamen, C. W. who from his youth up, and often times since, hath been in, and knowes perfectly all the coasts of the Southern America. Both these are very confident, at least wish heartily, and my self with the like affection do now humbly present it also, That your Majesty would so consider of that great Empire, as if it

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were already your own; as it may be with much ease, if your applications be seasonable, and suitable to its worth. For it is possess'd by the barbarous Natives only, except in two skirts; Brasile on the East, where the Portugaife pitched; and Peru upon the West, where the Spaniard is divided from the Inland by the tract of the Andes, or Cordeliere hills: but in the Peninsular great continent your Majesty may dresse an Empire of near nine thousand miles in circuit, of the pleasantest, fertilist, and richest continent in the world, whether for air, waters, or soil; to which no Prince can pretend, much less lay a claim. For the discoveries of that River by the Portugaife, and Spaniards, were more to satisfy their curiosity, than that they could then hope for a conquest. And the Natives not only in their forlorn condition, but by singular junctures of providence, call for the Christian Religion from us, while others cease from that duty, as the man of Macedon did Paul to help them while he was hindred to go into Bithynia, Act. 16. 7, 9, 10. and others have been hindred hitherto to go to them for such end; but they may also easily be made to receive your Majesties Government with friendship, if wisely dealt with. For while neither Portugall, nor Spain, nor France pursued the design here offered, God in his providence amidst your Majesties and your good Subjects troubles, seems not obscurely to have been designing this for you, and your Brittain; as may be hoped from ancient prediction, not liable to exception from the solideest and soberest wits ( as  
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at another occasion I may fullier clear, if your Majesty command it) and so much the more, as his providence hath prevented your projecting, having already made way and brought to pass for your Majesties interest an opportune and considerable Colonie, by that noble Lord Willoughbee of Parham, to his great travels, hazards, and vast expenses; both seeming to concur with the fore-said prediction, and to point out your Majesty for the layer of such a foundation both to Christ, and your self.

The Author of this work, is a French Earl of a most ancient Nobility and descent from those famous and honourable Commanders in the holy Warres, who for their wise conduct and rare valour were employed in places of great trust, and transmitted them with the Coat of arms and name of Pagan, (which was the badge of their great exploits in mating and killing the Pagans, or Infidels) to their successors of the same name and family, as the Author himself shoves at large in the Dedicati-  
on of his rare Book of Fortifications, to another noble branch of the same family: of whose rare accomplishments for gentile and manly learning, and Souldiery, lest I should here presume too much upon your Majesties patience, I shall leave further account of him to my Epistle to the Reader, and only present your Majesty with the summe of what he sayes to the Cardinal about the conquest; and that is; “That it will neither be hard, nor expensive,  
“as neither needing great Armies, to give battels;  
“nor great provision of Artillery, for carrying on  
A 4 “of

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

of sieges. There is need only of preparations fitting for planting of five Colonies at the first aboard. The first whereof is to be in the Isle of the Sun, for guarding the best entrie into the great Rivers mouth. The second on the famous Bosphore or Strait thereof, to defend, or keep this Rivers passage. The third on the renowned point of the Comanares, for the best seat of that whole Empire. The fourth near to the mountain of Swana, whereby to be master of the goldmine there. And the fifth and last on the mouth of the River of Maragnon, to watch over the Frontier of that side of the Andes. And in favours of such a first establishment, there might easily be added the alliances of the Illustrious and renowned Nations of the Homagues, of the generous and noble Yorimans, of the valiant and redoubted Topinambes; and order given for a Fleet-volant of about twelve men of Warre, continually to be visiting, and going between these Colonies: because the distance by sailing, of the farthest of them from the others, will be at the least a thousand Spanish leagues and alwayes upon the channell of the great Amazone it self. Thus he,

I call my gift also, a mean gift from a mean giver; not that I was, or am so mean in my self, as made so by the late troubles, and troublers of the times. For, Royall Sir, my Father Sir Robert Hamilton of Golwick, was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber both to your Royall Father and Grandfather; and my Mother was by King James

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James himself preferred to his Queen, for one of her Maids of honour, and afterwards also by himself bestowed in marriage upon Sir Hadrian Dammane, Lord Bisterveldt and Fair-hill; after whose decease my Father married her. My Father, and any estate I should have had by him, I lost through the troubles of the times; and have wanted them now these seventeen years; for reparation whereof, and coming hither to wait for it, I left one place of considerable value in Scotland, and spent here in three years attendance for reparation, what I could then bring with me; and then embracing another place here in England, not much worse than the former, was not only again put from it, before I had enjoyed it full two years to an end, for keeping my fidelity to your Majesty in refusing to subscribe an engagement, or allegiance (for so it was indeed, whatever they called it) to another Sovereignty; but suffered also four or five years banishment, to the almost irreparable detriment of my health and estate both; yea, and refused all preferments from the usurpers, and the least compliances with them, both before my banishment, and now for seven years after, though I was wooed thereto, and might have got considerable advancement with ease, could I have embraced it with compliance; but would never so much as commence suit under them, though but for recovering some debts, or defending my self from others unjust pursuits. And that these losses, Sir, wherein consisted all my estate, and that a considerable one too, when your Majesty shall know the particulars,

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particulars, should make me poor, is little wonder; and that poverty through its disadvantages, and my former disparity of life, should ruine my health, is as little wonder; and that all the disadvantages, that a ruined health, and poverty can bring a man to, should disable me to do such things as otherwise I could, and would have done, to present your Majesty with, is yet as little strange, as the former: but that I should yet be alive, poor as I am, to offer this poor gift unto your Majesty, that is the wonder. And indeed it is Gods good hand towards me, whom I hope he hath reserved for doing himself, and your Majesty some greater service, before I be called hence. For, Royall Sir, God hath not made me so poor in gifts of minde, (of which as I may not brag, but by glorying in him, and in my infirmities or sufferings for him; so may I not ungratefully conceal, lessen, or undervalue to his dishonour, what they are, but with modesty confesse, when just occasion flagitates and extorts it from me) through his blessing, if your Majesty will but patronize me (I shall not say Mecænas-like; for that is too little for you, though it was truely said of him, Mecænas atavis edite regibus! but Augustus like rather, beyond whom himself your Majesty is in this also, that you can number more Kings of your Progenitors, than were in all the Roman race of Kings, and Emperors both, either before, or after Augustus to this day) I hope to honour your Majesty with such gifts of mine own store, as never a King in Christendome for these sixteen hundred years, ever had Subject, that did  
the

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the like, though many have attempted, absint & jactantia, & invidia verbo: but your Majesty must midwife them, and my self both into the world again, and then by Gods assistance shall I renew my strength and youth, as the Eagle, & sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

If here it be wondred, that thus I implore your Majesties justice and favour, and made not rather a privater address, for repairing of my losses; I shall humbly and truely profess, that I have not left private wayes unattempted; but finde all so obstructed with difficulties, and non-considerancies, or cold layings to heart of my case, that neither the health of my body, nor the strength of my purse would suffer me to hope for much good otherwayes, and from Courtiers, than thus by ashering in my Petition; and then I hope more seasonably, and succesfully to reap the fruits of a privater application. I thought often of that course, that the poor Widow took with Philip of Macedon, the Father of Alexander the Great: who when she had attempted by Courtiers, and Favourites to get justice done her, but could not prevail with them to preferre her business to the King; resolved to attaque him her self, the best she could, come of it what would; though of him at worst, she hoped much better, than of any of his Courtiers, as I also do of your Majesty now. Casting her self therefore in his way, when she knew he was to ride out, with high vociferations she cryed after him, Help my Lord, O King; help O King! He commanding to stand, and see what ailed her; she desired

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desired him to read and answer her Petition with justice. He answering that it was unfit then, and that he had not leasure for it; she replied upon him boldly, That then he should not be at leasure to be King, if he could not have leasure to right his meanest Subjects, when all their patience and endeavours were otherwayes frustrate and wearied out. Upon which he was so far from being dissatisfied with her, that rather admiring her resolution, he most generously and heroickly gave her a present hearing, and full right of her wrong. Sir, my way is not so course, as hers was, but by a gift (which both with God, and all noble spirits among men, finds acceptance) though but a poor onee, to have the softer access to your Majesties favour, and a cordialler consideration of my case, when it comes to your Majesty in a more particular way; and an easier grant of privacy for immediate imparting your Majesty with some things, which is more for your Majesties good, than for my particular. Thus wise Abigail not only pacified David towards an unthankfull and churlish Nabal, but made way for her self for such a surplussage of favour, as she little dreamed of, to become a Kings wife, and royall bedfellow, and her issue preferred in the entail of the Crowne, before all other of Davids children, except Bathshebaes. It is reported of Alexander Severus, the Emperour, by Aelius Lampridius in his life, that he quarrelled with every vertuous person, that he knew, who either asked nothing of him, or but little. Quid est (inquit) quod nihil petis? An me vis tibi fieri debitorem?



## The Epistle Dedicatory.

debitorem? Why ask you nothing of me?  
Would you have me to die in your debt?  
Sir, lest I presume too much upon your Majesties  
great affairs, in exceeding the bounds of an Epistle  
to so great a Prince, for the length whereof already  
I humbly beg pardon, my hopes and desires are that  
you shall not come short of any of those Worthies, or  
of the most heroick Princes, but surmount them all,  
in all royall endowments, to your becoming the  
Crown and rejoycing of all the reformed, in prose-  
cuting their interest, which is Gods, and becoming  
their uniter and head, that you may be Carolo  
magno major, as undoubtedly you will, if thus  
you do: and which that you may do, Long may  
your Majesty live in all piety, plenty, and peace; or  
else just and happy triumphs here; and hereafter  
in the joyes and triumphs of heaven, where there  
is nothing but glory, triumphs, and joy without  
end. So prayeth

Your Majesties

most humble, loyall, and faithfull

Subject and Servant,

William Hamilton.

The following are the names of the  
persons who have been in your office  
since the year 1790. It is to be  
understood that the names of those  
who have been in your office  
before the year 1790 are not  
included in this list. The names  
of those who have been in your  
office since the year 1790 are  
as follows:

John Adams

Thomas Jefferson

James Madison

William Hamilton



To my Lord, the most Eminent Cardinall

M A Z A R I N E.

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My Lord,



What can be offered greater, in a little work, than the great River of the *Amazones*? It now offers it self, with all its grandures, to your Eminency, after that it hath hidden them so long time. It desires *baptisme* from you, for all its peoples; it desires *laws* from you, for all its Nations; and a *valiant King*, for all its Provinces, that he may unite them to his Crown. If the conquest thereof be easie, neither will the expense thereof be excessive. For there will need no great Armies here, to give battels; nor no great provision of Artillery, for carrying on of sieges. There is need only of *preparations fitting for planting of five Colonies* at the first aboard; the first whereof is to be in the *Isle of the Sun*, for guarding the best entry into this great Rivers mouth. The second on the famous *Bosphore* or *Strait* thereof, to defend and keep this Rivers passage. The third on that renowned *point of the Comanares*, for the best *seat* of that whole Empire. The fourth near to the *Mountain of Swana*, whereby to be Master of the *gold-mine* there.

there. And the fifth and last on the mouth of the River of *Maragnon*, to watch over the Frontier of that side of the *Andes*. And in favours of this first establishment, your Eminence might easily adde the alliances of the *Illustrious and renowned Nations* of the *Homagues*, of the *Generous* and noble *Yorimans*, of the valiant *Topinambes*: and give order for a *Fleet-volant* of about twelve men of Warre, continually to be *visiting*, and going between these Colonies; because the distance by sailing, of the farthest of these from the other, will be at the least a thousand Spanish leagues, and this alwayes upon the channell of the great River of the *Amazones* it self. But this is enough for an Epistle: and the Book it self will speak the matter more at length: and in so noble a design your Counsels will not be wanting to *France*: as I shall never be wanting, my Lord, to give you all sort of honour, submissions, and respects; being as I am of

Your Eminence the most humble,

most obedient, and most obliged Servant

*Blaise Francis de Pagan.*

From *Paris* the 12<sup>th</sup>  
of *March* 1655.



T O T H E  
Courteous and Candid  
R E A D E R.

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Courteous Reader,

**M**ust give thee some more account of the Author of this Booke, and of its worth, and of myself, his Translatour, and so bid thee farewell. About the Author, I shall not repeat, what hath been said of him before, in my Dedication to his Majesty for his just commendation, and of this Book of his in particular, but referre thee thither, if thou art desirous to know it. I shall here only adde, That he was in great employment and favour with the late King of France, Lewis the thirteenth, for his great parts of conduct and valour in his service; wherein unfortunately he received a shot of a Pistoll in the left eye, whereby it was quite lost, and the conjugation of the optick nerves so crushed; that he hath lost the use of both now above these twenty yeares: yet, which is wonderfull,

## To the Reader.

full, is still penning new Books, and in Mathematicks especially, which indeed needs least the outward sense; amongst which is that masterpiece, The ten Books of Geometricall Theorems, wherein he compleated and demonstrated so many diverse, and distinct parts of Mathematicall Sciences. His Book of the theory of Planets is Geometrically demonstrated, without any mixture of Physicall equations, by which Reignoldus and Kepler laboured so much to perfect the Geometricall, wherein their deferents, and Epicycles could not serve their turn. But this Gentleman hath found out both the center of the Planets, and demonstrated their motions to be ellipticall, which no man afore him could attain to. And in consequence to his theory, he published Astronomicall tables two yeares ago, wherein with great facility and exactness, the motions of all the Planets may be supputate, the Eclipses of the two great luminaries, and the celestially configurations: and in consequence to them, a facile method of finding out the true longitudes, both by sea, and land. His more than ordinary skill in Geography, may be seen by his two Advertisements to Geographers, at the end of this Booke, and by the Book it self: wherein with great judgement and brevity he hath given an excellent, and the clearest description of a great part of America, that any where is to be had: he having collected this out of all the best relations, and discoveries, that were extant; and corrected their errors, adding a Mapp of his own. All which his Pieces here mentioned, and in my Dedication

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cation to his Majesty shall be by me made English Denizens, if this be well accepted, and the other required. The Books are not here to be had for money, but from such, as himself gifted them to; amongst whom is an old servant of his Majesties, my L. D. from whom this Book came, and who still keeps a correspondence with him, and is gifted with every Piece, that he publisheth. The Author is still a privy Counsellour to his now Majesty of France; and as his naturals appear to have been great, so also they have been much adorned, and elevated by his Gentlemanny learning, which he hath industriously followed; and consists in these dayes (the greater the fault of Pedants, that make any learning ungentile; as indeed none is where it hath a gentile client) chiefly in Politicks, and History, and Mathematicks with their appendants, as conducible to a Gentleman, and a Souldier: and after he was disabled from Field-action, by the loss of his sight, some theoreticall Mathematicks also. This is not rare in France, That Grandees there are well versed in such studies, as by Duke de Rohanes Interest of Princes, and Perfect Capitaine, and many other French Gentlemens Pieces of a like nature, may appear. And it were to be wished; That elsewhere also, Grandees and Gentry were both as well trained up, and had as good opportunity of such peculiar Academies, where all gentile, and Souldierly exercises, and requisites for conduct and command, are taught, as the French have; and the Prince of Orange, to his  
a 2 immortall

## To the Reader.

*immortall praise ( himself having been bred in the Academy of Benjamin in Paris, where I my self saw him at his exercises ) to the Weal of his Country, and from his own estate, was going to enrich the confederate Provinces; that as they were before a School of Warre, for experience and practice, especially about sieges, and taking in of Towns; so they might be for breeding also to field-services, and all warlike atchievements.*

*Yet the French are so far from envying others, that attain to any perfection in these things, other-ways, or elsewhere, that there is no where readier preferment for their merits, or more honour done to such, as I could instance of late memory; which is truly noble. For there is a money-nobility, or Gentry, that is now crepe into the world, through abuse, and pesters it with many inconveniences, having nothing of the thing, but the name only, and empty titles; nor of that connexion of virtues, and with virtue, without which true Gentry, or Nobility cannot be, nor subsist, had it never so much riches, antiquity of descent, or windy titles from Prince or State. For true Gentry is virtus generis, vertue running in a blood, and either increasing, or descending in a race, or breed. It's *εὐγενεία*, i. e. generosity, or an excellency of a kindred, or family, but sustained, or encreased still with vertue suitable to its beginning, or first advancement. Nobilitas sola est, atq; unica virtus. All mankind was made of one blood; and all Nations of men, that dwell upon all the face of the earth, Act. 17. 26.*  
( there



## To the Reader.

(there were no Præadamites, as brainsick Pierrier dreamed) to whom God determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitations; so as none, either men, or Nations, can claim truly any prerogative of nobleness, but by their virtue, as the Bereans are witnessed to have been more noble, than the Jews of Thessalonica, for their unprejudicateness and candour, by Gods own unerring Spirit, because they unpartially examined, what was proposed to them, and held not the truth of God, with acception of persons, Act. 17. 11. All were certainly noble at first, and had ever continued so, had it not been for sin; because all were the offspring of God, Act. 27. 28, 29. And God begot, or made no ignoble children, as the Greeks and French use to phrase it. Sin only brought in ignobleness then, and degeneracy, as virtue only makes and maintains the contrary: what for virtue naturall (let not Sciolists here mistake me; for virtue naturall rightly expounded, is no wayes contrary to sound Divinity) what for acquired; what for intellectuall; what for morall; what for hereditary and transmitted by descent (which is all one with naturall; there being igniculi; & semina virtutum in nature, which are called naturall or hereditary vertues, as well as there is in sicknesses, and soundness of health) it is only vertue still, that makes true gentry, or generosity, and keeps it afoot. Est in equis patrum virtus, nec imbelles & degeneres procreant aquilam columbæ. The ground of generosity, whence other gentry regularly proceeds, I mean

## To the Reader.

that of preheminance in offices, or power, whether Oeconomick, or Civil; whereunto I must not now enlarge myself, to speak in particular) Jacob in his testament to his sons, doth both philosophically and divinely set down, to wit, the impregnation of nature, and elevating of the phancy and spirits, to the highest and noblest thoughts, and inclinations, that ones condition, and way of breeding can suffer them to mount up to; which God himself also teaches in another place, when he says, that he would rejoyce over Israel, as a bridegroom rejoyceth over his bride. For then is that special time of loves, Ezek. 16.8. (not romantick only, much sinfully such, as most romances are wicked, and have death in the pot, but common and natural, especially to common men; though wise men, that understand nature, and can govern her, may both inhance that without sin, and make other times equal, if not go beyond it) and love is the seminary of all nobleness, and productive of all vertue, and vertuous emulation to vertuous actions, and growth therein; as hatred and envy are of the contrary; witness that example Act. 17.5,6,7,11,12. And it must needs be so, seeing conjugall love was the first measure, and fountain of all neighbourly love, and neighbourly love is the fulfilling of the Law; as the first summe of the second Table, or thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy self; and do to others as thou would be done to; was virtually included in that divinely inspired sentence of Adams; This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh: according to that pronounced of all poor,  
though

## To the Reader.

though never so great strangers; Hide not thy self from thy own flesh. Primogeniture then and nobleness were divinely and naturally both supposed to be conjunct, and consequent one to the other, because there the might of the parents, and beginning or flowr of their strength, both as to body and mind were put forth in point of affection, and affections are the seats of virtues: and therefore also to primogeniture was given the excellency of dignity, and the excellency of power, i. e. the pre-eminence and precedency before others, both of merit, and of office; or of nobility and high places of trust, whether in Church, or State-relation, and much more in Oeconomick: yet so, as it was alwayes forfeitable by vice, and devolvable to others more vertuous, as by Cain, Ishmael, Esau, Reuben and many more, is manifest. But want of breeding to noble thoughts, and ends; and instruction to inure to chaste and continent love, and not to deflore so much as their fancies, before the due and lawfull time; abuse also of marriage to base ends and by-respects, especially of money; and imprudent choices in sundry other respects, grown common with prodigality, luxury, and many other vices, have in these Countreys and times flatted and unspirited all natural nobleness and generosity either into a soft effeminacy, or sour vinegar of pride, and vanity, imbittered with the gall of many other vices, instead of the generous wine, they came of. And where natural gentry, or generosity is not, seldome is the other of morall and acquired to be found; and so we are left to empty

## To the Reader.

names of civill titles entailed upon riches and descent, by creation, or patent. Certainly there is a wisdom, if we studied it as well, as some do the other, of having a noble breed of men and women, as well as there is of Horses, Cocks, and Cattle. None will think a dunghill-Cockrell, fit for game; nor a jadissh race for the services of a gallant Jen-net: and yet we think any thing fit enough for our Progenie's, that hath but money enough. High birth and fortunes, are in themselves, both of them, the good blessings of God, and are in honour with all persons of honour, where ever they are, or have been in any, that have suitable vertues, but have parted with fortunes for vertues sake. But for a Gentleman whose fortunes are become unsuitable to his ranke, whether by his own fault, or others, or by neither, but by wrong, or misfortune, for reparation of an estate, so far to forget himself, as to make money his leading motive in a choice, is ignoble enough, and ungenerous, and can hardly expect better fruits of his way. We know, he was a wise man, that said, Blessed art thou, Oland, when thy King is the son of nobles! Eccles. 10. 7. And he that said, Nam genus, & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi, vix ea nostra voco, in opposition to too much standing on, or vaunting of descent without competent vertue and wisdom to correspond with it; said also, Et Mî genus ab Jove summo, to show his esteem of descent; and with vertue answerable; especially of such a descent, as claimed to the best, that could be reckoned to. He that would be ashamed to claim so honourable a privilege,

## To the Reader.

ledge, if he can do it truly, and hath just occasion and circumstances to extort it from him, would show but himself too modest at best, and almost unworthy of it, especially if he had a better Jupiter in place to make both his address and claim to, than the other had. For as low as my fortunes are, I can claim to the best blood in England, and that by England, and neither very far off, nor in an illegitimate way. Neither need I to be ashamed of my fortunes (though hitherto, which was my weakness, I have been ashamed of them, whereas I ought not to have been ashamed, but of sin) seeing I parted from them willingly, for retaining to vertue, and a good conscience. Solomon hath told me, that all things come alike to all; and that the race is not to the swift, nor the battell to the strong, nor bread to the wise, nor riches to men of understanding, nor favour to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all, Eccles. 9.2, 11, &c. I was never lower yet, than that great and noble Generall, of that great Emperour Justinian, was unjustly brought, to his masters no little dispraise, Belisarius of immortall renown. And why should I be ashamed to lay open my case to so Royall a Physician, as I have done; or be diffident of the cure, since the fountain of civil honour (which he is) will do nothing contrary to true honour; and Gods Great Steward of fortunes and preferments, that are in his own gift, in his own dominions, will neither deal niggardly, ungenerously, or unjustly, where nothing but justice and right is sought? Far be any thing of this, from being taken

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## To the Reader.

ken as contrary to the first founders of a noble race ; who, though they cannot claim descent, yet are beyond most of those, that can: since it is more to give, or make a noble descent, than to receive it, and most cadets, prove of finer cadents, than culminants, and seldome equall their founders, but unspirit themselves, and evaporate to a vappidness of money — or prediall-gentility. I mean not so much that, which is bought with money (for that may be so, where it deserved to have been given) as that which hath nothing but riches to sustain it. Cicero answered Salustius his objection of an upstart, well, ( if we suppose the invectives to be theirs ) Ego meis majoribus virtute præluxi ; Tu tuis turpiter offudisti tenebras. And as for occupations, and offices, though some be justly accounted more sordid, and illiberall ; others more honourable and gentile ; yet all that are lawfull, coming from God, and from his Spirit, as well as these mentioned, and implied, Exod. 31. 3. &c. none joyned with virtue, can justly ignobilitate any. Yea, I know none of the basest and meanest of them, but in conjunction with virtue, and piety, but especially when they come to put on something of the nature of piety it self, or immediate service to God, as some of them did under the Old Testament, God hath left place for them to be pareille to, or in conjunction with the highest. Thus David wished rather to be a doorkeeper in the house of his God ( a Porter of the Temple ) than to be a King in the Tents of Wickedness. And to Moses his posterity, though King in Jeshurun, yea  
more

## To the Reader.

more than a King, a King, Priest and Prophet, which is more than ever we read of any other (except Christ, of whom he was therein a singular Type; even a typical Mediatour, for he consecrated Aaron to his Priesthood, which without being Priest, he could not have done) yet there was no more allotted to them, but to be chief Porters in the house of God. What calling meaner than a Butcher? Yet the High-Priest, the second person in the Kingdome, and sometimes, and in some respects, the first, was by his calling a sacred Butcher; and if I be not mistaken, as I hope in my Scripturall researches I may show, that I am not, the King himself in some cases, was such a sacred Butcher in some sort, in that he killed his own sacrifices; and it was an high, and an eminent honour to him too; and ever had been accounted, as the priviledge of the first-born, where the excellency of dignity, and of power was by divine institution, before the Jewes policy was erected. A Preacher of this City, that now bears his head high, when a Gentleman showed him, (as I have heard from the Party) a Tract by him done into Latine, and subscribed in the Title-page, Per A. B. Nobilem, &c. he very smatterer-like, and pedantickly bewryed his ignorance, that nobilis in Roman and purest Latine phrase, that we could have, signified a Gentleman; but he would not understand it otherwayes, but according to the Anglism that he was acquainted with, whereby Nobleman is appropriate to Barons, Vicounts, Earls, &c. Another person of quality in this City (as I have heard

## To the Reader.

heard the Story) rising from a mean degree to great fortunes, had a distressed Gentleman (without the Gentlemans own knowledge) recommended to his company and Table: and thereupon the Citizen himself inviting him too, he well accepted of it, and was as well taken with; and upon further converse, so well, that he justly apprehended some more than ordinary favours towards him, if he would lay hold on them. To lay hold he was most willing, and did; but resolved to proceed cautiously and slowly, for many Reasons, which if they had known, or had the patience, till discreetly they might have been opened to them, they would have allowed of. But they construing this slowness for neglect, were offended, and that so far, that at length (the Gentleman not finding it best to alter his procedure) the Citizen discharged him his house, though upon a contrary pretence. He took this as an high affront, as indeed it was. And they coming to know their mistake, invited him again, but so unsufficiently, the Master of the house being excepted from being the inviter, though he had been the discharger, that the Gentleman would not thereupon come so soon, as it seems, they expected him; but he did cast himself to meet with them, where he might either have a fuller invitation from them that had the right, or opportunity to tell them, what an one their Deputy had given him. But he found them in a new discontent and mistake upon refusall of that invitation, which increased to such distance, that it could not be removed, through their too high carriage; which he disdained  
the



## To the Reader.

the more, the higher it was; untill at length going about to beget a right understanding again, he received such another signall affront, as he vowed never to enter their house, untill he knew he had a full and free invitation that came from him that discharged him. Matters standing thus now, the Gentleman, to whom I could not deny such a courtesie, for many reasons; requested me, That thus in a cloud to others, I would find a way as soon as I could, to uncloud his business briefly to the parties concerned, that they might make such use thereof, as they saw good. And I have chosen this way of examples subjoynd to the discourse of generosity, by way of Apology for myself, and first opening my condition from that obscurity it lay under, to prevent, or repulse the currish snarls of clownish Pedants, and Schiolists. My intent in this Translation, is (beside what I have exprest to his Majesty) the propagation of Religion, and the good of England. But if Religion be not better intended, and attended, and prosecuted by undertakers, than it hath been at home, it may justly frustrate all, and cast us in as great confusions abroad, as it did at home. But because this would require more length, than this Epistle is now fit to be drawn unto, and I may have another occasion for it perhaps, ere long; I heartily recommend all to Gods blessing, and thy good acceptance, and bid thee farewell.

Blackefriers this 22 of  
October 1660.

W. H.

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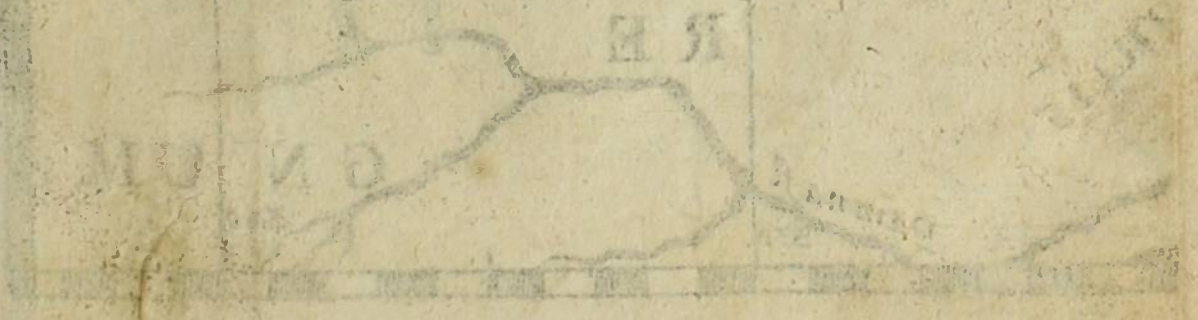
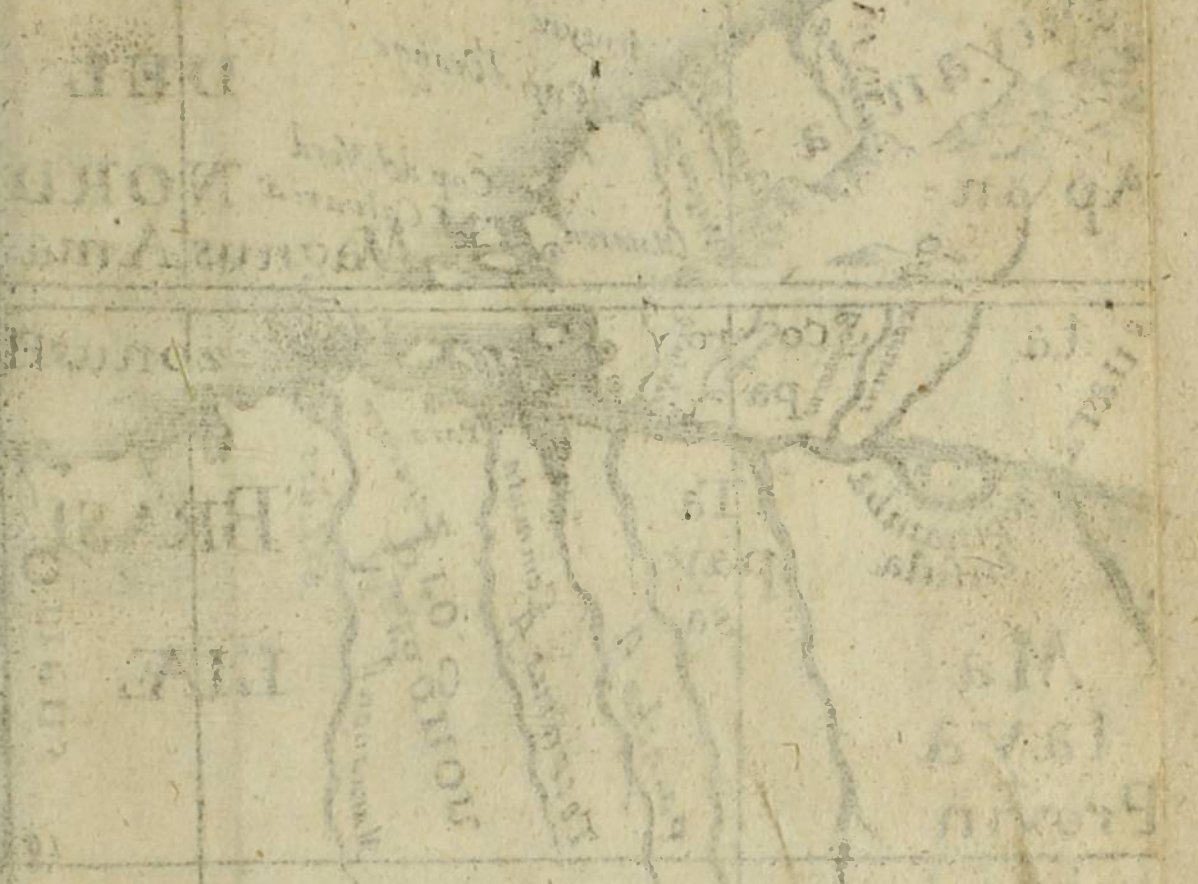
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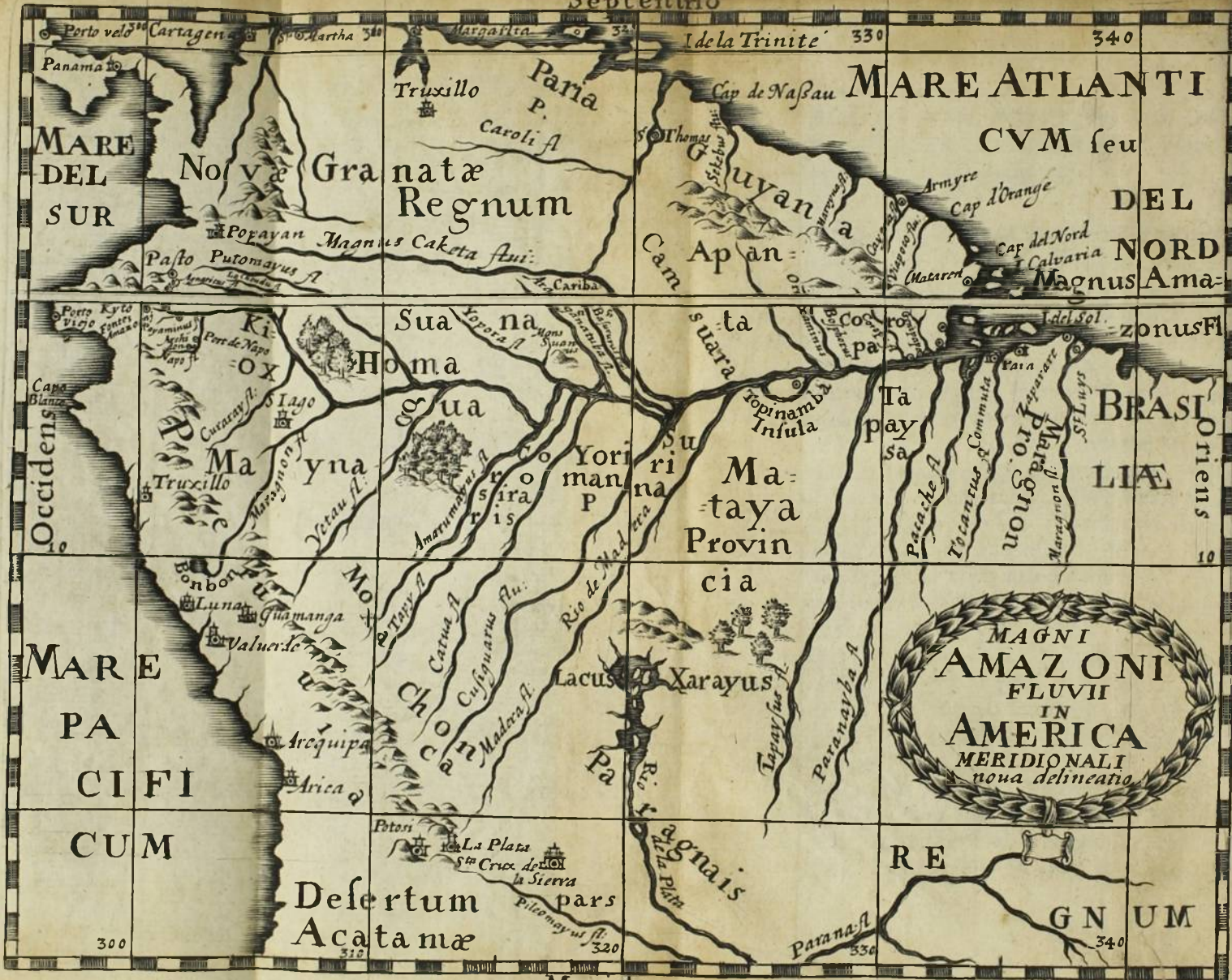
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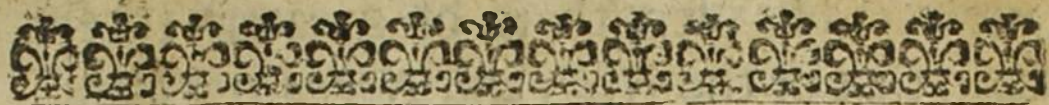
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# MARE ATLANTICUM

CVM







A N  
**HISTORICAL**  
A N D  
Geographical Description  
O F T H E  
Great River of the *Amazones*  
I N  
*A M E R I C A.*

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C H A P. I.

*Of the greatness of the River of the Amazones.*



W<sup>H</sup>at the *Danow* is to *Europe*;  
*Ganges* to *Asia*, and *Nilus*  
to *Afrique*; the same is the  
great *Amazon* to *America*;  
And as *America* is the great-  
est part of the world, so is the River of the  
B *Amazones*

*Amazones* the greatest River in the Universe. His length is of greater extent, than that of the *Nile*, and *Negro* in *Afrique*; his breadth larger, than that of *Ganges* and *Kiam* in *Asia*; his navigation and portableness is better, than that of the *Danow* and *Rhine* in *Europe*; his mouth, or entrance into the Sea, is more open, than that of *Plata*, and *Saint Lawrence* in *America*; and his depth is like unto that of the *Oceane*, and of the *mediterrane-Sea*. His inundations or overflowings are yearly, and fruitfull; his aspect is every where and every way pleasant: all his branches and Rivers running out of him, are inhabited; his fields are all fertile, and all his adjoining plaines or valleys cultivated. Chase, fishing, and Venison are there every where great store; woods, fruits, and Corn-fields for harvest, cover the grounds and little hills there; and the sweetness of his Air is through all alike equally temperate: and both gold and silver are found in the Rivers and mountains there. Its peoples are innumerable; its Isles great and infinite in number, yet inhabited; all its peoples are spritely and nimble, and the riches of the Climate furnisheth them abundantly with  
all

*great River of the Amazonés.*

all things. This River's course is almost alwayes under the equinoctiall Line, and every where his nights and days are of alike length; and the other Rivers, that pay their tribute to him, are all under the torride Zone. Marvellous effects of the divine providence, which having distanced so many Nations from the Sea-coasts and its commodities, hath given them so great Rivers and waters in so great abundance, that this famous River of the *Amazonés* may reasonably enough be called an Ocean-Sea of sweet waters. But all its prerogatives, which by an universall consent, have made the title of the greatest River of the world be given unto it, shall more amply be seen, and with more particular deduction of Circumstances, in the following Chapters of this Book.

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C H A P. I I.

*Of the great Realm of the Amazone.*

**I**N the *Peninsule* or *almost-Ile* of the *Southerly America*, and almost in the midst of so great a *Continent* or *main-Land*,

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there is a great extent of Land, covered with so many Nations, and watered with so many Rivers, that of it might be formed a Kingdome, or Empire of three thousand Leagues in compass, for one that would make the conquest of it. Its rich and opulent Countries (which all of them together I call the great Kingdome or Realm of the *Amazone*, seeing all their waters and Rivers render themselves into this great and renowned River of the *Amazones*) have for their boundaries, *Brasile* towards the East; the Kingdome of *New-Granado*, and the coast of *Guiana* towards the North; and towards the West, *Pere*, and the great *Cordelier*; and Southward *Tucuman*, and *Paraguais*: all Provinces under the Crown of *Castile*, except *Brasile*, subject to the *Portugallians*, that inhabit it. I said, of three thousand Leagues in compass, not precisely, but near to that dimension; because the diversity of Mapps, and of their opinions and reports, that have compassed it, not only cross one another, but also thwart themselves in their relations, that they give of it; as by name *Father Christopher D'Acogna* a Spanish Jesuit, and a principall author, and eye-witness of these things. But of these



these doubtfull and diverse mensurations we shall speak elsewhere; let us here draw towards an end of this Chapter, in telling you, That all this great Realm of *Amazon* is inhabited only as yet of *Indians* and *Americans*, and not at all of *Spaniards*, whether *Castilians*, or *Portugais*. These have indeed discovered it, and run its length first of any, with their armed Navies; but only passed thorow, and never stayed any where to build fortresses, or plant colonies, as they have done in so great number, and with so great state and magnificence in other Countries of the same *America*. But if *Spain* happily situated for commanding over this new world, had turned her thoughts towards the conquest of this Empire of the great *Amazon*, instead of consuming unprofitably so many Armies, and so great treasures in her Warres of *Europe*, as she hath done now for an hundred years; she might have enjoyed by this time the glory and advantages of so great an Empire: from the conquest of which now she is further off than ever, as well for the reason of her present weakness, as her intestine division.

## C H A P. I I I.

## Of the Nations of this great Realm.

THE innumerable Nations and Provinces of this great Empire of the *Amazon* are not all yet distinctly known by their severall names and languages, because the *Spaniards*, who last navigated this famous River, have not marked them all, but only one hundred and fifty of them. The Provinces are all so mightily peopled, and their habitations so thick, that from the last village of one Town, one may hear the noise of such as travail from the first village of another. And yet so near a neighbourhood not being able to keep them in peace, they are in continuall Warres one Nation against another. Yet neither ambition of command, nor greediness of acquiring riches, nor a desire to eat men, as *Cannibals* of the same *America* have, are any of the grounds of so many cruell and bloody Battels; (without which were it not, for all this, so many people could never be contained in these Countries) but the cause of all these Fights, wherein are often slain an infinite

finite of persons, is only for glory and renown, and to have slaves of a strange, or other Nation than their own: and that because at home amongst themselves, the innocence of their manners, and riches of the Climate, not being apt to bring men to a necessity of serving others of their own accord, none is found there obliged to such a condition, but by force of Arms. And yet this invincible courage, that they exercise thus against one another, hath not yet appeared against the *Spaniards*, (who navigate and run the River of *Amazones* in Arms) forasmuch as hitherto either a light fleeing, if at any time they opposed them; or a mutuall amity embraced and consented to by them, have been the only Arms, which to this present they have employed against these dominators of the new world, the *Spaniards*. But all *America* being barren of Iron, we must not think it strange, if the inhabitants of this great Realm have been surprized with fear, (as all other *Indians* were, and are) of the Sword, the Musquet, and of Artillery.

## C H A P. I V.

## Of their Arms, and Commerce.

**S**Eing neither Steel nor Iron are found at all in the *West-Indies*, we must not marvell, if the *Americans* of this great Kingdom have no other Arms, but Arrows and Javelots; about which notwithstanding they are marvellously expert, not only for making them of hard wood, and sharp pointed, but also for shooting and casting them with so great force, that therewith they pierce through and through the body of their enemies, which they hit. The same necessity makes them also use stones well brought to an edge, and Tortoise shells, for Axes, and Hatchets, and their instruments of travelling: the one for great wood, and the other for less, and household Utensils. But they use the horn of certain little Beasts, fastned to little hefts, for their finer works, which they make upon wood with marvellous skill. As for the Commerce of all these peoples on this great River of the *Amazones*, and on other Rivers that run into it, they perform it

*great River of the Amazonas.* 9

it in Boats, which they call *Canôes*, that are made all of Cedar, and all of one piece, as in other places of the *Indies*; but with more ease, and better, than elsewhere; because this great River during its overflowings, brings down so great a number of great Trees, that these peoples have no more to do to come by them, but every one to lay hold on, and stay as many as he desires, at his House, there to cut and hollow them, as he thinks meet. As for Cloathes, such as use any, have them all almost of Cotton: and for such as go naked (which are the greatest part) neither excessive heat, nor rigour of cold forces them to cover themselves in that sort.

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C H A P. V.

*Of their Customs and Religion.*

**T**HERE were never any written Laws amongst those peoples; and all their customs are almost much alike. Some of them live at liberty; and some of them under Cacyques, or Lords, as the rest of *America*. They have Idols of wood made by

by mans hand, which they adore as their gods, attributing to some of them the power over waters, and giving them a Fish for their mark : to others the power over fruits, and seeds of the earth. They have also such as they take for gods of Armies and Battels ; and they openly avouch that these deities came down from Heaven to live with them, to do them good, and procure their profit. They have neither Temples, nor Ceremonies, wherewith they adore them, but leave them carelessly in some corner of their House, untill they have occasion to use them. But when they take water to go to Warre, they place on the Poup of their Vessels, their god of Armies ; and so they use the others in like sort. They have also *Wisemen*, or *Wizards* among them, of great esteem ; who serve them for Counsellors as well for Religion and Physick, as for Law and policy ; and in the year 1639, the *Portuguais* found an *Indian* in these Countries, that called himself the son of the *Sun* ; who coming to a peaceable and loving conference with them, was not satisfied with the grounds of our Belief, but going away without renouncing his own imposture, said, that every night he went by the Spirit to  
consult

consult the *Sun* for the government of the following day. Finally, all these peoples are of a good nature, nimble and quick of body, and of colour not so tawny and Sun-burnt as those of *Brasile*. They are of quick apprehension and understanding, and are very expert in their hands for all sort of works. They are naturally sweet and meek, officious and tractable; and they converse familiarly with strangers without any fear. They are every way so docile and teachable, and so little possess'd with malice, that from hence the easiness to subdue them, as well to Laws and policy, as to Christian Religion, may be guessed at.

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C H A P. V I.

*Of the great Cordeliere.*

**I**N the Southern *America*, to the East of the Kingdom of *Peru*, and as it were from the North to the South, runs and rangeth along a garland of great Mountains more than six hundred Leagues in length, under the name of the *great Cordeliere*. And by a wonderfull work of nature, all  
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the waters, which from thence arise in abundance, on that side of the great Mountains, that look towards the East, do all render themselves into the North-Sea by one only mouth and confluent. But these well-heads, and springs being so many, cannot be yet all discovered: it sufficeth us in this Book to remark the chief ones, and such of them as are famous, by the origine and source of the great River of the *Amazones*, and of others the most famous, that he receiveth into his channell, to convey them together with himself into the Ocean-Sea. And amongst the longest and greatest of all these Rivers, the *Great Caketata*, the *Putumaye*, and the *Aguarike*, are on the North-side; and the *Madera*, the *Amarumaya*, the *Maragnon*, and the *Curaray*, are on the Southside of the River of the *Amazones*. Which being the only, and the principall object of our Discourse, we will here begin to describe its source, in this Chapter, telling you that it is the most Westward of all the sources, that are to the East of the great *Cordeliere*; that which is furthest off from the Ocean, or *Atlantique-Sea*, and the nearest of any to the Town of *Kyte*, one of the greatest and fairest Cities,



not only of the Kingdom of *Peru*, but also of any in all *America*; the seat of a Sovereign Court, and Capitall of a great Province, of three hundred degrees, and ten minutes of Longitude, (counting from the first and fixt Meridian of the Ile of Saint *Micbell*, of the *Azores*) and sixteen minutes only of Latitude meridionale. But for better clearing of this matter yet, we must adde, that between the Town of *Kyto*, & the source of the great River of the *Amazones*, these tops, or risings of the great *Cordeliere*, that are aftermentioned, are interjected.

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C H A P. V I I.

*Of the sources of the great River of the Amazones.*

**P**ulcan and *Guanama* are two Mountains of the great and high *Cordeliere*, distant one from the other little less than two Spanish Leagues, of three hundred degrees, thirty six minutes of Longitude, on the terrestriall Globe; and twenty minutes only of meridionale or Southern Latitude. They are in the great Province of *Kyto*, of the  
the

14     *A Geographical History of the*  
the rich Empire of *Peru*, about six  
Leagues to the Southside of the equinoctiall  
Line; and eight Leagues to the East of the  
Town of *Kyto*, the Capitall of that Pro-  
vince: and two Lakes, that are at the two  
foots of these two Mountains, are the re-  
nowned sources of the great and famous *A-*  
*mazone*. That of *Pulcan* is the largest, o-  
penest, and best discovered; and that of  
*Guanama* is the deepest and profoundest,  
and as it were almost covered by a great  
rock overturned upon it by an Earthquake.  
But these two spring-heads, the most won-  
derfull of all the world, since they give the  
beginning to the most memorable River of  
the universall world, run quickly into one,  
and pass along together the terrible rocks of  
the *Cordeliere*, rolling their roaring waters  
over its precipices and falls: from whence  
this great River coming forth and running  
alwayes strong, swift, and straight towards  
the East, receives presently upon his leav-  
ing the *Cordeliere*, a marvellous great in-  
crease from the *Coca*, the *Payamine*, and  
the *Napo*, (three considerable Rivers,  
whereof we shall speak else where) and in  
short while makes his navigableness like un-  
to that of the great Ocean-Sea, as well for  
the

*great River of the Amazonas.* 15

the depth of his channell, as for the less rapidness of his currant of water. But this remarkable place, where the River of *Napo* enters into that of the *Amazones* ( which the *Spaniards* call the *Funto* of the Rivers, and we the *conjunction* or *joyning* of the Rivers, to the same very sense *verbatim* ) is about sixty Leagues from the Town of *Kyto*, and under the equinoctiall Line. And it was in this place that the adventurous *Francis D'Areillane* that *Spanish* Knight, made build a Vessell, in the which he first navigated, and happily discovered all this great River of the *Amazones*.

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C H A P. V I I I.

*Of the length and course of this River.*

**A**fter that the great *Amazon* hath made his channell like unto that of the greatest Rivers of the world, by the conflux of the foresaid three Rivers, he goes on his way through the vast and fertile fields of *America*, alwayes towards the East, and without longer straying from under the Line, than five or six degrees at the most,  
on

on the Southside, or that of the antarctick Pole. Yet drawing his now-flow waters after him, by infinite turnings and windings in plains and fields of so large and great extent, he casts out his arms on every side to receive the more easily the Rivers which from all parts come unto him, and that with such admirable agreement, that the least of his armes receive alway the least Rivers and Rivulets; and the greater the greater: and if Rivers come to him, that are bigge and made great by a course of more hundreths of Leagues together, he there shuts up all his waters into one channell, to receive those greater worthily, and as it were with a greater state and magnificence. As for his length from his source to his mouth at the *Atlantique-Sea*, following the course of his wide channell, it is diversly reported: The fore-mentioned *Areillane* makes it of eighteen hundred, and Father *D'Acogna* of one thousand two hundred seventy six *Spanish Leagues*, according to the justest measures that we could gather from the Relations of this Author, who contradicts himself often through forgetfulness, and not taking heed. Now the sparingest reckoning of Father *D'Acogna*, being modester than that of *Areillane*,

*Areillane*, seems to me to have more appearances of the truth in it; because the distance of the mountains of *Pulcan*, and *Guanama* (where the Sources of this great River are) in a streight line unto *Zaparara*, which is the Easterliest Cape, at which he ends his course, is but of six hundred forty leagues of the same sort, according to my Geographick Tables or Mappes, and the methods of the eighth Book of my Geometrical Theorems. But because this distance in a streight line, appears to me to be yet too farre different from the foresaid length of one thousand two hundred seventy six leagues; I could easily perswade myself, that either the Southern longitude of *America* were greater; or that the leagues of this *Spanish* Father *Jesuit* should be no other but *Celtiberian-Spanish* leagues, or *Biscay-leagues*, like unto our *French-sea-leagues*, the which amounting but to twenty, for every degree of a great circle, would give us seven hundred thirty two leagues in a right or streight line, for the same distance between the Sources of the great River of the *Amazones*, and the extremity of his mouth, or upshutting.

## C H A P. I X.

*Of the Longitudes, Latitudes, and Measures observed in this great River.*

**I**N the design we have to set down in this place, and all along, the *distances*, and their *latitudes*, which the *Spaniards* have observed *an.* one thousand six hundred thirty nine, alongst the River of the *Amazones*, reported by *D' Acogna* aforesaid, delegated by King *Philip* the fourth to this charge: we have also resolved to adde the *longitudes*, which we have adjusted as much as is possible from confusion and uncertainty; and this as well for the curiosity of such as love Geography; as for the help of these Authours, that would make new Cartes of these places. But going back to the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> Chapter, we shall continue the course of this great River in this manner.

From the mouth of *Napo*, which is on the South of the great *Amazone*, to *Anete*, are forty seven leagues. This place of *Anete* is yet under the line, and on the South-side of the great River.

From *Anete* to the *Agarico*, are eighteen leagues.

great River of the Amazones. 19

leagues. The mouth of this River, is on the North-side of the *Amazon*, and under the line also.

From the *Agarico* to *Chevelu*, twenty leagues. The mouth of this River is also on the North of *Amazon*, and begins to decline a little from the line towards the South.

From the *Chevelu* to the *Curaray*, forty leagues. The mouth of this River is on the South of the *Amazon*, and under the second degree of Southern latitude.

From the *Curaray* to the *Maragnon*, eighty leagues. The mouth of this River is on the South of the *Amazon*, having four degrees of Southern latitude, and three hundred seven degrees and fifty minutes of longitude.

From the *Maragnon* to the beginning of the Province of *Homague*, sixty leagues. All this Province consists in great Islands.

From the foresaid beginning of *Homague*, to a certain great habitation of the same, one hundred and nineteen leagues. This place is in an Ile, on the South-side of the body of *Amazon*, having three degrees of Southern latitude, and three hundred twelve degrees, and fifty five minutes of longitude.

From this Habitation to the *Putumaya*, seventeen leagues. The mouth of this River is on the North-side of the great *Amazon*.

From the *Putumaya* to *Lyetau*, fifty leagues. The mouth of this River is on the South-side of *Amazon*, and hath three degrees thirty minutes of Southern latitude.

From *Lyetau* to the end of the Province of *Homaguc*, fourteen leagues. In this place there is a great and puissant Habitation in an Ile.

From the end of *Homaguc* to the *Amarumaya*, twenty five leagues. The mouth of this River is on the South-side of *Amazon* having five degrees of Southern latitude, and three hundred fifteen degrees, and fifty minutes of longitude.

From the *Amarumaya* to the Village of the gold, twenty eight leagues. This place is on the South-bank of the Channell of the great *Amazon*.

From the Village of the gold to the *Yopura*, fourteen leagues. The mouth of this River is on the North-side of *Amazon*, and hath three degrees of Southern latitude.

From



*great River of the Amazonas.* 21

From the *Yopura* to *Tapy*, four leagues. The mouth of this River is on the South-side of *Amazon*.

From the *Tapy* to the *Catua*, twenty five leagues. The mouth of this River is on the South-side of *Amazon*, and towards the *Green Lake*, formed into that condition by the great *Amazon*.

From the *Catua* and the *Green Lake* to the first mouth of the *Araganatuba*, six leagues. This is on the North-side of the *Amazon*.

From the first mouth to the second of the *Araganatuba*, sixteen leagues; on the North-side of *Amazon* also.

From the second mouth of the *Araganatuba* to the end of the Province of *Corosirare*, twenty two leagues. All this Province is on the South of the great River.

From the end of *Corosirare* to the beginning of the Province of *Yoriman*, two leagues. On the South-side of *Amazon*.

From the beginning of *Yoriman* to a great and very long Habitation, twenty three leagues, on the South of the River to four degrees of that latitude, and three hundred nineteen degrees, and thirty minutes of longitude.

From this long Habitation to the Ile *Yoriman*, thirty two leagues, on the South-bank side of the *Amazon*.

From this Ile to the end of the Province of *Yoriman*, ten leagues. On the South-side of the *Amazon*.

From the end of *Yoriman* to the *Cusiguare*, two leagues. The mouth of this River is also on the South of the *Amazon*.

From the *Cusiguare* to the *Basurure*, thirty two leagues. The mouth of this River is on the North-side of the *Amazon*, and hath four degrees, thirty minutes, of Southern latitude.

From the *Basurure* to the *Rio-negro*, or Black River, thirty leagues. The mouth of this River is also on the North-side of the *Amazon*, having four degrees of Southern latitude, and three hundred twenty two degrees, and twenty minutes of longitude. And thus the course of the great River of the *Amazones* into *Rio-negro*, or the Black River, is of seven hundred eighty eight leagues, according to the preceding Measures.

CHAP. X.

The rest of the Longitudes, Latitudes, and Measures observed unto the Atlantique Sea.

Following the same design of the Chapter preceding, wherein we made stay, till we came to the mouth of *Rio-negro*, where he enters into the great River of the *Amazones*; we shall in this Chapter make an end thereof, pursuing the *Amazones* course into the great Ocean its self.

From *Rio-negro* then unto the *Madera* are four leagues; the mouth of this River being on the South of the *Amazones*.

From the *Madera* to the beginning of the Ile of *Topinamba*, twenty eight leagues. This great Ile is in the River of the *Amazones*, towards the South-side.

From the beginning to the end of this Ile, sixty two leagues. In this place is a great and puissant Habitation of the *Topinambians*, having three degrees of Southern latitude, and three hundred twenty seven degrees, thirty minutes of longitude.

From the end of *Topinamba* to the *Coru-*

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*ris*, thirty leagues; the mouth of which  
River is to the North of the *Amazone*.

From the *Coruris* to the *Bosphore* of the  
*Amazone*, twenty four leagues. This strange  
narrowness hath two degrees and forty  
minutes of Southern latitude; and three  
hundred twenty eight degrees, and fifty mi-  
nutes in longitude.

From the *Bosphore* to the *Tapayse*, forty  
leagues; the mouth of which River is on  
the South of the great *Amazone*.

From the *Tapayse* to the *Coropatube*, four-  
ty leagues; the mouth of which River is  
on the North-side of the great *Amazone*.

From the *Coropatube* to the Fort of the  
*Destierro*, fifty four leagues; which Forte-  
resse is also on the North-side of the great  
River.

From the foresaid Fort to the *Ginipape*,  
six leagues; the mouth of which River is  
on the North-side also, having two degrees  
of Southern latitude, and three hundred  
thirty one degrees and fifty minutes of lon-  
gitude. And about two leagues under this  
*Ginipape* towards the Sea, the great River  
of the *Amazones* begins to open himself by  
little and little towards his great Mouth, or  
place of discharge into the Sea.

From

*great River of the Amazones.* 25

From the *Ginipape* to the *Paranaybe*, ten leagues; the mouth of which River is on the South side of the *Amazon*.

From the *Paranaybe* to the *Pacache*, forty leagues; the mouth of which is also on the South of the *Amazon*.

From the *Pacache* to *Commuta*, forty leagues. This place is also on the South-side of the *Amazon*.

From *Commuta* to *Para*, thirty leagues. This Town is also on the South-banke of the great mouth of the *Amazon*, having one degree and thirty minutes of South latitude.

From *Para* to the Ile of the *Sun*, fourteen leagues. This Ile is also near to the same South-banke. And from *Para* to *Zaparara*, forty leagues; which is a Cape on the extremity of the South-banke of the great River, having thirty five minutes of South latitude, and three hundred thirty seven degrees and ten minutes of longitude.

And so the course of the great River of the *Amazones* is from *Rio-negro* to *Zaparara*, of four hundred eighty eight leagues; and his whole length is one thousand two hundred seventy six leagues, as have been set down in the preceeding Chapters. Yet to describe

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describe his North-banke of his great  
Mouth also somewhat more, we shall thus  
set it down.

From the *Ginipape* to *Corupa*, thirty  
leagues; this place being on the North-  
side of the River.

From *Corupa* to the Cape of the North,  
the distance is not well known: and this  
Cape is on the extremity of the North-  
banke of the great River, having forty  
five minutes of North latitude, and three  
hundred thirty three degrees and fifty mi-  
nutes of longitude.

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## C H A P. X I.

*Of the bredth, and of the Iles of this great  
River.*

**I**F the great *Amazon* is wonderfull for its  
length, it is no lesse admirable for its  
bredth, and its Ilands. The one is alwaies  
of two, three, or four leagues broad, but  
never so little as of one only: the others  
are innumerable, and so great, that their  
compasse is of five, or of ten, and sometimes  
of twenty; yea, and more than of an hun-  
dred

dred leagues sometimes, as is that of the *Topinambes*. There is a great number also of very little ones, in which the Natives make their Burial-places, having their Dwellings in the others, that are greater. But the greater part of these Iles, and sometimes the greatest of them, are in part at least drowned and overflowed every year by the inundations of that River, but so fatned thereafter with the mud, that he scatters over them behind him, that they are thereby exceeding fertile, yielding every year without any intermissions of rest, their ordinary crops, which are of *Maze*, *Yoca*, and *Mandioca*; which yeeld the common food for all *America*, where it is in great abundance all along the great River of the *Amazon*. But to help the inconveniences of overflowing, they make under-ground Cellers, Granaries, or Caves well cover'd, where they keep their *Maze*, (which is their wheat) without impairement; and the *Yoca* (which is a root) whereof they make their *Casabe*, which is the ordinary, and lesse finish bread of all *Brasile*, and of all that New-world. Returning then to the wonders of the large Channell of this great River of the *Amazones*, we shall end this Chapter,

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Chapter, in telling you, that he keeps al-  
waies about the same bredth, that we have  
before set down, untill by an enlarging him-  
self, and opening into eighty four Spanish  
leagues of bredth, he comes to lose his name  
and waters in the great *Atlantique* Ocean,  
between the two Capes of the North, and  
of *Zaparara*; this being in *Brasile*, and the  
other in *Guiana*, Provinces of *America*.

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C H A P. XII.

*Of its Depth, and Navigation.*

SEeing the great and wonderfull Channell  
of the renowned River of the *Ama-  
zones*, as a certain long and vast Sea of  
sweet waters, receives so many great, broad,  
and deep Rivers, we must not think it  
strange, if the depth of his bed equall often-  
times the Abysses of the Ocean its self.  
This is for the most part, from his beginning  
unto *Rio-negro*, of eight, twelve, and of  
twenty *fathomes*; and from *Rio-negro* down-  
wards to the Ocean, of thirty, fourty, and  
sometimes without ground, and unfathom-  
able, according to the relations of all that  
have



have observed it. But this marvellous advantage his depth hath beyond others singular, that for the most part they are alike, along the bankes and sides, as they are in the midst of this large Channell of the great *Amazone*: whence it follows, that his Navigableness, and the fitnessse for commerce of this great River, is open and sufficient enough for the greatest Navies, of the greatest number, of the greatest burthen; which may not only sail up all along him to his first rise in order of Battell, and ready for fight; but also put to Land easily, and apply to the shore, without any fear of rocks, or sands. And Providence having purposed every way to render all these wonders yet more considerable, hath led the waters of this famous River alwaies from West to East, and near unto the *Aequator*, to the end, that as *Navale* Armies might easily come down from his very source to his mouth, carryed by the sweet force and strength of his current, and streame; so they might also as easily go up from his mouth and first entrance unto his very source, against the stream of his deep waters, by a favourable and continual winde, which blows there in a good gale perpetually,

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ly, and without ceasing, from East to West,  
either all the day long, or at least three or  
four hours of it together, because of the  
Diurnall motion either of the Earth, or of  
the first moveable Heaven, or Orbe: so  
that on the North-sea, from the *Canary I-*  
*lands*, to those of the *Caribal's*; and on  
the South-sea, from *New-Spain*, unto the  
*Philippine Iles*; as also all along the coast of  
*Paria* and *Guiana*, as one goes from the  
North-cape, to the *Cape of Sailes*, the same  
East-wind is alwaies found to be on wing,  
and in his reign, without ceasing. But as  
in those other parts above-named, it is im-  
possible for Ships to take the same waies  
back again, for returning to the places from  
whence they came, that they held in coming  
from them, so long as their Sailes must be  
fill'd with those East-windes; so this great  
River of the *Amazones* hath this particular  
advantage beyond them, that whole *Arma-*  
*does* can go from East to West, and from  
West to East, alwaies under the line, and  
the same way both of going and coming, and  
at the same time.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Bosphore of the Amazone.

**T**He *Thracian* and *Cimmerian Bosphores*, or *Ox-swim-bredths* were never so famous in ages past, as the *Amazonian Bosphore* will be renowned in times to come, in all apperance. This one strange *Strait* of this River (richer in one day, than are at present both the Straits of *Hellepont*, and of *Elfenore*) shuts up in one channell scarcely a thousand paces broad, or an Italian mile, the whole great River of the *Amazones*, proud of the spoiles of so many, and great, and long Rivers; and highly puffed up for his course of more than nine hundred sixty leagues, through *Plaines* and *Valleys* the fertilest in the whole world; and triumphing in all the waters, that rise from the East of the great *Cordeliere*, from the Town of *Popayan* to that of *Plata*, which is the space of five hundred leagues. This wonderfull *Bosphore*, or *Ox-passe*, which Providence hath reserved to be one day the Key of the richest Trade in the world, and of the greatest Kingdom that is in one only Continent, hath

hath three hundred twenty eight degrees, and fifty minutes of longitude, and two degrees and forty minutes of North-latitude, and is three hundred leagues from the North-sea, following the course of turning and windings of this great River unto *Zaparrara*; however Father *D' Acogna* (often enough variable in his measures) carry sometimes this distance of the *Bosphore* from the Sea, unto the length of three hundred sixty leagues. But untill the longitude of this great part of *America* be better observed, I intend alwaies to follow the least measures of distances. Now this one only and famous *Strait* of the great River of the *Amazones*, is yet further considerable for this, that the flowing of the great Seas is here easily perceived, offering a marvellous advantage to the commerce of this Rivers Navigation, by the ebbing, and flowing of the Ocean. Whence it follows, that the advantages of the first Nation, that shall possess it self by Colonies and Forts of both sides of this *Amazonian Bosphore*, cannot be exprest in a few words. For can any doubt, but that the riches of so many Mines discovered, and not wrought, by the miserable depopulations of the rich Western Regions

great River of the Amazonas. 33

Regions of this *Peninsulare America*, will be one day snatched up by the greed of those will follow us, and the multitude of men that will be born hereafter in these happy Countries; and will in end be carried on the currents of so many famous Rivers, as render themselves unto the *Bosphore* of the *Amazone*, to be afterwards brought into *Europe*, by the easie Navigation of the *Atlantique* Sea, in comparison of the troublesome mountains of *Panama*, the *Corsaires*; and the Shipwracks of the Gulph of *Mexico*; and the notable dangers of the channell of *Bahame*?

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#### CHAP. XIV.

*Of the first three Rivers, that enter into that of the Amazonas.*

After that we have thus summarily described the course of the great River of the *Amazones*, we will return to his beginning, to handle anew the things that are without, and adjacent to it. But I could wish that Father *Acogna*, the Authour and eye-witnesse of a part of these relations,  
D were

were more cleanly and understandable in them. For not having been able to find either cartes, or books to help my cares that I have to unfold these ambiguities, I myself therefore rest not satisfied in this behalf with mine own work. Without staying therefore to censure a Person of his Noblesse and merit, by reasons which I might, and the curious may themselves perceive in his writings, I shall take me to my Subject, and tell you, that from the Town of *Cofana* in the Province of *Kixo*, to the East of the *Andes* of *Peru*, and to the North of the line, comes forth the *Coca*, a navigable River, which quickly renders himself on the North-side into the beginnings of the great River of the *Amazones*; which as yet in these parts having his stream too rapid and violent, hath not therefore at this place so convenient a navigation himself, as other Rivers, that enter into his large bed on the side of the *Antarctique* or *South Pole*. The first whereof passing on as it were about three daies journeys from the City of *Avila* of the same Province of the *Kixos*, renders himself in short while, and under the name of *Payamino*, into the great River, on the South-side thereof, and below the  
entrance

entrance of the *Coca*, though the distance is not known, nor set down. But about eighteen leagues from the Town of *Kito*, beyond the *Andes* of the great *Cordelier*, is the mount *Antezame* on the South-side of the line; from the foot of which the River of *Napo* coming forth, and running amongst the Rocks without being navigable untill he come to a Port, or Haven of the same name well nigh unto *Archidona*, he becomes yet more easie to be navigated four leagues beneath that, as well for the greatness of his Channell, as for the lesse rapidnesse and violence of his stream: and pursuing in this condition his way to great River, he enters thereinto about thirty leagues only from *Archidona*. But concerning the mouth of this River, you may look the seventh Chapter of this Book; unto which I will here adde, that the foresaid *Port* of *Napo*, where the *Indians* have an habitation, is the best imbarquing place, for all those that from the Province of *Kito*, would sail or go into the great *Amazon*. And as to this pleasant fair, and great enough River of *Napo*, it hath this prerogative beyond others, to rolle alongst with him amongst the sands of his current, good

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 store of Gold, which the Natives of this  
 Countrey gathering, do therewith without  
 much pains or trouble pay their tribute,  
 which yearly they owe to the *Spaniards* of  
 that same Province; a Province also that  
 abounds every where else in all sorts of  
 Fruites, necessary for intertaining of the  
 life; the like whereunto may be said of it  
 both for Fishing, and Hunting, or Chace.

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C H A P. X V.

*Of the Aguarique and the Putomaya.*

HAVING begun to shew you before, the  
 divers Havens or embarquing places,  
 by which the great and rich Province of  
*Kyto* may enter into the commerce of the  
 great River of *Amazon*; we will now fol-  
 low the like way, by the other Rivers that  
 come from the North-side, and give the  
 like advantages to the rich Regions of the  
*Popayan*, and of the Kingdom of new *Gran-*  
*ado*: whereof the first are the *Aguarique*,  
 and the *Putomaya*, taking their begin-  
 nings in the great 'mountaines of the *Cor-*  
*delier*, both of them well nigh to the Town  
 of



of *Pasto* of the Government of *Popayan*, having three hundred and one degrees, and thirty minutes of longitude, and one degree only of North latitude. But though both these Rivers have their course from West to East; yet that of the *Aguarique*, which is the Southerliest, comes first to the great River of the *Amazones* in the Province of the *Chevelues*, or long-hair'd people; and that after a course of more than an hundred leagues (all along Navigable) through happy, fertile, and well-inhabited Regions, as all the rest of the Realm of the great *Amazon* is. Now the mouth of this considerable River, (the Name whereof is, *The River of Gold*, because he draws much of it along his bank-sides) is on the North-side of the great River of the *Amazones*, and about an hundred seventeen leagues from his own Sources and Spring-heads, and likewise under the line. But the River of *Putomaya* taking a course much more stragling and wandring, and watering a good many more Nations than the other, makes also hereby his Navigation more considerable, and of greater Portation by a course of farre greater extent, and a greater number of Rivers, that on all side

arrive unto him also. And after he hath fertilized so many great champain Countries by the fresh vapours of his waters, and by his ordinary overflowings, as all Rivers of *America* do; he opens and enlarges himself near unto a leagues bredth at his entry into the great River of the *Amazones*, and about four hundred fifty three leagues from his own Sources, or Well-heads. Now the mouth of this River of *Putomaya*, which carryes along with him gold also, as most others do; is on the North-side of the great River, and hath two degrees and thirty minutes of Southern latitude, having runne under the line a great deal more than the half of his course, and under the same measured (in his bankes and windings at least) the space and length of more than three hundred fifty leagues. Thus the commerce of the great River of the *Amazones* will in time coming receive no lesse enlargement by the happy Navigations of the *Aguarique*, and of the *Putomaya*, than by other great and famous Rivers (which promise him the same encrease) as well for the richesse and fertile Countries of the Town of *Pasto*, as for the situation of the same, which is

*great River of the Amazones.* 39

too farre distant from the conveniencies  
of the Port of *Carthagena*.

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C H A P. X V I.

*Of the great Caketa, a considerable Ri-  
ver.*

**T**He third and last River, which from  
the North, and from the mountains  
of the *Cordelier*, comes into the great Ri-  
ver of the *Amazones*, goes under the name  
of *The great Caketa*; and is acknowledged  
and celebrated for the greatest of all the  
Rivers in *America*, next to the great *Ama-  
zone*. The Kingdom of new *Granado* glo-  
ries in its birth, and the Valley of *Nicao* of  
the Province of *Popayan*, is the famous  
place of his Source, which hath two de-  
grees and thirty minutes of North-latitude,  
and three hundred and three degrees, and  
fourty minutes of longitude, on the ter-  
restrial Globe. This great River so much  
renown'd, and yet so little known to this  
day by Geographers, receives presently a  
marvellous increase of waters, which de-  
scend in great abundance from the great

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mountains of *S<sup>t</sup> Faith* of *Bogota*; and  
taking his way from West to East, almost  
every where parallell to the great *Amazone*,  
he insensibly draws near to runne under the  
line, continuing thus his course untill about  
at one degree of North-latitude, and three  
hundred eighteen degrees of longitude,  
he divides his large and magnificent Chan-  
nell into *Rio-negro*, and *Rio-grand*; i. e.  
into the Black River and the great River.  
But the great *Caketa* is so wonderfull at this  
place, that this division hinders him not to  
render himself on the one side into the great  
*Amazone*, by the first of his branches, and by  
an entry of more than one league and an  
half broad; nor to keep for a long time the  
colour of his own pleasant and deep waters,  
untill that the great River of the *Amazones*,  
all gathered up into one great bed, for re-  
ceiving of him, deface this appearance of  
the *Caketaes* waters, but not untill after a  
combate between them, for the space of  
twelve leagues length. As for his other  
branch (which I take to be the great River  
of the *Orenoc*, contrary to the opinions of  
Father *D' Acogna*, because I see no other  
River from the *Cape of the Sailes* to the  
*Cape of the North*, that can be attributed  
to

to him) it turns its course towards the North, and renders himself into the North-Sea by a mouth worthy of his greatness and magnificence. But because the *Orenoc* (as other Rivers of *Guyana* have) hath leaps and falls that are high and steep, amongst the rocks, that he passeth through; (following here the relations of *Diego d'Ordas*, of *Alphonso de Herrera*, and of *Anthony de Berreo*, who were amongst the first of such as navigated it) neither the commerce of the great *Caketa*, nor that of the great *Amazon*, can ever be hindred on this behalf, as Father *D'Acogna* apprehends, grounding himself on the passage of *Lopez D'Aguirre*, which he held from the River of the *Amazones* to the North Sea by this track or way: but not knowing, that *Lopez* had not light Boats, that can pass over all, and shoot such falls, (as Oars do *London-Bridge* at a low water) or that he made draw them along it with him by land (as other *Spaniards* also did before him) from the beginning of the leap or fall of the River *Orenoc*, to the end of it, which is at least an hundred Leagues distant from his mouth, whereby he enters into the great Ocean. Returning therefore to the great *Caketa*, we shall

shall have done with him, and this Chapter, if we tell you, that he receives an infinitie of other Rivers; that he waters sundry rich Provinces, and many very warlike Nations; that his overflowings makes on all sides many great Lakes, as is usuall in all other Rivers of *America*; that now and then he sends some *arms* or *branches* into the great *Amazone*, which are equall to some good Rivers in other places: that his mouth of the *Orenoc* hath nine degrees of North-latitude, and three hundred twenty one degrees and twenty minutes of Longitude: and that his mouth of *Rio-negro* (so called from the *depth* of his pure-clear waters, whereby they seem black) hath four degrees of South-latitude, and three hundred twenty two degrees, and twenty minutes of longitude, on the North-side of the great River of the *Amazones*, about some seven hundred eighty eight Leagues from his first sources, the same distance, that the *Amazone* hath from this place to his head; as is before said towards the end of Chapter the ninth.

C H A P. X V I I.

*Of the River of Maragnon.*

**O**Ne of the principall and most famous Rivers, that the *Andes* of the *Cordeliere* send forth towards the South of the great *Amazon*, is without all doubt the *Maragnon*, as well for the rich and noble Province, whence he takes his beginning, as for the renown of his name, whereby he is so celebrious in the **H**istories of this New-world: forasmuch as *Foseph Acosta*, and *Antony of Herrera*, give this name often both to the great River of the *Amazones* it self, and to the River of the *Orenoc*; and the *Portuguaise* of *Brasile* give the same name also to another considerable enough River, which looseth himself in a great *Bay*, or *galph*, which they call the *Bay of Maragnon*, in the North-most Government of the Kingdome of *Maragnon*, called for this same cause by that title also. But to the end that the diversity of so many Rivers, and places called by this name, may not beget confusion in my **G**eography; I shall for ever leave it to this one alone, and famous River, that  
I now

I now speak of, the name of *Maragnon*; a River well known from all Antiquity in the great Empire of *Peru*, by this name. He hath this singular in the way of his course, that whereas he takes his beginnings to the West of the great Mountains of the *Cordeliere*, and not from its self, yet he ceases not to pass through them, and to draw all his deep waters towards the East of *America*. His famous sources honour the Lake of *Boubon* with the prerogative of his rise. This Lake is in the Countries of *Guanuco*, a Colony of the *Spaniards*; and in the Province of *Lima*, the richest and first of all the Empire of *Peru*, the most rich place of all the world. Its longitude is of three hundred and two degrees, and thirty minutes, on the terrestriall Globe; and his latitude of ten degrees, and four minutes, antarctick or meridionall; and his distance from the royall Town of *Lima*, forty Leagues. So this famous River of *Maragnon* coming forth of this foresaid Lake, waters the long and fertile Valley of *Sanssa*, and cutting or crossing the Kings high way between the Towns of *Guanuco*, and *Guanague*, under Bridges made of cords and wood with a marvellous artifice, he passes through  
through



through the whole *Andes* of the *Cordeliere*; from whence coming out again at last much more mighty than he was, by the continuall confluence of Rivers, that on all sides arrive unto him, he passes along the Province of *Mayn* to the East of the *Cordeliere*; and after his having saluted as it were, the Town of *St. James of the Mountains*, still made broader, deeper, and very swift and rapid in currant, he afterwards spreads himself abroad at pleasure and with more liberty in diverse fair Provinces, and amongst Nations puissant and warlike. In end following his course, still growing bigger, and more impetuous and rapide, than one would think that he could be navigable, he powres out all his waters into the great River of the *Amazones*, at the Southside thereof, having four degrees of Southern latitude at that place; and three hundred and seven degrees, and fifty minutes of Longitude; and about two hundred fifty seven Leagues from the sources of the great River of the *Amazones*. His own length is about three hundred Leagues, reckoning by his banks; and as for his navigation which I take, ought not to be reckoned further, than after that he hath passed the *Andes*, it will not fail one day

46 *A Geographical History of the*  
day to bring the greatest riches of all *Peru*  
to the great River of the *Amazones*, for the  
same reasons, that we have heretofore men-  
tioned, and in the Chapter of the *Bosphore*,  
by name.

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C H A P. X V I I I.

*Of the Amarumaya, and of the Madera.*

I N the same Province of *Lima* of the great  
and rich Kingdome of *Peru*, to the East  
of the great Mountains of the *Cordeliere*,  
about twenty *Spanish* Leagues from the roy-  
all Town of *Cusco*; about thirteen degrees  
and thirty minutes of South-latitude; and  
three hundred eight degrees, twenty six  
minutes of longitude; are the sundry and  
abundant sources, which presently cast  
themselves into one Channell of the great  
River of *Amarumaya*, which in the Lan-  
guage of the *Indians*, signifieth *Serpents*.  
The River (according to the testimonies of  
*Infant Garcilassa*, come of the Kings of *Pe-  
ru*, and afterwards turned *Ctaholick*) saith  
he, takes his course towards the East; he  
wades great Provinces, and renders himself

at

at last, into the North-Sea; without saying any more. But this long and deep River, being the same that Father *D'Acogna* acknowledges under the name of *Cusco*, but knows it not by the name of *Amarumaya*; after having received an infinitie of other Rivers into his bed, and after that he hath run according to the measure of his crooked banks, the length of four hundred Leagues, he looſeth his name with his waters in the great River of the *Amazones*, to the Southſide of it, having five degrees of Southern latitude, and five hundred forty two Leagues from the ſources of the great River, and three hundred fifteen degrees, and fifty minutes of Longitude. But the *Madera* without contradiction, is the laſt River, that comes from the Southſide, and from the *Andes* of the great *Cordeliere*, to pay his tribute to the great *Amazon*. And as he is remotest in his ſources; ſo he is the longest, having a courſe of about ſeven hundred Leagues. He wades inestimable fields, and infinite Nations, and as it were jealous of the glory of his ending, he ſeems as it were upon deſign to ſhun rencounting with the Lake of *Xaraya*, the originall of the great River of *Plata*, leaving it upon his Eaſtſide only

only fifty Leagues distant from him; that he might with more honour loose his name and waters in the great, and more renowned River of the *Amazones*, and that by an entry, that is worthy of his own greatness, at three degrees and forty minutes of South-latitude; and three hundred twenty four degrees of longitude; and eight hundred thirty two Leagues from the sources of the great *Amazone*. As to the birth of the *Madera*, whereof we shall speak, (and to which the *Spaniards* gave this name, because of the trees, that he brought down into his mouth at that time when they discovered him) according to the best opinion, it is in the most rich and opulent Province of *Plata* in the Kingdome of *Peru*, to the East of the Mountains of the *Andes*, under the twenty first degree of South-latitude, and three hundred and thirteenth of Longitude. The *Topinambians* vaunt, that they have come down all the length of it, as we shall declare hereafter; and they tell wonders of its greatness, as also of other Rivers, that on every side augment it. And finally his navigation being once fully discovered, the Ages to come will doubtless proclaim the great riches, that he will bring to the  
great

great River of the Amazones. 49

great *Amazon*, drawn out of the Mountain of *Potosie*, thirty Leagues distant only from his source.

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C H A P. X I X.

Of the other Rivers, and of the Province of the *Kixes*.

**T**He other great and long Rivers, not less considerable than the preceding, which come forth also from the Mountains of the *Andes*, to render themselves into the great River of the *Amazones* at his South-side, ( to follow the order of the ninth Chapter of this Book ) are first: the *Curaray*, between the Rivers of *Napo*, and of *Maragnon*. His origine is in the Country of *Macas*, of the Province of *Kixo*. The second is the *Yetau*, ( called *Lyetau* in the ninth Chapter ) as much renowned for his greatness, as for the riches of his peoples ( who wear Ear-pendants and Bracelets of fine gold ) which hath his course between the *Maragnon* and the *Amarumaya*. And finally, the *Tapy*, the *Catua*, the *Cusiguare*, between the *Amarumaya* and the

E Madera,

*Madera*, to be thought the greater and the longer, by how much their entries into the *Amazone* are wider and broader; by means of all which, and others, that will be hereafter discovered (whether they enter into the great River themselves immediately, or mediately only into others, that come at last to him, and pay their tribute) the commerce will alwayes be greater, and the navigation happy through the whole Kingdom of the *Amazones*. But to give a beginning to the Relation, not only of the Provinces, and of the Nations, that dwell on the length and breadth of this admirable River of the *Amazones*,; but also of other curiosities, the knowledge whereof will beget him no less advantages; we will come back to the Province of *Kixo*, the first of them all, and the most renowned, by the glory of the *Amazones* rise, and of the place wherein his navigation becomes like unto that of the Ocean-Sea, as also hath been declared in the seventh Chapter. It is fertie in gold and all other things, being of the Kingdome of *Peru*, and a Government of the Province of *Kyto*. It was discovered by the *Spaniards*, that passed over the *Andes* on the Westside, *Anno 1640*, which was

great River of the Amazonas. 51

was seven years after the *Pizarres* and the *Almagres* from the *Panama* first approached to the side of *Peru*, and *in fine* conquered so great a Kingdom. In this Government of *Kixo* are the Towns of *Baessa* the Capitall of *Avila*, and of *Archidona*, little Colonies of the *Spaniards*; and sundry other places, *Coffane*, *Payamino*, and *Anete*, sometimes the abode of Captain *Fohne de Palacios*; who pushing further in than others, out of an ambition to make further conquest, and from his zeal for Religion, seated himself and his Souldiers in this remote habitation, on the great River of the *Amazones*; but in the end was killed by the *Savages* his enemies. And so this place of *Anete* was left by the *Spaniards*, as too far off from their Colonies, and too much exposed to the dangers of so many warlike Nations, that neighbour it. And this is enough of this Province, having also discoursed of it Chapter the seventh, and the fourteenth, and of *Anete* in the ninth.

## C H A P. X X.

*Of the Province of the long-haired, and of that of the Homagues.*

**A**Mongst the principall Provinces, which in going down the great River of the *Amazones*, present themselves; that of the long-haired people is not the least considerable, as well for its greatness, as for the valour of its peoples. It is on the North-side, and begins from the River of the *Aguarick*, and being of a good breadth, extends it self in length more than one hundred eighty Leagues alway upon the side of the *Amazon*. Its Rivers roll gold, its fields are all fertile, and the yearly inundations make Lakes in it in great abundance. This Nation is one of the valiantest in all *America*; it hath alwayes resisted all sallies of the *Spaniards*, and by the death of *Fohne de Palacios*, it put a sudden stop to their boldness. As well the men as the women wear their hair long even unto their girding-place; whence they were presently called the *Chevelues*, or long-haired people, great and fair; as also a River was called, that runs



runs through the midst of this Province, and loseth himself in the great *Amazone*; on the mouth of which forty *Portuguais* and three hundred *Brasilians* encamped for eleven moneths the year 1638, as we shall declare afterwards. But the greatest and the best of all the Provinces, that lie coasting on the River *Amazone*, is that of the *Homagues*: whose length is two hundred Leagues, and his habitations so frequent, that scarcely one is out of sight, when another appears. But its breadth appears not to be great, because it exceeds not the extent of such arms as the *Amazone* casts out that way. All the Towns and Villages are in great Islands, and in great number: and the beginning of this long Province on the West side is about three hundred seventeen Leagues from the sources of the great *Amazone*. Almost in the midst of it is the greatest and best habitation of the *Homagues*, whereof we have spoken in the ninth Chapter; as also of another mighty habitation, consisting of an infinitie of houses after their fashion, seated in an advantageous place; filled with the valiantest men and best Warriors, and furnished with all sorts of Arms and Munition of Warre; and that because, this place,

being the last of all the Province on the East side, it is Frontier to many warlike peoples, against whom the *Homagues* fight often, and almost without ceasing. This Nation is the most reasonable, and the best governed of all others of this discovery; and that by the benefit of such amongst them, as have frequented the *Kixes* of *Peru*, from whence they were chased through fear of the *Spaniards*, that used them as slaves. They are all honestly clothed as well men as women; who make not only clothing for themselves of Cotton, which they have there in abundance; but also to traffique with in other Countries, where their workmanships are sought after for their fineness and delicacy. These Stuffs are very pleasant, woven of diverse colours, or else painted with great skill. They are so subject and obedient to their *Caciques*, or *Lords*, that they presently do any thing upon a word speaking. They have all their heads flat out of a contrivance and art they use for it when they are born. They have continuall Warres on both sides of the River with the *Savages*, who on the South side are the *Curines*, so numerous, that they not only defend themselves from the *Homagues*,

gues, but also from other Nations, that are further from them, yet fight with them daily. And on the North side are the *Tecunes*, no less valiant and numerous than the *Carines*, seeing as they, they make also Warres upon other Nations, that are further off from them, than the *Homagues*.

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C H A P. X X I.

*Of the condition of slaves; and of neighbouring Nations.*

**A**LL the *Indians* of the great Realm of the *Amazone* (as we have said elsewhere) are served only with slaves: and the only penalty of the vanquished prisoner, is all brought to this sad debt towards the victorious enemy, that took him in Warre. But the *Homagues* are so generous towards such as have been overcome, more by an evil fortune, or over-ruling power from heaven, than by any feebleness that was in themselves, that they use them very gently, make them sometimes eat with themselves, and never suffer them to be sold to who will give most. This were highly to offend

offend them, but to demand such things of them; as the *Portuguais* often had experience, who coming down the great River *Anno 1639*, arrived one day amongst others at an habitation of these *Homagues*: who received them in peace, and with great joy, and very liberally presented them with any thing they stood in need of. They sold them *Stuffles*, also *Canoes* or Boats, that were very light: but never any slaves, not enduring so much as to hear of it. Whence it follows, that these peoples replenished with so much sweetness and modesty, would easily enough receive the rule of a moderate Prince, and the knowledge of the true Religion. But that we may lightly pass over the Nations that are on the one side, and the other of the Province of *Homague*; we shall only say, that to the North of the great River of the *Amazones*, the *Yorunes*, and the *Paryanes*, and then the *Atoyes*, and the *Cunes*; and finally the *Homaguazietes* (that is, the true *Homagues*, the valiantest of these Nations, and as it were the superiours to the others) dwell amongst the vast fields of both the banks of *Putumaya*, all along up towards its source. So for the South side of the Province of *Homague*, the *Tipunes*,  
and

great River of the Amazonas. 57

and the *Guanares*, and then the *Ozoanes*, and the *Nabones*; and after them the *Canonanes* and the *Marianes*, possess the large Regions between the *Maragnon* and the *Amarumaya*, from the mouth of the *Yetan* to the Source of the same. But all these Nations are so valourous, especially those that are furthest off, and that are at the beginning of the River *Putumaya*, that oftentimes the *Spaniards* of the Province of *Kyto*, and of *Popayan*, have been repulsed by them through force of *Armes*.

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## CHAP. XXII.

*Of the Province of Corosirare, and of the Neighbouring Nations.*

**B**etween the end of the Province of *Homaguet*, and the beginning of that of *Corosirare*, the two banks of the great River of the *Amazones* are possessed for fifty three leagues space by the *Cacygares* and *Tucuries* on the South-side, and in part on the *Amarumaya*; and on the North-side, by the *Cbris*, and the *Guayrabes*. The Habitations of all which Peoples are remote

remote from the sides of the River, for fear of the *Homagues*. But the Nation *Corosirare*, that dwell to the South of the great *Amazone*, begins at *The Village of Gold*, and ends not till after eighty leagues in length down the great River. Its Grounds and Fields are higher than ordinary; and the Habitations of this Province are so frequent, that oftentimes for four leagues together, and sometimes for six, one can see nothing else. This people, though Savage, yet wants neither policy, nor good conduct of their affairs; all their Houses are well ordered, and replenished with all sorts of Vivers, and Commodities. They have many Kills or Furnaces, and make all sort of Earthen Vessels, which they sell and traffique by with other Nations; but all by way of Exchange, as all other *Indians* do. As to that Habitation of this Countrey, which the *Portuguais*, while they went up the great River, an. One thousand six hundred thirty eight, called *The Village of Gold*, (whereof we spake also in the ninth Chapter) it was by occasion of a pair of Ear-pendants of fine gold, which they took there from a woman: which were so fine, that the gold was found of  
one

one and twenty caracts in the Town of *Kyto*, after their arrivall there. But so soon as these Natives of this Village perceived the greedinesse of the Souldiers after ornaments of gold, they presently thereafter hid all that they had, and no more was seen after that; no not at the return of the same *Portuguais* in an One thousand six hundred thirty nine, who could never obtaine but one pair of these Ear-pendants by exchange with the *Indians*, which Father *D' Acogna* himself bought, to let them be seen in *Spain*. But the great Nation of the *Suanes*, which extends it self to the great *Caketa*, fills all the Fields that are on the other banke of the North of the great *Amazone*: but with this remarke, that their Plaines are a great deal lower, than the opposite Grounds and Fields of the *Corosirares*; in whose Province are the Mouthes of the great and fair Rivers of *Tapy* and *Catua*; this last forming and fashioning *Lago-verde*, with the great *Amazone*. And alongst these two Rivers, as one goes up them, dwels the great Nation of the *Pacuanes*.

## C H A P. XXIII.

*Of the Gold-Mine of the Suanes, and of the Neighbouring Nations.*

**T**He great Province of *Suane* heretofore mentioned, hath this singular glory amongst all the others, that are honoured by the great River of the *Amazones*, to carry Gold within her bowels. The famous Mountain that nourisheth in his bosome so great a treasure, hath about two degrees of South latitude, and three hundred seventeen degrees of longitude. It is two hundred leagues only distant from the Town of *S<sup>t</sup> Thomas*, a Colony of the *Spaniards* in *Orenoc*, and forty leagues from the *Atlantique* Sea. And the precious River of Gold (for so the Natives of the Countrey call it) which waters its foot, draws abundance of this rich Metall with him, in form of graines of Corn, and little bigger billetts. It presently disburdens its self into the *Yopura*, another considerable River, which likewise looseth himself into the great River of the *Amazones*, on the North-side, at three degrees of South latitude



latitude, and five hundred eighty four leagues, from the Sources of the great River. Whence it follows that the commerce so advantageous of the great *Amazon* with this famous Mountain of *Suane*, is made the more commodious by the Navigation of this River of *Yopura*, by going up him into the River of Gold; and that the ages to come will one day make famous these places with rich Towns and magnifique Inhabitants. For the present, among all the Peoples of these Countries, the *Managues* are those, that traffique with this Gold, the weight whereof, and its fineness makes it so perfect, that it is the most excellent of all *America*. The *Indians* that buy of it, by exchange of other things for it, make of it little long Plates, which they hang at their Noses, and Ears: and this rich Ornament is ordinary and frequent in all these Provinces, according to the report of the Savages. But the Nations (besides the *Suanes*) that are nearest to the treasures of this rich Mountain, are the *Aguaynes*, the *Mocannes*, the chief of all such as dwell to the East of the *Suanes*, and cultivate the fertile Fields, that are watered by both the Channells of the *Araganatube*.

Now

Now all the Plaines of these fertile Regions, as well on the North as on the South-side of the great River of the *Amazone*, where the Province of *Corosirare* is; are the best and manyest, and best disposed to receive all sort of culture, of all *America*. But returning to the Gold-Mine of the Mount of *Suane*, I wonder that neither the *Spaniards* of *Hordas*, and of *Berreco*, nor the *English* of *Kemmits*, and of *Ralech* have never met with it, that have searched with so much ruine and calamity to the Natives, alongst the great River of *Orenoc*, the imaginary Treasures of the fabulous rather than famous *Lagadorado*.

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C H A P. XXIV.

*Of the Province of Yoriman.*

**N**EXT after the Province of *Corosirare*, as you go down the great *Amazone* on the South-side, is the Province of *Yoriman*, being but of sixty leagues long, but of such repute amongst the *Indians* of all these Countries, by reason of the strength and valour of its Inhabitants, that the Na-

vy of the *Portuguais* themselves passing along did perceive it. They are of a good stature, of a fair body, and well formed. They are expert in all things they take themselves to, especially in Armes; and go all naked, as well men, as women. They are also so numerous for multitude, that never any saw at one time so many *Barbarians* together. It was an infallible token of their great courage, that they went and came (as they did) amidst the Armed Vessels and Ships of Warre of the *Portuguais*, to traffique with them, with extreme assurance of minde. For whilest the *Portuguais* going up the great *Amazone*, sail'd along by this Province, every day there came to them above two hundred *Canòes*, full of Women and Children, with Fruits, Fishes, Meales, and other such like Provision, which they changed with the *Portuguais* for axes and knives, whereof they have great esteem, as all others *Indians* of the new world. The *Yorimans* inhabite not only the main Land of this Province, but fill also the great Iles that the great *Amazone* makes by sundry of his Armes stretched forth. The first Village of this Warlike Nation, is on the mouth of a  
Chri-

Christalline River, which must be strong, and come very farre considering the force, wherewith he pusheth the deep waters of the great *Amazone*. But the notablest of their Habitations, is the greatest of any that lie on the great *Amazone*, containing more a good deal on the banke of that River, than a good league: and in every of its Houses, four or five Families, and sometimes more; whereby easily may be gathered the great number of the Inhabitants of this long Town, whereof we spake also in the ninth Chapter of this Book. It was in this place, so abounding with all things, that the Fleet of the *Portuguais* stay'd five or six daies at its return, after it had gone up the River of the *Amazones* before with good successe, as shall be afterwards related. Not one of so numerous a people fled from his House for fear of their arrivall; but the whole Fleet got freely from them, all that they stood in need of; and because the Navy was near an end of all its Provisions, it got from their bounty five hundred Sacks of the Meale of *Mandioqua*, which sufficed it for the whole rest of its Voyage. The other Habitations also of this happy Province of *Yoriman*, are not much inferiour

to the former; they are all along very frequent on the firm land; but yet both mightier and more numerous in a great Island about thirty leagues lower; where it seemes the principall Forces are of this generous Nation; generous I say, both for its valour, liberality, and numerousnesse of men, that inhabite it.

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C H A P. X X V.

*Of the Province of Surina, and the Neighbouring Nations.*

**B**Ut to go from the Province of *Yoriman*, to that of *Surina*, we must in our passage visit the Nation of the *Cusiguare*s, that labour the fertile Plaines situated on the South-banke of the *Amazon*; which in this place receives the plentifull waters of that great River, that gives its own name to this pleasant Province. This renowned River of *Cusiguare*, both for the easinesse of its Navigation (though somewhat hindered now and then by Rocks appearing in it here and there) and for the happinesse of its Fishing, no lesse abound-  
F ing

ing here, than elsewhere, will be no lesse considerable for the high stature and the great courage of his Nation of the *Motuanes*, that cover the first Plaine, that he waters, who by testimony of the *Indians*, that report it, use also long Plates of fine Gold, for Eare and Nose--Pendants; whence it would seem, that they are not farre from the rich Province of the *Plata*, and of *Potosy*, because even to travell up to their Countrey, it takes full two moneths time. But upon the same River, and between the aforesaid two Nations, the *Curians*, and the *Catoses*, enjoy likewise the happy fruttulnesse of so many good Grounds, and so many pleasant Rivers, that on all sides enter into their principall River. Now, as the Province of *Homaguc* is celebrated amongst all those of the great *Amazone*, for its fineworks of Stuffles and Cloathes of Cotton of so great variety; and the Province of *Corosirare* for their excellent Pottery of Vessels of Earth so artificially Painted, and fashioned: so the Province of *Surina* is no lesse commendable for a delicate *houshold-stuffe*, or Utensiles of a marvellous fine artifice. It is on the South of the great River, and to the East  
of

*great River of the Amazonas.* 67

of the *Cufiguares*: its Peoples being the *Surines*, and the *Coripunes*, Nations that are the most curious and expert of working in Wood, of any in all *America*. They make Seates and Formes in the fashion of Animals, yet so fine and commodious for the ease of the body, that nothing can be added to their industry. They make also Javelots and Arrows, with so much gentleness and elegancy, that all other Nations seek after them. And the like Images, that they make to the life are so perfectly done in all points, that our best Ingravers and Carvers, could find no other occasion but to learn from them: so that by exchange of so many singular workmanships of so sundry sorts, they daily make their lives more happy by all necessary Commodities, which on all sides come unto them from this rich traffique.

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## CHAP. XXVI.

## Of the Province of Caribane.

FOR as much as the distances of all these Rivers and Provinces, are just enough set down in the ninth Chapter of this Book; we shall say only of this Province of *Caribane*, that it lies between the *Rio-negro* and the great *Amazone* in extent of more than an hundred leagues on the banks of either of them. Its Fields and Plaines are higher than that they are subject to the overflowings of these Rivers, or of an equall height unto them; yet fertile and abundant in all things. The River of *Bazurura*, which enters into that of the *Amazones* on the North-side, makes here Lakes and Islands very pleasant: and the divers Nations of this great Province, are no lesse considerable for the plenteousnesse and fertility of their Countrey, than for the happy condition of their life. Of these, the *Araguananes*, and the *Mariguanes*, are the most Westerly, and lye against the bankes of the *Yoriman*, already mentioned. The *Pogoanes*, and the *Caraganes* are on the  
*Bazurura.*



*Basurura*. The *Comanares* possesse that point which the two Rivers forme at their meeting. The *Tuynamanes*, and the *Comarurianes* are on the side of *Rio-negro*; and the others lesse renown'd possesse the Lands that are furthest off from the *Amazon*. All these Peoples are valiant, and use skilfully the Bow and Arrow. They had from the year One thousand six hundred thirty eight, Knives, and Axes, and other Instruments of Iron, after the fashion of *Europe*; which they gave out to have bought from *Indians* their Neighbours, that were nearer than they to the Sea; and these again from certain persons, that were white of countenance, and cloathed like the *Portuguais*, and armed with Sword and Musket, that dwelt upon the *Atlantique* Sea: which have been without doubt, either *Hollanders*, or English, who have both sailed into the *Orenoc*, and dwelt for some time in the Coasts of *Guyana*; but were at length hostilely chased from thence, by the *Savages*; as also all the *French* were an. One thousand six hundred fifty four, from the Ile of *Cayene* in the main Land, and on the same side of the Sea of the North; which is not above two hundred

leagues at the most from *Rio-negro*, but reckoning in a streight line, and by the shortest distance. But because nature hath not offered in all the Realm of the great *Amazone*, a more favourable situation, than on the point of the *Comanares*, for setting of a Colony of the most considerable ones of any in the world, and which cannot fail one day to be the Seat of an Empire most flourishing, and of great richesse in Trade; we shall therewith finish this Chapter, in telling you, That the Land of it is right upon the bankes of these two great Rivers; that it is also mounted above the height of ordinary inundations; that the surface of it is plain, sweet, and not shrubby: that the Neighbouring Fields abound in graines for necessary Provisions, and in good pasturage for nourishing of Cattle: that Quarries of an excellent Stone for Building, and easie to be cut and hewn, are as near it as Woods, and Trees of a marvellous greatnesse and height, for the conveniency of Buildings and Houses: that the distance of the great *Amazone* from the *Rio-negro*, is not so great, but the fortifications may conveniently and regularly be drawn along on the Land-side, and that the Foussies of these fortifications,

tifications, and this wall being well ordered, may easily be made deep enough, and themselves fill'd by the debordments of the one, or of the other River, at pleasure.

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CHAP. XXVII.

*Of Rio-negro, and of the Province of Camsuara.*

FOLLOWING the North-side of the great River of the *Amazones*, *Rio-negro* incontinent presents its self next after the Province of *Caribane*. His bredth and depth give him the prerogative to be thought the fairest and mightiest River of all that enter into the great *Amazon*; whose mouth being wide a great league and an half, hath four degrees of South latitude, and three hundred twenty two degrees, and twenty minutes of longitude, and seven hundred eighty eight leagues of distance from the Sources of the great *Amazon*. The *Amazones* course is here towards the North-east; and that of *Rio-negro* right East, where he enters into the other with such grandure and majesty, that he keeps

his waters distinct and separate from the others, and keeps half of the whole channell to himself for the space of twelve leagues, before the great River ( though here all united into one great bed, to receive him ) can overcome the distinctnesse of his waters, with all the force that he hath. The *Spaniards* first, and after them the *Portugall's*, call'd it *Rio-negro*, because at his mouth, as often also in his channell, his waters appear very black, because indeed they are very clear, and without any colour, but very deep. The Natives also name it for the same reason *Coriguacure*, that is, the *Black River*. But as *Rio-negro* is the great *Caketa* of the sixteenth Chapter of our Book; we shall say no more of it here, nor stay again upon the obscurities of Father *D' Acogna*, which we have there briefly unfolded; but passe on to the recitall of the Nations that inhabite its bankes, and tell you, That the Province of *Camsuare* is the first that presents its self, having on its South *Rio-negro*, on its East the great *Amazone*; and on its North, the great Province of *Guyane*. All the Plaines of these Countries are mounted like those of *Caribana*, and not subject to the ordinary overflowings,

flowings, covered with infinite Peoples, and abundant in all things, especially of Trees of a prodigious height and thicknesse. But amongst the rich Nations of this fertile Province of *Camsuare*, those of the *Aguares*, of the *Agaypes*, of the *Famnes*, and of the *Carupatabes*, are not the least considerable, without relating the *Guaranasasanes*, which make a Province on the beginning of the River of *Orenoc*, as he comes out of the great *Caketa*. See the sixteenth Chapter to make the knowledge of these things lesse confused and imperfect, than they are in Historians and Geographers, who treat of them either too diffusedly in great Books, or too lightly in little Treatates, seeing also it becomes daily more certain by new and reiterated experiences.

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CHAP. XXVIII.

*Of the Province of Cayane, and of the Nations Neighbouring.*

**B**Ut going now to the South-side of the great River of the *Amazones* again, we shall find to the East, and following that  
of

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of *Surina*, the Province of *Cayane*, through  
which the great and long River of the *Ma-*  
*dera* passeth, and renders it self into the  
great *Amazone*. And because this River  
of the *Madera* ( which was so called by the  
*Spaniards*, because of the great number of  
Trees, which it drew alongst with it into  
its mouth ) is one of the principall Rivers  
of *America*, you shall find the distances and  
measures, and other circumstances that  
concern it, in the tenth and eighteenth  
Chapters of this Book. Now, the Nati-  
ons, that Province great enough, contains  
within its extent, whether lying alongst the  
great *Amazone*, or in going up the great  
River of the *Madera*, which the Natives  
call also *Cayane* ; are no lesse happy for the  
fertility of their fair Fields, and pleasant  
Rivulets, than other Peoples of all these  
fertile Countries are. They are of no lesse  
courage for Warre, nor lesse expert in  
Fights and handling of Armes ; they have  
also the like industry in their handy-works,  
that serve to make their happinesse of life  
the more accomplished, by the exchange of  
them with such commodities as they stand  
in need of, and they keep likewise in their  
conduct and Government of affairs, Laws  
and

and Customes like unto those, that all other Provinces of the Realm of the *Amazon* do. But of all these infinite Peoples, that cover so many considerable Plaines and Fields, the *Cayanes*, and the *Anamares* are the most renown'd; and next to these, the *Curares*, and the *Guarinumes*; and after them, the *Abacares*, and the *Oragunagues*; and lastly the *Sabucares*, and the *Urubingues* in going down the great *Amazon*, which yet are the most esteem'd for their curious finenesse of working and making house Utensiles. But the remotest of all in going down the great *Amazon*, and amongst these the best known are the *Maraques*, and the *Oregates*, and towards the South, the *Guaranaques*, and others without number, which undoubtedly border upon the great Lake of *Xaraya*, out of which all Geographers, that give us the *Cartes of America*, make a considerable River to come forth, which they bring to that of the great *Amazon*; whereof they ought to abstain to speak too hardily, untill by certain experience the truth of their first thoughts be better assured.

## C H A P. XXIX.

*Of the Ile of the Topinambes.*

SEeing the Ile of *Topinambes* is in this place of the River of the *Amazones*; and that it is the greatest of all its Iles, the most renowned Province of any that it waters; we shall say first, that it is of more than sixty leagues of length; and that it is so situated in the great *Amazon*, that it comes nearer to his South-side, than to his North, and that all the distances and measures, that concern it, are in the tenth Chapter of this Book. Secondly, we shall say that it is admirable in fertility of its Grounds, in the beauty of its bankes, in the multitude of its Habitations, whereof the most mighty is in the Eastmost point of it, and hath three degrees of South latitude. Finally, we shall say, that once it was inhabited by its Natives, and originall *Indians*, but that the *Topinambes* coming upon them, chased them from it after sundry Battells, and possess themselves of it with so much glory and reputation for themselves, that the terrour of their names did



did reach to the neighbouring Nations. Now these *Topinambes* before had inhabited the South coasts of *Brasile*, where not being able to endure the hard entreaty of the *Portugalls* towards them, after that they had come upon them; they renounced their dear Countrey, and voluntarily abandoned with great resolution more than eighty of their great Bourgades. So they marched in infinite multitudes of men, women, and children, streight towards the West, and under the same parallell. They crossed by swimming the great Rivers of *Parane*, and of the *Plata*, and leaving on their left hand the Province of *Tucuman*, they in end took up their lodgings on the beginnings of the great River *Madeira*. But it befalling one of these *Topinambes* some while after to kill a Cow of a *Spaniard* on the frontier of *Peru*, for which he was rudely chastised; the same fear that carried them too lightly to leave their ancient abode, made them all to dislodge presently from this new one. And to the end to put themselves farre enough from all the Provinces of any neighbourhood with *Peru* possesst by the *Spaniards*; and and to make their Voyage or removall  
with

with lesse inconvenience, and the more diligence and circumspection, they embarked themselves in *Canoes*, which they had ready in great number, and so suffered themselves to go at adventure down the stream of *Madera*; and after sundry Moneths navigation, found themselves arrived in the great *Amazone*, and so lastly on the bankes of this Ile of *Topinambe*, which they possesse by *Armes*, as hath been said. Now this Warlike and valiant Nation entertain'd very courteously the *Portugalls* at their passing them, and received very pleasantly their proposalls that they made, of a mutuall Covenant and Alliance. Which alone might suffice for the conquest of the whole Realm of the *Amazone*, seeing all ply to the only name of the *Topinambos*.

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C H A P. X X X.

*Of the Bosphore of the Amazone, and of the Neighbouring Nations to it.*

FOLLOWING the course of the great *Amazone*, you shall find about fifty four leagues from the *Topinambes*, the *Bosphore* of the *Amazone*, whereby a marvellous effect of the naturall disposition of the ground of these Countries, all the waters of the great River of the *Amazones*, and of all the others, that we have described, reduce themselves by a sweet violence to the necessity of passing in one only channell so strait, that it is no more than one good quarter of a league. But of this famous *Bosphore*, and all that concerns it, see the tenth and thirteenth Chapters of this Book; that we may passe without hinderance, to the Province of *Mataya*, which lies on the South-side of the great River, from the Province of *Cayane* before-mentioned, unto the *Bosphore* of the great *Amazone*. The Inhabitants whereof being often beaten by the *Topinambes*, have at last submitted to their yoake, and are now their Tributaries; being

being bound yearly to furnish them with Stone-axes, to fell their Woods, and great Trees; and with other usefull Instruments of the same matter for labouring and manuring of the Ground; wherein the *Topinambes* are marvellous expert and diligent, as appears in all their plaines and champain Grounds. But on the other North-banke of the great *Amazone*, the Province of *Apanta* presents it self, happy enough in all things. It hath for its confines on the West the Province of *Camsuare*; on the East it passeth the *Bosphore*; and on the North its frontiers on the famous Region of the *Amazones*; which I pass over as well as other doubtfull reports, which the *Spaniards* and *Portugalls* have heard of it, as they passed along the great River. The Inhabitants of this Province, next Neighbours to the *Topinambes*, trade in Salt with them, and other Nations, that are farther from them; and Salt is not found but in this place, all alongst the whole course of the great *Amazone*. As to the *Apantes*, and *Conures*, they labour their fair Fields, that are watered by the *Coruris*, which enters presently into the great River, according to the tenth Chapter of this Book; as also the

*Orixamine*, a River no lesse considerable, of the same North-side and near to the *Bosphore*. They have this singular, amongst all the Peoples of that Countrey, that their language is the common language of all *Brasile*, though they be distant from it three hundred leagues. But it may be that the *Topinambes*, in keeping their own, (which was this) have also communicated it to this neighbourhood. Finally, the best counsell that one can give on this behalf to a Prince, or Republique in the progresse of this conquest, is to keep the *Bosphore* in his possession, and the *Topinambes* in amity and confederacy with him.

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CHAP. XXXI.

*Of the Province and River of Tapayse.*

Presently after that the *Amazonc* is come forth of the famous *Bosphore*, he betakes himself to his accustomed broadnesse again, and begins to mingle the boilings of his waters, with the floods of the high-sea. The first Province that he visits on his South-side, takes its name from the

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great

great and broad River of the *Tapayse*; and is no lesse considerable for the abundance of his Fruites and Crops, than for the courageous Nation, that inhabits it: the which is so much the more redoubted to its Neighbours, as that it addes to its valour an art of empoysoning their Arrows. But the Source of this fair and fertile River is unknown to us as yet; and yet its greatness makes it appear, and perswades us, that is it very remote on the South-side, between the coast of *Brasile*, and the great Lake of *Xaraya*. About the year One thousand six hundred thirty, the English went up his broad channell with one Ship, and coming down his bankes again, stayed there some time to low, and gather Tobacco; but being chased from thence with some losse by the *Indians*, they went away without returning. Amongst the Habitations of this Province, the *Portugalls* found one in it, at their return down the great River, of more than one thousand five hundred Families; wherein they were so favourably received by this Nation, however otherwise both hardy and barbarous, as hath already been said, that all the day long they ceased not to go and sell them  
Meale,

Meale, Poullets, Fish, Fruites, and other necessaries: and all with such confidence, that the very women and children never scar'd at their Navy. And yet not content with these good Offices ( as it is the nature of valiant people, to be alwaies generous too ) they offered moreover to all the *Portugalls* there , if they would but leave their own Countrey , and come and live with them, to serve them in peace, and with a good will, and nourish them all their life-time. As to the measures and distances of the deep and broad mouth of the River of *Tapayse* , you may find them in the tenth Chapter of this Book: and its length cannot well be thought lesse, than from three towards four hundred leagues ; whence will follow , that he must receive many others into his bed , to become so great and broad as he is : and that the Provinces and Nations neighbouring upon him, must be very many, abundant, and fertile.

## C H A P. XXXII.

*Of the rich and great Province of Coropa.*

**B**Ut following of the River of the *A-*  
*mazonas*, and on the North-side, you  
finde after the Province of *Apanta*, that of  
*Coropa*, which extends its limits to the  
River of *Genipapa*, the mouth of which is  
an hundred forty leagues from the *Bosphore*,  
according to the tenth Chapter of this  
Book, which sets down all the rest of its  
measure also. This Province hath the  
name from the River of *Coropatube*; be-  
cause the name of *Tube* in *America* lan-  
guage, signifies nothing else but a *River*.  
The Province is almost in the midst of the  
Rivers length; and a Village of the same  
name is upon its entry into the great *Ama-*  
*zone*; which is in peace, and under the o-  
beisance of the *Portugalls* of the Kingdom  
of *Brasile*. But this River is not so abun-  
dant in its waters, as in its richesse, if the  
Natives abuse not themselves in assuring us  
of four marvellous Mountaines, that make  
it considerable, by the nearnesse of the pre-  
cious Mines, that they contain in them-  
selves.



*great River of the Amazonas.* 63

selves. The first is *Yaguare*, that containeth Gold; the second, *Picore*, that offereth Silver; the third presents Sulphure; the fourth is *Paragache*, which so shines by Sunne and Moon-light, that it seemes to be wrought as with enammell, with sundry sorts of precious Stones. All these rich Mountains are under the line, and about an hundred leagues only from *Cayene*, where the *French* have had Colonies. But the commerce of them will be more opened, and more commodious, by the navigation of the River of *Coropa*, because about six daies journeys from the same Village, that carryes its name, *Coropa* receives another little River coming from the Mount *Yaguare*, that brings with it abundance of Gold, in forme of graines and billets. And as for assurances of the Mine of Silver of the Mountain of *Picora*, they may be found from the consequence of the relations of the same *Savages*; who give out with one voice, That they have often drawn out white Metall of that Mountain, whereof they once made Axes, and Knives; but that because of its softnesse, they left it off, as unprofitable, and of no use. But in the same Province of *Coropa*, on the North-

bank of the great River, and six leagues before you come to that of *Genipape*, is the Fort of the *Destierro*, where thirty *Portugalls* are ordinarily in Garrison, under a Captain, that commands and governs all those Neighbouring Countries, without any set bounds to their extent.

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CHAP. XXXIII.

*Of the great Mouth of the great River of the Amazones.*

**T**He great River of the *Amazones*, the relations whereof cannot equall the marvell of its magnificence, is no lesse admirable in the greatnesse of his Mouth, than in all other things, that lift it up to so much glory. He begins to open himself below the River of *Genipape*, and becoming alwaies broader, he incompasseth Islands without number, infinite Nations, and Peoples that speak sundry languages; though the common language of *Brasile* extend it self also to all these. But the most remarkeable amongst others are the *Tapuya*, the *Aanxaiase*, the *Mayanase*, the *Angaybe*, and that  
of

of the valiant *Pacaches*; which inhabite also the bankes of a River of the same name, which comes from the South-side into that of the *Amazones*. All these Iles are wonderfull in the fertility of their Fields, in the fruitfull plenty of their Fishes; in the beauty of their bankes, which are crowned with a continuall greenesse. But the River of *Pacach*, considerable enough for its broadnesse, but yet of an originall or Source unknown to us, bounds to the East the Province of *Paranayba*, which comes after that of *Tapayse* hereafter mentioned. The great and fair River of *Paranayba* gives it its name; whose Sources are farre removed towards the South; and the Nations that it waters in passing so many Fields, are not as yet well known. His Mouth is two leagues wide, and the Habitations of this Neighbourhood obey the *Portugalls*, who govern them. And as to the distance and measures of all those remarkable places, you shall finde them in the tenth Chapter of this Book; as also the greatest bredth of this wondrous Mouth of the *Amazon*, to wit, eighty four leagues lying from the Cape of the North, to the Province of *Zaparara*;

which notwithstanding, because it is in an oblique line, is not the just measure of the true entry of the great *Amazon*. But to get a truer knowledge of it, follow the streight line from the foresaid Cape of the North, to the Town of *Para* on the coast of *Brasile*, you will yet finde it so of more than sixty leagues of breadth, not to stay on the mis-reckoning of the seven-reenth Book of *John Laet*, a late *flemmish* Authour, who teacheth how to finde this distance, from the East point of the Mouth of this great River, to the West-side of the same; drawing yet a more oblique line, than that of the Cape of the North, to the point of the *Zaparara*, was. But seeing we cite here the tenth Chapter of this Book, you must not fail to put there the distance of the *Genipapa* from *Corupa*, of thirty leagues, to mend the fault of the Printers, because of the importance of all these measures.

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С H A P. X X X I V.

Of the great Province of Guyana.

Seeing the Province of *Guyana* ends the great River of the *Amazones* on his North side; and Geographers have gained no great knowledge of it as yet; we shall speak of it in manner following. On the East it hath for its limit the great mouth of the *Amazon*, from the River of *Genipapa* to *Cap-north*: on the North, it is washed with the great *Atlantique-Sea*, for the space of three hundred Leagues, from *Cap-north*, to the Ile of the *Trinity*: and on the West, the great River of the *Orenoc* serves for its confines: but on the South it is kept in by a ridge of Mountains parallel to the Sea-coast, which separate it from the Provinces of *Camsware*, of *Apanta*, and of *Coropa*, already mentioned. Now, these Mountains (though not yet known) are not imaginary, but reall and effective according to the naturall disposition of all these Countries; seeing the Rivers of *riapoco*, of *Cayene*, of *Maruyne*, of *Sequebe*, and other considerable ones of *Guyana*, which run all from the South to the

the North, and enter into the Ocean-Sea; and those other of *Genipapa*, of *Coropatube*, of *Orixamine*, and of *Coruris*, which run all from North to South by a contrary course to the others, and enter into the great *Amazon*; have necessarily their sources in those Mountains deep and fertile Valleys. But returning to that East part of *Guyana*, which butts on the mouth of our famous River; we will first tell you, that it begins from that of *Genipapa*, considerable enough both for the greatness of his bed, and for the fine gold, that he draws along with him in his waters: whence it follows by infallible conjecture, that the mountains of his source, and the plains of his neighbourhood, are no less rich, happy, and fertile, than in all the rest of *America*. Now the coast of this Province from *Genipapa* to the *Cap-nord* (which forms the great mouth of the *Amazon*) is very uneven in its bank, and very dangerous in its navigation, because of heights and lowes, that are here sometimes found. But these difficulties are not in coming down the great River, untill after you have passed, and necessarily taken notice of the place of *Corupa*, one of the Governments of the *Portugalls* on these banks,  
about

about twenty eight Leagues from the place, where the great River begins to open his mouth. But because *Cap-nord* ends the North side of this great River, we shall tell you again, that it hath one degree and forty five minutes of North latitude, according to the tenth Chapter of this Book; likewise that the grounds about are very low, and covered with woods; the Sea very rageing, and not very deep; the Sands moveable, and often covered with Seaware, or weeds. And as to the rest of this coast, as you go from *Cap-nord* to *Cornpa*, see the Relations of the *Hollanders*, reported by *Johne Laet* in his *America*, where you may finde the knowledge of it little either necessary, or delectable.

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C H A P. X X X V.

*Of the Province of Maragnon, and of the Town of Para.*

AS the Province of *Guyana* ends the North-bank and brink of the great *Amazon*; so the Kingdome of *Brasile* (under the Crown of *Portugall*) ends it on the

the South side, by the Province of *Maragnon*, the Northerliest of all its Countries. It took its name from a River and a Bay of the same name on the coast of the *Atlantique-Sea*, where the Town of *St. Lewis*, the residence of the Governour, and of justice, is in a very pleasant Ile. But that side of this Government of *Maragnon* is far longer on the great mouth of the great River, than on that side, that accosts the great Ocean; seeing it contains all the bank of the *Amazon* for the space of an hundred Leagues from the River of *Pacache*, to the point of *Zaparara*. Yet in all this length of Lands so fertile, and abundant in all things, there is but the one only Town of *Para*, that is considerable. From the year 1615, the *Portugalls* established the Colonie there, and built the fortrefs of it, which is a square of Mason-work on the Land-side; and of earth or turfe on the Sea-side. It is commanded by a Captain-major, who answers to the Governour-Generall of the Province: and under this Captain-major of the Town of *Para*, are other three Captains of Infantry, dispersed in diverse places of that Countrey. It is forty Leagues from the North-Sea, and from the point of *Zapara-*



ra, and thirty Leagues from the great Village of *Commuta*, once very flourishing, but now ruinous, on the mouth of the great River of the *Tocantines*, a Nation very fertile, and rich. It hath also one degree and thirty minutes of South latitude, and is about sixty five Leagues from *Cap-nord*, in a right Line, and Geometricall measure, making twenty Leagues for every degree of a great Circle, as we have done in the rest of this work. And as to other distances on this South side of the great *Amazon*, you shall find them at the end of the tenth Chapter of this Book; as also those of the Ile of the *Sun*, which is by the waterbank of the Province of *Maragnon*, having more than ten Leagues in Circuit, one very safe Haven, fish abundance, Crabs without number, very good fresh or sweet waters, of lesser prey or game as much as they will, and a very pleasant air. Finally a place much more convenient than that of *Para*, to set up a Colonie and Forts in, whereby to command the best and safest entry of all those, which lead from the Sea into the true Channell of the great River of the *Amazones*.

## C H A P. X X X V I .

*Of the Entries into the River of the Amazones.*

**S**uch as are exercised in the navigations of the great Ocean, know nothing more dangerous, nor more difficult, than the entries of Ports, of Bayes, and of Rivers. But in this, as in other points, the great River of the *Amazones* is no less admirable, than singular. For being framed as it were to receive in times coming the greatest and richest commerce of all the world, how could it hinder, that its great mouth should not be defamed by Robbers or Pirates, as well as the Gulph of *Mexico*? Now the same providence that hath heaped upon it more than upon all the Rivers of the earth, so many marvellous advantages and prerogatives; would not in this either make it less perfect; having by a certain and naturall disposall and ordering of its Isles, sides, and lowes, or flats, reduced its navigation into one only Channell, and rendred the other passages as it were unprofitable; and by his impetuous currants (which carry his  
waters

waters thirty Leagues into the Sea) forbidden all strange Ships, and hostile enemies to rest in these places, that they might there surprize any Navy at their going in, or coming out. But the difficulties hitherto have been great to find out the true tract, that Vessels ought to hold in going into the great *Amazon*. And after having considered the diverse observations reported by their Authors, *Spaniards*, *English*, and *Flemish*, some of them too short, and others too confused and obscure; and most or all of them, uncertain; we shall tell you in few words, that first of all, one must shun the currants in coming down, going aside of them unto two degrees of South-latitude; then go up again, by the coast of *Brasile*, at half a degree latitude of the same side of the Line; then double the point of *Zaparara*, and make Sail, or launch to the Southwest; after that, follow the coast of the Province of *Maragnon*, and pass the Channell of the Ile of the *Sun* at one degree and a quarter of South-latitude, and twenty six Leagues from the full Sea: finally make Sail to the West, leave the side of *Para*, and keep the same latitude, to gain the bankside of *Corupa* in the Province of *Guyana*: and for conclusion,

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clusion, follow still the same side, and en-  
ter at last into the true Channell of the  
great River of the *Amazones*, at two de-  
grees of South-latitude, and thirty Leagues  
beyond *Corupa*, which is but one degree and  
a half of the same side of the Line.

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C H A P.   X X X V I I.

*Of the first discovery of this River.*

**F**Orasmuch as historicall Relations are ea-  
slier understood, if they follow Geogra-  
phicall ones, we have changed the order of Au-  
thors, that went before us, & begun at the lat-  
ter. After that *Gonsales Pizarro* Gover-  
nour of the Province of *Kito*, had first  
of all the *Spaniards* ( pushed on by the same  
ambition to find gold and silver in the vast  
Countries of the great *Amazone* ) passed th-  
high and dangerous Mountains of the *Cor-*  
*deliere*, and discovered the Province of  
*Kixo*; his Lieutenant Generall *Francis* of  
*Arcillana* finding himself well far engaged  
( and that in *Chalops* only ) on so many un-  
known and great Rivers; and not knowing  
any sure way of going up again, and return-  
ing

ing to his Generall, who with them that were with him, suffered an extream great want of Victuals; he would stay at the famous place, where the River of *Napolo* seth himself in that great one of the *Amazones*; where causing his men to build another Bark, greater, and more convenient than his others, for a long navigation, he resolved by an ambitious desire to purchase glory, to commit his life and fortune to the uncertain currants and waters of that great River. This admirable voyage and singular for so many circumstances, was begun on the eighth of the Moneth of *January* in the year 1541, and continued with so much good luck and happiness, that this great and marvellous River was wholly navigated, and first discovered by this ventorious Knight, from whom also the River had the name of *Arpillane*. In passing over the Provinces of the *Cassique* or Lord *Aparia*, this Prince received him very courteously, and advertised him to take heed in his way of travell, of certain *Amazones* and warlike women, the renown of whom, though they were very far from him, yet ceased not to give him knowledge of them. Finally in his course he had diverse successes, sometimes good, some-

H times

times bad, according to the fear or fearless confidence of the Nations, that saw him with astonishment pass along upon the great River. And after having known not without admiration, the *Rio negro*, he saw in the Moneth of *June*, *Indians* in great number upon the banks thereof; and at the head of them armed women, which seemed to command and lead them to warre: whereupon the *Spaniards* of *Francis* of *Arcillana*, and himself, were so perswaded of the truth of these *Amazones*, that they published the report of it with such confidence, that from thence the name did remain to this great and memorable River. Lastly, after sundry fortunes, and much wearinesse, on the 26. of the moneth of *August* of the same year 1541. he went out at the great mouth of this great River, and making sail towards the West along the coasts of *Guyana* and *Paria*, Provinces of the same *America*, on the eleventh of the moneth of *September* he happily attain'd the Isle of *Cubagua*, near to that of *Marguarite*, both of them inhabited by *Spaniards*, and then rich in the fishing of Pearls.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the second Expedition of Areillana in the same River.

AFTER that *Areillana* was return'd to Europe, had fill'd all *Spain* with the admiration of his adventures, and the Court of the Emperour *Charles* the V. with the hopes of the great River of the *Amazones*; had got also from this Prince, ( whose arms and ambition troubled no lesse the old, than the new-found world ) the charge of making conquest of it in the name of the Crown of *Castile*; and that he had at his own leisure made ready three Ships, and man'd them with Horsemen, and provisions necessary, he made sail the xi. day of the moneth of *May* in the year 1549. from the Haven of *S<sup>t</sup> Luke* of *Barrameda* in *Andalusia*, for the *Tenariff* in the *Canaries*, where the ships stay'd three moneths, as also two moneths more under *Cape-verd* on the Continent of *Africk*, loosing by those stayes an 150. souldiers by sicknesse. Passing from thence to the coast of *America*, the tempest drown'd one ship to him, which had xi.

horse, and 70. men aboard: and coming to half a degree of South-latitude, he drew up sweet water in the full Sea, and by that conjectur'd, that infallibly he was in the River of the *Amazones*, being not then above twelve Leagues from the point of *Zapara-ra*. But having gone in an hundred Leagues, into the great mouth of this great River, an 107. of his folks being yet wanting to him, and he perceiving that the rest would not be sufficient to furnish out these two ships; he caused of the one of them a Barke to be made, which was not compleated in three moneths; and making sail again, scarcely had he gone up twenty Leagues in the same River, but he broke his other ship, of the planks whereof he was constrain'd to make another Bark, which thirty men made an end of only in two months and an half, and that with much toile and wearinesse. *Areillana* in this mean while set himselfe twice with the other Bark to seek the true channel of the *Amazone*; and never having been able to find it amongst so many arms and Isles of that River, and so confuted, he finished his life with his adventures, being furcharged with travail, grief and sadnesse: so that the two Barks retired themselves severally



verally from the great *Amazon*, and following the coasts of the firm Land of *America*, betook themselves to the Isles of *Cubagua*, and the *Margarite*; where the *Spaniards*, that were but few now surviving this so ruinous an expedition, made an end of all the rest of their lives, dying there of sicknesse.

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CHAP. XXXIX.

of Pedro D' Orsua, and of the Tyrant Lope d' Aguirre.

AS all the Authours, that have employed their watchings to describe largely unto us the things of *America*, were neither good enough Geographers, nor good enough Geometricians, to disintangle the difficulties, that grows ordinarily in such matters; so they have but too often fallen into contrarieties, that make their Histories confused; and into obscurities, that robs their Readers of possibilities to understand them. Such as would take advantage at depressing them, will somewhat strange at my censure of them: but I seeking nothing but truth,

and not after vain-glory in my works, will passe on to my subject of this famous River; the discovery whereof was no more essayed from *Spain* its self, after the disgraces of *Francis of Areillana*; but by the *Spaniards* of the Kingdom of *Peru* it was under the conduct of *Pedro d' Orsua* in the year 1560. by the orders of the Viceroy there, who gave him a little Army in a fleet well enough equipped. The embarkment for this expedition, was on the River of *Maragnon*, the neerest to the Town of *Lima*; the chief of that Province. But a few moneths after their departure, the souldiers mutinied against their General, and put him to death; and *Lope d' Aguirre*, the boldest of them all, took the title of King upon him, and made himself to be obey'd of some, by threats; and of others, by promises. Following out the navigation of *Maragnon* therefore, and alwayes going down that River, he entred into the great *Amazone*, and suffering himself to be carried down by the currant of his ample channel, he stayed chiefly at the mouth of *Rio-negro*: where coming to consider of the greatnesse of his crime, and the danger he had to fall into the hands of the *Spaniards* of the North-sea, if he

he went once out of the great River; he so addressed his whole Fleet in *Rio-negro*, as having no other designe than to rove up and down so many Rivers, and passe through so many Countreys, only to sustain his tyranny. But fortune lesse blind than his prudence, thrust him in his course of sailing into the River of *Orenoc*, which coming to end in the *Atlantick-sea* over against the Isle of the *Trinity* (subject to the Crown of *Castile*) he was presently there made to stay, partly by his own souldiers, partly by the Catholick Kings officers, and led to the punishment, which his felony deserved; his houses also in *Peru*, by the same sentence were razed, and so continue and show themselves yet in our dayes. But a voyage so surprizing for Geographers, and so ill understood by Authors that have gone before me, because not able to take up the strange order of all these Rivers, could not be better hitherto cleered, than by the preceding Chapters of this Book, especially the 16, and 17. And the onely difficulty which presents it self now, is onely in the leap or fall of *Orenoc*, discovered 1531. by *Diego de Ordas*; as also 1536. by *Alphonse de Herrera*, coming from *Tinity-Isle*. Her-

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*rera* made draw his Barks by Land, till he  
was above that leap of this River; the like  
possibly having been done by the Mutineers  
of *Lope d' Aguirre* the Tyrant: or that the  
descent of the same leap being uneasier to  
*Challops*, than to ascend it, because of the  
force of *Apanta*, (which is the name  
of a River as well as of a Province) it is  
possible also, that those of *Aguirra* have  
passed down the leap without disenbarking  
any; and that so much yet the more easily,  
if it was in the time of the inundation  
(which is ordinary in all those Rivers) which  
raiseth the boylings of their waters above  
the rocks of their fall.

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C H A P. X L.

*Of the Unfortunate Expedition of Maldo-*  
*nado.*

**M**Ean while the designs of this re-  
nowned discovery, was no lesse vi-  
gorously embraced by the ambition and co-  
vetousnesse of the *Spaniards* of the Town  
of *Cusco*. The great and deep River of  
*Amarumaya* gave them the occasions of it;  
because

because the Province of *Moxa*, of their neighbourhood, furnisheth the abundant Sources of it. And the first amongst them, that had a thought of it, (after the *Inca's*, that had attempted it in vain) was *Gomez de Tordoya*, having got the priviledge from the Count of *Niebla* the Viceroy of *Peru*. He failed not presently to make the necessary expences for it, and by considerable advances to order all its preparations. But his power expiring by the removall of the Count of *Niebla*; and his Successor (that was of the House of *Castro*) conferring it upon *Gaspar de Sotelle*, confounded all things by this change. This last to authorize his own credit, had associated himself with the *Inca Topacamare*, of the race of the ancient Kings, that dwelt at *Bilco-bambe*. And if the too great number of Souldiers, that voluntarily offered to follow them, had not cast some suspicion into the head of the Viceroy, and the spirits of the supream Counsell, who manage this conquest with an extream great jealousy; *Gaspar's* enterprize had not been broken, and the same priviledge granted to *Fohne Alvarez* of *Maldonado*. Who having finally *An. 1566.* passed the Mountains of the *Andes*,

*Andes*, and entered into the famous Province of *Moxa*, gave beginning to that unfortunate rather than famous expedition, in going aboard his Rafts, or Float-boates, with two hundred and fifty Souldiers well armed, and an hundred Horle in good equipage; to follow the tossed waves of the *Amarumaya*, and by suffering himself to be carried by his fierce stream, to go down into the vast Fields of the great *Amazon*. But fortune being envious at the glory that he promised himself from this famous discovery, failed not presently to overturn the successe. *Gomez de Tordoya* (as we have said) could not suffer with patience, neither the outrage of calling him back, nor the losse of his expences: his resentment of these, followed with courage, disposeth him to sedition, seeing all his complaints were alwaies rejected; he therefore now carryes himself upon his own authority, to put the same enterprize in expedition, and that against the discharging of him by the Viceroy. By his own boldnesse he passeth the Mountains and the Forrests of those unknown places, and being followed by sixty *Spanish* Souldiers, he prevents his competitor by a precipitated march.

When

When he had attain'd the River of *Amarumaya*, and known that the Fleet was not yet pass'd, he resolv'd to wait on it in that place, and to fight it, as he did, soon as it arriv'd. The medly was sharp, and endur'd three daies; the valour in the two parties was equall; and the number of the slain and hurt was so great in this unfortunate rencountre, that the *Chonques*, (a Neighbouring People) casting themselves in Armes upon the rest, put all to death, with *Tordoya*, none escaping in this miserable conflict, but the Generall *Maldonado*, Father *Diego Martin*, a Portugall; and *Simon Lope*, that was excellent in artillery: who, after having stay'd two years amongst these *Barbarians*, returned by I know not what way of accommodation, to the Province of *Moxa*, of the dependance of *Cusco*, whither they went afterwards.

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## C H A P. X L I.

*Of other Designes for the Discovery of this River.*

**T**He sad events of the Fleet of *D'Orsua*, and *De Maldonado* did no more slacken the courage, than flaked the greed of the *Spaniards* in research of immense, or rather imaginary Treasures of the great *Amazone*. They were long enough time both in *Spain*, and *America*, quiet, and moved not for this conquest. Only in the year 1621, the King *Don Philip* the fourth, sent Powers to the royal Audience of *Kyto*, to treat of fitting conditions, for the discovery of this River, with those of his Nobility, that were employed in places and charges of that Province. But by that time all these Orders (in order to Propositions, that the Serjeant Major *Vincent de Villalobos*, Governour of the Province of *Kixo*, had made for any that took that charge; and during the making whereof, for the longsomeneffe of the goings, and comings of Posts, and of consultations ordinarily to be used in such rencontres, the  
time



time of his Government coming to expire ) were come to that point, that for any might take that charge, the good intentions of the Catholique King in this, were for that time made unprofitable, not only by the change of the Governour, but also by the death of his Successor *Alonzo de Miranda*, who carried himself with the same zeal, towards the same discovery. Now the rumour of these goodly and noble Propositions of the *Castilians* of *Peru* passing presently into *Brasile*, the emulation of the *Portugalls* made them presently make the like about the same, in the Court of the Catholique King there, who was yet in possession of their Kingdom. So that upon the warmth and zeal that *Benito Maciel* Governour of the Province of *Maragnon* witnessed that he had for the discovery of the great River of the *Amazones*, by that side of its mouth that bounded his Government; the Patents were sent him 1626, in the ordinary conditions. But his generous designs were yet hindered by the Warres of the *Hollanders* against the *Portugalls* in the Province of *Pernambouk*, of the same Kingdom of *Brasile*, and Frontier to that of *Maragnon*, who feared not a little the disasters of it.

it. Mean while the orders of this conquest are redoubled by the cares of the King *Don Philip*. They are alwaies sent to the Governour of *Maragnon*; and *Francis Coeille* of *Carvaille*, who had then the Government of it, received them 1633, and 34: who notwithstanding coming to consider, that in parting his Forces, for to send some of them, or conduct them himself, for discovery of the great River of the *Amazones*; that the rest that stayed in the Province, would not be able to guard it against the assaults of the *Hollanders*, who from the year 1630, had taken the famous Town of *Olynda*, of the Province of *Pernambouk*, and possessed the neighbouring coasts; the expedition for the discovery was by him wisely delayed. Thus a necessity to defend themselves, hindered yet the *Portugalls* for this time, to aspire to the glory of an enterprise so much desired, and so often before checked.

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CHAP. XLII.

*Of the Religious of S<sup>t</sup> Francis, that came down all the great River.*

**I**T was in the beginning of the year 1635, that Captain *Fohne de Palacios* ( of whom we have spoken before ) accompanied with thirty *Spanish* Souldiers, and six religious of the Convent of *S<sup>t</sup> Francis* of the Town of *Kyto*, descended from the Mountains of the *Cordelier* into the Plains of *Kixo*, to settle his abode ( as he did without hindrance as to the *Savages* ) at the Village of *Anete* upon the great River of the *Amazones*. In this Post ( the furthest advanced of all those that the *Spaniards* held in the East Countries of the *Andes* ) the valour of *Fohne de Palacios*, and of his, seem'd no lesse admirable, than the zeal of the religious of *S<sup>t</sup> Francis*, shew'd it self ardent for advancing the Christian Religion. Both the one and the other exercised themselves in these places, either to make the neighbouring Nations obedient to the Crown of *Castille*, or to gain souls to God from amongst so many Peoples, no lesse

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lesse fierce than Savage. But neither their  
perseverance in their travails, nor their  
courage in their fights, nor finally their ho-  
ly and zealous exhortations, could ever pre-  
vail any thing, especially in the Province of  
the long-hair'd People, where Captain *Fohne*  
*de Palacios* 1636, was put to death by the  
*Barbarians*. Whereby all his Souldiers  
were so discomfited, and the religious  
themselves were so far put back, that aban-  
doning all of them presently their abode at  
*Anere*, they retired all to their ancient  
Houses; under the reserve or disposall of  
Father *Andrew* of *Toledo*, Father *Domi-*  
*nique de Brieve*, and six Souldiers only that  
were resting; not to stay any longer in those  
unfortunate places; but to go all into a  
little Barke, and to expose themselves to  
the rapid current of the vast *Amazone*, and  
try better adventures in his waters, than  
on the firm Land, that butted on his banks.  
So destiny hath reserved the Names of those  
two religious to be inserted in Histories,  
that their marvellous hardinesse to have en-  
terprised a Voyage so extraordinary for so  
many circumstances, might never be wiped  
out of memory of Ages to come. For if  
*Amerique* and *Drake* have been no lesse glo-  
rious,

rious, for having been but the seconds, the one for touching on the firm Land of *America*; and the other for rounding the world; these other feeble and new *Argonautes* shall also be no lessè renown'd, for having but made the second Navigation of all the great River of the *Amazones*. In end after much wearisomenesse endured, many dangers escaped, and alwaies upheld by Providence, these two Fathers of *S<sup>t</sup> Francis*, the six *Spanish* Souldiers, and their little Barke, the companion of their glory, arrived happily at *Para* a Town of *Brasile*, where they presently fill'd the eyes and ears of all the People with admiration: but above all the noble courage of *Pedro Texeira* Captain Major, who commanded in that great and rich *Capitanrie* of the Province of *Maragnon*; the Governour Generall whereof, (then *James Raymund* of *Norogna*) resided at *S<sup>t</sup> Lewis*, whether the two religious went to him in like manner, to give him as much content by the pleasant relations of their singulare adventures; as emulation to this conquest by the famous examples of their memorable Voyage.

## C H A P. XLIII.

*Of the Departure of Pedro Texeira for this  
Discovery.*

**I**N end fortune being wearied, so long to  
crosse a design, that *Spain* had travelled  
with, with so much care; cast her favour-  
able eyes on the person of *Pedro Texeira*  
Captain Major of *Para* in *Brasile*, that his  
courage and prudence coming to second the  
choice that she had made of him, and pre-  
ferred him to so many Subjects of merit, he  
might arrive at the glory to have been the  
first, to make the whole great River of the  
*Amazones* feel the heavy and victorious  
Fleets of the Catholique King. Now the  
necessity of the *Portugalls* self-defence,  
who had the expence and diversion of a  
continuall Warre in the midst of *Brasile*  
to maintain, could not allow to this noble  
expedition, Forces more considerable, than  
those that parted from the Town of *Para*  
the twenty eight of the Moneth of *October*  
in the year 1637, under the conduct of  
Captain Major *Pedro Texeira* ( of the same  
Nation ) followed by fourty seven Barkes,  
both

both great, and well armed; by seventy Portugall Souldiers, and one thousand two hundred *Indians* fitted to the Warre; by eight hundred Women and Vallets; and furnished with provisions meet and necessary for so long, and doubtfull an enterprize. The dexterity of the Marriners and Rowers, and the favourable help of the windes, broke the first difficulties, that the Fleet could have had, to gain without losse and danger the true channell of the great *A-mazone*. But in departing from the coasts of the Province of *Maragnon*, and of the Countries that are subject to it, the *Portugalls* could no longer know neither the bank-sides, nor the right wayes and courses of the great River, because of so many crooked Armes of his, that he castes out, and thereby frames his many Islands. So that the Navigation becoming longer, by following waies uncertain, and not before known; and the troubles and toyles inseparable from a Sea-Army; that must often disembark, to camp on the firm Land, began to weary the *Indians*, and to distaste them from further pursuing of the Voyage. Already many of them stole away, to regain (as well as they could) the Land

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of their Nativity; and those that stayed  
peaceably behind in the Barkes, or in the  
Camp, ceased not to make their mindes  
known by their murmurings: in so far that  
the fear of a greater deserting of him, gi-  
ving this Generall occasion of just unquiet-  
nesse, he set himself to find out more sure  
waies to prevent this disorder, since punish-  
ment and severity kept out hardly to their  
duty the rest of the *Indians*, and *Vallets* of  
his Army. He was but yet half way come  
in his Voyage; but feign'd that he was near  
enough the place, where the Fleet should  
arrive. And the better to perswade them  
to this, he ordered eight Barkes well fur-  
nisht and well armed, to go before, and as  
it were to make the encampments for the  
body of the Army to follow, in places  
where it was to Land. But in truth, his  
intent was in this, only to find out and dis-  
cover the best waies, that were to be held  
in the great River, and by these ambiguities  
to keep all his men in breath.



CHAP. XLIV.

Of the Arrivall of the Fleet at Peru.

**M**Ean while the Fleet goes on, her Sails being fill'd with an East-wind, alwaies favourable, and triumphs over the rapid current of the proud *Amazone*. Already six Moneths were past, and six hundred leagues had been measured, which they had runne; the half of the way was done, and sundry Nations had been discovered. The wildest amongst them fled to the Mountains, or lesser Hills; the lesse fearfull stood unmoved upon the Bankes; the more confident came and traffiqued with the Camp: but the valientest, no more than the others, never armed themselves against the Fleet, nor against her Avantcourriers or Vantguard: which already very far advanced, because of its lightnesse, was tracing and following on the channells of the great River, the waies that were streightest, and least oblique, and marked forth the addressees, or directions, on the Bankes, by Trophees set up, or by Ensignes set together. The Vantguard was commanded by

*Bennet Rodrigue d' Olivera*, a *Portugall*, who having been born in *Brasile*, and brought up as it were amidst the *Americans*, he dived presently into the secret of their thoughts, and by the least of their actions, he could guesse what they had in their minds: whence he was as well feared, as respected by all the *Indians* of these Countries: so that by his good qualities, he had also this prerogative, to contribute much to the happy finishing of so noble an enterprize. So pursuing the Voyage with his Vantguard of eight Barkes armed, he attained with as much diligence, as good luck, the Port of *Payamine* in the Province of the *Kixes*, the 24<sup>th</sup> of *June* in the year 1638, while the Captain Major with all the rest of the Fleet followed the traces, advices, and addresses, that *Olivera* left at the places, where he had rested with his Vantguard: whence the Souldiers of his Army, receiving every day comfort, they thought alway, that the morrow was to be the last of the Voyage. Thus entertain'd with this hope, they arrived at the River of the *long-hair'd* People, on the Mouth of which, *Pedro Texeira* made forty *Portugalls*, and three hundred *Indians* of his Troopes, to encamp,  
and

and gave orders to *Pedro d' Acosta Savela* ( who was appointed to the command of them ) to stay in this place, and not to depart thence, till he heard from him; leaving there moreover *Pedro Bayon* a Captain also of infantrie. And himself continuing his Navigation with some few persons, he came likewise to the Haven of *Payamine* towards the end of *September*, having passed one thousand two hundred leagues in a continuall going up the River of the *Amazones*, since the 28<sup>th</sup> of *October* of the year before. After that, from thence taking his way by Land, and crosse the Mountains of the *Andes*, he came no lesse happily, than gloriously to the Town of *Kito*, where he was received with such Acclamations and Triumphs, as the greatness and successe of his Enterprize did deserve.

## C H A P. XLV.

*Of the Orders of the Viceroy for the Return  
of the Portugalls.*

**A**fter that the Royal Audience of the Town of *Kito*, had received from the *Portugalls* all the informations that were needfull on a businesse of such importance, which look't towards the discovery, or conquest of the great River of the *Amazones*; it would not for all that deliberate upon it, nor proceed to things so weighty, without giving advertisement thereof to the Count of *Chinchon* Viceroy of *Peru*. Who with the other Officers of the King of *Spaine*, having considered all the circumstances of a successe so advantageous, sent the Audience his Orders from the Town of *Lima*, the chief of the whole Kingdom, dated the 20<sup>th</sup> of *November* in the year 1638, to send back with all diligence the *Portugalls*, by the way that they came to the Town of *Para*, giving them and furnishing them with all things necessary and fit, for fear that *Brasile* suffered not inconvenience by the *Hollanders*,  
through

through so great and farre an absence of so many worthy Persons of service: and to perswade them to receive into their company two faithfull Persons, that were Dependants on the Crown of *Castile*, to give an account to his Catholique Majesty, of all that was discovered; and should be discovered along the great *Amazone* in the return of a like Voyage. Presently after the Orders of the Viceroy were published through the Town of *Kito*, sundry *Spaniards*, especially Religious, presented themselves for the choice, to go on that Voyage. But as *Don Fohne Vasquez d' Acogna*, Lieutenant Generall of the Province of the same name, and Knight of the order of *Calatrave*, was making offers much more advantagious for the Crown of *Castile*, proposing to make Levies, pay the Souldiers, buy Provisions, and bear all other charges in favour of this conquest, the Count of *Chinchor* broke presently the design, judging it no waies convenient to the service of the Catholique King, that that Personage should then leave his Charge. And Father *Christopher d' Acogna*, his Brother, a *Spanish* Jesuite, who hath merited to live as long in the memories  
of

of men, as the great *Amazon* shall runne in the Fields of *America*, had the good hap of this nomination: wherein he behaved himself with so much zeal towards God, so much fidelity towards his Prince, so much affection towards the Souldiers, and so much care to remarke, and put in writ all the circumstances of the great River, that his glory is beyond all praise.

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## C H A P. X L V I.

*Of the Camp of the Portugalls in the Province of the long-hair'd Nation.*

**W**Hile all this is in preparing by the diligence of *Alonzo Perez de Salazar*, President of the Royal Audience of *Kito*, for the return of the *Portugalls*; and the Rendesvows of the Fleet, and the Troops, is put upon the 20<sup>th</sup> of *Feburary* 1639, in the Town of *Archidona*, and at the Haven of *Napo*, a great deal more convenient in all things, than that of *Payamino*: let us go visit the Camp of the *Portugalls* on the River of the *Chevelu's* or long-hair'd People, untill the Army come to it again in  
its

its coming down. It was left in this place by the prudence of the Captain Major *Texeira*, as well to content the Provinces of the Crown of *Castile*, as to give the lesse jealousie to the *Spaniards* of *Peru*, in keeping far enough off from the limits of that Kingdom. At the first, the Camp had good correspondence with the *Savages* of that Countrey; it had victuals and provisions enough for buying. But this peaceable commerce could not last long, because of the late death of Captain *Fohn de Palacios*, who was defeat by the *Savages* of this Countrey and Province. Some of the Camp desired to revenge it, and chastise their boldnesse; but others feared to get hard measure and rough handling from them. Thus the least occasion coming to sow the discord, and three *Indians* of the *Portugalls* having been put to death by the Natives; these fierce people put themselves in arms, to defend their own lives, and their Countries. In so great a danger, the *Portugalls* lost not their courage; and as having been used to this long before, not to suffer such a licentiousnesse amongst the Native *Indians* where they were; they set themselves presently to punish them for this.

And

And after they had killed some of them, and taken alive more than seventy, they kept them as slaves, untill they all either died, or escaped by flight. But after this the *Portugalls* could have no provision but by the point of their Sword, and by continuall excursions of their men, sent from their Camp; both giving and receiving also a great deal of hurt, above all in their Vessels, whereof some were sacked, or spoil'd, and the lesse strong of them quite undone by these *Barbarians*. But in the snares and ambushes, as many *Portugalls* as were taken alive, their throats were cruelly cut, which amounted to some considerable losse to them; though that of the enemies was far greater. Thus the prudence and valour of *Pedro d' Acosta*, the courage and fidelity of *Pedro Bayon*, and as well the discipline, as obedience of the Souldiers, can never receive their just enough praises, for having maintain'd their Camp thus in the Province of the long-hair'd People, for eleven whole Moneths, and without any other News from their own, than the return of the Fleet, upon which they went all aboard again.



CHAP. XLVII.

Of the Return of the Fleet of the Portugalls.

ALL things being ready, and the embarking at an end towards the end of February 1639, the Fleet of the Portugalls began their Return from the Haven of *Napo* on the River of the same name: and after having sailed thirty leagues on the current of this River strong and swift enough, it entered into the great River of the *Amazones*, at the *Junto* of the Rivers, a much celebrated and famous place, whereat the adventurous *Areillana* gave the first beginnings to the whole discovery. In going down, the course of the great *Amazon* served them for Sailes, and the Marriners or Rowers lesse troubled with work rested them often, and slept sweetly by reason of the murmuring noise the billows made, that pusht forward their Ships. All the Peoples also and Nations upon the bankes, are pretty favourable to it: commerce of victuals and of merchandise, being opened to it on all sides. The civility of the *Homagues*

*magues* appeared to it very pleasant; and the generosity of the *Yorimans*, seemed yet more obliging. But arriving at *Rio-negro* the twelfth of *October* 1639, the indiscreet greediness of the *Portugalls* stays the course and happiness of these civilities, and of their own good voyage. The *Portugalls* could get no riches in *Brasile*, but by the number of their slaves; and the Souldiers being angry for having gained nothing in all this long expedition, force the Captain-major to leave the great River of the *Amazone*, and to enter into that of *Rio-negro*, to take from them there by force of Arms their slaves, which are in great multitudes among the Nations that inhabit on that River. The Sails were already spread, and the East wind blew on their poup, and the fear of an unbridled licence made many fear a greater change; when Father *Christopher d'Acogna* a *Spanish* Jesuite, pushed on by an ardent zeal to see the accomplishment of so long and hazardous an enterprize, presents himself to the Generall *Pedro Texeira*, and gives him a protestation written and sealed with his own hand, as on the behalf, and for the interest of the Catholick King: and exhorts him, to remove the Souldiers from  
their

their resolution [by his Authority, or to command absolutely to strike Sail, for returning to the course of the great *Amazon*. This action so vigorously undertaken, and worthy of praise, deserved to see no worse success, than presently it did: the Sails struck, the Souldiers in silence, the Mariners obedient, the Ships carried along again by the currant of the great River.

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CHAP. XLVIII.

*Of the arrivall of the Fleet at Brasile.*

**A**fter the *Portugalls* of the Fleet of the great *Amazon*, had lost the sight of the higher lands of the point of the *Comanares* on the great and famous mouth of *Rio-negro*, which seemed to themselves to run back from them; visited also in their passage the warlike and valiant Nation of the *Topinambes*, in the fashions that we have before described; and heard in these places (as before the *Spaniards* of *Areillana* had done) the rare and pleasant tales or fables of the *Amazones* (which we reserve to the Chapter following, to give you an account of

of

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of them) the deep *Bosphore*, ( into which the  
waters of the great River, and of all the o-  
thers that augment it, shut up themselves  
into one strait Channell of about a good  
quarter of a League ) gives them for the  
secondtime a free and sure passage ; that so  
following out their navigation with the like  
felicity, but yet receiving from the *Tapay-  
ses* the testimony of a mutuall good will,  
they might finally arrive at the Town of  
*Para* in *Brasile*, the twelfth of *December*  
*1639*, as they did : but with so much glo-  
ry and reputation not only to the Captain-  
major *Pedro Texeira*, but also the *Portugall*  
Officers and Souldiers of this famous expe-  
dition, that their memories ingraven on  
tables of brass, shall no less endure in ages  
to come, than the great *Amazon* shall in  
*America*. And forasmuch as Father *Chri-  
stopher d'Acogna*, and Father *Andrew* of  
*Artieda*, both *Spaniards* and *Jesuits*, were  
deputed by the Royall audience of *Kito* to  
assist in the name of the Catholick King,  
and of the Crown of *Castill*, to this impor-  
tant discovery, and no less renowned navi-  
gation ; as also thereafter to go into *Spain*,  
to give an account of all to the Counsell of  
the *Indies* : these two religious Fathers  
heap'd

heap'd with honour and praise, failed not to go there 1640, where after they had laid out in the presence of the King himself *Don Philip* the fourth, the greatnesse and marvell's of the River of the *Amazones*; as also the glory and importance of such a conquest; *Father d'Acogna* presently published all the circumstances, and remarks that he had made, in a very short work; from which we drew the better part of this our Book.

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C H A P. X L I X.

*Of the Amazonas of America.*

**T**Hat *Asia* may not vaunt her self of her reports of *Amazones*, whether true; or fabulous, *America* yeelds nothing to her in this point. Let not the fields of *Themiscyra* triumph any more in the renown of her famous women; the Province of *Apanta* is no less famous for her heroick Dames. Neither let the River of *Thermoodon* be putt up any more with the glory of its conquereffes; seeing the River of *Coruris* is as famous for her fair she-Warriors. His famous sources are honoured with their rich habitations.

The Mountains of *Guyana*, fertile in mines of gold and silver are their confines on the North-side ; and the Mount *Yacamabe*, proud above all the rest, is in the midst of their fair and fertile Valleys. The first notice that the *Spaniards* had of them, came to them from the generous Prince *Aparia* 1541, who told the first wonders of them to the adventurous *Francis* of *Areillana*: and the consent of all the Nations of the great River of the *Amazones*, in favours of this report, as true, hath from them given the name for ever to this admirable River. For all this, the guesses at this matter are not very certain ; but the famous actions of the goodly Ladyes of *America*, during the warrs of all these conquests, do not a little confirm the appearances thereof. For these have often appeared in Arms at the head of Battalioes, as is to be seen in the Histories of *Acosta*, and of *Herrera* : and in fighting with their own hands, they have sustained the assaults of the enemies, and obliedged the *Indians* at the same time to imitate the effects of their great courage. The valour of that noble Lads which 1536, in the Province of *Bogota*, slew five *Spaniards* with arrows shot from her own hands, before she

she fell dead at their feet, will for ever be renowned. And those goodly and great women, which presented themselves armed on the head of the *Americans*, upon the Bank of the great *Amazon*, near to *Coruris* ( as we have related before ) gave much credit to the first opinion of these *Amazones* of the new-world. This is not yet enough for us to perswade our selves of the truth of these valiant and warlick Ladies: the royall audience also of *Kito*, hath sometimes received considerable informations of it. That audience a long time applied its cares to have found out the knowledge of these *Amazones*; and the depositions that to them were made thereof at sundry times, agree all in this point: That in the vast fields of this *America*, there was one Region peopled with *warrioresse women*, which living and maintaining themselves without men, had no communication with them, but on some certain dayes of the year, to have by them children, or daughters like unto themselves. And in the Town of *Pasto* subject to the same audience, an *Indian* woman gave assurance, that she her self had been in their Countrey; and by her other Relations agreed with the prece-

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dent circumstances. But the most singular  
testimonies of it, that have been given to  
the *Spaniards*, or *Portugalls*, was 1639 in  
descending the great River, and in the great  
habitation of the *Topinambes*, and East-point  
of their famous Isle. This Nation as gene-  
rous as valiant, was never wearied with reci-  
ting the wonders of these *Amazones*. They  
spoke of their policy, and of their valour,  
much like what the *Grecians* and *Latines*  
have sung of the policy and valour of the *A-*  
*mazones of Asia*. And not to stay longer  
on this discourse, be it true, or be it fabu-  
lous, I will conclude it with this renowned  
name of the *Comapoyares*, under which the  
*Amazones of America* are every where  
known only.

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C H A P. L.

*Of the qualities of the Air and grounds of  
the great Amazone.*

**B**Ut can one thus put an end to this  
work, without doing incomparable  
wrong to the River of the *Amazones*? Can  
one pass with silence, and without reproach  
the



the rest of so many wonderfull advantages, and prerogatives; or without injustice the admirable effects, wherewith prodigall nature honours and glorifies it? No certainly; and contrary to my first purpose, I consent to pass lightly over again these matters, howsoever pleasant and provoking to stay more upon them; referring to the weak curiosity of an ability limited and given to such things, the vain research of Animals, Fruits, and Plants, of this unmeasurable Countrey. In which neither doth the heat ever choak; nor the cold ever seaze it; the Air is alwayes alike, because its Winter (as in the rest of *America*) proceeds of no other occasion, but from inundations, which hinder the productions of the earth, or retard them for some Moneths: and not from any recessse or withdrawing of the Sun, which every day there riseth, and setteth at the same hour. What marvels should not one be perswaded of, from an heaven so benign and favourable? Let none after this wonder, to know that the consecrated Hosties of the Father *Jesuites* for their Mass, are kept fresh and sound during so long a voyage, on the waters (which comes not so to pass elsewhere) and let none refuse any

longer to believe, that Flies and other such troublesome Beasts, are not met with in these places, as in others under the torride Zone, where they are so ordinary, and every where so many, that the abode in those places would be much happier, were it not for the inconveniences that these very Beasts infest them with. But what ought the land and grounds then of so noble a climate to be? Doth not this also agree to all the other prerogatives of this admirable River? And as the base and foundation of the happinesses of all these Provinces, must not this also be equally goodly and rich in all its parts? All its banks are enriched and crowned with fair trees alwayes green, and of incomparable greatness. The field and champany grounds are large, and all covered with flowers diverse and variable. Every where its Valleys are enameled with green, and alwayes moist. Its hills and mountains are all loaded with woods and Forrests pleasant to behold. Plants and Simples are every where in great abundance; also honey of Bees, that serves both for nourishment and for medicine: and which is yet more marvellous, a sort of oyl so excellent, that it no wayes gives place to  
the

the balm, and that the most precious of the ancient world, for all sorts of hurts.

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C H A P. L I.

Of the fertility of the earth, and of the waters, for food to men.

**A**S to the most ordinary aliments, that serve for nourishing innumerable Nations, and infinite peoples, that labour the unmeasurable fields of the Realm of the great *Amazone*; the first in order of nature are diverse and various fruits, which the happy and rich grounds of those Countries bring forth; like indeed for kind to those of all the rest of *America*; but more excellent, in greater plenty, and of better substance. After them, follow Fish, in so great abundance and multitude, not only in the great River, and others less, but also in an infinite of Lakes, which the ordinary debordments and overflowings of their Rivers, make in the neighbouring plains; that one needs never fail to take them with their hands only; and yet more easily, when by retreat of the Rivers, the Lakes are dried up by

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the heat of the Sun. In the great diversity  
of so many Fishes, as in the rest of the new  
world, the Sea-Veal, or *Seal*, and the Tor-  
toise, are not the least considerable, whether  
for greatness, substance, or delicacy. And  
the fishing of them is wonderfull, and pro-  
digious, as also the way to keep them both,  
long time alive. Lastly comes the hunting  
of Venison, as of all other lesser prey, or  
game, whether with Hair, or Feather, in the  
same abundance, and with the same ease,  
that in all other parts of *America*. But the  
Partridges, and the Hens of it, came from  
*Peru*, whither the *Spaniards* had at first car-  
ried them. And for a witness infallible of  
all these admirable circumstances, we need  
but to alledge the example of the Camp of  
the *Portugalls*: which lodging every day on  
land, during so long a voyage, as well in go-  
ing up, as coming down the great *Amazon*,  
never failed to send presently the half of  
their men, some of them to hunt with dogs;  
some of them to fish with arrows (the other  
half remaining to set up their hutts, and  
draw their trenches) whence they returned  
in a few hours so loaded with fish, and lesser  
beasts of prey of all sorts, that all the Camp  
had sufficient, and in abundance. But as  
we

we have spoken enough of the bread, and of the meal made in those parts, of the *Yoka*, of *Mays*, and of the *Mandioka*, as in the rest of *America*; we shall adde only here, that their drinks are likewise made of them, which serve them as well ordinarily, as in the common rejoycings of all those peoples.

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C H A P. L I I.

*Of the richness of Trade for strangers.*

**F**Inally to shut up and make an end of this work, by recitall of the great riches, which will one day make the commerce of the great *Amazon* considerable to all *Europe*; we shall begin (without speaking more of gold and silver, or of its Rivers and Mountains to the same purpose) from the abundance, and quality of its woods, and trees, the most excellent in all the world, and the best to build whole Fleets with, and Ships as great, as any have been in the *Ocean*; because all the Banks, as well of the great, as of other lesser Rivers, are all covered with Cedars so fair, and great, that they

they surprize the sight of such as consider them ; Father *d'Acogna* having measured himself one of the greatest of them, of more than six ells in circumference. Next to them we shall mention *Ebeny*, and the wood of *Brasile*, both so precious, and so much sought after ; which are so perfect there, and in so great multitude in all these fields, that they can never be spent. In the third place, we shall mention the *Cocos* tree, so thick along all those Banks, that the very Hutts of the Camp of the *Portugalls*, were made of no other than of the fair branches of these. They bear the best fruit of any in all the *Indies* ; and with a little travail they can yeeld each of them, seven or eight crowns every year. After these comes Tobacco, which would be better, and more abundant in all those Provinces, than in all the rest of the world, if it were followed here with a happy culture. After this Canes the Sugar, whereof more excellent comes, and more abundant than elsewhere, would never fail, nor dry up, because of the inundations, which keep the fields alwayes fresh, by the number of Lakes, which are there made thereby ; and whereby milles and other engines to that purpose, might easily  
easily

easily be made, by the conveniency of the woods, and of the running waters of so many Rivers; whence it would come to pass, that the work about it would be less expensive, and the revenue by it would be greater than ordinary. Finally comes the Cotton to be spoken of, which is here every where in extreme great abundance. Then the *Orock*, which dyes Scarlet of a perfect good colour. Lastly the *Pyte*, whereof Thread or Yarn most excellent is made, exceeding fine and delicate, yet very common in all the Provinces of the great *Amazon*. And for conclusion, here are the *Fistulecane*, the *Salsaparilla*, the Oyls like to the most precious Baumes; the Gums, and odoriferous Rozins, and other like riches, which will be discovered in time coming, in these happy Countries, to make this renowned commerce alwayes greater, and more considerable.

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FINIS.

*A first Advertisement to Geographers, upon  
the Longitudes of America.*

FORASMUCH as the knowledge of the Longitudes of the Globe of the Earth, is as important, as necessary, in the Theory, and practice of Geography, of the Sphere, of Astronomy, of Navigation, of Astrology; it must not be thought strange, if so many excellent persons, and knowing men have ever bended themselves to establish these the most perfectly; or, to say better, the least imperfectly, that was possible to them. But as the difficulties of it have never been well overcome, at least to the Use and Application; so I cannot now consent to the last Cart, and recentest Topography of *South-America*, touching this Longitude: in which Cart there is but fifty eight degrees, and twenty minutes of difference between *Port Vicux* (or old) and *Cape St. Augustine*, where *South-America* is broadest, and longest. For as before, the *Spaniards* made its breadth but of fifty one degrees, and the *Portugalls*, of fifty five, (both the one, and the other being moved thereto by reasons of State and policy, because of the  
debate



debate about the *Moluccoes* ) and after them, the modern observers of this difference of Longitudes, extend it to fifty-eight, as we have said: so this change could not have been made, but by observation of Eclipses made under divers Meridians. Whence it follows also, that this new Longitude of the West-coasts of *America*, is not yet exact enough, because of the differences, that are ordinarily found in such astronomical Observations; whether through the fault and littleness of the instruments, or the negligence of the Observers, who seek the hours and minutes of them, by Astrolabes, and not by the way of Spherical Triangles: to say nothing of the difficulties about Parallaxes in the Eclipses of the Sun, and of the Phenombres in the Eclipse of the Moon, which hinder the taking exactly of the time of her immersion, and emersion, under and out of the shadow of the Earth.

But to let it be seen, that I am not the only man, that take to my self this licence, to suspect and give little trust to the exactness of these Observations, so as thereby definitively to regulate Longitudes, with neglect of itinerary distances, which ( being well managed ) often supply in some sort  
the

the others too great incertitude: I shall here set down the examples, which *John Keplers* that famous Astronomer, thought good himself to set down at the end of the Catalogue of the Towns, of the *Rodolphine Tables*, that he might show the varieties of the difference of Longitudes, found out by diverse Observations of the same Eclipses, between the Meridians of *Rome*, and *Norimberg*, as followeth. *Regiomontanus* makes it of thirty six minutes of an hour, or of nine degrees of the equator; and with him, many more. *Stafler*, and *Verner* of eighteen minutes of an hour, or of four degrees, and an half. *Shoner*, *Mercator*, and *Hondius*, regulate it to twelve minutes of an hour, or to three degrees. And leaving others, *Kepler* himself hath reduced it to four minutes of an hour, or to one degree only. So that the varieties of the difference of these two Meridians, in so little a distance, as they stand in, coming to eight whole degrees; with how much more reason may we doubt of the true Longitude of the West-coasts of the South and North-*America*? Now these diversities are no less frequent every where else, as may be verified by the difference of the Meridians of the same

same *Rome*, and of *Toledo* in *Spain*, set down in Authors of Astronomy, and Geography. For *Kepler* the last and painfullest of all, reduces it to sixteen degrees; and according to others, it amounts often to thirty. Which notwithstanding we have made an essay to remedy (as much as the matter doth permit) in our Geographical Tables, by more exact cares and researches, than those of this curious Author *Kepler* himself; which being not yet Printed, yet *Monsieur Morin* the Kings professor of the Mathematicks, hath not thought ill to draw out of them, that which he hath set at the beginning of his Abridgement of the *Rodolphine* Tables, as preferable to any other Catalogue of Towns, that he could then meet with to serve his purpose.

After these Reasons brought, I would now willingly consent, that the Longitude of the West-coast of *America* were made shorter by ten degrees at least, that the difference of the Longitudes of the Town of *Kito*, and of the Point of *Zaparara* were made of forty seven degrees, and so the distance from the one to the other, in a straight Line, of nine hundred forty Geometrical Leagues. And this would agree better,  
and

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and not be so far different from the total  
number of measures observed in the naviga-  
tion of the great River of the *Amazones*, as  
is to be seen in the eighth Chapter of this  
Book; through all which (that we might  
change nothing, out of our own opinion)  
we have set down the Longitudes, according  
to the ordinary and recentest *Carts of South-*  
*America*. But surely it ought to be made  
broader by Geographers, that shall go over  
it again, to find place there for all that we  
faithfully relate unto them in this work, that  
so the great *Amazone*, and so many other  
Rivers, that run unto him, and Provinces,  
that are discovered upon them, may com-  
modiously be lodged, and in their own na-  
tural extent. In which case the East-coast  
of this same *America* to the turn of the *Cape*  
of *St. Augustine*, should be kept in the same  
degrees and minutes of its longitude; and all  
the rest from thence towards the West, aug-  
mented unto ten degrees, and compassed in  
the just and fitting Geometricall propor-  
tions, as well in regard to Meridians, as to  
the Longitudes. And the same ampli-  
fication being made over *North-America*, you will  
find his East-coast drawn back by four or  
five degrees, conformably to the assurances  
that

*great River of the Amazones.* 145

that the first *English* gave, that sail'd to *Virginia*; and to the report of *John Laet* in his third Book of *America*. Whereunto I offer my self willingly to contribute my cares and studies, in favours of such, as will undertake it; making use, and serving my self, in all these Geographical procedures, with the precepts of the true, and new doctrine of the eighth Book of my *Geometricall Theorems*, Printed 1654, as well for the Longitudes, as itinerary distances: which I there shew, that they ought alwayes to be in great Circles, and not in parallells, reduced to certain proportions. Which last is a Rule altogether contrary to the truths of Geometry, however Mathematicians, and Geographers, that preceeded the impression of that Book, have generally taught the Maxime of it, without adverting, or considering so notable an error; *That the shortest distance from one point to another; on the Globe of the Earth, is alwayes described, or led by a great Circle, &c.* See the eighth Book of my foresaid *Theorems*.

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*A second*

*A second Advertisement to Geographers  
about the restitution of Longitudes.*

**B**Ut to get a perfecter knowledge as well of the Longitudes, that sit *America*, as those that concern the *East-Indies*; we have resolved to set down here a method to find them easily by the motion of the Moon, upon firm land, in this manner. 1. Draw on a right horizontall Plain, that is very smooth and white, a very exact meridian Line: and with the same exactness observe the heighth of the Pole, by a quadrant that can mark minutes, and if possible, half minutes; as it is easie now to get such an one, by the new inventions of dividing the Alhidades of it. 2. On the night of the full Moon, take the horizontall height of a fixt Star, untill the shadow of a Plummet hung, made by the Moon, shall be just upon the Meridian; but with this caution, that the height of the Star observed, be at least of thirty degrees, to avoid refractions; and that the same Stars distance from the Meridian be reasonable enough for a greater exactness. 3. Seek the true distance of the foresaid Star from the Meridian of your Hemisphere

Hemisphere by this Rule. As the Rectangle contained in the Sinuses of the complement of the elevation of the Pole, and of the complement of the declination of the Star, is to the quadrat-side of the whole Sinuse; so the Rectangle contained in the Sinuses of the summe or totall, and of the difference of the half of the complement of the observed height of the Star; and of the half of the difference of the complement of the declination of the Star, and of the complement of the elevation of the Pole, is unto the quadrat-side of the Sinuse of the half of the true distance of the Star from the Meridian. But if the declination and right ascension of the Star, which you make use of for this astronomick Observation, be not set down to your hand, in the same Table of its longitudes and latitudes; you shall find it by the Rules of my sixth Book of Geometricall Theorems aforesaid, whither I refer you. 4. Double the foregoing half of the distance found, and subtract that from the right ascension of the Star observed, if it be in the Eastern part of the heavens; but adde it to its right ascension, if the Star be in the West part of the heavens: and the summe of the addition, or the residue after

the subtraction, will be the true right ascension of the Meridian of the Moon, in degrees, minutes, and seconds of the equator. 5. In the Ephemerids, or in the Astronomicall Tables, take the Node of the Moon ascendant, or descendant, in signs, degrees, minutes, and seconds of the Ecliptick according to the hour of your observation after your best esteem: to wit, that which is nearest to that right ascension of the Moon, or of the midst of heaven, which is all one. But in the Rule of the precedent Article, if the Pole be North, the declination also of the fixed Star must be Northern; and contrarily. 6. With the same right ascension of the Moon and of the Meridian, take also in the same Tables, (or by the sixth Book of my Theorems) the midst of heaven, in signs, degrees, minutes, and seconds in the Ecliptick; and the Angle of the Meridian and of the Ecliptick only in degrees, minutes, and seconds; which we shall alwayes hereafter call *the midst of heaven*, to shun a longer title, or repetition. 7. Subtract from the *midst of heaven*, the Node of the Moon; or from the Node of the Moon, the midst of heaven, that you may finde alwayes lesse residue than ninety degrees:



degrees: and this distance of the Node of the Moon from the midst of heaven, will be the base of a Spherick Triangle-Obliquangle, whereof the lesser Angle will alwayes be of five degrees, and no minutes; and the greater Angle alwayes the Angle of the Meridian, and of the Ecliptick of the foregoing Article, according to the seventh Book of my Theorems. 8. Seek the Arch of the Meridian contained between the Orbite of the Moon and the Ecliptick Circle, by this Rule. As the totall *Sinuse*, or *Sine*, is to the *Sine* of the distance of the Node of the Moon in the midst of heaven; so is the *Sine* of the Angle of five degrees, to the *Sine* of the perpendicular. And as the totall *Sine*, is to the *Sine* of the complement of the preceding distance; so is the *tangent* of the Angle of five degrees, to the *tangent* of the complement of the Angle sought for. 9. Take the difference of this Angle sought for, and of the Angle of the midst of heaven, and you shall have the second Angle sought for, in degrees, minutes, and seconds. Then as the total *Sine* is to the *Sine* of the complement of the second Angle required; so the *tangent* of the complement of the precedent perpendicular, is to the *tangent* of

the complement of the Arch of the Meridian, contained between the midst of heaven, and the center of the Moon. 10. Finally, as the *Sine* of the Angle of five degrees, is to the *Sine* of the precedent Arch of the Meridian; so the *Sine* of the Angle of the midst of heaven, is to the *Sine* of the argument of the latitude of the Moon: which argument, you must substract or adde to the Node of the Moon, according to the disposall of the probleme, for getting in signs, degrees, minutes, and seconds, the place of the Moon in her Orbite. 11. With the precedent argument of the latitude of the Moon, take in the astronomick Tables its reduction to the Ecliptick in minutes and seconds, that you may either substract, or adde the same ( according to the title of the same Tables ) to the place of the Moon in her Orbite; and you shall have the true longitude, or the true place of the Moon in the Ecliptick, in signs, degrees, minutes, and seconds. As also in the same Tables, her true latitude, ( if you desire it ) with the same argument; seeing in all these observations, the Moon is alwayes near her copulations. 12. Compare the two longitudes of the Moon, found out in this manner, on the same night, but  
in

in diverse Meridians, and take the difference of them: as also her hourly motion, at the time of both the observations; because the hours, minutes, and seconds of hours, that shall agree to the degrees, minutes and seconds of the Ecliptick of that difference, being turned into degrees and minutes of the Equator, will give the true difference of the Longitudes contained between the two Towns, where the two observations have been made.

Now all the secret of this easie and new method, consists in this, that the center of the body of the Moon is necessarily in the Circle of the Meridian, when she is full, or very near her opposition, the shadow of the Plummet-Line, coming just upon the true Meridian-Line of the place, where the observation is made: and in this; that nothing more being required to be added, but the plain height of one fixt Star, and without Parallax, the operation may be made in any Moneth of the year, without staying for a tedious restitution of Astronomy, and without being put to the charges of great Instruments Horizontall and Verticall, which are otherwise necessary to the practice of this Science of finding out longitudes, which

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*Nonius, Horoncius, Frisius, Kepler, and*  
*Morinus* the perfectlyest of them all, have  
painfully travelled in. But this is enough  
for the Geographers, and Mathematicians,  
that are dispersed over the world, and ought  
to labour in the restitution of Geography:  
to whom notwithstanding I could wish an ex-  
acter knowledge of Astronomy, and of  
Trigonometry, that they might the more  
easily arrive at the glory of perfecting this  
goodly science, no less pleasant, than ne-  
cessary.

And for conclusion, we shall in favours  
of an Astronomer, that will make this ob-  
servation of the Moon in his own particular,  
that he may compare it, with that of the  
Rodolphine Tables; tell him, that the lon-  
gitude of the Town of *Rome* on the globe of  
the earth, is forty degrees; and that its  
Meridian is the same, that it hath in the Ro-  
dolphine Tables, which are the best of all  
other astronomick ones, if you correct but  
the equations of the Center, and the inter-  
vals of the Planets, by the fifth Book of  
our Geometricall Theorems. As also for  
the choice of the equation of the time, if you  
use that equation, which proceeds from the  
difference of the two right ascensions, to  
wit,

wit, of the *middle place*, and of the *true place* of the Sun, in the Ecliptick; because that amongst so many divers and various equations of the time, that the most excellent Authors have yet given, or established, that alone seems to me Geometricall and exact; as we have said elsewhere; and that the errors of other wayes will amount sometimes to four or five degrees, in longitudes upon the earth. But as the foundation of that doctrine depends on the equall motion of the Sun in the Ecliptick, and not at all in the equator, the opinion that we have of it, is more from the appearances of truth, than from any design we have to contradict.

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FINIS.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

LIFE OF

JOHN DE Witt

BY

J. VAN DER WOUDE

M. D. C. C. LXXII

AMSTELÆDAMI

APUD

J. VAN DEN HAEGHE

MDCCLXXII

PLATE



A

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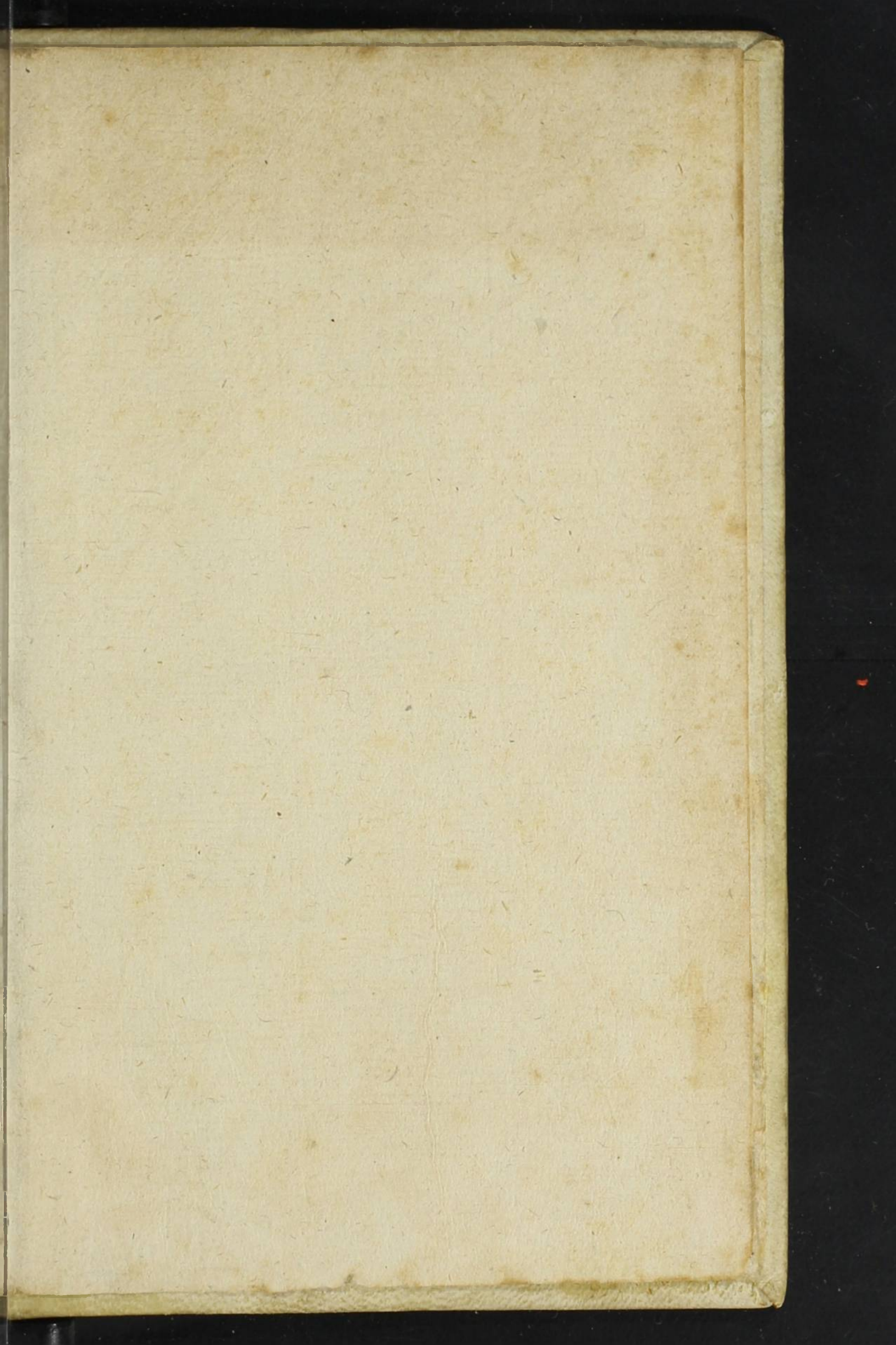
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