Drake peoratorem quem terminus orbis est quem bis mundi vidit et quern. Pohus, si Tacebunt homines, facient te Subera notum, Sol nescit cumibi non memorielse sui.
THE WORLD
Encompassed

By
Sir FRANCIS DRAKE,

Being his next voyage to that to Nombre
de Dios formerly imprinted;

Carefully collected out of the notes of Master
FRANCIS FLETCHER Preacher in this im-
ployment, and divers others his followers in
the same:

Offered now at last to publique view, both for the honour of
the actor, but especially for the stirring up of heroicke spirits,
to benefit their Countrie, and eternize their names
by like noble attempts.

LONDON,
Printed for NICHOLAS BOVRNE
and are to be sold at his shop at the
Royall Exchange. 1628.
TO

THE TRULY NOBLE

ROBERT EARLE OF WARWICK.

Right Honourable,

Ame and enuie are both needlesse to the dead because unknowne, sometimes dangerous to the living when too well knowne: reason enough that if rather chuse to say nothing, then too little, in the praise of the deceased Author, or of your Lordship my desired fautor. Columbus did neatly checke his emulators, by rearing an egge without assistance. Let the slighter of this voyage applie. If your Lordship vouchsafe the acceptance, 'tis yours, if the Reader
Reader can pick out either use or content, 'tis his, and I am pleased. Example being the publique, and your Lordship's favor the private aime, of

Your humbly devoted,

FRANCIS DRAKE.
THE VOYAGE ABOUT THE WORLD, by Sir Francis Drake.

Ever since Almighty God commanded Adam to subdue the earth, there have not wanted in all ages, some heroicall spirits, which in obedience to that high mandate, either from manifest reason alluring them, or by secret instinct enforcing them thereunto, have expended their wealth, imployed their times, and adventured their persons, to finde out the true circuit thereof.

Of these, some have endeavoured to effect this their purpose, by conclusion and consequence, drawn from the proportion of the higher circles, to this nethermost globe, being the center of the rest. Others not contented with schoole points, and such demonstrations (for that a small error in the beginning, growth in the progress to a great inconvenience) have added thereunto their owne history and experience. All of them in reason have deserved great commendation of their owne ages, and purchased a just renowne with all posterity. For if a surveyer of some few Lordships, whereof the bounds and limits were before knowne, worthily deserve his reward, not onely for his trauell, but for his skill also, in measuring the whole and euerie part thereof: how much more, aboue comparison, are their famous trauells by all meanes possible to be eternized, who have bestowed their studies and indevauor, to survey and measure this globe almost unmeasurable? Neither is here that difference to be obcicted
1577.

The World Encompassed,

which in private possessions is of value: whose Land survey you? forasmuch as the maine Ocean by right is the Lords alone, and by nature left free, for all men to deale withall, as very sufficient for all mens vse, and large enough for all mens industry.

And therefore that valiant enterprize, accompanied with happy success, which that right rare and thrice worthy Captaine Francis Drake atcheiued, in first turning vp a furrow about the whole world, doth not onely ouermatch the ancient Argonautes, but also outreacheth in many respects, that noble mariner Magellanus and by farre surpasseth his crowned victory. But hereof let posterity judge.

It shall, for the present, be deemed a sufficient discharge of duty, to register the true and whole history of that his voyage, with as great indifference of affection as a history doth require, and with the plaine evidence of truth, as it was left recorded by some of the chief, and divers other actors in that action.

The said Captaine Francis Drake, hauing in a former voyage, in the yeares 72. and 73. (the description whereof is already imparted to the view of the world) had a sight, and onely a sight of the south Atlantik, and thereupon either conceiving a new, or renewing a former desire, of failing on the same, in an English bottom; he so cherished thenceforward, this his noble desire and resolution in himselfe, that notwithstanding he was hindered for some yeares, partly by secret enuie at home, and partly by publique service for his Prince and countrie abroad, (wherof Ireland vnder Walter Earle of Essex giues honorable testimonie) yet, against the yeare 1577. by gratious commissioun from his soueraigne, and with the helpe of divers friends adventurers, he had fitted himselfe with five ships.

1. The Pelican, admirall, burthen 100. tonnes. Captaine generall, Francis Drake.

2. The Elizabeth, vice admirall, burthen 80. tonnes. Captaine John Winter.


5. The
5. The Christopher, a pinnace of 15. tonnes. Captaine Thomas Moone.

These ships he manned with able and sufficient men, and furnished them also with such plentiful provision of all things necessary, as long and dangerous a voyage did seeme to require: and amongst the rest, with certaine pinnaces ready framed, but carried aboard in pieces, to be new set vp in smoother water, when occasion served. Neither had he omitted, to make provision also for ornament and delight, carrying to this purpose with him, expert musitians, rich furniture (all the vessels for his table, yea many belonging even to the Cooke-roome being of pure silver) and divers other of all sorts of curious workmanship, whereby the ciuitie and magnificence of his native contie, might amongst all nations whithersoever he should come, be the more admired.

Being thus appointed we set saile out of the sound of Plimmouth, about 5. of the clocke in the afternoone November 15. of the same yeare, and running all that night Southwest, by the morning were come as farre as the Lyzard, where meeting the winde at Southwest (quite contrarie to our intended course) we were forced, with our whole fleet to put in to Falmouth.

The next day, towards evening, there arose a storme, continuing all that night, and the day following (especially between the clocke in the forenoon, and 5. in the afternoone) with such violence, that though it were in a verygood harbor, yet 2. of our ships viz. the admirall (wherein our generall himself went) and the Marigold, were faine to cut their maine masts by board, and for the repairing of them, and many other damages in the tempest sustained (as soon as the weather would giue leaue) to beare backe to Plimmouth againe, where wee all arrived the 13. day after our first departure thence.

Whence (having in few daies supplied all defects) with happier sayles we once more put to sea December 13. 1577.

As soone as we were out of sight of land, our generall gane vs occasion to conjecture in part, whither he intended, both by the
the directing of his course, and appointing the Raudenous (if any should bee suered from the fleet) to be the Iland, Mogadore. And so sailing with favorable winde, the first land that wee had sight of, was Cape Cantine in Barbarie December 25. Christmas day in the morning. The shoare is faire white sand, and the inland contrie very high and mountainous, it lieth in 32. deg. 30. mi. north latitude, and so coasting from hence southward, about 18. leagues, we arrived the same day at Mogadore the Iland before named.

This Mogadore, lies under the dominion of the king of Feze in 31. deg. 40. mi. about a mile off from the shoare, by this means making a good harbor betweene the land and it. It is uninhabited, of about a league in circuit, not very high land, all overgrown with a kinde of shrub brest high, not much unlike our priuet, verie full of Doves and therefore much frequented of Goshaukes, and such like birds of prey, besides divers sorts of sea-foule very plentie. At the south side of this Iland are three hollow rocks, vnder which are great store of very wholesome but very vglie fish to looke to. Lying here about a mile from the maine, a boate was sent to sound the harbor, and finding it safe, and in the very entrance on the north side about 5. or 6. fathome water (but at the souther side it is very dangerous) we brought in our whole fleet December 27. and continued there till the 1st day of the same moneth, imploying our leasure, the meane while, in setting vp a pinnace, one of the 4. brought from home in peices with vs. Our abode here was soone perceiued by the inhabitants of the contrie, who comming to the shoare, by sigues and cries made shewe, that they desired to be fetched aboard, to whom our generall sent a boate, into which 2. of the chiefest of the Moores were presently receiued, and one man of ours, in exchange, left a land, as a pledge for their returne.

They that came aboard were right courteously entertained, with a daintie banquet, and such gifts as they seemed to be most glad of, that they might thereby understand, that this fleete came in peace and friendship, offering to traffique with them,
for such commodities as their contrie yeelded, to their owne content. This offer they seemed most gladly to accept, and promised, the next day, to resort againe, with such things as they had to exchange for ours. It is a law amongst them to drinke no wine, notwithstanding by stealth it pleaseth them well to haue it abundantly, as here was experience. At their returne, they quietly restored the pledge which they had staysed, and the next day, at the hour appointed, returning againe, brought with them Camells, in shewe laden with wares to be exchanged for our commodities, and calling for a boate in haste, had one sent them, according to order, which our generall (being at this present absent) had giuen before his departure to the Iland.

Our boate comning to the place of landing (which was among the rocks) one of our men called John Fry, mistrusting no danger, nor fearing any harme pretended by them, and therefore intending to become a pledge, according to the order vsed the day before, readilie stept out of the boate and ranne a land, which oportunitie (being that which the Moors did looke for) they tooke the advantage of, and not onely they which were in sight, layed hands on him to carrie him away with them, but a number more, which lay secretly hidden, did forth with breake forth from behind the rocks, whither they had conveyed them selves (as it seemeth the night before) forcing our men to leaue the rescuing of him that was taken as captiue, and with speed to shift for themselves.

The cause of this violence, was a desire which the king of Fesse had, to understand what this fleet was, whether any fore-runner of the kings of Portugal or no, and what newes of certaintie the fleet might giue him. And therefore after that he was brought to the kings presence, and had reported that they were Englishmen, bound for the straights, under the conduct of generall Drake, he was sent back againe with a present to his Captaine and offer of great curtesie and frondship, if he would vs his contrie. But in this meantime, the generall being grieved with this shew of injurie, and intending, if he might, to recover
or redeem his man, his pinnace being ready, landed his company, and marched somewhat into the country, without any resistance made against him: neither would the Moors, by any means come nigh our men, to deal with them any way; wherefore having made provision of wood, as also visited an old fort, built sometime by the king of Portugal, but now ruined by the king of Fesse, we departed December 31, towards Cape Blanc, in such sort, that when Fry returned, he found to his great griefe, that the fleet was gone: but yet, by the kings favor, he was sent home into England not long after, in an English Merchants ship.

Shortly after our putting forth of this harbour, we were met with contrary windes and foule weather, which continued till the fourth of January: yet we still held on our course, and the third day after, fell with cape De Guerdo in 30. deg. min. where wee lighted on 3. Spanish fishermen called Caunters, whom we tooke with our new pinnace, and caried along with vs, till we came to Rio Del Oro, just under the Tropick of Cancer: where with our pinnace also we took a caruell. From hence, till the fifteenth day, we sailed on towards cape Barbua, where the Marigould tooke a caruell more, and so onward to cape Blanc till the next day at night.

This cape lieth in 20. deg. 30. min. shewing it selfe upright like the corner of a wall, to them that come towards it from the North, hauing betweene it and cape Barbua, lowe, sandy, and very white land all the way. Here we observed the south Guards, called the Crosse 9. deg. 30. min. aboue the horizon. Within the cape, we tooke one Spanish ship more riding at anchor (all her men being fled ashore in the boat saue two) which, with all the rest we had formerly taken, we caried into the harbor, 3 leagues within the cape.

Here our generall determined, for certaine dayes to make his abode, both for that the place afforded plenty of fresh victuals, for the present refreshing of our men, and for their future supply at lea by reason of the infinite store of diuers sorts of good
good fish, which are there easie to be taken, even within the harbor, the like whereof, is hardly to be found againe, in any part of the world) as also, because it served very fitly, for the dispatching of some other businesse that we had. During the time of our abode in this place, our generall being afoare was visit- ted by certaine of the people of the country, who brought downe with them a woman a Moore (with her little babe hanging vpon her dry dugge, having scarce life in herselfe, much lesse milke to nourish her child) to be sold as a horse, or a cow and calf by her side, in which sort of merchandise our generall would not deale. But they had also Amber-greece, with cer taine gummies of some estimation, which they brought to ex change with our men for water (whereof they haue great want) so that comming with their Alforges (they are leathern bags holding liquor) to buy water, they cared not at what price they bought it, so they might haue to quench their thirst. A very hea tue judgement of God vpon that coast! The circumstances whereof considered, our generall would receive nothing of them for water, but freely gave it them that came to him, yea and fed them also ordinarily with our victualls, in eating where of, their manner was not only vnctuall, and vnrightely to vs, but even inhumane and loathsome in it selfe.

And haung washed and trimmed our ships, and discharged all our Spanish prizes, excepting one Caunter (for which we gaue to the owner one of our owne ships viz. the Christofer) and one caruell formerly bound to Saint Iago, which we caused to accom panie vs hither, where the also was discharged: after 6. dayes abode here, we departed, directing our course for the Ilands of cape Verde, where (if any where) we were of necessity to store our fleet with fresh water, for a long time, for that our generall intended from thence to runne a long course (even to the coast of Brasil) without touch of land. And now, having the winde constant at North East & East North East, which is usual about those parts, because it bloweth almost continually from the shoare. January the 27. we coasted Bonavista, and the next day
after, we came to anchor under the Wetter part (towards Saint
Iago) of the Island Maio; it lyeth in 15. deg. 00. high land, sa-
ing that the North west part stretcheth out into the sea, the
space of a league very low, and is inhabited by subjects to the
king of Portugal.

Here landing, in hope of traffic with the inhabitants for
water, we found a Towne, not farre from the waters side, of a
great number of desolate and ruinous houses, with a poore na-
ked Chappell or Oratory, such as small cost and charge might
serve and suffice, being to small purpose, and as it seemeth one-
ly to make a shew, and that a false shew, contrary to the nature
of a scarecrow, which feareth birds from coming nigh; this en-
tirest such as passe by to hale in, and looke for commodity,
which is not at all to be found there; though in the inner parts
of the Island it be in great abundance.

For when wee found the springs and wells which had beene
there (as appeared) stopped vp againe, and no other water, to
purpose, to bee had to suffice our need, we marched vp to seeke
some more convenient place to supply our want, or at least to
see whether the people would be dealt withal, to helpe vs ther-
in. In this travellling, we found the soile to be very fruitfull, ha-
ing every where plenty of figgetrees, with fruitie upon most of
them. But in the vallies and low ground, where little low cotta-
ges were built, were pleasant vineyards planted, bearing then,
ripe and most pleasant grapes. There were also tall trees, with-
out any branch till the top, which bare the Coconuts. There were
also great store of certaine lower trees, with long and broad
leaves, bearing the fruit which they call Plantanes, in clusters to-
gether like puddings, a most dainty and wholesome fruit. All
of these trees were even laden with fruit, some ready to be eaten,
others comming forward, others over-ripe. Neither can this
seeme strange, though about the middest of Winter with vs, for
that the Sunne doth never withdraw himselfe farther off from
them, but that with his lively heate he quickeneth and strengthe-
neth the power of the soyle and plant, neither cauer hauing
any.
any such frost and cold, as thereby to loose their greene hue and appearance.

We found very good water in diverse places, but so farre off from the roade, that we could not with any reasonable paines enjoy it. The people would by no means be induced to have any conference with vs, but keeping in the most sweet and fruitfull valleys among the hills, where their townes and places of dwelling were, gave vs leave without interruption to take our pleasure in surveying the Iland, as they had some reason, not to endanger themselves, where they saw they could reap nothing sooner then damage and shame, if they should have offered violence to them which came in peace to do them no wrong at all.

This Iland yeeldeth other great commodities, as wonderfull heards of goats, infinite store of wilde hens, and salt without labour (onely the gathering it together excepted) which continually in a marvellous quantitie is increase upon the sands by the flowing of the sea, and the heate of the Sunne kerning the same. So that of the increase thereof they keepe a continuall traffique with their neighbours in the other adiacent Ilands. We set sail thence the 30. day.

Being departed from Maio, the next day wee passed by the Iland of Saint Iago, ten leagues West of Maio in the same latitude, inhabited by the Portugals and Moores together. The cause whereof is said to have beene in the Portugals themselves, who (continuing long time Lords within themselves, in the said Iland) vsed that extreme and unreasonable crueltie over their slaves, that (their bondage being intolerable) they were forced to seke some meanes to helpe themselves, and to lighten that so heavy a burden; and thereupon chose to flie into the most mountaine parts of the Iland: and at last, by continuall escapes, increasing to a great number, and growing to a set strength, do now live, with that terror to their oppressors, that they now endure no lesse bondage in mind then the Forcados did before in body: besides the damage that they daily suffer at their hands in their goods and cattell, together with the abridg-
giong of their liberties in the vse of diverse parts of the fruitfull
soile of the said Iland: which is very large, maruellous fruitfull (a
refuge for all such ships as are bound towards Brasill, Ginny, the
East Indies, Binny, Calecut. &c.) and a place of rare force, if it
were not for the cause afore-recited, which hath much abated
the pride, and cooled the courage of that people, who (vnder
pretence of traffique and friendship) at first making an entrance
ceased not, practising vpon the poore Ilanders (the ancient re-
mainder of the first planters thereof, as it may seeme from the
cost of Guinea) vnti they had excluded them from all government
and liberty, yea almost life.

On the South-west of this Iland, we tooke a Portugall laden
the best part with wine, and much good cloth, both linnen and
woollen, besides other necessaries, bound for Brasill, with many
gentlemen and Merchants in her.

As we passed by with our fleet, in sight of 3. of their townes,
they seemed very joyfull that wee touched not with their coast;
and seeing vs depart peaceably, in honour of our fleet and Ge-
erall, or rather to signifie that they were provided for an as-
ault, shot off two great pieces into the sea, which were answered
by one giuen them againe from vs.

South-west from Saint Iago in 14. deg. 30. min. about twelue
leagues distant, yet, by reaason of the height seeming not above
three leagues lyeth another Iland, called of the Portugals Ego,
viz. the burning Iland, or fierie fornace, in which riseth a steepe
vpright hill, by coniecture at least six leagues, or eightene En-
lish miles from the upper part of the water: within the bowels
whereof, is a consuming fire, maintained by sulphury matter,
seeming to be of a maruellous depth, and also very wide. The
fire sheweth it selfe but foure times in an houre, at which times
it breaketh out with such violence and force, and in such maine
abundance, that besides that it giueth light like the Moone a
great way off, it seemeth, that it would not stay till it touch the
heauens themselves. Herein are engendred great store of pumice
stones, which being in the vehement heate of the fire caried vp
without
without the mouth of that fiery body, fall downe, with other grosse and slamy matter upon the hill, to the continual increas-
ing of the same. And many times these stones falling downe in-
to the sea are taken vp and vse, as we our selves had experience
by sight of them swimming on the water. The rest of the Iland
is fruitfull notwithstanding, and is inhabited by Portugals, who
lieue very commodiously therein, as in the other Ilands there-
about.

Upon the South side, about two leagues off this Iland of burn-
ing, lyeth a most sweet and pleasant Iland, the trees thereof are
alwaies greene and faire to looke on, the soile almost full set with
trees, in respect whereof its named the Braue Iland, being a store-
houfe of many fruits and commodities, as figges alwayes ripe,
cocos, plantons, oranges, limons, cotton, &c. from the banks
into the sea do runne in many places the siluer streames of sweet
and wholesome water, which with boats or pinnaces may easilly
be taken in. But there is no convenient place or roade for ships,
neither any anchoring at all. For after long triall, and often ca-
fting of leades, there could no ground be had at any hand, neit-
ther was it euer knowne (as is reported) that any line would
fetch ground in any place about that Iland. So that the top of
Bogo burneth not so high in the aire, but the roote of Braue (so
is the Iland called) is buried and quenched as low in the seas.

The onely inhabitant of this Iland is an Heremit, as we sup-
pose, for we found no other houses but one, built as it seemed
for such a purpose, and he was so delighted in his solitarie luying,
that he would by no meanes abide our comming, but fled, lea-
uing behind him the relics of his false worship; to wit, a cross,
with a crucifix, an altar with his superstite, and certaine other
idols of wood of rude workmanship.

Here we dismissed the Portugals taken neere Saint Iago, and
gave to them in exchange of their old ship, our new pinnace
built at Mogadore: with wine, bread, and fish for their provision,
and so sent them away, Febr. 1.

Having thus visited, as is declared, the Ilands of cape Verde,
and provid'd fresh water as we could, the second of Feb., we departed thence, directing our course towards the straights, so to passe into the South sea, in which course we sailyed 63 days without sight of land (passing the line equinoctial the 17 day of the same moneth) till we fell with the coast of Brasil, the first of April following.

During which long passage on the vast gulph, where nothing but sea beneath us and aire above us was to be seen, as our eyes did behold the wonderful works of God in his creatures, which he hath made innumerable both small and great beasts, in the great and wide seas: so did our mouths taste, and our natures feed on, the goodnesse thereof in such fulnesse at all times, and in every place, as if he had commanded and enjoyned the most profitable and glorious works of his hands to waite upon us, not alone for the reliefe of our necessities, but also to give us delight in the contemplation of his excellency, in beholding the variety and order of his providence, with a particular taste of his fatherly care over vs all the while.

The truth is, wee often met with aduersse winds, unwelcome stormes, and to vs (at that time) these welcome calmes, and being as it were in the bosome of the burning zone, we felt the effects of sultryng heat, not without the affrights of flashing lightnings, and terrifyings of often claps of thunder; yet stil with the admixture of many comforts. For this we could not but take notice of, that whereas we were but badly furnished (our case considered) of fresh water (having neuer at all waered (to any purpose, or that we could say wee were much the better for it) from our first setting forth out of England till this time, nor meeting with any place where we might conveniently water, till our comming to the river of Plate, long after) continually, after once we were come within foure degrees of the line on this side, viz. after Feb. 10. and till we were past the line as many degrees towards the South, viz. till Feb. 27. there was no one day went over vs but we receiv'd some raine, whereby our want of water was much supplied.

This
This also was observable, that of our whole fleet, being now 6. in number, notwithstanding the vncouthnes of the way, and what euer other difficulties, by weather or otherwise wee met withall, not any one, in all this space, lost company of the rest, except only our Portugall prize for one day, who March 28. was seuered from vs, but the day following March 29. theye found vs againe, to both her owne, and our no little comfort: theye had in her 28. of our men, and the best part of all our provision for drinke; her short absence caused much doubting and sorrow in the whole company, neither could theye then haue been finally lost, without the overthrow of the whole voyage.

Among the many strange creatures which we sawe, we tooke heedfull notice of one, as strange as any of to wit, the flying fish, a fish of the bignes and proportion, of a reasonable or middle sort of Pilchards: theye hath finnes, of the length of his whole body, from the bulk to the top of the tale, bearing the forme, and supplying the like vse to him, that wings doe to other creatures. By the helpe of these finnes, where he is chased of the Bonito, or great mackerel (whom the Amurata or dolphin likewise pursueth) and hath not strength to escape by swimming any longer, theye lifteth vp himselfe above the water, and skieeth a pretty height, sometimes lighting into boates or barkes as they faile along: The quills of their wings are so proportionable, and finelie set together, with a most thinne and dainty filme, that they may seeme to serue, for a much longer and higher flight, but the driesnes of them is such, after some 10. or 12. strokes, that theye must needs into the water againe to moisten them, which else would grow stifte and vnfit for motion. The increase of this little and wonderfull creature is in a manner infinite, the fry whereof lieth upon the upper part of the waters, in the heate of the Sun, as dust upon the face of the earth, which being in bignesse of a wheat straw, and in length an inch more or lesse, do continually exercise themselves in both their faculties of nature: wherein, if the Lord had not made them expert indeed, their generation could not have continued, being so desired a prey to so many, which
1578.
which greedily hunt after them, forcing them to escape in the ayre by flight, when they cannot in the waters live in safety. Neither are they allways free, or without danger, in their flying; but as they escape one euill, by refusing the waters, so they sometimes, fall into as great a mischief, by mounting vp into the ayre, and that, by means of a great and rauening foule, named of some a Dro or Spurkite, who feeding chiefly, on such fish as he can come by at advantage, in their swimming in the brim of the waters, or leaping aboue the same, presently causth upon them with great violence, making great havoc, especially amongst these flying fishes, though with small profit to himselfe.

There is another sort of fish, which likewise fleeth in the ayre, named a Cuttil: its the same, whose bones the goldsmithes commonly vse, or at least not vnlike that sort, a multitude of which, have at one time, in their flight, fallen into our ships, amongst our men.

Passing thus, in beholding the most excellent works of the eternall God in the seas, as if we had bene in a garden of pleasure. Aprill 5. we fell with the coast of Brasill, in 31. deg. 30. min. towards the pole Antartick, where the land is lowe neere the sea, but much higher within the countrie; having in depth not above 12. fathome, 3. leagues off from the shoare: and being descried by the inhabitants, we sawe great and huge fires, made by them in sundry places. Which order of making fires, though it be vanityfall, as well among Christians as heathens, yet is it not likely that many doe vse it to that end, which the Brasilians doe: to wit, for a sacrifice to Deuills, whereat they intermixe many and diuers ceremonies of consecrations, casting vp great heapes of sand, to this end, that if any ships, shall go about to stay vp their coasts, their ministering spirits may make wrack of them, whereof the Portugalls by the losse of diuers of their ships, have had ofteu experience.

In the reports of Magellanes voyage, it is said, that this people pray to no manner of thing, but live only according to the instinct of nature, which if it were true, there should seeme to be a wonder.
wonderfull alteration in them, since that time, being fallen from a simple and naturall creature, to make Gods of Deuills; But I am of the minde, that it was with them then, as now it is, one-
ly they lacked then the like occasion, to put it in practice which now they haue: for then, they lived as a free people among themselues, but now, are in most miserable bondage and flauery, both in body, goods, wife, and children, and life it selfe to the Portugalls, whose hard and most cruell dealings against them, forcest hem to flye, into the more unfruitful parts of their owne land, rather there to starue, or at least live miserably with liber-
tie, then to abide such intolerable bondage, as they lay upon them vSing the aforesaid practices with devills, both for a re-
uenge against their oppressors, and also for a defence, that they haue no further entrance into the country. And supposing in-
deed, that no other had vSed trauell by sea in ships, but their enemies onely, they therefore vSed the same at our comming: notwithstanding, our God made their devilish intent of none ef-
fect. For albeit there lacked not (within the space of our falling with this coast) forcible stormes and tempests, yet did we sust-
aime no damage, but onely the seperating of our ships, out of fight for a few days. Here our generall would have gone a-
shore, but we could finde no harbor in many leagues. And therefore coasting along the land, towards the south, Aprill 7.
we had a violent storme, for the space of 3. houres, with thun-
der, lightning, and raine in great abundance, accompanied with a vehement south winde, directly against vs, which cau-
sed a seperation of the Christopher (viz. the Cauuter which wee tooke at cape Blanck, in exchange for the Christopher, whose name she hence forward bore) from the rest of the fleet.
After this, we kept on our course, sometime to the sea ward, sometimes toward the shoare, but alwayes southward, as neere as we could: till Aprill 14. in the morning, at which time wee passed by cape Saint Mary, which lies in 35. deg. neere the mouth of the river of Plate: and running within it about 6, or 7. leagues along by the maine, we came to anchor in a bay,
1578. Apr. 16. Under another cape which our Generall afterwards called cape Toy, by reason that the second day after our anchoring here, the Christopher (whom we had lost in the former storme) came to vs againe.

Among other cares which our Generall tooke in this action, next the maine care of effecting the voyage it selfe, these were the principall and chiefly subordinate: to keepe our whole fleet (as neere as possible we could) together, to get fresh water which is of continual use; and to refresh our men wearied with long toyles at sea, as oft as we should find any opportunitie of effecting the same. And for these causes it was determined, and publicke notice thereof given at our departure from the Islands of Cape Verde, that the next Routeous both for the recollecting of our navie (if it should be despered) as also for watering, and the like, should be the river of Plate: whither we were all to re-paire with all the convenient speed that could be made, and to stay one for another, if it should happen that we could not arrive there all together; and the effect wee found answerable to our expectations, for here our seuered ship (as hath beene declared) found vs againe, and here we found those other helps also so much desired. The countrey hereabout is of a temperate and most sweet aire, very faire and pleasant to behold, and besides the exceeding fruitfulnesse of the soil, its stored with plentie of large and mightie deere.

Notwithstanding that in this first bay wee found sweet and wholesome water euin at pleasure; yet the same day after the arrival of the Caunter, we removed some twelue leagues farther vp into another, where we found a long rocke, or rather Iland of rocks, not farre from the maine; making a commodious harbor, especially against a Southerly wind: under them we anchored, and rode till the 29. day at night, in which meanes space we killed divers Seales, or sea-wolves (as the Spaniard calls them) which resorted to these rocks in great abundance. They are good meat, and were an acceptable food to vs for the present, and a good supply of our provision for the future.

Hence
Hence April 20. we weighed againe and sayled yet further vp into the riuier, euin till we found but three sadome depth, and that we roade with our ships in fresh water, but wee fai'd not there, nor in any other place of the riuier, because that the winds being strong, the shoales many, and no safe harbour found, we could not without our great danger so haue done. Haling therefore to seaward againe, the 27. of the same moneth (after that we had spent a lust fornight in that riuier, to the great comfort of the whole flocke) we pased by the South side thereof into the maine. The land here lieth South, South-west, and North N.E. with hole water, some three or foure leagues off into the sea; its about 36. deg. 20. min. and somewhat better South latitude.

At our very first comming forth to sea againe, to wit, the same night our flyboate the Swanne lost company of vs; whereupon, though our Generall doubted nothing of her happy comming forward againe to the rest of the flocke; yet because it was grieuoos to haue such oft often lostes, and that it was his duty as much as in him lay, to prevent all inconueniences besides, that might grow; he determined to diminish the number of his ships, there-by to draw his men into lesse roome; that both the fewer ships might the better keepe company, and that they might also bee the better appointed with new and fresh supplies of provision and men, one to eafe the burthen of another: especially, for that he saw the coast (it drawing now toward Winter here) to bee subieet to many and grieuoos stormes: And therefore he continued on his course, to find out a convenient harbour for that vs; searching all that coast from 36. to 47. degrees (as diligent-ly as contrary winds and sundry stormes would permit) and yet found none for the purpose. And in the mean time viz. May 8. another storme the Caunter also was once more seuered fro vs.

May 12. wee had sight of land, in 47. deg. where wee were forced to come to anchor in such roade as we could find for the time. Neuerthelesse our Generall named the place cape Hope; by reason of a bay discovered within the hedland, which seemed to promise a good and commodious harbour. But by reason of
many rockes lying off from the place, wee durst not adventure with our ships into it without good and perfect discovery before hand made.

Our Generall, especially in matters of moment, was never wont to rely only on other mens care, how trusty or skillfull soever they might seeme to be, but alwayses contemning danger and refusing no toyle, he was wont himselfe to be one who soever was a second at every turne, where courage, skill, or industry was to be imploied; neither would he at this time intrust the discovery of these dangers to another's paines, but rather to his owne experience in searching out and founding of them. A boat being therefore hoised forth, himselfe with some others the next morning, May 13. rowed into the bay, and being now very nigh the shore, one of the men of the countrey shewed himselfe vnto him seeming very pleasant, singing and dancing, after the noise of a rattle which he shooke in his hand, expecting earnestly his landing.

But there was sudainly so great an alteration in the weather, into a thick and misty fogge, together with an extreme storme and tempest, that our generall, being now 3. leagues from his ship, thought it better to returne, then either to land, or make any other stay: and yet the foggs thickened so mightily, that the sight of the ships was bereft them, and if Captaine Thomas vp on the abundance of his loue and service to his generall) had not adventured, with his ship to enter that bay, in this perplexitie, where good advice would not suffer our ships to beare in, while the windes were more tolerable, and the ayre cleerer; we had sustained some great losse, or our generall had beene further endangered, who was now quickly receiued aboard his ship, out of which, being within the bay, they let fall an anchor, and rode there (God be praised) in safety: but our other ships riding without, were so oppressed with the extremitie of the storme, that they were forced to run off to sea for their owne safety; being in good hope onely of the good successe of that ship, which was gone in to relieue our generall, before this storme arose,
arose, our Caunter, formerly lost, was come in the same day unto vs into the roade, but was put to lea againe, the same evening, with the rest of the fleete.

The next day May 14. the weather being faire, and the windes moderate, but the fleeter out of sight, our generall determined to goe onshore, to this end, that he might, by making of fires, give signes to the dispersed ships, to come together againe into that roade: whereby at last, they were all assembled, excepting the Swanne, lost long time before, and excepting our Portugall prize, called the Mary; which weighing in this last storme, the night before, had now lost company, and was not found againe in a long time after.

In this place (the people being removed vp into the country, belike for feare of our comming) we found neere unto the rocks, in houses made for that purpose, as also in divers other places, great store of Ostriches at least to the number of 50, with much other foule; some dried and some in drying for their provision, as it seemed, to cater with them to the place of their dwellings. The Ostriches thighs were in bignesse equall to reasonable legs of mutton, They cannot flee at all; but they runne so swiftly, and take so long strides, that it is not possible for a man in running by any means to take them, neither yet to come so nigh them, as to have any shot at them either with bow or piece: Whereof our men had often proofe on other parts of that coast for all the country is full of them; We found there the tooles or instruments which the people vs in taking them.

Among other means they vs in betraying these Ostriches, they have a great and large plume of feathers, orderly compact together upon the end of a staffe; in the forepart bearing the likeness of the head, necke, and bulke of an Ostrich; and in the hinder part, spreading it selfe out very large, sufficient (being helden before him) to hide the most part of the body of a man: With this it seemeth they stauleke, driving them into some stricke or necke of land close to the sea side, where spreading long and strong nets, with their dogs which they have in readiness at all times,
times, they overthrew them, and make a common quary. The
countre is very pleasant, and seemeth to be a fruitfull foyle.

Being afterwards druan to fall with this place againe, we had
great acquaintance and familiarity with the people, who rejoyn-
ced greatly in our comming, and in our friendship, in that we
had done them no harme. But because this place was no fit or
convenient harbor for vs, to do our necessary busines; neither
yet to make provision, of such things as we wanted, as water,
wood, and such like, we departed thence the 15. of May.

At our departure hence, we held our course South and by
West, and made about 9. leagues in 24. houres; hearing very
little sayle, that our fleet might the easier get vp with vs, which
by reason of the contrary winde, were cast a sterne of vs.

In 47. deg. 30. min. we found a bay, which was faire, safe,
and beneficial to vs, very necessary for our use; into which
we haled, and anchored May 17. and the next day May 18. we
came further into the same bay, where we cast anchor, and made
our abode full fifteene dayes.

The very first day of our arrual here, our generall hauing set
things in some order, for the dispatch of our necessary busines,
being most carefull for his two ships which were wanting, sent
forth to the southward, Captaine Winter in the Elizabeth vice-
admiral; himself in the admiral, going forth northward, into the
sea, to see, if happily they might meete with either of them:
at which time, by the good prouidence of God, hee himselfe
met with the Swanne, formerly lost at our departure from the
river of Plate, and brought her into the same harbor, the same
day: where being afterward vnloaden, and discharged of her
frayt, shee was cast off, and her iron worke, and other necess-
aries being fasued, for the better provision of the rest; of the re-
mainder was made fire wood, and other implements which we
wanted. But all this while, of the other ship which wee lost so
lately, in our extremitie, we could have no newes.

While we were thus employed, after certaine dayes of our
stay in this place, being on shoare, in an Iland, nigh vnto the
maine,
maine, where at lowe water was free passage on foot, from the
one to the other; the people of the country did shew themselves
unto vs, with leaping, dancing, and holding vp their hands, and
making outcries after their manner: but being then high water,
we could not go ouer to them on foot. Wherefore the Generall
caus'd immediatly a boat to bee in readiness, and sent unto
them such things as he thought would delight them; as kniues,
bells, bugles, &c. whereupon they being assembled together
upon a hill, halfe an English mile from the waters side, sent
downe two of their company, running one after the other with
a great grace, trauring their ground as it seemed after the man-
ner of their warres, by degrees descending towards the waters
side very swiftly. Notwithstanding drawing nigh unto it, they
made a stay, refusing to come neere our men: which our men
perceiving, sent such things as they had tyed with a string upon
a rod, and stucke the same vp a reasonable distance from them,
where they might see it. And as one as our men were departed
from the place, they came and took those things, leaving in-
stead of them, as in recompence, such feathers as they vif to
wear about their heads, with a bone made in manner of a tooth-
pick, carved round about the top, and in length about six inches,
being very smoothe burned. Whereupon our Generall, with
divers of his gentlemens and companie, at low water went ouer
to them to the maine.

Against his coming they remained still upon the hill, and
set themselves in a ranke, one by one; appointing one of their
company to runne before them from the one end of the ranke
to the other, and so backe againe, continually East and West,
with holding vp his hands ouer his head, and yeelding forward
his body in his running toward the rising and setting of the
Sunne; and at every second or third turne at the most, ered his
body, against the midst of the ranke of the people, lifting
himselfe vau'ing-wife from the ground towards the Moone,
being then ouer our heads: signifying thereby, as we conceiv'd,
that they called the Sunne and Moone (whom they serue for
The World Encompassed,

1578. gods) to witnesse, that they meant nothing towards vs but peace. But when they perceived that we ascended the hill apace, and drew nigh unto them, they seemed very fearefull of our coming.

Wherefore our Generall not willing, to give them any way any occasion to mislike, or be discomfited, sent his company, wherby they were so allured, and did so therein confirme themselves of vs, that we were no enemies, neither meant them harm, that without all feare divers came down with great speed after vs, presently entering into traffe with our men. Notwithstanding they would receive nothing at our hands but the same must be first cast upon the ground, vSing this word, Zaffis, for exchange Toytt to cast upon the ground. And if they misliked any thing, they cryed Coarb, Coarb, speaking the same with raling in the throat. The wares we received from them were arrowes of reeds, feathers, and such bones as are afore described.

This people go naked, except a skin of furre which they cast about their shoulders, when they sit or lye in the cold: but having any thing to do, as going or any other labour, they vse it as a girdle about their loynes. They weare their hair very long, but left it might trouble them in their trouell, they knit it up with a roll of Ostrich feathers, vSing the same rolls and hairre together for a quiver for their arrowes, and for a store house, in which they carry the most things which they carry about them. Some of them within these rolls sticke on either side of their heads (for a signe of honour in their persons) a large and plaine feather shewing like hornes a farre off: So that such a head vpon a naked body (if diuels do appeare with hornes) might very nigh resemble diuels.

Their whole brauery and setting out themselves standeth in painting their bodies with divers colours, and such worke as they can devise. Some waft their faces with sulphure, or some such like substance: some paint their whole bodies black, leaving onely their neckes behind and before white, much like our damosels that weare their squares, their neckes and breasts naked.

Some
Some paint one shoulder blacke, another white, and their sides and legs interchangeably, with the same colours, one still contrary to the other. The black part hath set upon it white moonses, and the white part blacke Suns, being the marks and characters of their gods, as is before noted.

They have some commodity by painting of their bodies, for the which cause they use it so generally: and that I gather to be the defence it yeeldeth against the piercing and nipping cold. For the colours being close layd on upon their skinne, or rather in their flesh, as by continuall renewing of these iuyces which are layed on, soakt into the inner part thereof, doth fill vp the pores so close that no aire or cold can enter, or make them once to shrinke.

They have cleane, comely, and strong bodies: they are swift of foot, and seeme very actiue. Neither is any thing more lamentable (in my judgement) then that so goodly a people, and so liuely creatures of God, should bee ignorant of the true and living God. And so much the more is this to be lamented, by how much they are more tractable, and easie to be brought to the sheepfold of Christ: having in truth a land sufficient to recompence any Christian Prince in the world, for the whole travel and laboure, cost and charges bestowed in that behalfe: with a wonderfull enlarging of a kingdome, besides the glory of God by encreasig of the Church of Christ.

It is wonderfull to heare, being never knowne to Christians before this time, how familier they became in short space with vs, thinking themselves to be joyned with such a people, as they ought rather to serue, then offer any wrong or injurie vnto. Presuming that they might be bold with our Generall as with a Father, and with vs as with brethren and their nearest friends; neither seeming their love lesse towards vs. One of the chiefest among them having on a time received a cap of our Generals head, which he did daily weare, remouing himselfe but a little from vs, with an arrow pierced his legge deeply, causing the bloud to streame out upon the ground: signifying thereby, how
unfainedly he loued him, and giving therin a couenant of peace: The number of men which here did frequent our companie, were about fiftie persons. Within, in the Southermost part of this bay, there is a riuuer of fresh water, with a great many profitable landes; of which, some haue alwaies such store of Seales or sea-wolves as were able to maintaine a huge army of men. Other Islands being many and great, are so replenished with birds and foule, as if there were no other viuuals, a wonderfull multitude of people might be nourished by the increase of them for many posterities. Of these we killed some with skot, and some with haues, and tooke some with our hands, from mens heads and shoulders upon which they lighted. We could not perceiue that the people of the countrey had any sort of boate or canowe, to come to these Islands. Their owne provision which they eate, for ought we could perceiue, was commonly raw. For we should sometimes find the remants of Seales all bloody which they had gnawne with their teeth like dogs: They go all of them armed, with a short bow of about an ell in length in their hands, with arrowes of reeds, and headed with a flint stone, very cunningly cut and fastned.

This bay by reason of the plenty of Seales therein found (insomuch that we killed two hundred in the space of one hour) we called Seale bay. And having now made sufficient provision of viuuals and other necessaries, as also happily finished all our busineses, June 3, we set saile from thence; And coasting along towards the pole Antartick June 12. we fell with a little bay, in which we anchored for the space of two dayes spent in the discharging of our Caunter, the Christophers, which wee here layed vp.

The 14. day we weighed againe, and kept on our course Southward till the 17. and then cast anchor in another bay in 50. deg. 20. min., lacking but little more then one degree, of the mouth of the Straights, through which lay, our so much desired passage into the South sea.

Here our generall on good advice determined to alter his course,
course; and turne his sterne to the Northward againe, if happi-
ly God would grant we might find our ship and friends whom
we lost in the great storme, as is before said. Forasmuch as (if we
should enter the Straught without them in our company) it must
needs go hard with them; and we also in the mean time as well
by their absence, as by the uncertaintie of their state, must needs
receive no small discomfort.

And therefore June 18. in the morning putting to sea againe,
with hartie and often prayers wee joyned watchfull industry to
serve Gods good providence: and held on our purpose to runne
backe toward the line into the same height, in which they were
first dispaiered from vs.

The 19. day of June toward night, hauing sayled within a few
leagues of port Saint Iulian, we had our ship in sight: for which
we gaue God thanks with most joyfull minds. And forasmuch
as the ship was farre out of order, and very leake, by reason of
extremity of weather which she had endured, aswell before her
loosing company as in her absence: our Generall thought good
to beare into Port Saint Iulian with his fleet, because it was so
nigh at hand, and so convenient a place: intending there to re-
fresh his wearied men, and cherish them which had in their ab-
sence tasted such bitternesse of discomfort, besides the want of
many things which they sustained.

Thus the next day the 20. of June we entred Port Saint Iuli-
an: which standeth in 49 deg. 30 min. and hath on the South
side of the harbour picked rockes like towers, and within the har-
bour many Ilands, which you may ride hard aboard off, but in
going in you must borrow of the North shoare.

Being now come to anchor, and all things fitted and made
safe aboard, our Generall with certaine of his companie, (viz.
Thomas Drake his brother, John Thomas, Robert Winter, Olivier
the Master gunner, John Brewer, and Thomas Hood) June 22.
rowed further in with a boate to find out some convenient
place which might yeeld vs fresh water, during the time of our
abode there, and furnish vs with supply for provision, to take to
sea.
sea with vs at our departure. Which wroke as it was of great necessity, and therefore carefully to be performed; so did not he thinke himselfe discharged of his duty, if he himselfe bestowed not the first travell therein, as his use was at all times in all other things, belonging to the relieuing of our wants, and the maintenance of our good estate, by the supply of what was needfull. Presently upon his landing he was visified by two of the inhabitants of the place, whom Magellane named Patagonus, or rather Pentagours from their huge stature, and strength proportionable: These as they seemed greatly to rejoicce at his arrivall, so did they shew themselves very familiar, receiving at our Generals hands whatsoever he gave them, and taking great pleasure in seeing Master Oliver the master gunner of the Admiral, to shoots an English arrow: trying with him to shoot at length, but came nothing neere him.

Not long after, came one more of the same lase, but of a smaller sorte, for he, misliking of the familiarity which his fellows had vised, seemed very angry with them, and strue earnestly to withdrawe them, and to turne them to become our enemies; Which our generall with his men not suspecting in the, vised them as before: and one Mr. Robert Winter, thinking of pleasure to shoots an arrow at length, as Mr. Oliver had done before, that he which came last also might have a sight thereof, the string of his bow brake; which, as before it was a terror unto them, so now broken, it gave them great encouragemeht, and boldnes, and as they thought, great advantage in their treacherous intent and purpose; not imagining that our calliuers, swords, and targets, were any munition or weapon of warre.

In which perfwision(as the generall with his companie were, quietly without any suspicion of euill, going downe towards his boate) they sodainely being prepared, and gotten by stealth behinde them, shot their arrowes; and chiefly at him which had the bowe, not suffering him to stringe the same againe, which he was about to have done, as well as hee could: but being wounded in the shoulder at the first shot, and turning about,
about, was sped with an arrow, which peirced his lunges, yet he fell not. But the Mr. gunner being ready to shoot of his cauli-
er, which tooke not fire in levelling thereof, was presently flaine outright. In this extremitie, if our generall had not beene both expert in such affairs, able to judge, and give present di-
rection in the danger thereof, and had not valiantly thrust him-
selxe into the dance, against these monsters, there had no one of our men, that there were landed, escaped with life. He there-
fore, giving order that no man should keepe any certaine ground, but thift from place to place, encroaching still upon the enemie, vling their targets, and other weapons for the defence of their bodies, and that they should breake so many arrows, as by any means they could come by, being shot at them; where-
in he himselfe was very diligent, and carefull also in calling on them, knowing that their arrows, being once spent, they should haue these enemies at their deuotion and pleasure, to kill or faue, and this order being accordingly taken, himselfe I say with a good courage and trust in the true and liuing God, taking and shooting off, the same pcece, which the gunner could not make to take fire, dispached the first beginner of the quarrell, the same man which flewe our Mr. gunner. For the pcece being charged with a bullet, and haile shot, and well aimed, rare out his bellie and guts, with great torment, as it seemed by his cry, which was so hideous and horrible a roare, as if ten bulls had joyned together in roaring, wherewith the courage of his partners was so abated, and their hearts appalled, that notwithstanding, di-
verse of their fellowes and countrymen appeared out of the woods, on each side: yet they were glad, by flying away, to faue themselves, quietly suffering our men either to depart or stay. Our generall choe rather to depart, then to take further revenge of them, which now he might, by reason of his wound-
ded man, whom for many good parts he loued dearely; and therefore would rather haue faued him, then flaine an hundred enemies, but being past recouery, he died the 2. day, after his being brought aboard againe.
That night our Mr. gunners body being left ashore, for the speedier bringing of the other aboard, our generall himselfe the next day, with his boate well appointed, returned to the shoare, to fetch it likewise: which they found lying where it was left, but stript of his vppermost garment, and hauing an english arrow stucke in his right eye.

Both of these dead bodies were layd together in one graue, with such reverence, as was fit for the earthen tabernacles of immortall soules; and with such commendable ceremonies, as belong unto sooldiers of worth, in time of warre, which they most truly and rightfully deserved.

Magellane was not altogether deceived, in naming them Giants; for they generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bignes, and strength of body, as also in the hideousnesse of their voice: but yet they are nothing so monstros, or giantlike as they were reported; there being some English men, as tall, as the highest of any that we could see, but peraduenture, the Spaniards did not thinke, that ever any English man would come thither, to reproce them; and thenceupon might presume the more boldly to lie: the name Pentagones, Five cubits viz. 7. foote and halfe, describing the full height (if not some what more) of the highest of them.

But this is certaine, that the Spanish cruelties there vsed, have made them more monstros, in minde and manners, then they are in body; and more inhospitable, to deale with any strangers, that shall come hereafter. For the losse of their friends (the remembrance whereof is assigned and conveighed over from one generation to another, among their posteritie) breedeth an old grudge, which will not easily be forgotten, with so quarrellsome and revengefull a people. Notwithstanding the terror which they had conceived of vs, did henceforward so quench their heate, and take downe their edge, that they both for-gate revenge, and seeming by their countenance, to repent them of the wrong they had offered vs, that meant them no harme, suffered vs to doe what we would, the whole space of
two monethes after this, without any interruption or molesta-
tion by them, and it may perhaps be a meanes, to breede
a peace in that people, towards all that may hereafter this,
come that way.

To this euill, thus receiued at the hands of infidells, there was
adoyned, and grew another mischiefe, wrought and continued
closely amongst our selues, as great, yea farre greater, and of farre
more greuous conseuence then the former: but that it was,
by Gods prouidence, detected and prevented in time, which
else had extended it selfe, not onely to the violent shedding of
innocent blood, by murthering our generall and ididnotheres art
were most firme and faithfull to him: but also to the final ouer-
throw of the whole action intended, and to divers other most
dangerous effects.

These plotts had beene layed before the voyage beganne in
England: the very modell of them was shewed, and declared to
our generall in his garden at Plimouth, before his setting sayle,
which yet he either would not credit, as true or likely, of a per-
son whom he loued so dearly, and was perfwaded of to loue
him likewise unsafely, or thought by loue and benefice, to re-
move and remedy it, if there were any euill purposes conceiued
against him.

And therefore, he did not onely continue (to this suspeeted &
accused person) al countenance, credit, and courtesyes, which he
was wont to shew & give him; but encreased them, vring him in
a manner as another himselfe, and as his most inmost friend:
lodging him with himselfe, giving him the second place, in all
companies, in his presence; leaving in his hand, the state as it
were of his owne person, in his absence; imparting vnto him
all his counsells; allowing him free liberty in all things, that
were reasonable; and bearing often, at his hands, great insufici-
ties; yea despising, that any private injury, should breake fo
firms a friendship, as he meant towards him. And therefore, was
he often times not a little offended, euven with those, who upon
conscience of their duty, and knowledge that otherwise they
should
should indeed offend, disclosed from time to time unto him, how the fire increased, that threatened his owne, together with the destruction of the whole action.

But at length, perceiving that his lenity and favours did little good; in that the heat of ambition was not yet allayed, nor could be quenched, as it seemed, but by blood; and that the manifold practices grew dayly more and more, even to extremities, he thought it high time to call these practices into question, before it were too late, to call any question of them into hearing. And therefore setting good watch over him, and assembling all his Captaines, and gentlemen of his company together; he propounded to them, the good parts which were in the gentleman, the great good will, and inward affection, more then brotherly, which he had ever, since his first acquaintance borne him; not omitting the respect, which was had of him, among no meane personages in England; and afterwards delivered the letters, which were written to him, with the particulars from time to time, which had beene observed, not so much by himselfe, as by his good friends; not only at sea, but even at Plimouth, not bare words but writings; not writings alone, but actions, tending to the overthrowe of the service in hand, and making away of his person.

Proofes were required and alleaged, so many, and so evident, that the gentleman himselfe, stricken with remorse of his inconsiderate and vnkinde dealing, acknowledged himselfe to have deserved death, yea many deaths; for that he conspired, not only the overthrow of the action, but of the principall actor also, who was not a stranger or ill-willer, but a deare and true friend unto him; and therefore in a great assembly openly besought them, in whose hands justice rested, to take some order for him; that he might not be compelled, to enforce his owne hands, against his owne bowells, or otherwise to become his owne executioner.

The admiration and astonishment hereat, in all the hearers even those which were his nearest friends, and most affected him
was great, yea in those, which for many benefits receiv'd from him, had good cause to love him: but yet the generall was most of all distracted; and therefore withdrew himselfe, as not able to conceale his tender affection, requiring them, that had heard the whole matter, to give their judgements, as they would another day answer it vnto their prince, and vnto almighty God, judge of all the earth. Therefore they all, aboue 40. in number, the chiefest of place and judgement in the whole fleet, after they had discussed diversfly of the case, and alleaged whatsoever came in their minds, or could be there produced by any of his other friends, with their owne hands, vnder seale, adjudged that: He had deserved death: And that it stoo'd, by no means with their safety, to let him live: And therefore, they remitted the manner thereof, with the rest of the circumstances to the generall.

This judgement, and as it were assise, was held a land, in one of the Ilands of that port; which afterwards, in memory hereof was called, the Iland of True justice and judgement.

Now after this verdict was thus returned vnto our generall (vnto whom, for his company, her maiestie before his departure, had committed her sword, to vse for his safety, with this word: We doe account that he which striketh at thee Drake striketh at us) he called for the guilty party, and caus'd to be read vnto him, the severall verdicts which were written, and pronounced of him, which being acknowledged for the most part (for none had giuen heavier sentence against him, then he had giuen against himselfe) our generall proposed vnto him this choice: whether he would take, to be executed in this Iland? or to be sett a-land on the maine? or returne into England, there to answer his deed before the Lords of her maiesties Counsell?

He most humbly thanked the generall for his clemencie, extended towards him in such ample sort: and crouing some repit, to consult thereon, and to make his choice aduisedly: the next day he returned this answer, that: Albeit he had yeelded in his heart, to entertaine so great a sinne; as whereof now he was justly condemned: yet he had a care, and that excelling all other cares,
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to die a christian man, that what so ever did become of his clay body, he might yet remaine assured of an eternall inheritance, in a farre better life. This he feared, if he should be set a land among infidels, how he should be able to maintaine this assurance, feeling in his owne frailtie, how mighty the contagion is of lewd custome. And therefore he besought the generall most earnestly, that he would yet have a care, and regard of his soule; and nener jeopard it among beathen and savage infidells. If he should returne into England, he must first have a ship, and men to conduct it, with sufficient victuals: two of which though they were had, yet for the third, he thought no man would accompanie him, in so bad a message to so vile an issue, from so honorable a service. But if that there were, which could induce their minds, to returne with him; yet the very shame of the returne, would be as death, or grieveusser if it were possible: because he should be so long a dying, and die so often. Therefore he professed, that with all his heart, he did embrace the first branch of the generall provision: desiring onely this favour, that they might receive the holy communion, once againe together, before his death; and that he might not die, other then a gentlemans death.

Though sundry reasons were used by many, to perconvay him to take either of the other wayes: yet when he remained resolute in his former determination, both parts of his last request were granted: and the next convenient day, a communion was celebrated, by Mr. Francis Fletcher, preacher and pastor of the fleet at that time. The generall himselfe communicated in this sacred ordinance, with this condemned penitent gentleman; who shewed great tokens of a contrite and repentant heart, as who was more deeply displeased with his owne act, then any man else. And after this holy repast, they dined also at the same table, together, as cheerfully in sobriety, as euer in their lutes they had done aforesayme: each, cheering up the other, and taking their leave, by drinking each to other, as it some journey onely had beene in hand.

After dinner, all things being brought in a readines, by him that supplied the roome of the pourest Marshall; without any dallying
dallying, or delaying the time, he came forth, and kneeled downe, preparing at once, his necke for the axe, and his spirit for heauen: which having done, without long ceremony, as who had before digested this whole tragedy, he desired all the rest to pray for him, and willed the executioner to doe his office, not to spare.

Thus having by the worthie manner of his death (being much more honorable by it, than blameable for any other of his actions) fully blotted out, what ever stain, his fault might seeme to bring upon him; he left unto our fleete, a lamentable example of a goodly gentleman, who in seeking advancement visit for him, cast away himselfe; and unto posteritie a monument, of I know not what, sathan calamitie, incident to that Port, and such like actions, which might happlie afford a new pair of parallels, to be added to Plutarches: in that the same place, neere about the same time of the yeare, witnessed the execution of 2 gentlemen, suffereth both for the like cause, employed both in like service, entertained both in great place, endued both with excellent qualities, the one 58 yeare after the other.

For on the maine, our men found a gibbet, fallen downe, made of a spruce mast, with mens bones vnderneath it, which they conjectured to be the same gibbet, which Magellane commanded to be erected, in the yeare 1520, for the execution of John Carthagene the Bishop of Burgos cosen, who by the kings order, was toyed with Magellane in commissioun, and made his vice-admiral.

In the land, as we digged to burie this gentleman, we found a great grinding stone, broken in two parts, which wee tooke and set fast in the ground, the one part at the head, the other at the feet, building up the middle space, with other stones and turfs of earth, and engraved in the stones, the names of the parties buried there, with the time of their departure, and a memoriall of our gernerals name in Latine, that it might the better be understood, of all that should come after vs.

These things thus ended, and set in order, our generall di-
charging the Mary viz. our Portugall prise, because she was
leake and troublesome, defaced her; and then left her ribs and
keeled up on the land: where for two moneths together we had
pitched our tents. And so having wooded, watered, trimmed
our ships, dispatched all our other busineses, and brought our
fleet into the smallest number, euen 3. onely, besides our pinn-
aces, that we might the easier keepe ourselves together, the
better furnish'd with necessaries, and the stronger stand,
against whatsoever need should be, August 17. we departed out
of this port, and being now in great hope, of a happy issue to
our enterprize, which almighty God hitherto had so blest and
prospered, we set our course for the Straights, Southwest.

August 20. we fell with the cape; neere which lies the en-
trance into the straight, called by the Spaniards Capovirgin Ma-
ria, appearing 4. leagues before you come to it with high and
steep gray clifles, full of blacke starres, against which the sea
beating, cheweth as it were the spoutings of Whales, having the
higheft of the cape, like cape Vincent in Portugall: At this cape,
our generall caus'd his fleet, in homage to our soueraigne lady
the Queene's maefty, to strike their top-failes upon the bunt,
as a token of his willing and glad minde, to shewe his dutifull o-
bedience to her highnes, whom he acknowledged to have full
interest and right, in that new discouery; and withall, in re-
membrace of his honorable friend and fauorer, Sir Christopher
Hatton, he changed the name of the shipp, whiche himselfe went
in, from the Pellican to be called the golden Hinde. Which cere-
monies being ended, together with a sermon, teaching true o-
bedience, with prayers and giving of thankes for her maefty,
and most honorable counsell, with the whole body of the com-
mon weale, and church of God, we continued our course on
into the said frete, where passing with land in sight on both sides,
we shortly fell with so narrow a strait, as carrying with it much
winde, often turnings, and many dangers, requireth an expert
judgement, in him that shall passe the same, it lieth West North
West & East South East: but having left this strait a sterne, we
seemed
seemed to be come out of a riuer of two leagues broade, into a
large and maine sea; having the night following, an Island in
sight, which (being in height nothing inferior to the Island Fogo,
before spoken of) burneth (like it also) aloft in the aire, in a won-
derfull fort, without intermission.

It hath formerly beene receiv'd as an undoubted truth, that
the seas, following the course of the first mouer, from East to
West, have a continuall current through this strait, but our
experience found the contrary: the ebings and flowings here,
being as orderly (in which the water rises and falls more then 5
fathomes, upright) as on other coasts.

The 24. of August being Bartholomew day, we fell with 3.
Islands, bearing triangle-wise one from another, one of them
was very faire and large, and of a fruitfull soile, upon which be-
ing next into vs, and the weather very calme, our generall with
his gentlemen, and certaine of his mariners, then landed; taking
possession thereof in her Maiesties name, and to her use, and cal-
ted the same Elizabeth Island.

The other two, though they were not so large, nor so faire to
the eye, yet were they to vs exceeding vsfull, for in them we
found great store of strange birds, which could not fly at all, nor
yet runne so fast, as that they could escape vs with their liues: in
body they are lessc then a goose, and bigger then a mallard,
short and thicke set together, having no feathers, but instead
thereof, a certaine hard and matted downe; their beakes are not
much vnlike the bills of crowes, they lodge and breed upon the
land, where making earthes, as the conies doe, in the ground,
they lay their egges, and bring vp their young; their feeding
and provision to liue on, is in the sea, where they swimm in such
sort, as nature may seeme to haue granted them no small prer-
ogatiue in swiftnesse, both to prey vpon others, and themselves to
escape from any others that seeke to cease vpon them, and such
was the infinite resort of these birds to these Islands, that in the
space of 1. day, we killed no lessc then 3000. & if the increase be
according to the number, it is not to be thought, that the world
hath
hath brought forth, a greater blessing in one kind of creature
in so small a circuit, so necessarily and plentifully serving the use
of man, they are a very good and wholesome victual: our gent-
rall named these Islands, the one Bartholomew, according to the
day; the other Saint Georges, in honour of England, accord-
ing to the ancient custome there obserued.

In the Island of Saint George, we found the body of a man, so
long dead before, that his bones would not hold together, being
moued out of the place whereon they lay.

From these Islands, to the entrance into the South sea, the
frete is very crooked; having many turnings, and as it were shut-
tings vp, as if there were no passage at all; by means whereof we
were often troubled with contrary windes, so that some of our
ships, recovering a cape of land, entering another reach, the rest
were forced to alter their course, and come to anchor where
they might. It is true which Magellan reporteth of this pa-
sage: namely, that there be many faire harbours, and store of
fresh water; but some ships had need to be fraughted with no-
thing else, besides anchors and cables, to finde ground, in most
of them, to come to anchor; which when any extreme gusts,
or contrary windes doe come (whereunto the place is alto-
gether subject) is a great hindrance to the passage, and carrieth
with it, no small danger.

The land on both sides is very high and mountainous, hav-
ing on the North and West side the continent of America,
and on the South and East part, nothing but Islands: among
which, lye innumerable fretes or passages into the South sea.
The mountaines arise with such tops, and spires into the aire, &
of so rare a height, as they may well be accounted amongst the
wonders of the world; environed as it were, with many regions
of congealed clouds, and frozen meteors, whereby they are con-
tinually fed and increased, both in height and bignes, from time
to time, retaining that which they have once receiv'd, being
little againe diminished by the heat of the sun, as being so farre
from reflexion, and so high the cold and frozen region.
But notwithstanding all this, yet are the lowe and plaine groundes very fruitful, the grasse greene and naturall, the hearbs that are of very strange sorts, good and many; the trees for the most part of them alwaies greene; the ayre of the tempera-
ture of our countrey; the water most pleasant; and the soile agreeing to any graine which we have growing in our countrie: a place no doubt, that lacketh nothing, but a people to vse the same to the Creators glory, and the encreasig of the Church: the people inhabiting these parts, made fires as we passed by in divers places.

Drawing nigh the entrance of the South sea, wee had such a shutting vp to the Northwards, and such large and open fretes toward the South, that it was doubtfull which way wee should passe, without further discoverie: for which cause, our generall haung brought his flete to anchor vnder an Iland; himselves, with certaine of his gentlemen, rowed in a boate to descrie the passage; who haung discovered a sufficient way towards the North, in their returne to their ships, met a cannowe vnder the same Iland, where wee rode then at anchor, haung in her divers persons.

This cannowe or boate was made of the bark of divers trees, haung a prowe and a sterne standing vp, and semicircle-wise yeelding inward, of one forme and fashion; the body whereof was a most dainty mould, bearing in it most comely proportion, and excellent workmanship; in so much as to our generall, and vs, it seemed never to have beene done, without the cunning and expert judgement of art; and that not for the vse of so rude and barbarous a people, but for the pleasure of some great and noble personage, yea of some Prince. It had no other closing vp or caulking in the seams, but the stitchin with thongs, made of Seale-skins, or other such beast, and yet so close that it received very little or no water at all.

The people are of a meane stature, but well set and compact, in all their parts and limmes; they have great pleasure in painting their faces, as the others haue, of whom we haue spoken before.
before. Within the said Island they had a house of meane building, of certaine poles, and couered with skinnes of beasts; having therein fire, water, and such meate, as commonly they can come by: as seales, muffels, and such like.

The vessels wherein they keepe their water, and their cups in which they drinke, are made of barks of trees, as was their cannaw: and that with no leffe skill (for the bignesse of the thing) being of a very formall shape and good fashion. Their working tooles, which they use in cutting these things and such other, are kniues made of most huge and monstrous muffel heles (the like whereof haue not beene seene or heard of lightly by any trauellers: the meate thereof being very fatourie and good in eating) which, after they haue broken of the thinne and brittle substance of the edge, they rub and grinde them upon stones had for the purpose, till they haue tempered and set such an edge upon them, that no wood is so hard but they will cut it at pleasure with the same: whereof we our selues had experience. Yea, they cut therewith bones of a marvellous hardnesse; making of them figies to kill fish, wherein they haue a most pleasant exercise with great dexterity.

The sixth of September we had left afterne vs all these troublesome Islands, and were entred into the South sea, or Mare del zur: at the cape whereof our Generall had determined with his whole company to haue gone ashore, and there after a Sermon to haue left a monument of her Maiestie ingrauen in mettall, for a perpetuall remembrance, which he had in a readynesse for that end prepared: but neither was there any anchoring, neither did the wind suffer vs by any meanes to make a stay.

Onely this by all our mens observations was concluded, that the entrance, by which we came into this straite, was in 52. deg. the middef in 53.deg. 15.m. and the going out in 52. deg. 30.m. being 150. leagues in length: At the very entry, supposed also to be about 10. leagues in breadth. After we were entred ten leagues within it, it was found not past a league in breadth: farther within, in some places very large, in some very narrow,
in the end found to be no strait at all, but all Islands.

Now when our Generall perceived that the nipping cold, under so cruel and frowning a Winter, had empaired the health of some of his men, he meant to have made the more hast again toward the line, and not to saile any farther towards the pole Antarctick, lest being farther from the Sunne, and nectar the cold, we might happily be overtaken with some greater danger of sickness. But God giving men leave to purpose, referreth to himselfe the disposition of all things; making their intents of none effect, or changing their meanings oft time cleane into the contrary, as may best serve for his owne glory and their profit.

For September 7. the second day after our entrance into the South sea (called by some Mare pacificum, but proving to vs rather to be Mare furiosum.) God by a contrary wind and intolerable tempest, seemed to set himselfe against vs: forcing vs not onely to alter our course and determination, but with great trouble, long time, many dangers, hard escapes, and finall separating of our fleete, to yeeld our felues vnto his will. Yea such was the extremity of the tempest, that it appeared to vs as if he had pronounced a sentence, not to stay his hand, nor to withdraw his judgement till he had buried our bodies and ships also, in the bottomlesse depth of the raging sea.

In the time of this incredible storme the 15. of September, the Moone was eclipsed in Aries, and darkened about three points, for the space of two glasses: which being ended, might seeme to giue vs some hope of alteration and change of weather to the better. Notwithstanding, as the ecclepiicall conflict could adde nothing to our miserable estate, no more did the ending thereof ease vs any thing at all; nor take away any part of our troubles from vs: but our eclipse continued still in its full force, so prevailing against vs, that for the space of full 52. days together, we were darkened more then the Moone by 20. parts, or more then we by any means could euer haue preferred, or recouer’d light of our felues againe, if the Sonne of God which
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layed this burthen upon our backs, had not mercifully borne it vp with his owne shoulders, and upheld vs in it by his owne power, beyond any possible strength or skill of man. Neither indeed did we at all escape, but with the feeling of great discomforts through the same.

For these violent and extraordinarie flawses (such as seldom haue beene seene) still continuing, or rather increasing, September 30. in the night, caused the sorrowfull separation of the Marigold from vs, in which was Captain John Thomas, with many others of our deare friends; who by no means that we could conceiue could helpe themselves, but by spooming along before the sea. With whom albeit we could neuer meet againe, yet (our Generall having aforehand giuen order, that if any of our fleet did loose company, the place of resorte to meet againe should be in 30. deg. or thereabouts, upon the coast of Peru, toward the Equinocciall) wee long time hoped (till experience shewed our hope was vaine) that there we should joyfully meet with them: especially for that they were well provided of victuals, and lackt no skilfull and sufficient men (besides their Captaine) to bring forwards the ship to the place appointed.

From the seuenth of September (in which the storme began) till the seuenth of October we could not by any means recover any land (having in the meane time beene driven so farre South, as to the 57. deg. and somewhat better) on this day towards night, somewhat to the Northward of that cape of America (wherof mention is made before in the description of our departure from the straite into this sea) with a forrie saile wee entred a harbour; where hoping to enjoy some freedome and ease, till the storme was ended, we received within few hours after our comming to anchor, so deadly a stroake and hard entertainment, that our Admirall left not onely an anchor behind her, through the violence and furie of the flawe; but in departing thence, also left the company and sight of our Vice-admirall, the Elizabeth: partly through the negligence of those that had the charge of her, partly through a kind of desire that some in her
her had to be out of these troubles, and to be at home againe, which (as since is knowne) they thence forward by all meanes assayed and performed. For the very next day October 8, reco-
quering the mouth of the straits againe (which wee were now so neere unto) they returned backe the same way by which they came forward, and so coasting Brasill, they arrived in England June 2, the yeare following.

So that now our Admiral if she had retained her old name of Pellican, which she bare at our departure from our countrey, she might haue beene now indeed saied to be as a Pellican alone in the wilderneffe. For albeit our Generall fought the rest of his fleet with great care, yet could we not haue any sight or certaine newes of them by any meanes.

From this bay of parting of friends, we were forcibly driven backe againe into 55. deg. towards the pole Antarticke. In which height wee ranne in among the lands before mentioned, lying to the Southward of America, through which we passed from one sea to the other, as hath beene declared. Where coming to anchor, wee found the waters there to haue their in-
draught and free passage, and that through no small guts, or nar-
row channels, but indeed through as large straits or straights, as it hath at the supposed streights of Magellane through which we came.

Among these lands, making our abode with some quietnesse for a very little while (viz. two dayes) and finding divers good and wholesome herbs together with fresh water, our men which before were weake, and much empaired in their health, began to receive good comfort: especially by the drinking of one herbe (not much unlike that herbe which wee commonly call Penny-
leaf, which purging with great facilitie afforded great helpe and refreshing to our wearied and sickly bodies. But the winds returning to their old wont, and the seas raging after their for-
mer manner, yea every thing as it were setting it selfe against our peace and desired rest, here was no stay permitted vs, neither any safety to be looked for.
For such was the present danger by forcing and continuall flaws, that we were rather to looke for present death then hope for any delivery, if God almightie should not make the way for us. The winds were such as if the bowels of the earth had set all at libertie; or as if all the clouds under heauen had beene called together, to lay their force upon that one place: The seas, which by nature and of themselfes are heauie, and of a weightie substance, were rowled vp from the depths, even from the roots of the rockes, as if it had beene a scroll of parchment, which by the extremity of heate runneth together: and being aloft were carried in most strange manner and abundance, as feathers or drifts of snow, by the violence of the winds, to water the exceeding tops of high and loftie mountaines. Our anchors, as false friends in such a danger, gaue over their holdfast, and as if it had beene with horror of the thing, did shrinke downe to hide themselfes in this miserable storme, committing the distressed ship and helpelesse men to the vncaertaine and rolling seas, which tossed them, like a ball in a racket. In this case, to let fall more anchors, would availe vs nothing; For being driven from our first place of anchoring, so vnmeasurable was the depth, that 500 fathome would fetch no ground: So that the violent storme without intermission, the impossibility to come to anchor, the want of opportunitie to spread any layle, the most mad seas, the lee shores, the dangerous rocks, the contrary and most intolerable winds, the impossible passage out, the desperate carrying there, and incutiable perils on every side, did lay before vs so small likelihood to escape present destruction, that if the speciall providence of God himselfe had not supported vs, we could never haue endured that wofull state: as being inuironed with most terrible and most fearfull judgements round about. For truly, it was more likely that the mountaines should haue beene rent in sunder, from the top to the bottome, and cast headlong into the sea, by these vnnaturall winds; then that we, by any helpe or cunning of man, should free the life of any one amongst vs.

Notwithstanding the same God of mercy which delivered
out of the Whales belly, and heareth all those that call up
on him faithfully, in their distresse; locked downe from heavne,
beheld our teares, and heard our humble petitions, ioyned with
holy vows. Euen God (whom not the winds and seas alone,
but euen the diuels themselves and powers of hell obey) did so
wonderfully free vs, and make our way open before vs, as it were
by his holy Angels still guiding and conducting vs, that more
then the affright and amaze of this estate, we received no part of
damage in all the things that belonged vnto vs.

But escaping from these straites and miseries, as it were
through the needlesey (that God might haue the greater glory
in our deliverie) by the great and effectuall care and travell of
our Generall, the Lords instrument therein; we could now no
longer forbear, but must needs finde some place of refuge,
aswell to provide water, wood, and other necessaries, as to com-
fort our men, thus wore and tired out, by so many and so long
intolerable toyles: the like whereof, its to be supposed, no tra-
veller hath felt, neither hath there euer beene, such a tempest
(that any records make mention of) so violent, and of such con-
tinuance, since Noabs flood, for as hath beene sayd, it lasted
from September 7. to October 28. full 52. dayes.

Not many leagues therefore to the Southwards of our for-
mer anchoring, we ranne in againe among these Islands; where
we had once more better likelihood to rest in peace: and so
much the rather, for that wee found the people of the countrie,
travelling for their living, from one Iland to another, in their
canoxes, both men, women, and young infants wrapt in skins,
and hanging at their mothers backs; with whom we had traf-
sique, for such things as they had, as chaines of certaine shells
and such other trifles; here the Lord gaue vs three dayes to
breath our felues, and to provide such things as we wanted, al-
beit the same was with continuall care, and troubles to avoid
imminent dangers, which the troubled seas and blustering
windes, did euery houre threaten vnto vs,

But when we seemed to haue stayed there too long, we were
more rigorously assaulted by the not formerly ended, but now more violently renewed storme; and driven thence also with no small danger, leaving behind vs the greater part of our cable with the anchor, being chased along by the winds, and buffeted incessantly in each quarter by the seas (which our Generall interpreted, as though God had sent them of purpose to the end which ensued) till at length we fell with the uttermost part of land towards the South pole, and had certainly discovered how farre the same doth reach Southward, from the coast of America aforesaid.

The uttermost cape or headland of all these Islands, stands near in 56. deg. without which there is no maine, nor land to be seen to the Southwards: but that the Atlantick Ocean, and the South sea, meet in a most large and free space.

It hath beene a dreame through many ages, that these Islands have beene a maine, and that it hath beene terrae incognitae; wherein many strange monsters liued. Indeed it might truly, before this time, be called terrae incognitae, for howsoever the mappes and generall descriptions of Cosmographers, either upon the deceivable reports of other men, or the deceitfull imaginations of themselves (supposing, never herein to be corrected) have set it downe, yet it is true, that before this time, it was never discouered, or certainly knowne by any traueller, that wee have heard of.

And here as in a fit place, it shall not be amisse, to remove that error in opinion, which hath beene held by many, of the impossible returne, out of Mar Del Zur, into the West Ocean, by reason of the suppos'd Eastern current, and Keuan windes: which (say they) speedily carry any thither, but suffer no returne. They are herein likewise altogether deceived: for neither did we meete with any such current, neither had we any such certaine windes, with any such speed to carry vs through; but at all times, in our passage there, we found more opportunity to returne backe againe, into the West Ocean, then to goe forward into Mar Del Zur, by means either of current, or windes to hinder
hinder vs, whereof we had experience more then we wished:
being glad oftentimes, to alter our course, and to fall afterna-
gaine, with francke windes (without any impediment of any
such surmised current) farther in one afternoone, then we could
fetch vp, or recover againe in a whole day, with a reasonable
gale. And in that they allege the narrownes of the straite, and
want of sea-roome, to be the cause of this violent current; they
are herein no lesse deceived, then they were in the other with-
out reason: for besides, that it cannot be sayd, that there is one
only passage, but rather innumerable; it is most certaine, that
a sea-board all these Islands, there is one large and maine sea,
wherein if any will not be satisfied, nor believe the report of our
experience and ey-sight, hee should be advised to suspend his
judgement, till he haue either tried it himselfe, by his owne
travell, or shall understand, by other travellers, more particu-
larly to confirm his minde herein.

Now as wee were fallen to the utter most part of these Islands
Octob. 28.our troubles did make an end, the storme ceased, and Octob. 28.
all our calamities (only the absence of our friends excepted)
were removed, as if God, all this while, by his secret prouin-
dence, had lead vs to make this discouery, which being made,
according to his will he stayed his hand, as pleased his majestie
therein, and refreshed vs as his servants.

At these Southerly parts we found the night, in the latter
end of October, to be but 2. hours long: the sunne being yet
aboue 7. degrees distant from the Tropick: so that it seemeth,
being in the Tropick, to leave very little, or no night at all in
that place.

There be few of all these Islands, but have some inhabitants,
whose manners, apparell, houes, canowes and means of li-
ing: is like unto those formerly spoken of, a little before our
departure out of the straight. To all these Islands, did our gene-
rall giue one name, to wit Elizabethides.

After two daies stay, which wee made in and about these I-
lands, the 30. of October we set saile; shaping our course right Octob. 30.
North-
Northwest, to coast along the parts of Peru (for so the general mappes set out the land to lie) both for that we might, with convenient speed, full with the height of 30 deg. being the place appointed, for the rest of our fleete to re-assemble; as also, that no opportunity might be lost, in the meane time to finde them out, if it seemed good to God to direct them to vs.

In this course, we chanced (the next day) with two Ilands, being as it were store houses, of most liberall provision of victualls for vs, of birds; yealding not onely sufficient and plentifull store, for vs who were present, but enough, to have served all the rest also, which were absent.

Thence (having furnished our felues to our content) we continued our course November 1. still Northwest, as wee had formerly done, but in going on, we soone espied, that we might easely have beene deceived: and therefore casting about, and steering vpon another point, wee found, that the general mappes did errre from the truth, in setting downe the coast of Peru, for 12 deg. at least to the Northward, of the supposed straite; no lesse then is the Northwest point of the compasse, different from the Northeast, perceiving hereby, that no man, had ever by travell, discovered any part of these 12 deg, and therefore the letters forth of such descriptions, are not to be trusted; much lesse honored, in their false and fraudulent conjectures; which they use, not in this alone, but in divers other points of no small importance.

We found this part of Peru, all alongst to the height of Lima, which is 12 deg. South of the line, to be mountainous and very barren, without water or wood, for the most part, except in certaine places, inhabited by the Spaniards, and few others, which are very fruitfull and commodious.

After we were once againe thus fallen with the land, we continually coasted along, till we came to the height of 37 d. or thereabout: and finding no convenient place of abode, nor likelihod to heare any newes of our ships, we ranne off againe with an Iland, which lay in sight, named of the Spaniards Mucho, by reason...
reason of the greatnesse and large circuit thereof.

At this Iland comming to anchor, Novemb. 25. we found it to be a fruitfull place, and well stored with sundrie sorts of good things: as sheepe and other carrell, maize, which is a kinde of graine whereof they make bread, potatoes, with such other rootes: besides that, it is thought to be wonderfull rich in gold and to want no good thing for the use of mans life. The inhabitants are such Indians, as by the cruell and most extreame dealing of the Spaniards, haue beene driven to flie from the maine, here to recleeue and fortifie themselves. With this people, our Generall thought it meet to haue traffique, for fresh victuals and water: and for that cause, the very same night of our arrival there, himselfe with divers of his company went ahoare, to whom the people with great courtese came downe, bringing with them such fruits and other victuals as they had, and two very fat sheepe, which they gave our Generall for a present. In recompence whereof, hee bestowed upon them againe many good and necessary things; signifying unto them, that the end of his comming was for no other cause but by way of exchange, to traffique with them for such things as we needed, and they could spare: and in particular, for such as they had alreadie brought downe vnto vs, besides fresh water, which wee desired of them. Herein they held themselves well contented, and seemed to be not a little joyful of our comming, appointing where we should the next morning haue fresh water at pleasure, and withall signifying that then also they would bring vs downe such other things as we desired to serue our turns.

The next day therefor very early in the morning (all things being made readie for traffique, as also vessels prepared to bring the water) our Generall taking great care for so necessarie provision, repaired to the shoaer againe; and setting aland two of his men, sent them with their Barricoes to the watering place, assigned the night before. Who hauing peaceably past on one halfe of the way, were then with no small violence set upon by those traiterous people, and suddenly slaine: And to the end that
our Generall with the rest of his company should not onely be stayed from rescuing them, but also might fall (if it were possible) into their hands in like manner, they had layed closely behind the rockes an ambushment of (as we guessed) about 500 men, armed and well appointed for such a mischief. Who suddenly attempting their purpose (the rocks being very dangerous for the boare, and the sea-gate exceeding great) by shooting their arrowes hurt and wounded every one of our men, before they could free themselves, or come to the use of their weapons to do any good. The General himself was shot in the face, under his right eye, and close by his nose, the arrow piercing a marvellous way in, under basis cerebri, with no small danger of his life; besides that, he was grievously wounded in the head. The rest, being nine persons in the boare, were deadly wounded in divers parts of their bodies; if God almost miraculously had not given cure to the same. For our chiefe Surgeon being dead, and the other absent by the losse of our vice-admirall, and having none left but a boy, whose good will was more then any skill hee had, we were little better then altogether destitute of such cunning and helps as so grievous a state of so many wounded bodies did require. Notwithstanding God, by the good advice of our Generall, and the diligent putting too of every mans help, did give such speedy and wonderfull cure, that we had all great comfort thereby, and yielded God the glory thereof.

The cause of this force and injury by these Hinders, was no other but the deadly hatred which they beare against their cruel enemies the Spaniards, for the bloody and most tyrannous oppression which they had used towards them. And therefore with purpose against them (suspecting vs to bee Spaniards indeed, and that the rather, by occasion that though command was given to the contrary, some of our men in demanding water, vsed the Spanish word Aqua) sought some part of revenge against vs.

Our Generall notwithstanding he might have revenged this wrong, with little hazard or danger; yet being more desirous to preserve one of his owne men alive, then to destroy too of his enemies,
enemies, committed the same to God: wishing this only punishment to them, that they did but know whom they had wronged; and that they had done this injure not to an enemy, but to a friend; not to a Spaniard, but to an Englishman; who would rather have been a patron to defend them, than any way an instrument of the least wrong that should have been done unto them. The weapons which this people vse in their warres, are arrowes of reeds, with heads of stone, very brittle and indented but darts of a great length, headed with iron or bone.

The same day that we received this dangerous affront, in the afternoone we set saile from thence; and because we were now nigh the appointed height, wherein our ships were to be looked for, as also the extremity and crafte state of our hurt men aduising vs to vse expedition, to finde some convenient place of repose which might afford them some rest, and yeeld vs necessary supply of fresh viuitals for their diet: we bent our course, as the wind would suffer vs, directly to run in with the maine. Where falling with a bay, called Philipps Bay, in 32. deg. or thereabout, Novembr. 30. we came to anchor: and soorthwith manned and sent our boate to discouer what likelihood the place would offer to afford vs such things as we stood in need of.

Our boate doing her uttermost endeouer in a diligent search, yet after long travell could find no appearance of hope for reliefe, either of fresh viuitals or of fresh water: huge heards of wild buffes they might disserne, but not so much as any signe of any inhabitant therabout. Yet in their returne to vs, they descried within the bay, an Indian with his Canow as he was a fishing: him they brought aboard our gencrall, canow and all as he was in it. A comely personage, and of a goodly stature; his apparell was a white garment, reaching scarcely to his knees; his armes and legges were naked; his haire vpon his head verie long; without a beard, as all the Indians for the most part are. He seemed verie gentle, of mild and humble nature, being verie tractable to learne the vse of every thing, and most gratefull for such things as our Gencrall bestowed vpon him. In him we might see
almost lively patterne of the harmelesse disposition of that people; and how grievous a thing it is that they should by any means be so abused as all those are, whom the Spaniards have any command or power over.

This man being courteously entertained, and his paines of comming double required; after we had shewed him, partly by signes, and partly by such things as we had, what things we needed, and would gladly receive by his means, upon exchange of such things as he would desire, we sent him away with our boate and his owne cannon (which was made of reed straw) to land him where he would. Who being landed, and willing our men to stay his returne, was immediatly met with by two or three of his friends; to whom imparting his newes, and shewing what gifts he had receiued, he gaue so great content, that they willingly furthered his purpose; so that, after certaine hours of our mens abode there, hee with divers others (among whom was their head or Captaine) made their returne, bringing with them their loadings of such things as they thought would do vs good: as some hennes, egges, a fat hogge, and such like. All which (that our men might be without all suspition of all euill to be meant or intended by them) they sent in one of their canonewes, a reasonable distance from off the shoare, to our boate, the seagate being at that present very great, and their Captaine hauing sent backe his horse, would needs commit himselfe to the credit of our men, though strangers, and come with them to our Generall, without any of his owne acquaintance or countriemen with him.

By his comming as we understood, that there was no meane or way, to haue our necessaries relieved in this place; so he offered himselfe to be our pilote, to a place and that a good harbrough, not farre backe to the Southward againe: where, by way of traffique, we might haue at pleasure, both water, and those other things which we stood in need of. This offer our generall very gladly receiued, and so much the rather, for that the place intended, was neere about the place appointed, for the rande-
randeuose of our fleete. Omitting therefore our purpose of pursuing the buffes formerly spoken of, of which we had otherwise determined, if possible to haue killed some; this good newes of better provision, and more easie to come by, drew vs away: and so the 5. day after our arrival, viz. December 4. we departed hence, and the next day December 5. by the willing conduct of our new Indian Pilote, we came to anchor in the desired harbor.

This harbor the Spaniards call valperizo, and the towne adjoyning Saint James of Chinli it stands in 35. deg. 40. min. where albeit we neither met with our ships, nor heard of them, yet there was no good thing which the place afforded, or which our necessities indeed for the present required, but we had the same in great abundance: amongst other things we found in the towne diverse stoorhouses of the wines of Chilie; and in the harbour, a ship called the Captaine of Mortall, or the grand Captaine of the South, Admiral to the Islands of Salomon; laden for the most part, with the same kinde of liquors: onely there was besides, a certaine quantity of fine gold of Baldivia and a great crosse of gold beset with Emeraulds, on which was nailed a God of the same mettall, wee spent some time in refreishing our selves, and easynge this ship of so heavy a burthen: and on the 8. day of the same moneth having in the mean time, sufficiently stored ourselves with necessaries, as wine, bread, bacon &c. for a long season we set saile, returning backe towards the line, carrying againe our Indian pilote with vs, whom our generall bountifully rewarded, and enriched with many good things, which pleased him exceedingly, and caused him, by the way, to be landed in the place where he desired.

Our necesseties being thus to our content reeueed, our next care was the regaining (if possible) of the company of our ships, so long seuered from vs: neither would any thing haue satisfied our generall, or vs so well, as the happy meeting, or good newes of them, this way therefore (all other thoughts for the present set alapart) were all our studies and endeavours bent, how to fit it so,
so, as that no opportunity of meeting them might be passed over.

To this end, considering that we could not conveniently runne in with our ship (in search of them) to every place, where was likelihood of being a harbour; and that our boate was too little, and unable to carry men enough, to encounter the malice or treachery of the Spaniards (if we should by any chance meete with any of them) who are used to shew no mercy, where they may overmaster; and therefore meaning not to hazard ourselves to their cruel and courteous, we determined, as we coasted now towards the line, to search diligently for some convenient place, where we might, in peace and safety, stay the trimming of our ship, and the erecting of a pinnace, in which we might with better security, then in our boate, and without endangering of our ship, by running into each creeke, leave no place untried, if happily we might finde againe our friends and countrimen.

For this cause December 19. we entred a bay, not farre to the Southward of the town of Cypopo now inhabited by the Spaniards, in 29. deg. 30. min. where having landed certaine of our men, to the number of 14. to search what conueniency the place was likely to afford, for our abiding there; we were immediatly descried by the Spaniards, of the town of Cypopo, aforesayd, who speedily made out 300. men at least whereof 100. were Spaniards, every one well mounted upon his horse; the rest were Indians, running as dogs, at their heeles, all naked, and in most miserable bondage.

They could not come any way so closely, but God did open our eyes to see them, before there was any extremity of danger, whereby our men being warned, had reasonable time to shift themselves as they could; first from the maine, to a rocke within the sea; and from thence into their boate: which being ready to receive them, conveyed them with expedition, out of the reach of the Spaniards fury, without the hurt of any man.

Only one Richard Minuy, being over bold and careless of
his owne safety, would not be intreated by his friends, nor fea-
red by the multitude of his enemies, to take the present benefit
of his owne deliuerie, but chose either to make 300 me by our-
brauing of them to become a faire, or else himselfe to die in
the place, the latter of which indeed he did, whose dead body
being drawne by the Indians from the rocke to the shoare, was
there manfully by the Spaniards beheaded, the right hand cut
off, the heart pluck out, all which they carried away in our sight,
and for the rest of his carcasse, they caused the Indians to
shooe it full of arrowes, made but the same day, of greene
wood, and so left it to be devoured of the beasts and foules
but that we went ashore againe and buried it: wherein as
there appeareth a most extreame and barbarous cruelty, so doth
it declare to the world, in what miserable feare the Spaniard
holdeth the government of those parts; living in continuall
dread of foreigne invasion by strangers, or secret cutting of their
throats, by those whom they kept vnder them in so thamesfull
flaury, I meane the innocent and hameless Indians. And
therefore they make sure to murther what strangers fouver they
can come by, and suffer the Indians by no means to have any
weapon longer then they be in present seruice: as appeared by
their arrows cut from the tree the same day, as also by the
credible report of others who knew the matter to be true. Yea
they suppose they shew the wretches great favouer, when they
do not for their pleasures whip them with cords, and day by day
drop their naked bodies with burning bacon: which is one of
the least cruelties, amongst many, which they universally use
against that Nation and people.

This being not the place we looked for, nor the entertain-
ment such as we desired; we speedily got hence againe, and Dec.
20. the next day, fell with a more convenient harbour, in a bay somewhat to the Northward of the forenamed Cypro, ly-
ing in 27. deg. 55. min. South the line.

In this place we spent some time in trimmimg of our ship, and
building of our pinnace, as we desired; but still the griefe for the
absence
absence of our friends remained with vs, for the finding of
whom, our generall hauing now fitted all things to his mind, intende
(leaveing his ship the meane while at anchor in the bay)
with his pinnace and some chosen men, himselfe to returne
backe to the Southwards againe; to see it happly he might ei
ther himselfe meeete with them, or find them in some harbour, or
creeke; or heare of them by any others, whom he might meeete
with, with this resolution he set on, but after one daies sayling,
the winde being contrary to his purpose, he was forced, whether
he would or no to returne againe.

within this bay, during our abode there, we had such abun-
dance of fish, not much vnlike our Gurnard in England, as no
place had euer afforded vs the like (Cape Blanck onely vpon
the coast of Barbary excepted) since our first setting forth of
Plymouthe, vntill this time, the plenty whereof in this place
was such, that our gentlemen sporting themselvese day by day,
with 4. or 5. hookes and lines, in 2. or 3. houres, would take
sometimes 400. sometimes more at one time.

All our businesse being thus dispatched, January 19. we set
sayle from hence; and the next place that we fell withall, Jan.
22. was an Iland standing in the same height, with the North
cape of the province of Mormorena, at this Iland we found 4.
Indians with their canowes, which tooke vpon them to bring
our men to a place off fresh water, on the forefayd cape; in hope
whereof, our generall made them great cheere (as his manner
was towards all strangers) and set his course by their direction,
but when we came vnto the place, and had travelled vp a long
way into the land, wee found fresh water indeed, but scarce so
much as they had drunke wine in their passage thither.

As we sayled along, continually searching for fresh water;
we came to a place called Tarapaca, and landing there we li-
hted on a Spaniard who lay asleepe, and had lying by him 23.
barres of filuer, waighting in all, about 4000. Spanish ducarts:
we would not (could wee haue chosene) haue awaked him of his
nappe; but seeing we, against our wills, did him that injury, we
heed
fired him of his charge, which otherwise perhaps would have kept him waking, and so left him to take out (if it pleased him) the other part of his sleepe, in more security.

Our search for water still continuing, as we landed againe not farre from thence, we met a Spaniard with an Indian boy, driuing 8. Lambes or Peruvian sheepe: each sheepe bare two leathren bagges, and in each bagge was 50. pound weight of refined silver, in the whole 800. weight: we could not indure to see a gentleman Spaniard turnd carrier so; and therefore without intreaty, we offered our service, and became drouers: onely his directions were not so perfect, that we could keep the way which hee intended; for almost as soone as hee was parted from vs, we with our new kinde of carriages, were come vnto our boates.

Farther beyond this cape fore-mentioned lie certaine Indian towns, from whence we passed by, came many of the people in certaine bawles made of Seales skins; of which two being joyned together of a just length, and side by side, resemble in fashion or forme a boate: they have in either of them a small gutt, or some such thing bloune full of winde; by reason whereof it floateth, and is rowed very swiftly, carrying in it no small burthen. In these upon sight of our ship, they brought store of fish of divers Sortes, to traffique with vs, for any trifles wee would give them: as kniues, margarites, glases, and such like, whereof men of 60. & 70. years old, were as glad as if they had receiued some exceeding rich commodity; being a most simple and plaine dealing people. Their resort vnto vs was such, as consideringe the shortnesse of the time, was wonderfull to vs to behold.

Not farre from this, viz. in 22. deg. 30. min. lay MorMoron, another great towne of the same people, over whom 2. Spaniards held the gouernment, with these our generall thought meet to deale; or at least to try their courtesy, whether they would, in way of traffique, giue vs such things as we needed or no, and therefore Ian. the 26. we cast anchor here, we found them (more Ian. 26.
for feare then for loue) somewhat tractable, and received from
them by exchange many good things, very necessarie for our
vses.

Amongst other things which we had of them, the sheepe of
the countrey (viz. such as we mentioned before bearing the lea-
therne bags) were most memorable. Their height and length
was equall to a pretty cow, and their strength fully answerable,
if not by much exceeding their size or stature. Upon one of their
backes did sit at one time three well grownie and tall men, and
one boy, no mans foot touching the ground by a large foot in
length, the beast nothing at all complaining of his burthen in
the meane time. These sheepe haue neckes like camels, their
heads bearing a reasonable resemblance of another sheepe. The
Spaniards vse them to great profit. Their wooll is exceeding
fine, their flesh good meate, their increase ordinarie, and be-
sides they supply the roome of horses for burthen or trauell: yea
they serue to carry, ouer the mountaines, maruellous loades, for
300 leagues together, where no other carriage can be made but
by them onely. Hereabout, as also all along, and vp into the
countrey throughout the Province of Cusko, the common
ground wheresoever it bee taken vp, in every hundred pound
weight of earth, yeeldeth 25. s. of pure filuer, after the rate of a
crowne an ounce.

The next place likely to afford vs any newes of our ships
(for in all this way from the height where wee builded our pin-
nace, there was no bay or harbour at all for shipping,) was the
port of the towne of Arica, standing in 20. deg. whither we arri-
ued the 7. of February. This towne seemed to vs to stand in the
most fruitful soyle that we saw all alongst these coasts: both for
that it is situate in the mouth of a most pleasant and fertile vally,
abounding with all good things; as also in that it hath continu-
all trade of shipping, as well from Lyma as from all other parts
of Peru. It is inhabited by the Spaniards. In two barks here, we
found some forty and odde barres of silver (of the bignesse and
fashion of a brickbatte, and in weight each of them about 20.
pounds)
pounds) of which wee tooke the burthen on our felues to ease them, and so departed towards Chowley, with which wee fell the second day following, viz. Febr. 9, and in our way to Lima, Feb. 9. we met with another barke at Ariquipa, which had begun to loade some fuller and gold, but having had (as it seemed from Arica by land) some notice of our comming, had unloade the same againe before our arruiall. Yet in this our passage we met another barke loaden with linnen; some of which we thought might stand vs in some stead, and therefore tooke it with vs.

At Lima we arrived Febr. 15, and notwithstanding the Spaniards forces, though they had thirtie ships at that present in harbour there, whereof 17. (most of them the especiall ships in all the South sea) were fully ready, we entred and anchored all night in the middest of them, in the Calao: and might have made more spoile amongst them in few houres, if we had beene affected to revenge, then the Spaniard could have recovered againe in many yeares. But wee had more care to get vp that company which we had so long mist, then to recompence their cruel and hard dealing by an euen requital, which now wee might have tooke. This Lima stands in 12. deg. 30. min. South latitude.

Here albeit no good newes of our ships could bee had, yet got we the newes of some things that seemed to comfort, if not to countermaile our travells thither, as namely, that in the ship of one Migbell Angell there, there were 1500. barres of plate, besides some other things (as silkes, linnen, and in one a cheif full of royals of plate) which might stand vs in some stead in the other ships; aboard whom we made somewhat bold to bid our felues welcome. Here also we heard the report of some things that had befallen in & neere Europe, since our departure thence; In particular of the death of some great personages as the king of Portugall, and both the kings of Morocco and Effe, dead all three in one day at one battell: The death of the king of France, and the Pope of Rome: Whose abominiations as they are in part cut off from some Christian kingdomes, where his shame is
is manifest, so do his vassals and accursed instruments labour by all means possible to repair that losse, by spreading the same the further in these parts, where his diuellish illusions and damnable deceiving are not knowne. And as his doctrine takes place anywhere, so do the manners that necessarily accompany the same infiltrate themselves together with the doctrine. For as it is true that in all the parts of America, where the Spaniards have any government, the poisonous infection of Popery hath spread it selfe, so on the other side it is as true, that there is no citie, as Lima, Panama, Mexico, &c. no towne or village, yea no house almost in all these Provinces, wherein (amongst other the like Spanish vices) not onely whoredome, but the filthinesse of Sodome, not to be named among Christians, is not common without reproofs: the Popes pardons being more rise in these parts then they be in any part of Europe, for these filthinesses whereon he sucketh no small advantage. Notwithstanding the Indians, who are nothing neerer the true knowledge of God then they were afore, abhorrre this most filthie and loathsome manner of living; Shewing themselves in respect of the Spaniards, as the Scythians did in respect of the Grecians: who in their barbarous ignorance, yet in life and behauiour did so farre exceed the wise and learned Greekes, as they were short of them in the gifts of learning and knowledge.

But as the Pope and Antichristian Bishops labour by their wicked factors with tooth and naile to deface the glory of God, and to shut vp in darkness the light of the Gospell; so God doth not suffer his name and Religion to be altogether without witness, to the reproving both of his false and damnable doctrine, as also crying out against his vnmeasurable and abhominable licentiousness of the flesh, even in these parts. For in this City of Lima, not two moneths before our coming thither, there were certaine persons, to the number of twelve apprehended, examined, and condemned for the profession of the Gospell, and reproouing the doctrines of men, with the filthie manners used in that City: Of which twelve, sixe were bound to one stake
and burnt, the rest remained yet in prison, to drinke of the same cup within few dayes. Lastly, here we had intelligence of a certaine rich ship, which was laden with gold and silver for Panama, that had set forth of this haune the second of February.

The very next day therefore in the morning (viz. the 16. of Feb. 16. the said moneth) wee set fayle, as long as the wind would serve our turne, and towe our ship as sone as the wind failed, continuing our course toward Panama, making stay no where, but hastening all wee might, to get sight if it were possible, of that gallant ship the Cacafuego, the great glory of the South sea, which was gone from Lima 14. dayes before vs.

We fell with the port of Paita in 4. deg 40. min. Feb. 20. with port Saint Hellen and the riuer and port of Guiaquill, Febr. 24. we past the line the 28. and the first of March wee fell with cape Francisco, where, about midday, we descried a fayle a head of vs, with whom after once we had spoken with her, we lay still in the same place about sixe dayes, to recover our breath againe which we had almost spent with haste following, and to recall to mind what adventures had past vs since our late comming from Lima, but especially to do John de Anton a kindnesse, in freeing him of the care of those things with which his ship was laden.

This ship we found to bee the same of which we had heard, not onely in the Calao of Lima, but also by divers occasions afterward (which now we are at leasure to relate), viz. by a ship which we tooke betwene Lima and Paita: by another which we took laden with wine in the port of Paita: by a third laden with tackleing and implements for ships (besides eightie pound weight in gold) from Guiaquill. And lastly, by Gabriel Alvarez, with whom we talked somewhat neerer the line) we found her to be indeed the Cacafuego: though before we left her, she were new named by a boy of her owne the Cacaplata. We found in her some fruite, conserves, sugars, meale and other victuals, and (that which was the especiallest cause of her heavie and slow fayling) a cettaine quantitie of iewels and precious stones, 13. chests.
chefts of ryals of plate: 30. pound waight in gold; 26. tunne of vncoyled siluer; two very faire gilt siluer drinking boules; and the like trifles, valued in all at about 36000. pezoes. We gaued the master a little linnen and the like; for these commodities; and at the end of five days we bad farewell and parted. Hic hastening somewhat lighter then before to Panama, we plyinge off to sea, that we might with more leasure consider what course hence forward were fittest to be taken.

And considering that now we were come to the Northward of the line (Cape Francisco standing in the entrance of the bay of Panama, in 1. deg. of North latitude) and that there was no likelihood or hope that our ships should be before vs that way by any means: seeing that in running so many degrees from the Southermost Hard hitherto, we could not have any signe or notice of their passage that way, notwithstanding that we had made so diligent search, and carefull enquiere after them, in every har- bour or creeke almost as we had done; and considering also that the time of the yeare now drew on, wherein we must attempt, or of necessitie wholly giuue over that action which chiefly our Ge- nerall had determined: namely, the discomyery of what passage there was to be found, about the Northernne parts of America, from the South sea, into our owne Ocean (which being once discovered, and made knowne to be navigable, we should not only do our countie a good and notable service, but we also our selues, should have a neerer cut and passage home: where otherwise, we were to make a very long and tedious voyage of it, which would hardly agree with our good liking, we having beene so long from home already, and so much of our strength separted from vs) which could not at all be done, if the opportunity of time were now neglected: we therefore all of vs willingly harkened, and consented to our generalls advice: which was, first to seek out some convenient place, wherein to trimme our ship, and store our selues with wood, and water and other provisiions, as we could get: and thenceforward to hasten on our intended journey, for the discovery of the said passage, through
through which we might with joy returne to our longed homes.

From this cape before we set onward March the 7. shaping our course towards the Iland of Caines, with which we fell March 16. setting our felues for certaine dayses, in a fresh river, betweene the maine and it, for the finishing of our needfull businesse as it is aforesaid. While we abode in this place, we felt a very terrible earthquake, the force whereof was such, that our ship and pinnace, riding very neere an English mile from the shoare, were shaken and did quitter as if it had beene layd on drye land: we found here many good commodities which wee wanted, as fish, fresh water, wood &c. besides Alagartoeces, Munkeeyes and the like, and in our journey hither, we met with one ship more (the last wee met with in all those coastes) laden with linnen, China syke and China dishes, amongst which wee found also a Faulcon of gold, handomely wrought, with a great emerald set in the beest of it.

From hence we parted the 24. day of the moneth forenamed, with full purpose to runne the nearest course, as the winde would suffer vs, without touch of land a long time; and therefore passed by port Papagaia; the port of the Vale, of the most rich and excellent balmes of Iericho; Quantapico; and divers others: as also certaine gulphes hereabouts, which without intermission, send forth such continuall and violent windes, that the Spaniards, though their ships be good, dare not venture themselves too neere the danger of them.

Notwithstanding, hauing notice that we should be troubled with often calmes, and contrary windes, if we cotinued neere the coast, and did not runne of to sea to fetch the winde; and that if we did so, we could not then fall with land againe when we would: our generall thought it needfull, that we should runne in with some place or other, before our departure from the coast; to see if happily wee could, by traffeque, augment our provision of viuitals, and other necessaries: that being at sea, we might not be driven to any great want or necessi-
The next harbor therefore which we chanced with, on April 15, in 15. deg. 40. min. was Guatulco so named of the Spaniards who inhabited it, with whom we had some intercourse, to the supply of many things which we desired, and chiefly bread &c. And now having reasonably, as we thought provided our felines, we departed from the coast of America for the present: but not forgetting, before we gate a-shipboard, to take with vs also a certaine pot (of about a bushell in bignesse) full of ryalls of plate, which we found in the towne: together with a chaine of gold, and some other iewells, which we intreated a gentleman Spaniard to leave behind him, as he was flying out of towne.

From Guatulco we departed the day following, viz. April 16, setting our course directly into the sea: whereon we sained 500. leagues in longitude, to get a winde: and betwene that and June 3, 1400. leagues in all, till we came into 42. deg. of North latitude, where in the night following, we found such alteration of heare, into extreame and nipping cold, that our men in generall did grievously complain thereof; some of them feeling their healths much impaired thereby, neither was it, that this chanced in the night alone, but the day following carried with it, not onely the markes, but the stings and force of the night going before; to the great admiration of vs all, for besides that the pinching and biting aire, was nothing altered; the very roapes of our ship were stiffe, and the raine which fell, was an unnatural congealed and frozen substance, so that we seemed rather to be in the frozen Zone, then any way so neere vs to the sun, or these hotter climates.

Neither did this happen for the time onely, or by some sudden accident, but rather seemes indeed, to proceed from some ordinary cause, against the which the heate of the sun prevails not, for it came to that extremity, in sayling but 2. deg. farther to the Northward in our course: that though sea-men lack not
good stomachs, yet it seemed a question to many amongst vs, whether their hands should feed their mouthes, or rather keepe themselves within their courts, from the pinching cold that did benumme them. Neither could we impute it to the tenderness of our bodies, though we came lately from the extremitie of heate, by reason whereof we might be more sensible of the present cold: in sometuch as the dead and senselesse creatures, were as well affected with it as our selves, our meate as loone as it was remoued from the fire, would presently in a manner be frozen vp; and our ropes and tackling, in few dayes were growne to that stiffnesse, that what 3. men afore were able with them to performe, now 6. men with their best strength, and uttermost endeavour, were hardly able to accomplish: whereby a sudden and great discouragement seased upon the mindes of our men, and they were possesse with a great miflike, and doubting of any good to be done that way, yet would not our general be discouraged, but as well by comfortable speeches, of the divine providence, and of Gods louing care ouer his children, out of the scriptures, as also by other good and profitable persuasions, adding thereto his owne chearfull example, he so stirr'd them vp, to put on a good courage, and to quite themselves like men, to induce some short extremity, to haue the speedier comfort, and a little trouble, to obtaine the greater glory; that every man was throughly armed with willingnesse, and resolue to see the uttermost, if it were possible, of what good was to be done that way.

The land in that part of America, bearing farther out into the West, then we before imagined, we were neerer on it then wee were aware; and yet the neerer still wee came into it, the more extremitie of cold did seale vpon vs. The 5. daye of lune, June 5. wee were forced by contrary winde, to run in with the shoare, which we then first descried; and to cast anchor in a bad bay, the best roade we could for the present meete with: where wee were not without some danger, by reason of the many extreme gusts, and flawes that beate vpon vs; which if they ceased and
were still at any time, immediately upon their intermission, there followed most vile, thick, and stinking foggis; against which the sea prevailed nothing, till the gusts of wind againe removed them, which brought with them, such extremity and violence when they came, that there was no dealing or resisting against them.

In this place was no abiding for vs; and to go further North, the extremity of the cold (which had now utterly discouraged our men) would not permit vs: and the winds directly bent against vs, having once gotten vs vnder sayle againe, commanded vs to the Southward whether we would or no.

From the height of 48. deg. in which now we were, to 38. we found the land by coasting alongst it to bee but low and reasonable plaïne: every hill (whereof we saw many, but none verie high) though it were in June, and the Sunne in his neerest approch into them being covered with snow.

In 38. deg. 30. min. we fell with a conuenient and fit harbour, and June 17. came to anchor therein: where we continued till the 23. day of July following. During all which time, notwithstanding it was in the height of Summer, and so neere the Sunne; yet were wee continually visited with like nipping colds, as we had felt before: insomuch that if violent exercises of our bodies, and busie employment about our necessarie labours, had not sometimes compelled vs to the contrary, we could very well have beene contented to have kept about vs till our Winter clothes; yea (had our necessaries suffered vs) to have kept our beds; neither could we at any time in whole fourtieene dayes together, find the aire so cleare as to be able to take the height of Sunne or starre.

And here having so fit occasion, (notwithstanding it may seeme to be besides the purpose of writing the history of this our voyage) we will a little more diligently inquire into the causes of the continuance of the extreme cold in these parts: as also into the probabilities or unlikelihoods of a passage to be found that way. Neither was it (as hath formerly beeene touched) the tender.
tendereness of our bodies, coming so lately out of the heate, whereby the poore were opened, that made vs so sensible of the colds we here felt: in this respect, as in many others, we found our God a provident father, and careful Physician for vs. We lacked no outward helps nor inward comforts, to restore and fortifie nature, had it beene decayed or weakened in vs; neither was there wanting to vs the great experience of our Generall, who had often himselfe proved the force of the burning Zone; whose advice alwayes prevailed much to the preserving of a moderate temper in our constitutions: so that even after our departure from the heate we alwayes found our bodies not as sponges, but strong and hardned, more able to beare out cold, though we came out of excess of heate, then a number of chamber champions could have beene, who lye on their feather-beds till they go to sea, or rather whose teeth in a temperate aire do beate in their heads, at a cup of cold Sack and sugar by the fire.

And that it was not our tendernes, but the very extremity of the cold it selfe, that caused this sensiblenes in vs, may the rather appear in that the natural inhabitants of the place (with whom we had for a long seauson familiar intercourse, as is to be related) who had neuer beene acquainted with such heate; to whom the countrey, ayre, and climate was proper; and in whom custome of cold was as it were a second nature: yet vied to come shivering to vs in their warme furres; crowding close together body to body, to receive heate one of another; and shelring themselves under a lee bancke, if it were possible, and as often as they could, labouring to shroude themselves under our garments also, to keepe them warme. Besides how unhandsome and deformed appeare the face of the earth it selfe! Shewing trees without leaves, and the ground without greenes in those moneths of June and July. The poore birds and foules not daring (as we had great experience to obserue it) not daring so much as once to arise from their nestes, after the first eggelayed, till it with all the rest be hatched, and brought to some strenght of nature, able to helpe it selfe. Onely this recompence hath nature afforded them,
them, that the heate of their owne bodies being exceeding great, it perfecteth the creature with greater expedition, and in shorter time then is to be found in many other places.

As for the causes of this extremity they seeme not to be so deeply hidden, but that they may at least in part be guessed at: The chiefe of which we conceive to be the large spreading of the Asian and American continent, which (somewhat Northward of these parts) if they be not fully joyned, yet seeme they to come very neere one to the other. From whose high and snow-covered mountaines, the North and North-west winds (the constant visitants of those coasts) send abroad their frozen nimphes, to the infecting of the whole aire with this insufferable sharpnesse: not permitting the Sunne, no not in the pride of his heate, to dissolve that congealed matter and snow, which they have breathed out so nigh the Sunne, and so many degrees distant from themselues. And that the North and North-west winds are here constant in Iune and Iuly, as the North wind alone is in August and September; we not onely found it by our owne experience, but were fully confirmed in the opinion thereof, by the continued observations of the Spaniards. Hence comes the general squalidnesse and barrennesse of the countrie; hence comes it, that in the middest of their Summer, the snow hardly departeth euery from their very doores, but is never taken away from their hils at all; hence come those thicke mists and moist stinking fogges, which increase so much the more, by how much higher the pole is raised: wherein a blind pilot is as good as the best director of a course. For the Sunne striving to performe his natural office, in elevating the vapors out of these inferior bodies; draweth necessarily abundance of moisture out of the sea; but the nipping cold (from the former causes) meeting and opposing the Sunnes indevour, forces him to give over his worke imperfect: and instead of higher elevation, to leave in the lowest region, wandring upon the face of the earth and waters, as it were a second sea through which its owne beames cannot possibly pierce, unlese sometimes when the sudden violence of
of the winds doth helpe to scatter and breake through it; which thing happeneth very seldome, and when it happeneth is of no continuance. Some of our mariniers in this voyage had formerly bee ne at Wardhouse, in 72. deg. of North latitude: who yet affirmed, that they felt no such nipping cold there in the end of Summer, when they parted thence, as they did here in those hottest moneths of June and July.

And also from these reasons we conjecture; that either there is no passage at all through these Northerne coasts (which is most likely) or if there be, that yet it is unnavigable. Adde hereunto, that though we searched the coast diligently, even unto the 48. deg. yet found we not the land, to trend so much as one point in any place towards the East, but rather running on continually Northwest, as if it went directly to meet with Asia; and even in that height when we had a franke wind, to have carried vs through, had there bene a passage, yet we had a smooth and calmes sea, with ordinary flowing and reflowing, which could not have bene, had there beene a strete: of which we rather infallibly concluded then conjectured, that there was none. But to returne.

The next day after our comming to anchor in the aforesaid harbor, the people of the countrey shewed themselves, setting off a man with great expedition to vs in a canoe. Who being yet but a little from the shoare, and a great way from our ship, spake to vs continually as he came rowing on. And at last at a reasonable distance staying himselfe, he began more solemnly a long and tedious oration, after his manner: vsing in the delivery thereof, many gestures and signes, moving his hands, turning his head and body many wayes; and after his oration ended, with great shew of reverence and submission, returned back to shoare againe. He shortly came againe the second time in like manner, and so the third time: When he brought with him (as a present from the rest) a bunch of feathers, much like the feathers of a blacke crow, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a string, and drawne together into a round bundle; being verie clean
1579. clean and finely cut, and bearing in length an equal proportion one with another; a special cognizance (as we afterwards observed) which they that guard their kings person, wear on their heads. With this also he brought a little basket made of rushes, and filled with an herb which they called Tabah. Both which being tied to a short rode, he cast into our boat. Our General intended to have recompensed him immediately with many good things, he would have bestowed upon him: but entering into the boat to deliver the same, he could not be drawn to receive them by any means: save one hat, which being cast into the water out of the ship, he took up (refusing utterly to meddle with any other thing, though it were upon a board put off unto him) and so presently made his returne. After which time, our boat could row no way, but wondering at vs as at gods, they would follow the same with admiration.

Jan. 21. The 3. day following,viz. the 21. our ship having received a leake at sea, was brought to anchor nearest the shore, that her goods being landed, she might be repaired: but for that we were to prevent any danger, that might chance against our safety, our General first of all landed his men, with all necessary provision, to build tents and make a fort for the defence of our felues and goods: and that we might under the shelter of it, with more safety (whatsoever should befall) end our businesse; which when the people of the country perceived us doing, as men set on fire to war, in defence of their country, in great haste and companies, with such weapons as they had, they came downe vnto vs; and yet with no hostile meaning, or intent to hurt vs: standing when they drew neere, as men rauished in their minde, with the sight of such things as they neuer had seene, or heard of before that time: their errand being rather with submission and feare to worship vs as Gods, then to have any warre with vs as with mortall men. Which thing as it did partly shew itselfe at that instant, so did it more and more manifest itselfe afterwards, during the whole time of our abode amongst them. At this time, being willed by signes to lay from
them their bowes and arrowes, they did as they were directed,
and so did all the rest, as they came more and more by compa-
nies vnto them, growing in a little while, to a great number
both of men and women.

To the intent therefore, that this peace which they themselves
so willingly sought, might without any cause of the breach
thereof, on our part giuen, be continued ; and that wee might
with more safety and expedition, end our businesse in quiet;
our Generall with all his company, vsed all means possible,
gently to intreate them, bestowing vpon each of them liberally,
good and necessary things to couer their nakednesse, withall sig-
nifying vnto them, we were no Gods but men, and had neede
of such things to couer our owne shame ; teaching them to vse
them to the same ends : for which cause also we did eate and
drinke in their presence, giuing them to understand, that with-
out that wee could not live, and therefore wee but men as
well as they.

Notwithstanding nothing could perswade them, nor re-
moue that opinion, which they had conceiued of vs, that wee
should be Gods.

In recompence of those things which they had receiued of vs,
as shirts linnen cloth, &c. they bestowed vpon our generall, and
diverse of our company, diverse things, as feathers, cawles of
networke, the quiners of their arrowes, made of fawne-skins,
and the very skins of beasts that their women wore vpon their
bodies. Having thus had their fill of this times visiting and be-
holding of vs, they departed with joy to their houses, which
houses are digged round within the earth, and haue from the
uppermost brimmes of the circle, clefts of wood set vp, and io-
ned close together at the top, like our spires on the steple of a
Church : which being couered with earth, suffer no water to en-
ter, and are very warme, the doore in the most part of them,
performes the office also of a chimney, to let out the smoake :
its made in bignesse and fashion, like to an ordinary scuttle in a
ship, and standing slopewise : their beds are the hard ground,
onely with rushes strewed upon it, and lying round about the house, have their fire in the midst, which by reason that the house is but low vaulted, round and close, giveth a marvellous reflection to their bodies to heare the same.

Their men for the most part goe naked, the women take a kinde of bulrushes, and kembering it after the manner of hempe, make themselves thereof a loose garment, which being knitted about their middles, hanges downe about their hippes, and so affordes to them a couering of that, which nature teaches should be hidden about their shoulders, they weare also the skin of a deere, with the haire vpon it. They are very obedient to their husbands, and exceeding ready in all services: yet of themselves offering to do nothing, without the consents or being called of the men.

As soone as they were returned to their houses, they began amongst themselves a kind of most lamentable weeping & crying out; which they continued alfo a great while together, in such sort, that in the place where they left vs (being neere about 3 quarters of an English mile distant from them) we very plainly, with wonder and admiration did heare the same: the women especially, extending their voices, in a most miserable and dolefull manner of shrieking.

Notwithstanding this humble manner of presenting themselves, and awfull demeanour vied towards vs, we thought it no wisdome too farre to trust them (our experience of former Infidels dealing with vs before, made vs carefull to provide against an alteration of their affections, or breach of peace if it should happen) and therefore with all expedition we set vp our tents, and entrenched our selves with walls of stone: that so being fortified within our selves, we might be able to keepe off the enemie (if they should so prove) from comming amongst vs without our good wills: this being quickly finished we went the more cheerfully and securely afterward, about our other businesse.

Against the end of two daies (during which time they had
not againe beeene with vs) there was gathered together a great
assembly of men, women, and children (invited by the report of
them which first saw vs, who as it seemes, had in that time, of
purpose dispersed themselves into the country, to make knowne
the newes) who came now the second time vnto vs, bringing
with them as before had beeene done, feathers and bagges of To-
bah for presents, or rather indeed for sacrifices, vpon this per-
swasion that we were Gods.

When they came to the top of the hill, at the bottome
whereof wee had built our fort, they made a stand; where one
(appointed as their chiefe speaker) wearied both vs his hearers,
and himselfe too, with a long and tedious oration: delievered
with strange and violent gestures, his voice being extended to
the uttermost strength of nature, and his words falling so thicke
one in the neck of another, that he could hardly fetch his breath
againe: as soone as he had concluded, all the rest, with a reue-
tend bowing of their bodies (in a dreaming manner, and long
producing of the same) cryed Oh: thereby giuing their consents,
that all was very true which he had spoken, and that they had vi-
tered their minde by his mouth vnto vs; which done, the men
laying downe their bowes vpon the hill, and leaving their wo-
men and children behinde them, came downe with their pre-
sents; in such sort, as if they had appeared before a God in-
deed: thinking themselves happy, that they might have access
vnto our generall, but much more happy, when they sawe that
he would receive at their hands, those things which they so will-
lingly had presented: and no doubt, they thought themselves
nearest vnto God, when they sate or stood next to him: In the
meane time the women, as if they had beeene desperate, vfed un-
naturall violence against themselves, crying and shrieking pite-
ously, tearing their flesh with their nailes from their cheekes, in
a monstrous manner, the blood streaming downe along their
breasts; besides despoiling the upper parts of their bodies, of
those sylve couerings they formerly had, and holding their
hands abone their heads, that they might not rescue their breasts
from
from harme, they would with furie cast themselues vpon the
ground, never respecting whether it were cleane or soft, but
dashed themselues in this manner on hard stones, knobby, hill-
locks, stocks of wood, and pricking bushes, or what euer else lay
in their way, iterating the same course againe and againe: yea
women great with child, some nine or ten times each, and others
holding out till 15, or 16 times (till their strengths failed them)
exercised this cruelty against themselues: A thing more grievous
for vs to see, or suffer could we have holpe it, then trouble to
them (as it seemed) to do it.

This bloudie sacrifice (against our wils) being thus perfor-
med, our Generall with his companie in the presence of those
strangers fell to prayers: and by signes in lifting vp our eyes and
hands to heauen, signified vnto them, what that God whom we
did serve, and whom they ought to worship, was aboue: Besee-
ching God if it were his good pleasure to open by some meanes
their blinded eyes, that they might in due time be called to the
knowledge of him the true and everlasting God, and of Jesus
Christ whom he hath sent, the saluation of the Gentiles. In the
time of which prayers, singing of Psalmes, and reading of cer-
taine Chapters in the Bible, they sat very attentively: and ob-
serving the end at every pause, with one voice still cryed, Oh,
greatly rejoicing in our exercises. Yea they tooke such pleasure
in our singing of Psalmes, that whosoever they resorted to vs,
their first request was commonly this, Gnaab, by which they in-
treated that we would sing.

Our General having now bestowed vpon them divers things,
at their departure they restored them all againe; none carrying
with him any thing of whatsoever hee had receiued, thinking
themselues sufficiently enriched and happie,that they had found
so free accessse to fee vs.

Against the end of three daies more (the newes having the
while spread it selfe farther, and as it seemed a great way vp into
the countrie) were assembled the greatest number of people,
which wee could reasonably imagine, to dwell within any con-
venient.
uenient distance round about. Amongst the rest, the king him-
selpe, a man of a goodly stature and comely personage, attended
with his guard, of about 100. tall and warlike men, this day, viz.
June 26. came downe to see vs.

Before his comming, were sent two Embassadors or messe-
gers to our Generall, to signifye that their Hiób, that is, their king
was comming and at hand. They in the deliuerie of their me-
sage, the one spake with a soft and low voice, prompting his fel-
low, the other pronounced the same word by word after him,
with a voice more audible: continuing their proclamation (for
such it was) about halfe an houre. Which being ended, they by
signes made request to our Generall, to send something by their
hands to their Hiób or king, as a token that his comming might
be in peace. Our Generall willingly satisfield their desire; and
they, glad men, made speedy returnes to their Hiób. Neither was
it long before their king (making as princely a shew as possibly
he could) with all his traine came forward.

In their comming forwards they cryed continually after a
singing manner with a lustie courage. And as they drew nereer
and neerer towards vs, so did they more and more striue to be-
haue themselves with a certaine comelinesse and gravity in all
their actions.

In the forefront came a man of a large body and goodly a-
pect, bearing the Septer or royall mace (made of a certaine kind
of blacke wood, and in length about a yard and a halfe) before
the king. Whereupon hanged two crownes, a bigger and a leffe,
with three chaine of a manuellous length, and often doubled;
besides a bagge of the herbe Tabáb. The crownes were made of
knitworke, wrought upon most curiously with feathers of dif-
uers colours, very artificially placed, and of a formall fashion.
The chaine seemed of a bony substance: every linke or part
thereof being very little, thinne, most finely burnished, with a
hole pierced through the midst. The number of linkes going
to make one chaine, is in a manner infinite: but of such estima-
tion it is amongst them, that few be the persons that are admit-
ted
ted to weare the same: and even they to whom it is lawfull to vse them, yet are stinted what number they shall vse; as some ten, some twelve, some twenty, and as they exceed in number of chaines, so are they thereby knowne to be the more honorable personages.

Next unto him that bare this Scepter, was the king himselfe with his guard about him: His attire vpon his head was a caule of knittworke, wrought vpon somewhat like the crownes, but differing much both in fashion and perfectnesse of worke; vpon his shoulders he had on a coate of the skins of conies, reaching to his waist: His guard also had each coats of the same shape, but of other skins: some having caules likewise stooke with feathers, or couered ouer with a certaine downe, which growth vp in the countrey vpon an herbe much like our lettuce, which exceeds any other downe in the world for fineness, and being layed vpon their caules by no winds can be removed: Of such estimation is this herbe amongst them, that the downe thereof is not lawfull to be wore, but of such persons as are about the king (to whom also it is permitted to weare a plume of feathers on their heads, in signe of honour) and the seeds are not vse but onely in sacrifice to their gods. After these in their order, did follow the naked sort of common people; whose haire being long, was gathered into a bunch behind, in which stooke plumes of feathers, but in the forepart onely single feathers like horns, every one pleasing himselfe in his owne devise.

This one thing was observed to bee general amongst them all; that every one had his face painted, some with white, some blacke, and some with other colours, every man also bringing in his hand one thing or other for a gift or present: Their traine or last part of their company consist of women and children, each woman bearing against her breast a round basket or two, having within them divers things, as bagges of Tobah, a roote which they call Petah, whereof they make a kind of meale, and either bake it into bread, or eate it raw; broyled fishes like a pie, hard; the seed and downe aforesaid, with such like:
Their baskets were made in fashion like a deep boale, and though the matter were rufhes, or such other kind of stuffe, yet was it so cunningly handled, that the most part of them would hold water; about the brimmes they were hanged with pieces of the shels of pearles, and in some places with two or three linkes at a place, of the chains forenamed: thereby signifying, that they were vessels wholly dedicated to the onely vfe of the gods they worshipped: and besides this, they were wrought vpon with the matted downe of red feathers, distinguished into divers workes and forms.

In the mean time our Generall having assembled his men together (as forecasting the danger, and worst that might fall out) prepared himselfe to stand vpon sure ground, that wee might at all times be ready in our owne defence, if any thing should chance otherwise then was looked for or expected.

Wherefore every man being in a warlike readiness, he Marched within his fenced place, making against their approach a most warlike shew (as he did also at all other times of their re-sort) whereby if they had beene desperate enemies, they could not have chosen but haue conceived terrour and fear, with discouragement to attempt any thing against vs, in beholding of the same.

When they were come somewhat neere vnto vs, trooping together, they gaue vs a common or a generall salutation: observing in the mean time a generall silence. Whereupon he who bare the Sceptre before the king, being prompted by another whom the king assigned to that office, pronounced with an audible and manly voice, what the other spake to him in secret: continuing, whether it were his oration or proclamation, at the least halfe an houre. At the close whereof, there was a common Amen, in signe of approbation giuen by every person: And the king himselfe with the whole number of men and women (the little children onely remaining behind) came further downe the hill, and as they came set themselves againe in their former order.
And being now come to the foot of the hill and neere our fort, the Scepter bearer with a composed countenance and stately carriage began a song, and answerable thereunto, observed a kind of measures in a dance: whom the king with his guard and every other fort of person following, did in like manner sing and daunce, sauing onely the women who danced but kept silence. As they danced they still came on: and our Generall perceiving their plaine and simple meaning, gaue order that they might freely enter without interruption within our bulwarke: Where after they had entred they yet continued their song and dance a reasonable time: their women also following them with their wassaile boales in their hands, their bodies bruised, their faces torn, their dugges, breasts, and other parts bespotted with bloud, trickling downe from the wounds, which with their nailes they had made before their comming.

After that they had satisfied or rather tired themselves in this manner, they made signes to our Generall to have him sit down: Unto whom both the king and divers others made severall orations, or rather indeed if wee had understood them, supplications, that hee would take the Province and kingdome into his hand, and become their king and patron: making signes that they would resigne vnto him their right and title in the whole land, and become his vassals in themselves and their posterities: Which that they might make vs indeed beleue that it was their true meaning and intent; the king himselfe with all the rest with one consent, and with great reverence, joyfully singing a song, set the crowne upon his head; enriched his necke with all their chains; and offering vnto him many other things, honoured him by the name of Hýb. Adding thereunto (as it might seeme) a song and dance of triumph: because they were not onely visited of the gods (for so they still judged vs to be) but the great and chiefe god was now become their god, their king and patron, and themselves were become the onely happy and blessed people in all the world.

These things being so freely offered, our Generall thought not
not meet to reject or refuse the same: both for that he would not give them any cause of mistrust, or disliking of him (that being the only place, wherein in this present, we were of necessity enforced to seek relief of many things) and chiefly, for that he knew not to what good end God had brought this to passe, or what honour and profit it might bring to our country in time to come.

Wherefore in the name and to the use of her most excellent majesty, he took the sceptre crown and dignity, of the said country into his hand; wishing nothing more, then that it had lain so fitly for her majesty to enjoy, as it was now her proper own, and that the riches and treasures thereof (wherewith in the upland countries it abounds) might with as great convenience be transported, to the enriching of her kingdom here at home, as it is in plenty to be attained there: and especially, that so tractable and loving a people, as they shewed themselves to be, might have means to have manifested their most willing obedience the more unto her, and by her means, as a mother and nurse of the Church of Christ, might by the preaching of the Gospel, be brought to the right knowledge, and obedience of the true and everliving God.

The ceremonies of this resigning, and receiving of the kingdom being thus performed, the common sort both of men and women, leaving the king and his guard about him, with our general, dispersed themselves among our people, taking a diligent view or survey of every man; and finding such as pleased their fancies (which commonly were the youngest of us) they presently enclosing them about, offered their sacrifices unto them, crying out with lamentable shrieks and moans, weeping, and scratching, and tearing their very flesh off their faces with their nails, neither were it the women alone which did this, but even old men, roaring and crying out, were as violent as the women were.

We groaned in spirit to see the power of Satan so farre prevaile, in seducing these so harmless souls, and laboured by all
means, both by shewing our great dislike, and when that serued not, by violent withholding of their hands from that madnesse, directing them (by our eyes and hands lift vp towards heauen) to the liuing God whom they ought to serue, but so mad were they upon their Idolatry, that forcible withholding them wou'd not preuaile (for as soone as they could get liberty to their hands againe, they would be as violent as they were before, till Such time, as they whom they worshipped, were conuayd from them into the tents, whom yet as men besides themselves, they would with fury and outrage secke to have againe.

After that time had a little qualified their madnesse, they then began to shew & make knowne unto vs their griefes and diseases which they carried about them, some of them hauing old aches, some shrunkke sinewes, some old soares and canckred vleurs, some wounds more lately receiued, and the like, in most lamentable manner crauing helpe and cure thereof from vs: making signes, that if we did but blowe vpnto their griefes, or but touched the diseased places, they would be whole.

Their griefes we could not but take pitty on them, and to our power desire to helpe them: but that (if it pleased God to open their eyes) they might understand we were but men and no gods, we vfed ordinary meanes, as, lotions, emplaisters, and vnguents most fitly (as farre as our skills could guesse) agreeing to the natures of their griefes, beseeching God, if it made for his glory, to give cure to their diseases by these meanes. The like we did from time to time as they resorted to vs.

Few were the daies, wherein they were absented from vs, during the whole time of our abode in that place: and ordinarily every third day, they brought their sacrifices, till such time, as they certainly understande our meaning, that we took no pleasure, but were displeased with them: whereupon their zeal abated, and their sacrificing, for a season, to our good likening ceased; notwithstanding they continued still to make their resort unto vs in great abundance, and in such sort, that they oft-times forgate, to provide meate for their owne sustenance; so that
our generall (of whom they made account as of a father) was faine to performe the office of a father to them, relieving them with such victuals, as we had provid'd for our selves, as, Muscels, Seales, and such like, wherein they tooke exceeding much content; and seeing that their sacrifices were displeasing to vs, yet (hating ingratitude) they fought to recompence vs, with such things as they had, which they willingly enforced vpon vs, though it were never so necessarie or needfull for themselues to keepe.

They are a people of a tractable, free, and loving nature, without guile or treachery; their bowes and arrowes (their only weapons, and almost all their wealth) they use very skilfully, but yet not to do any great harme with them, being by reason of their weaknesses, more fit for children then for men, sending the arrow neither farre off, nor with any great force: and yet are the men commonly so strong of body, that that, which 2. or 3. of our men could hardly beare, one of them would take vpon his backe, and without grudging carrie it easily away, vp hill and downe hill an English mile together: they are also exceeding swift in running, and of long continuance; the vse whereof is so familiar with them, that they seldom goe, but for the most part runne. One thing we observed in them with admiration: that if at any time, they chanced to see a fish, so near the shoare, that they might reach the place without swimming, they would neuer, or very seldom miss to take it.

After that our necessary businesses were well dispatched, our generall with his gentlemen, and many of his company, made a journey vp into the land, to see the manner of their dwelling, and to be the better acquainted, with the nature and commodi- ties of the country. Their houses were all such as we have formerly describ'd, and being many of them in one place, made several villages here and there. The inland we found to be farre different from the shoare, a goodly country, and fruitful soyle, stored with many blessings fit for the vse of man: infinite was the company of very large and fat Deere, which there we sawe.
by thousands, as we supposed, in a herd: besides a multitude of a strange kind of Conies, by farre exceeding them in number: their heads and bodies, in which they resemble other Conies, are but small; his tayle like the tayle of a Rat, exceeding long, and his feet like the paws of a Want or Moale, under his chinne, on either side, he hath a bagge, into which he gathereth his meate, when he hath filled his belly abroad, that he may with it, either feed his young, or feed himselfe, when he lifts not to travaile from his burrough: the people eate their bodies, and make great account of their skinnes, for their kings holidays coate was made of them.

This country our generall named Albion, and that for two causes; the one in respect of the white bancks and cliffs, which lie toward the sea: the other, that it might haue some affinitie, even in name also, with our owne country, which was sometime so called.

Before we went from thence, our generall caused to be set vp, a monument of our being there; as also of her majesties, and successors right and title to that kingdome, namely, a plate of bras, fast nailed to a great and faire post; whereon is engraven her graces name, and the day and yeare of our arriual there, and of the free giving vp, of the province and kingdome, both by the king and people, into her majesties hands: together with her highnesse picture, and armes in a piece of sixpence currant English monie, shewing it selfe by a hole made of purpose through the plate: vnderneath was likewise engraven the name of our generall &c.

The Spaniards never had any dealing, or so much as set a foote in this country; the utmost of their discoueries, reaching onely to many degrees Southward of this place.

And now, as the time of our departure was perceived by them to draw nigh, so did the sorrowes and miseries of this people, seeme to themselves to increase upon them; and the more certaine they were of our going away, the more doubtfull they shewed themselves, what they might doe; so that we might eas
sily judge that that joy (being exceeding great) wherewith they received us at our first arrival, was cleane drown'd in their excessive sorrow for our departing: For they did not onely loose on a sudden all mirth, joy, glad countenance, pleasant speeches, agility of body, familiar rejoycing one with another, and all pleasure what euere flesh and bloud might bee delighted in, but with sighes and sorrowings, with heavy hearts and grieved minds, they powred out wofull complaints and moanes, with bitter teares and wringing of their hands, tormenting themselves. And as men refusing all comfort, they onely accounted themselves as cast-aways, and those whom the gods were about to forake: So that nothing we could say or do, was able to eafe them of their so heauy a barthen, or to deliver them from so desperate a straite, as our leaueing of them did seeme to them that it would cast them into.

Howbeit seeing they could not still enjoy our presence, they (supposing vs to be gods indeed) thought it their duties to intreate vs that being absent, we would yet be mindfull of them, and making signes of their desires, that in time to come wee would see them againe, they stole vp vs a sacrificse, and set it on fire ere we were aware, burning therein a chaine and a bunch of feathers. We laboured by all meanes possible to withhold or withdraw them but could not prevaile, till at laft we fell to prayers and singing of Psalmes, whereby they were allured immediately to forget their folly, and leaue their sacrificse unconsumed, sufferinge the fire to go out, and imitating vs in all our actions, they fell alising vp their eyes and hands to heauen as they saw vs do.

The 23. of Iuly they tooke a sorrowsfull farewell of vs, but being loath to leaue us, they presently ranne to the tops of the hills to keepe vs in their sight as long as they could, making fires before and behind, and on each side of them, burning therein (as is to be supposed) sacrificses at our departure.

Not farre without this harborthorough did lye certaine Ilands (we called them the Ilands of Saint James) hauing on them plentifull
tiffull and great store of Seales and birds, with one of which wee fell July 24. whereon we found such provision as might competently serve our turne for a while. We departed againe the day next following, viz July 25. And our Generall now considering, that the extremity of the cold not only continued but increased, the Sunne being gone farther from vs, and that the wind blowing still (as it did at first) from the Northwest, cut off all hope of finding a passage through these Northerne parts, thought it necessarie to loose no time, and therefore with generall consent of all, bent his course directly to runne with the Ilands of the Moluccas. And so having nothing in our view but aire and sea, without sight of any land for the space of full 68. dayes together, wee continued our course through the maine Ocean, till September 30. following, on which day we fell in keene of certaine Ilands, lying about eight degrees to the Northward of the line.

From these Ilands presently upon the discovery of vs, came a great number of canowes, hauing each of them in some foure, in some sixe, in some fourteen or fifteen men, bringing with them Coquos, fish, Potatos, and certaine fruities to small purpose.

Their canowes were made after the fashion, that the canowes of all the rest of the Ilands of Moluccas for the most part are: That is of one tree, hollowed within with great art and cunning, being made so smooth both within and without, that they bore a gloss, as if it were a harness most finely burnished: A prowe and sterne they had of one fashion, yeelding inward in manner of a semicircle, of a great height, and hanged full of certaine white and glittering sheels for bravery: On each side of their canowes, lay out two peeces of timber about a yard and halfe long, more or lesse according to the capacitie of their boate. At the ends whereof was fastned crosswise a great cane, the vse whereof was to keep their canowes from overthrowing, and that they might be equally borne vp on each side.

The people themselves haue the neather parts of their eares cut
cut round or circlewise, hanging downe very low uppon their cheekes, wherein they hang things of a reasonable weight: the nailes on the fingers of some of them, were at least an inch long, and their teeth as blacke as pitch; the colour whereof they use to renew by often eating of an herbe, with a kind of powder, which in a cane they carrie about them to the same purpose. The first fort and company of those canowes being come to our ship (which then by reason of a scant wind made little way) very subtilly and against their natures, began in peace to traffique with vs, giuing vs one thing for another very orderly, intending (as we perceived) hereby to worke a greater mischief to vs: Intreating vs by signes most earnestly to draw neerer towards the shore, that they might (if possible) make the easier prey both of the ship and vs. But these passing away, and others continually resorting, wee were quickly able to guess at them what they were: For if they received any thing once into their hands, they would neither giue recompence nor restitution of it, but thought what euer they could finger to bie their owne: Expecting always with browes of brasse to receive more, but would part with nothing: Yea being rejected for their bad dealing, as those with whom we would have no more to do, vsing vs so euilly, they could not be satisfied till they had given the attempt to revenge themselves, because we would not giue them whatsoever they would haue for nothing: And hauing stones good store in their canowes, let flie a maine of them against vs. It was farre from our Generals meaning to require their malice by like injury. Yet that they might know that he had power to doe them harme (if he had list) he caused a great pece to be shot off, not to hurt them but to affright them. Which wrought the desired effect amongst them, for at the noise thereof, they every one leaped out of his canow into the water, and diving under the keele of their boates, stayed them from going any way till our ship was gone a good way from them. Then they all lightly recovered into their canowes, and got them with speed toward the shoare.

Notwith-
Notwithstanding other new companies (but all of the same mind) continually made resort unto us. And seeing that there was no good to be got by violence, they put on a shew of seeming honest; and offering in shew to deal with us by way of exchange; under that pretence they cunningly fell a filching of what they could, and one of them pul'd a dagger and kniues from one of our mens girdles, and being required to restore it againe, he rather vsed what means he could to catch at more. Neither could we at all be to ridde of this vngracious company, till we made some of them seeke some smart as well as terror; and so we left that place by all passengers to bee knowne hereafter by the name of the Island of Theeuus.

Octob. 3. Till the third of October wee could not get cleare of these conforts, but from thence we continued our course without sight of land till the 16. of the same moneth, when we fell with foure Islands standing in 7. deg. 5. min. to the Northward of the line. We coasted them till the 21. day, and then anchored and watered upon the biggest of them called Mindanao. The 22. of October as we past betweene two Islands, about five or eight leagues South of Mindanao, there came from them two canows to haue talked with us, and we would willingly haue talked with them, but there arose so much wind that put vs from them to the Southwards. October 25. we passd by the Iland named Talao in 3. deg. 40. min. we saw to the Northward of it three or foure other Islands, Teda, Selan, Saran, (three Islands so named to vs by an Indian) the middle whereof stands in 3. deg. we past the last saue one of these, & the first day of the following moneth in like manner, we passd the Ile Suro in 1. deg. 10. min. and the third of Nouember wee cam in sight of the Islands of the Mo-luccaes as we desird.

These are foure high piked Islands, their names, Tirenate, Ti-dore, Matchan, Batchan, all of them very fruitfull, and yeelding abundance of cloues, whereof wee furnished our felwes of as much as we desird at a very cheape rate. At the East of them lyes a very great Iland called Gillola.
We directed our course to have gone to Tidore, but in coa-
ting along a little Iland belonging to the king of Ternate, No-
Vember 4, his deputy or Viceroy with all expedition came off to
our ship in a canow, and without any feare or doubting of our
good meaning came presently aboard. Who after some confe-
rence with our Generall, intreated him by any means to runne
with Ternate, not with Tidore, assuring him that his king would
be wondrous glad of his comming, and be ready to do for him
what he could, and what our Generall in reason should require:
For which purpose he himselfe would that night bee with his
king to carry him the newes: with whom if he once dealt, he
should find, that as he was a king so his word should stand, where-
as if he dealt with the Portingal (who had the command of
Tidore) he should find in them nothing but deceit and trea-
chy. And besides that if he went to Tidore before he came to Ter-
inate, than would his king haue nothing to doe with vs, for he
held the Portingall as an enemy. On these persuasions our Ge-
nerall resolued to runne with Ternate, where the next day very
carly in the morning we came to anchor: And presently, our Ge-
neral sent a messenger to the king with a velvet cloake, for a pre-
fent and token that his comming should be in peace: and that
he required no other thing at his hands, but that (his victuals
being spent in so long a voyage) he might haue supply from him
by way of traffique and exchange of marchandise (whereof he
had store of divers forts) of such things as he wanted. Which
he thought he might be the bolder to require at his hands, both
for that the thing was lawfull, and that he offered him no preui-
dice or wrong therein, as also because he was intreated to re-
paire to that place by his Viceroy at Mutir, who assured him of
necessarie prouision in such manner as now he required the
same.

Before this, the Viceroy according to his promise had beene
with the king, signifying vnto him what a mighty Prince and
kingdome we belonged vnto, what good things the king might
receive from vs, not onely now, but for hereafter by way of

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traffique:
traffique: yea what honour and benefit it might be to him, to be in league and friendship with so noble and famous a Prince as we serued: And farther what a discouragement it would be to the Portugals his enemies to heare and see it. In hearing whereof the king was so presently moved to the well liking of the matter, that before our messenger could come halfe the way, he had sent the Viceroy with divers others of his Nobles and Counsellors to our Generall, with speciall message that he should not only have what things he needed, or would require with peace and friendship, but that he would willingly entertaine amistie with so famous and renowned a Princes as was ours, and that if it seemed good in her eyes to accept of it, he would sequester the commodities and traffique of his whole Land from others, especially from his enemies the Portugals (from whom he had nothing but by the sword) and referre it to the intercourse of our Nation, if we would embrace it: In token whereof he had now sent to our Generall his signet, and would within short time after, come in his owne person with his brethren and Nobles with boats or canowes into our ship, and be a meanes of bringing her into a safer harbour.

While they were delivering their message to vs, our messenger was come unto the Court, who being met by the way by certaine noble personages, was with great solemnitie conveied into the kings presence: at whose hands he was most friendly and graciously entertained, and having delivered his errand together with his present unto the king, the king seemed to him to judge himselfe blame-worthy, that he had not sooner hafted in person to present himselfe to our Generall, who came so farre and from so great a Prince; And presently with all expedition, he made ready himselfe with the chiefest of all his States and Counsellors to make reparation unto vs.

The manner of his comming as it was princely, so truly it seemed to vs very strange & marvellous: severing at the present not so much to set out his owne royall and kingly state (which was great) as to do honour to her highness to whom we belonged, wherei
wherein how willinglie he imployed himselfe, the sequell will make manifest.

First therefore, before his comming, did he send off 3. great and large Canowes; in each whereof, were certaine of the greateste personages that were about him, attired all of them in white Lawne, or cloth of Calecut, havingeuer their heads, from one end of the Canow to the other, a couering of thinne and fine mats, borne vp by a frame made of reedes, vnder which every man satte in order according to his dignity; the hoary heads of many of them, set forth the greater reverence due to their persons, and manifestlie shewed, that the king vsed the aduice of a graue and prudent Counsell, in his affaires. Besides these, were diverse others, young and comely men, a great number attired in white as were the other, but with manifest differences: hauing their places also under the same couering, but in inferior order, as their calling required.

The rest of the men were soldiers, who stood in comely order round about on both sides; on the outside of whom, againe did sit the rowers in certaine galleries, which being 3, on each side all alongst the Canow, did lie off from the side thereof, some 3, or 4. yards, one being orderly built lower then the other: in euery of which galleries was an equall number of banckes, whereon did sit the rowers, about the number of foure-score in one Canow: In the forepart of each Canow, sate two men, the one holding a Tabret, the other a piece of brasse, whereon they both at once stroke; and obseruing a due time and reasonable space betwene each stroke, by the found thereof, directed the rowers to keepe their stroke with their oares; as on the contrary, the rowers ending their stroke with a song, gaue warning to the others to stroke againe; and so continued they their way with maruelous swiftnesse: neither were their Canowes naked or unfurnished of warlike munition, they had each of the, at least one small caft piece of about a yard in length mounted vpon a stocke, which was set vpright, besides every man except the rowers, had his sword, dagger, and target, and
some of them some other weapons, as, lances, callieters, bowes, arrowes, and many darts.

These Canowes comming neere'our ship in order, rowed round about vs one after another; and the men as they passe by vs, did vs a kinde of homage with great solemnity, the greatest personages beginning first, with reverend countenance and behaviour, to bow their bodies even to the ground; which done, they put our owne messenger aboard vs againe, and signified to vs, that their king (who himselfe was comming) had sent them before him, to conduct our ship into a better roade, desiring a halfe to be given them forth, that they might employ their service as their king commanded, in towing out ship therewith to the place assign'd.

The king himselfe was not farre behinde, but he alio with 6: graue and ancient fathers in his Canow approaching, did at once together with them, yeeld vs a reverend kinde of obeye-
sance in farre more humble manner, then was to be expected; he was of a tall stature, very corpulent and well set together, of a very princely and gracious countenance; his respect amongst his owne was such, that neither his Viceroy of Mutir aforena-
med, nor any other of his counsellors, durst speake vnto him but vpon their knees, not rising againe till they were licenced.

Whose comming as it was to our generall, no small cause of goodliking, so was he receiued in the best manner we could, an-
swerable vnto his state: our ordinance thundred, which wee mixed with great store of small shot, among which sounding our trumpets, and other instruments of musick, both of still and loud noise, wherewith he was so much delighted, that requesting our musick to come into the boate, he rejoyned his Canow to the same, and was rowed at least a whole houre together, with the boate at the sterne of our ship: Besides this, our generall sent him such presents, as he thought, might both requisite his curtesy already receiued, and worke a farther confirmation, of that goodliking and friendship already begunne.

The king being thus in musicall paradise, and enjoying that
wherewith he was so highly pleased; his brother named Mora 1579.
with no lesse brauery, then any of the rest, accompanied also
with a great number of gallant followers, made the like repaire,
and gaue vs like respect; and his homage done he fell afterne of
vs, till we came to anchor: neither did our generall leave his
curtesie unrewarded, but bountifully pleased him, also before
we parted.

The king as soone as we were come to anchor, crave pardon
to be gone; and so tooke levee, promising vs, that the next
day he would come aboard, and in the meane time would pre-
pare and send such victuals, as were requisite and necessary for
our provision.

Accordingly the same night, and the morrow following, we
received what was there to be had, by way of traffique, to wit,
tvice in pretty quantity, hennes, sugar canes, imperfect and li-
quid sugar, a fruit which they call Figo( Magellan calls it a
figge of a span long, but is no other then that which the Span-
iards and Portingalls have named Plantanes) Cocoes and a kind of
meale which they call Sagó, made of the toppes of certaine
trees, tasting in the mouth like soure curdes, but melts away
like sugar; whereof they make a kinde of cake which will keepe
good at least 10 yeares; of this last we made the greatest quan-
tity of our provision: for a few cloues wee did also traffique,
whereof for a small matter, wee might have had greater store,
then we could well tell where to bestow; but our generalls care
was, that the ship should not be too much pestered or annoyed
therewith.

At the time appointed, our generall(having for all things in
order to receive him) looked for the kings returne, who failing
both in time and promise, sent his brother to make his excuse,
and to intreat our generall to come on shoare; his brother be-
ing the while to remayne aboard, as a poyne for his safe return;
our generall could willingly haue consented, if the king
himselfe had not first broke his word: the consideration where-
of, bred an utter disliking in the whole company, who by no
means
means would giue content, he should hazard himselfe, especial
ly, for that the kings brother had utterd certaine words, in
secre te conference with our generall aboard his cabbin, which
bred no small suspicion of ill intent; our generall being thus re-
solved not to goe afoarde at that time, refered the Viceroy for
a pledge, and so sent certaine of his gentlemen to the court,
both to accompany the kings brother, and also with speciall
message to the king himselfe.
They being come somewhat nere vnto the castle, were re-
ceived by another brother of the kings, and certaine others of
the greatest states, and conducted with great honour towards
the castle, where being brought into a large and faire house,
they saw gathered together a great multitude of people, by sup-
position at least 1000, the chiefe whereof were placed round a-
bout the house, according as it seemed to their degrees and cal-
ling, the rest remained without.
The house was in forme foure square, covered all over with
cloth of divers colour, not much unlike our usuall pentadoes
borne vpon a frame of reedes, the sides being open from the
groundfall to the covering, and furnished with sates round a-
bout: it seemes it was there councell-house and not commonly
employed to any other use.
At the side of this house, next vnto the castle was seate the
chaire of state, having directly over it, and extending very large-
ly every way, a very faire and rich canopy, as the ground also
for some 10. or 12. pales compass, was covered with cloth
of Arras.
Whilst our gentlemen attended in this place the comming
of the king, which was about the space of halfe an houre, they
had the better opportunity to obserue these things; as also that
before the kings comming, there were already set threescore no-
blegrave and ancient personages, all of them reported to be of
the kings priuy Councell: at the nether end of the house were
placed a great company of yong men, of comely personage and
attire. With out the house on the right side, stood foure ancient
comely
comely hoare-headed men, cloathed all in red downe to the
ground, but attired on their heads not much unlike the Turkes;
these they called Romans, or strangers, who lay as lidgers there
to keepe continuall traffique with this people: there were also
two Turkes one Italian as lidgers: and last of all one Spaniard,
who being freed by the kings out of the hands of the Portugals,
in the recovering of the Island, serued him now in stead of a
souldier.

The king at last comming from the castle, with 8. or 10. more
graue Senators following him, had a very rich canopy (adorned
in the midst with embossings of gold) borne ouer him, and
was garded with 12. lances the points turned downeward: our
men (accompanied with More the kings brother) arose to meet
him, and he very gratiously did welcome and entertaine them.

He was for person, such as we haue before described him, of
l owe voice, temperate in speech, of kingly demeanour, and a
Moore by nation. His attire was after the fashiol of the rest of
his countrey, but farre more sumptuous, as his condition and
state required: from the waist to the ground, was all cloth of
gold, and that very rich; his legges bare, but on his feet a paire
of shooes of corduaint die red: in the attire of his head, were
finely wreathed in diverse rings of plated gold, of an inch, or an
inch and halfe in breadth, which made a faire and princely shew,
somewhat resembling a crowne in forme; about his necke hee
had a chaine of perfect gold, the linkes very great and onefold
double; on his left hand was a Diamond, an Emerald, a Ruby,
and a Turky, 4, very faire and perfect jewells, on his right hand
in one ring, a big and perfect Turky, and in another ring many
Diamonds of a smaller size, very artificially set and couched
together.

As thus he sate in his chaire of State, at his right side there
stood a page with a very costly sannie (richly embroidered and be-
ser with Saphires) breathing & gathering the aire to refresh the
king, the place being very hot, both by reason of the sunne, and
the assembly of so great a multitude. After a while our gentle-
men.
men having delivered their message, and received answer, were licensed to depart, and were safely conducted back againe, by one of the chiefest of the kine's Councell, who had charge from the king himselfe to performe the same.

Our gentlemen observing the castle as well as they could, could not conceive it to be a place of any great force: two onely canons they there saw, and those at that present vntrauerstable because unmouted. These with all other furniture of like fort which they haue, they have gotten them from the Portingals, by whom the castle it selfe was also builded, whiles they inhabited that place and Iland. Who seeking to settle a tyrannous government (as in other places so) over this people, and not contenting themselves with a better estate then they desiered (except they might (as they thought) make sure worse by leaving none of the royall bloud alive, who should make challenge to the kingdom) cruelly murthered the king himselfe (father to him who now reignes) and intended the like to all his sons. Which cruelty instead of establishing, brought such a shaking on their usurped estate, that they were false, without covenanting to carrie away goods, munition, or any thing else to quitte the place and the whole Iland to saue their liues.

For the present king with his brethren in revenge of their fathers murther, so beswore themselves, that the Portingall was wholly driven from that Iland, and glad that he yet keapes footing in Tidore. These four yeares this king hath beene increasing, and was (as was affirmed) at that present, Lord of an hundred Ilands thereabouts, and was even now preparing his forces to hazard a chance with the Portingals for Tidore it selfe.

The people are Moores, whose Religion consists much in certaine superstitious observations of new Moones, and certaine feasts, with a rigid and strickt kind of fasting. We had experience hereof in the Viceroy and his retinue, who lay aboard vs all the time for the most part during our abode in this place: who during their prescribed time, would neither eate nor drinke, not so much as a cup of cold water in the day (so zealous are they
in their selfe deni'd worship) but yet in the night would eate three times, and that very largely. This Terenate stands in 27. min. North latitude.

While we rode at anchor in the harbour at Terenate, besides the natives there came aboard vs another, a goodly gentleman, very well accompanied with his interpreter, to view our ship, and to conferre with our Generalli: he was appareled much after our manner, most neate and Courtlike: his carriage the most respective, and full of discreet behauiour that euer we had seen; Hec told vs that he was himselfe but a stranger in those lands, being a naturall of the Province of Paghia in China: his name, Pausao of the familie of Hombu: of which familie there had reigned in continuall succession these two hundred yeares, and king Bonog by the death of his elder brother (who dyed by a fall from his horse) the rightfull heire of all China, is the twelth of this race: he is of 22. yeares of age; his mother yet living: he hath a wife, and by her one sonne: he is well beloved, and highly honoured of all his subjectes, and liues in great peace from any feare of forreine invasion: but it was not this mans fortune to enjoy his part of this happinesse both of his king and countrey, as hee most desired.

For being accused of a capitall crime whereof (though free) yet he could not euidently make his innocency appeare, and knowing the peremptory justice of China, to be irreuvocable, if he should expect the sentence of the Judges; he before hand made suite to his king, that it would please him to commit his trial to Gods providence and judgement, and to that end to permit him to travell on this condition, that if he brought not home some worthy intelligence, such as his Maiestie had never had before, and were most fit to be knowne, and most honorable for China, he should for euer liue an exile, or else dye for daring to set foot againe in his owne countrey: for he was assured that the God of heauen had care of innocency.

The king granted his suite, and now he had beene three yeares abroad, and at this present came from Tidore (where he had re-
mained two months) to see the English Generall, of whom he
heard such strange things, and from him (if it pleased God to
afford it) to learne some such intelligence as might make way
for his returne into his countrey: and therefore he earnestly in-
treated our Generall, to make relation to him of the occasion,
way, and manner of his comming so far from England thither,
with the manifold occurrences that had happened to him by
the way.

Our Generall gaue ample satisfaction to each part of his re-
quest: the stranger hearkened with great attention and delight
to his discourse, and as he naturally excelled in memory (be-
sides his helpe of art to better the same) so he firmly printed it
in his mind, and with great reverence thanked God, who had so
unexpectedly brought him, to the notice of such admirable
things. Then fell he to intreat our Generall with many most
earnest and vehement persuasions, that he would be content to
see his countrey before his departure any farther Westward, that
it should be a most pleasant, most honourable, and most pro-
table thing for him that he should gaine hereby the notice, and
carrie home the description of one of the most ancient, migh-
tiest and richest kingdoms in the world. Hereupon he tooke oc-
casion to relate the number and greatness of the Provinces, with
the rare commodities and good things they yeelded: the num-
ber, stateliness, and riches of their Cities, with what abundance
of men, victualls, munition, and all manner of necessaries and
delightfull things they were stowed with: In particular, touching
ordnance and great gunnes (the late inuention of a (cab-shind
Frier amongst vs in Europe) he related that in Sun-tien (by some
called Quinzai) which is the chiestest Citie of all China, they had
braffe ordnance of all sorts (much easier to be traversed then
ours were, and so perfectly made that they would hit a (shilling)
aboue 2000. yeares agoe. With many other worthy things
which our Generals owne experience (if it would please him to
make triall) would (better then his relation) assure him of. The
brize would shortly serve very fitly to carrie him thither, and he
himselfe.
himselfe would accompany him all the way. He accounted himselfe a happier man, that he had but scene and spoken with vs, the relation of it might perhaps serve him to recover faucur in his country: but if he could preuaile with our Generall himselfe to go thither, he doubted not but it would be a means of his great aduancement, and increase of honour with his king: notwithstanding our Generall could not on such perswasions be induced, and to the stranger parted forrie, that he could not preuaile in his request, yet exceeding glad of the intelligence he had learned.

By the ninth of November hauing gotten what provision the place could afford vs, wee then set saile: and considering that our ship for want of trimming was now growne foule, that our caske and vessells for water were much decayed; and that divers other things stood in need of reparation our next care was, how wee might fall with such a place where with safetie wee might a while stay for the redressing of these inconueniences. The calme nesse of the winds, which are almost continuall before the coming of the brize (which was not yet expected) persuaded vs it was the fittest time that we could take.

With this resolution wee sayled along till November 14. at what time we arrived at a little Iland (to the Southward of Celebes) standing in 1. deg. 40. min. towards the pole an articke: which being without inhabitants, gave vs the better hope of quiet abode. We anchored and finding the place convenient for our purposes (there wanting nothing here which we stood in need of, but onely water which wee were faine to fetch from another Iland somewhat farther to the South) made our abode here for 26. whole dayes together.

The first thing we did, we pitched our tents and intrenched ourselves as strongly as we could upon the shoare, lest at any time perhaps we might have beene disturbed by the inhabitants of the greater Iland which lay not farre to the Westward of vs; after we had provided thus for our security, wee landed our goods, and had a Smiths forge set vp, both for the making of
some necessarie shipwurke, and for the repairing of some iron-hooped caskes, without which they could not long have servd our use: and for that our Smiths coales were all spent long before this time, there was order given and followed for the burning of charcoale, by which that want might be supplied.

We trimd our ship, and performed our other busineses to our content. The place affording vs not onely all necessaries (which we had not of our owne before) thereunto, but also wonderfull refreshing to our wearied bodyes, by the comfortable reliefe and excellent provision that here we found, whereby of sickely, weake, and decayed (as many of vs seemed to be before our coming hither) we in short space grew all of vs to be strong, lusty, and healthfull persons. Besides this, we had rare experience of Gods wonderfull wisedome in many rare and admirable creatures which here we saw.

The whole land is a through growne wood, the trees for the most part are of large and high stature, very straight and cleane without bowes, saue onely in the very top. The leaues whereof are not much vnlike our broomes in England: Among these trees, night by night did she severalues an infinite smarme of fierie-seeming-wormes flying in the aire, whose bodies (no bigger then an ordinary flye) did make a shew, and giue such light as if every twigge on every tree had bene a lighted candle: or as if that place had bene the stary sphere. To these wee may addde the relation of another, almost as strange a creature, which here we saw, and that was an innumerable multitude of huge Bats or reare-mice, equaling or rather exceeding a good Henne in bignesse. They flye with maruellous swiftnesse, but their flight is very short; and when they light, they hang onely by the bowes with their backes downeward.

Neither may wee without ingratitude (by reason of the speciall use we made of them) omit to speake of the huge multitude, of a certaine kinde of Crayfish, of such a size, that one was sufficient to satisfie foure hungry men at a dinner, being a very good and restorative meate; the especiall meanes(as we conciered it)of our increas of health.

They
They are as farre as we could perceive, utter strangers to the sea, living alwayes on the land, where they warke themselves earths, as do the conies, or rather they dig great and huge caues, under the roots of the most huge and monstrous trees, where they lodge themselves by companies together. Of the same sort and kind, we found in other places, about the land Celebes some that for want of other refuge, when we came to take them, did clime up into trees to hide themselves, whether we were enforced to clime after them, if we would have them, which we were not able to do rather then to be without them: this land we called Crab-land.

All necessary causes of our staying longer in this place being at last finished, our generall prepared to be in a readinesse, to take the first advantage of the coming of the brise or winde which we expected; and having the day before, furnished our felues with fresh water from the other island, and taken in provision of wood and the like: December 12. we put to sea, directing our course toward the West: the 16. day wee had sight of the island Celebes or Scalbis, but having a bad winde, and being intangled among many Islands, incumbered also with many other difficulties, and some dangers, & at last meeting with a deep bay, out of which we could not in three daies turne out againe, wee could not by any means recover the North of Scalbis, or continue on our course farther West, but were enforced to alter the same toward the South; finding that course also to be both difficult and very dangerous, by reaon of many shoales, which lay farre off, here and there among the islands; in somuch that in all our passages from England hitherto, we had never more care to keepe our felues afloat, and from sticking on them: thus were we forced to beate up and down with extraordinary care and circumspection till January 9. at which time, we supposed that we had at last attained a safe passage, the land turning evidently in our sight about to Westward, and the wind being enlarged, followed vs as we desired with a reasonable gale.

When loe on a sudden, when we least suspected no shew or suspicion
fulfiliation of danger appearing to vs, and we were now failing
onward with full sailes, in the beginning of the first watch of the
said day at night, even in a moment our ship was laid vp fast vp-
on a desperate shoale, with no other likelihood in appearance,
but that wee with her must there presently perish; there being
no probability how anything could be saued, or any person
scape alive.

The unexpectednesse of so extreame a danger, presently rou-
ded vs vp to looke about vs, but the more we looked, the lesse
hope we had of getting cleere of it againe, so that nothing now
presenting it selfe to our minides, but the ghastly appearance of
instant death, affording no respit or time of pausing, called vp-
on vs to turne our thoughts another way, to renounce the
world to deny our selues, and to commend our selues into the
mercifull hands of our most gracious God: to this purpose wee
presently fell prostrate, and with ioyned prayers sent vp vnto the
throne of grace, humbly besought almighty God, to extend his
mercy vnto vs in his somne Chrift Iesu: and so preparing as it
were our necks vnto the blocke, we euerie minute expected the
finall stroake to be giuen vnto vs.

Notwithstanding that we expected nothing but imminent
death, yet (that we might not seeme to tempt God, by leaving
any second means unattempted which he afforded) presently as
soone as prayers were ended, our generall (exhorting vs to haue
the especiallest care of the better part, to wit, the soule, and ad-
ding many comfortable speeches, of the ioyes of that other life,
which wee now alone looked for) incouraged vs all to bestirre
our selues, shewing vs the way thereto by his owne example;
and first of all the pump being well plyed, and the ship freed of
water, we found our leakes to be nothing increased, which
though it gaue vs no hope of deliverance, yet it gaue vs some
hope of respit, in somuch, as it assured vs that the bulke was
found, which truly we acknowledged to be an immediate provid-
dence of God alone, in somuch, as no strengthe of wood and iron
could haue possibly borne so hard and violent a shocke, as our
ship
ship did, dashing herself under full sail against the rocks, except the extraordinary hand of God, had supported the same.

Our next assay was for good ground and anchor-hold, to seaward of us (whereon to hale) by which means if by any, our general put us in comfort, that there was yet left some hope to cleere our felues: in his owne person, he therefore undertooke the charge of sounding, and but even a boat's length from the ship, he found that the bottom could not by any length of line be reached unto: so that the beginnings of hope, which wee were willing to haue conceived before, were by this means quite dasht againe; yea our misery seemed to be increased, for whereas at first wee could looke for nothing but a present end, that expectation was now turned, into the awaiting for a lingering death, of the two, the faire more feasable to be chosen: one thing fell out happily for vs, that the most of our men did not conceive this thing, which had they done, they would in all likelihood haue beene so much discouraged, that their sorrow would the more disable them, to haue sought the remedy: our generall with those few others, that could judge of the cument wisely, dispersing the same, and giuing in the meantime chearfull speeches, and good encouragements vnto the rest.

For whiles it seemed to be a cleere case, that our ship was so fast moared, that shee could not stirr; it necessarily followed, that either we were there to remaine on the place with her; or else leaing her to commit our felues in a most poore and helpless state, to seeke some other place of stay and refuge, the better of which two choices, did carry with it the appearance of worse then 10000 deathes.

As touching our ship, this was the comfort that shee could giue vs, that shee her selfe lying there confined already upon the hard and pinching rocks, did tell vs plaine, that shee continually expected her speedy dispatch, as soone as the sea and windes should come, to be the severer executioners of that heavy judgement, by the appointment of the eternall judge alreadie
dy giuen upon her, who had committted her to Adamantine bonds in a most narrow prison, against their comming for that purpose: so that if we would stay with her, we must perish with her; or if any by any yet incensurable means, should chance to be delivered, his escape must needs be a perpetuall misery, it being farre better to have perished together, then with the losse and absence of his friends, to live in a strange land: whether a solitary life (the better choice) among wild beasts, as a bird on the mountaines without all comfort, or among the barbarous people of the heathen, in intollerable bondage both of body and minde.

And put the case that her day of destruction should be deferred, longer then either reason could perswade vs, or in any likehhood could seeme possible (it being not in the power of earthly things, to indure that shee had suffred already) yet could our abode there professe nothing, but increase our wretchednesse, and enlarge our sorrows, for as her store and victuals were not much (sufficient to sustaine vs onely some few daies, without hope of having any increase, no not so much as of a cup of cold water) so must it iniquitably come to passe, that we (as children in the mothers wombe) should be driven even to eate the flesh from of our owne armes, shee being no longer able to sustaine vs; and how horrible a thing this would have proued, is easy by any one to be perceived.

And whether we departed from her should we have receiued any comfort, nay the very impossibility of going, appeared to be no lesse, then those other before mentioned: our boate was by no meanes able at once, to carry about 20 persons with any safetie, and we were 58 in all, the nearest land was six leagues from vs, and the winde from the shoare driectly bent against vs; or should we have thought of setting some a shoare, and after that to have fetched the rest, there being no place thereabout without inhabitants, the first that had landed must first have fallen into the hand of the enemie, and so the rest in order, and though perhaps we might escape the sword, yet would
would our life have been worse then death, not alone in respect of our wofull captivity, and bodily miseries, but most of all in respect of our Christian liberty, being to be deprived of all publique means of offering the true God, and continually grieved with the horrible impieties and diuellish idolatries of the heathen.

Our miseries being thus manifest, the very consideration whereof must needs have shaken flesh and blood, if faith in Gods promises had not mightily sustained us, we past the night with earnest longings that the day would once appear, the meane time we spent in often prayers, and other godly exercises, thereby comfortinge our selues, and refreshing our hearts, striving to bring our selues to an humble submission under the hand of God, and to a referring our selues wholly to his good will and pleasure.

The day therefore at length appearing, and it being almost full seac about that time, after we had given thanks to God for his forbearing of vs hitherto, and had with teares called vpon him to blisse our laboures, we againe renewed our travell, to see if we could now possibly find any anchor hold, which we had formerly sought in vaine. But this second attempt proved as fruitless as the former, and left vs nothing to trust to, but prayers and teares, seeing it appeared impossible that euery the forecast counsell, pollicie, or power of man could euery effect the delivery of our ship, except the Lord onely miraculously should do the same.

It was therefore presently motioned, and by generall voice determined to commend our case to God alone, leaving our selues wholly in his hands to spill or saue vs as seeme best to his gracious wisedome. And that our faith might bee the better strengthened, and the comfortable apprehension of Gods mercie in Christ, be more clearely felt, we had a Sermon and the Sacrament of the bodie and bloud of our Saviour celebrated.

After this sweet repast was thus receiued, and other holy exercises adioyned were ended, lest we should seeme guilty in any respect
respect for not using all lawful means we could invent; we fell
to one other practice yet unsayed, to wit, to unloading of our
ship by casting some of her goods into the sea: which thing as it
was attempted most willingly, so was it dispatched in very short
time. So that even those things which we before this time, nor
any other in our case could be without, did now seeme as things
only worthy to be despised, yea we were herein so forward,
that neither our munition for defence, nor the very meal for
sustentation of our liues could find favour with vs, but everie
thing as it first came to hand went overboard assuring our selues
of this, that if it pleased God once to deliver vs out of that most
desperate strait wherein we were, he would fight for vs against
our enemies, neither would he suffer vs to perish for want of
bread. But when all was done, it was not any of our endeavours,
but Gods onely hand that wrought our deliverie; twas he alone
that brought vs even vnder the very stroake of death; twas he al-
one that said vnto vs, Returne againe ye sonses of men; twas he
alone that set vs at liberty againe, that made vs safe and free, after
that we had remained in the former miserable condition; the
full space of twentie houres, to his glorious name be the euer-
lasting praise.

The manner of our deliverie (for the relation of it will espe-
cially be expected) was onely this. The place whereon we sate
so saft, was a firme rocke in a cleft, whereof it was we stakke on
the larbord side, at low water there was not above sixe foote
depth in all on the starbord, within little distance as you have
heard no bottome to be found, the brize during the whole
time that we thus were stayed, blew somewhat stiffe directly
against our broad side, and so perforce kept the ship ypright: It
pleased God in the beginning of the tyde, while the water was
yet almost at lowest, to slacke the stiffenesse of the wind; and
now our ship who required thirteene foote water to make her
fleete, and had not at that time on the one side about seuen at
most, wanting her prop on the other side, which had too long
already kept her vp, fell a heeling towards the deepe water, and
by that means freed her keele and made vs glad men.

This shoale is at least three or foure leagues in length, it lies in 2. deg. lacking three or foure minutes South latitude. The day of this deliuercance was the tenth of January. 

Of all the dangers that in our whole voyage we met with, this was the greatest, but it was not the last as may appear by what ensueth. Neither could we indeed for a long season free our selues from the continuall care and seare of them; nor could we ever come to any convenient anchoring, but were continually for the most part tost amongst the many ilands and shoales (which lye in infinite number round about on the South parts of Celèbes) till the eight day of the following moneth.

Ian. 12. being not able to beare our sayles by reason of the tempeste and searing of the dangers, we let fall our anchors upon a shoale in 3. deg. 30. min. Ian. 14. we were gotten a little farther South, where at an iland in 4. deg. 6. min. we againe cast anchor and spent a day in watering and wooding. After this wee met with foule weather, Westerly winds, and dangerous shoales for many dayes together: insomuch that we were utterly weary of this coast of Silebis, and thought best to beare with Temor. The Southermost cape of Silebis stands in 5. deg. that side the line.

But of this coast of Silebis we could not so easily cleare our selues. The 20. of Ianua. wee were forced to runne with a small iland not farre from thence; where having sent our boate a good distance from vs to search out a place where we might anchor: wee were suddenly enuironed with no small extremities, for there arose a most violent, yea an intollerable flau and storne out of the Southwest against vs, making vs (who were on a lee shoare amongst most dangerous and hidden shoales) to fear extremely not onely the losse of our boate and men, but the present losse of our selues, our ship and goods, or the casting of those men whom God should spare into the hands of Insidels. Which misery could not by any power or industry of ours have beene avoide, if the mercifull goodnesse of God had not (by staying the outrageous extremities wherewith we were set vpon)
vpon) wrought our present deliverie, by whose unspeakeable mercy our men and boat also were unexpectedly, yet safely, restored unto vs.

Wee gatte off from this place as well as we could, and continued on our course till the 26. day, when the winde tooke vs, very strong against vs, West and West Southwest, so as that wee could beare no more saile, till the end of that moneth was full expired.

February 1. we saw very high land, and as it seemed well inhabited, we would faine have borne with it to have got some succour, but the weather was so ill, that we could finde no harbour, and we were very fearefull of adventuring our felues too farre, amongst the many dangers which were neere the shoare. The third day also we saw a little Iland, but being unable to beare any saile, but onely to ly at hull, we were by the storme carried away, and could not fetch it. February 6. we saw five Islands, one of them towards the East, and foure towards the West of vs, one bigger then another, at the biggest of which we cast anchor, and the next day went and wooded.

Febr. 8. After we had gone hence on February 8. we descried two ca-nowes, who having descried vs as it seemes before, came willingly unto vs, and talked with vs, alluring and conducting vs to their towne not farre off, named Baratia, it stands in 7. deg. 13. min. South the line.

The people are Gentiles of handsome body, and comely stature, of civil demeanour, very just in dealing, and courteous to strangers, of all which we had evident prooфе, they shewing themselves most glad of our coming and cheerfully ready to relieve our wants, with whatsoever their country could afford. The men goe all naked saue their heads and secret parts, every one having one thing or other hanging at his ears. Their women are covered from the middle to the foot, wearing upon their naked armes bracelets, and that in no small number; some hauing nine at least upon each arm, made for the most part of horne or brasse, whereof the lightest (by our estimation) would weigh 2. ounces. With
With this people linnen cloth (whereof they make rodes for their heads, and girdles to weare about their loynes) is the best merchandise and of greatest estimation: They are also much delighted with Margaretas (which in their language they call Salera) and such other like triles.

Their Iland is both rich and fruitfull, rich in gold, siluer, copper, tinne, sulphur, &c. neither are they onely expert to try thosse mettalls, but very skillfull also in working of them artificially, into diverse formes and shapes, as pleaseth them best. Their fruities are diverse likewise and plentiful, as, nutmegges, ginger, long pepper, limons, cucumbers, cocoes, figoes, lagu, with diverse other forts, whereof we had one in reasonable quantity, in bignesse forme and huske, much like a bay-berry, hard in substance, but pleasant in tast, which being sod becometh soft, and is a most profitable and nourishing meate: of each of these wee received of them, whatsoever we desired for our need; insomuch that (such was Gods gracious goodnesse to vs) the old prouerbe was verified with vs. After a storme commeth a calme, after warre peace, after scarcity followeth plenty; so that in all our voyage (Terrene onely excepted) from our departure out of our owne countrey hitherto, wee found not any where greater comfort and refreshing, then we did at this time in this place, in refreshing and furnishing our felues, here we spent 2. dayes, and departed hence February 10.

When we were come into the height of 8. deg. 4. min. Feb. 12. in the morning we espied a greene Iland to the Southward, not long after, two other Ilands on the same side, and a great one more towards the North: they seemed all to be well inhabited, but wee had neither not desire to goe to visit them, and so we past by them. The 14. day wee saw some other reasonable bigge Ilands, and February 16. we past betweene foure or five bigge Ilands more which lay in the height 9. deg. 40. min.

The 18. we cast anchor vnder a little Iland, whence we departed againe the day following, we wooded here, but other relieves except two turtles we received none.

The
The 12. day we lost sight of three lands on our starboard side, which lay in 10. deg. and some odd minutes.

After this, we pass on to the Westward without stay or any thing to be taken notice of, till the 9. of March when in the morning we espied land, some part thereof very high in 8. de. 20. m. South latitude: here we anchored that night, and the next day weighed againe, and bearing farther North, and neerer the shoare, we came to anchor the second time.

The eleventh of March we first took in water, and after sent our boate againe to shoare, where we had traffique with the people of the country; whereupon the same day, we brought our ship more neere the towne: and having setled our felues there that night, the next day our generall sent his man ashore, to present the king with certaine cloth, both linnen and woollen, besides some silkes, which hee gladly and thankfully receiued, and returned rice, cacoes, hennes, and other victuals in way of recompence. This land we found to be the land tana, the middle whereof stands in 7. deg. and 30. min. beyond the equator.

The 13. of March our general himself with many of his gentlemen, and others went to shoare, and presented the king (of whom he was joyfully and lovingly receiued) with his musikke, and shewed him the manner of our use of armes, by training his men with their pikes & other weapons, which they had before him: for the present we were entertained as we desired, and at last dismissed with a promise of more victuals to bee shortly sent vs.

In this land there is one chief, but many under-governours, or petty kings, whom they call Rains, who live in great familiaritie and friendship one with another. The 14. day we receiued victuals from two of them, and the day after that, to wit, the 15. three of these kings in their owne persons came aboard to see our Generall, and to view our ship and warlike munition. They were well pleased with what they saw, and with the entertainement which we gave them. And after these had beesne with vs,
and on their returne had as it seemes related what they found, 
\[ Raia Doman \] the chiefe king of the whole land bringing vi\text{ctuals} with him for our reliefe: he also the next day after came aboard 
\[ vs. \] Few were the dayes that one or more of these kings did misse 
to visit vs, in somuch that we grew acquainted with the names of 
many of them, as of \[ Raia Pataiara, Raia Cabocapalla, Raia \] 
\[ Manghsago, Raia Becabarra, Raia Timbanton \]: whom our Ge-
derall alwayes entertained with the best cheere that wee could 
make, and shewed them all the commodities of our ship, with 
our ordnance and other armes and weapons, and the severall 
furnitures belonging to each, and the vses for which they ser-
ved. His musecke also and all things else whereby he might do 
them pleasure, wherein they tooke exceeding great delight with 
admiration.

One day amongst the rest, viz. March 21. \[ Raia Doman \] coming 
\[ aboard vs \], in requitall of our museck which was made to 
him, presenteth our generall with his country museck, which 
thought it were of a very strange kind, yet the sound was plea-
sant and delightfull: the same day, he caused an ox to be 
brought to the waters side, and delievered to vs, for which he 
was to his content rewarded by our Generall, with divers sorts 
of very costly silks which he held in great esteeme.

Though our groome entertainment in this manner, did 
hinder vs much in the speedy dispatching of our businesse, and 
made us spend the more dayes about them, yet here we found 
all such conveniente helps, that to our contents we at last ended 
them: the matter of greatest importance which we did (besides 
v\text{ictualing}) was the new trimming and washing of our ship, 
which by reason of our long voyage was so overgrown with a 
kind of shell-fish sticking fast unto her, that it hindered her exces-
dingly, and was a great trouble to her sayling.

The people (as are their kings) are a loving, a very true, and 
a just dealing people. We traffiqued with them for hens, goats, 
cocoes, plantons, and other kinds of \text{victuals}, which they offer-
red vs in such plenty that we might have laden our ship if we had 
needed.
We tooke our leave and departed from them the 26. of March, and set our course West South West, directly towards the cape of good hope, or Bon Esperance, and continued without touch of outh, but airc and water, till the 21. of May, when we espied land (to wit a part of the maine of Africa) in some places very high, under the latitude of 31 deg. and halfe.

Wee coasted along till June 15. on which day, having very faire weather, and the winde at Southeaste, wee past the cape itselfe so neere in sight, that we had beene able with our pieces to haue shot to land.

July 15. we fell with the land againe about Rio de Senso, where we saw many negroes in their boates a fishing, whereof 2. came very neere vs, but we cared not to stay, but had any talke or dealing with them.

The 22. of the same moneth, wee came to Sierra Leonne, and spent two dayes for watering in the mouth of Tagaigne, and then put to sea againe; here also we had oysters, and plenty of lemons, which gav vs good refreshing.

We found our selves under the Tropick of Cancer August 15. having the winde at Northeast, and we 50. leagues off from the nearest land.

The 22. day we were in the height of the Canaries.

And the 26. of Sept. (which was Monday in the ist and ordinary reckoning of the time) here we stayed at home in one place or country, but in our observation was the Lords day or Sunday. we safely with joyfull minds and thankful hearts to God, arrived at Plimoth, the place of our first setting forth after we had spent 2. years 10. moneths and soe few odde dayes beside, in seeing the wonders of the Lord in the deep, in discovering so many admirable things, in going through with so many strange adventures, in escaping out of so many dangers, and overcoming so many difficulties in this our encompassing of this neather globe, and passing round about the world, which we have related.

Soli terrarum maximarum Expeditionis,
Soli terrarum manu Gubernatoris,
Soli terrarum Consensuris,
Solo Deus sit sempere Gloria.

FINIS.
Drake, Francis, Sir, bart.
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