

The 20. wee departed from The Conception, and went into a little Baye which was sandie where we saw fresh water and cattell, but we stayed not there.

Quintero standeth in 33 degrees 50 minutes.

The 30. day we came into the Bay of Quintero, which standeth in 33. degrees & 50 minutes.

The said day presently after we were come vnto an ancre in the Bay, there was a Neteherd or one that kept cattle which lay vpon the point of the hill asleepe, which when he awaked and had espied three shippes which were come into the Bay, before wee could get on shore, he had caught an horse which was feeding by, and rode his way as fast as euer hee might: and our Generall with 30. shot with him went on shore. He had not bene on land one houre, but there came 3. horsemen with bright swords towards vs so hard as they might ride, vntil they came within some twentie or thirtie score of vs, and so stayed, and would come no neerer vnto vs: so our Generall sent vnto them a couple of our men with their shotte, and one Fernando, which was the Spaniard that wee had taken vp at the mouth of the Streights, which was one of the 400. that were sterued there. But the Spaniards would not suffer our men to come neere with their shot, but made signes that one of our men should come alone vnto them: so the said Fernando the Spaniard went vnto them, and our two men stood not farre from them. They had great conference, and in the end Fernando came backe from them, and told our Generall that he had parled with them for some victuals, who had promised as much as we would haue. Our General sent him backe againe with another message and another shotte with him: and being come neere vnto them, they would not suffer any more than one to approch them, whereupon our men let the Spaniard goe vnto them alone himselfe: who being some good distance from them, they stayed but a small time together, but that the said Fernando leaped vp behind one of them and rid away with them, for all his deepe and damnable othes which he had made continually to our general and all his company neuer to forsake him, but to die on his side before he would be false. Our Generall seeing how he was dealt withall, filled water all that day with good watch, and caried it aboard: and night being come, he determined the next day to send into the countrey to find their towne, and to haue taken the spoyle of it, and to haue fired it if they could haue found it.

The perillous of Spaniard.

Our men march 7 or 8 miles into their enemies land.

The last of March Captaine Hauers went vp into the Countrey with 50. or 60. men with their shot and furniture with them, and we trauailed 7. or 8. miles into the land: and as we were marching along, we espied a number of herdes of cattell, of kine and bullockes which were wonderfull wilde: we saw also great store of horses, mares, and coltes which were very wilde and vnhandled: there is also great store of hares and conies, and plenty of partridges and other wild foules. The countrey is very fruitful with faire fresh riuers all along full of wilde foule of all sorts. Hauing trauailed so farre that we could goe no further for the monstrous high mountaines, we rested our selues at a very sayre fresh Riuer running in and amongst faire lowe medowes at the foote of the mountaines, where eucry man drunke of the Riuer, and refreshed themselves. Hauing so done, we returned to our Ships the likest way that we thought their Towne should bee: so wee trauailed all the day long, not seeing any man, but we mette with many wilde dogges: yet there were two hundred horsemen abroad that same day by meanes of the Spaniard which they had taken the day before from vs, who had tolde them that our force was but small, and that wee were wonderfully weake; who though they did espie vs that day, yet durst they not giue the on-serie vpon vs. For wee marched along in array, and obserued good order, whereby wee seemed a great number more then we were, vntill we came vnto our ships that night againe.

The next day being the first of Aprill 1587, our men went on shoare to fill water at a pit which was a quarter of a mile from the waters side: and being earely hard at their businesse were in no readinesse. In which meane while there came powring downe from the hilles almost 900 horsemen, and before our people could returne to the rockes from the watering place, twelue of them were cut off, part killed, and part taken prisoners, the rest were rescued by our souldiers which came from the rocks to meete with them, who being but fiftene of vs that had any weapons on shoare, yet we made the enemy retire in the end with losse of some foure and twentie of their men, after we had skirmished with them an houre.

24 Spaniards slain.

The

The names of our men that were slaine were these

Thomas Lucas of London, souldier,
Richard Wheeler of London.
Robert Pitcher of Norffolke, souldier.
Iohn Langston of Glocestershire.
William Kingman of Dorsetshire, souldier.
William Hilles of Cornewall.

} Out of the
Admirall

1 William Byet of Weymouth.
2 Laurence Gamesby, of Newcastle.

} Killed out of
the vice adm.

1 Henry Blackenals of Weymouth.
2 Williams Steuens of Plymmouth, gunner.
3 William Pitte of Shereborne in Dorsetshire.
4 Humphrey Derricke of London.

} Killed out of
the Hugh
Gallant.

After the losse of these men, wee rid in the roade, and watered in despite of them with good watch and ward, vntill the fift of the sayd moneth.

The fift day wee departed out of this bay of Quintero: and off from the bay there lyeth a little Iland about a league distant, whereon there are great store of penguins and other fowles; wherof we tooke to serue our turnes, and sailed away North and North and by West: for so lyeth the coast along in this place. A little Iland full of penguins.

The fifteenth wee came thwart of a place which is called Morro moreno, which standeth in 23 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$, and is an excellent good harborough: and there is an Iland which maketh it an harborough: and a ship may go in at either end of the Iland: here we went with our Generall on shore to the number of 30 men: and at our going on shore vpon our landing, the Indians of the place came downe from the rockes to meete with vs, with fresh water and wood on their backes. They are in maruellous awe of the Spaniards, and very simple people, and liue maruellous sauagely: For they brought vs to their bidings about two miles from the harborough, where wee saw their women and lodging, which is nothing but the skin of some beast layd vpon the ground: and ouer them in stead of houses, is nothing but fise or sixe sticks layd acrosse, which stand vpon two forkes with stickes on the ground and a fewe boughes layd on it. Their diet is raw fish, which stinketh most vilely. And when any of them die, they burie their bowes and arrowes with them, with their canoa and all that they haue: for wee opened one of their graues, and saw the order of them. Their canoas or boates are maruellous artificially made of two skinnes like vnto bladders, and are blown full at one ende with quilles: they haue two of these bladders blown full, which are sown together and made fast with a sinew of some wild beast; which when they are in the water swell, so that they are as tight as may bee. They goe to sea in these boates, and catch very much fish with them, and pay much of it for tribute vnto the Spaniards: but they vse it maruellous beastyly. Morro moreno in 23 degrees and a halfe.

Most artificiall boates.

Tribute payd in fish.

The 23 in the morning we tooke a small barke which came out of Arica road, which wee kept and called The George: the men forsooke it, and went away with their boate. Our admirals pinnesse followed the boate, & the Hugh Gallants boate tooke the barke: our admirals pinnesse could not recouer the boat before it got on shoare, but went along into the road of Arica, and layd aboard a great shippe of an hundreth tunnes riding in the road right afore the towne, but all the men and goods were gone out of it, onely the bare ship was left alone. They made three or foure very faire shots at the pinnesse as shee was comming in, but missed her very narrowly with a Minion shot which they had in the fort. Whereupon wee came into the road with the Admirall and the Hugh Gallant: but the Content which was viceadmirall was behinde out of sight: by meanes whereof, and for want of her boate to land men withall wee landed not: otherwise if wee had bene together, our Generall with the companie would resolutely haue landed to take the towne, whatsoever had come of it. The cause why the Content stayed behind was, that shee had found about 14 leagues to the South-ward

A barke taken, which they called The George.

Arica standeth in 18 degrees 31 minutes.
A ship taken.

Great store of
wine found.

ward of Arica, in a place where the Spaniards had landed, a whole ships lading of botijas of wine of Castilia, whereof the sayd Content tooke into her as many as shee could conueniently carrie, and came after vs into the road of Arica the same day. By this time wee perceiued that the towne had gathered all their power together, and also conueyed all their treasure away, and buried it before wee were come neere the towne: for they had heard of vs. Nowe because it was very populous with the ayde of one or two places vp in the land, our Generall sawe there was no landing without losse of many men: wherefore hee gaue ouer that enterprise. While wee rid in the road they shot at vs, and our ships shot at them againe for euery shot two. Moreouer, our pinnesse went in hard almost to the shoare, and fetched out another barke which rid there in despite of all their forts though they shot still at the pinnesse, which they could neuer hit. After these things our Generall sent a boate on shoare with a flag of truce to knowe if they would redeeme their great shippe or no; but they would not: for they had receiued speciall commandement from the viceroy from Lima, not to buy any shippe, nor to ransom any man vpon paine of death. Our Generall did this in hope to haue redeemed some of our men, which were taken prisoners on shoare by the horsemen at Quintero, otherwise hee would haue made them no offer of parley.

Another barke
taken in the
road.

The fourth
barke taken.

A watchhouse.

The 25 riding stil in the said road, we spied a saile comming from the Southward, and our Generall sent out his pinnesse to meete her, with all our boates; but the towne made such signes from the hill with fires and tokens out of the watch-house, that before our pinnesse could get to them, they ran the barke on shoare two miles to the Southward of the towne, but they had small leasure to carrie any thing with them; but all the men skaped, among whom there were certaine friers: for wee sawe them in their friers weedes as they ran on shoare: many horsemen came from the towne to rescue them, and to carrie them away, otherwise wee had landed and taken or killed them. So wee went aboard the barke as she lay sunke, and fetched out the pillage: but there was nothing in it of any value, and came aboard our shippe againe the same night: and the next morning wee set the great shippe on fire in the road, and sunke one of the barkes, and carried the other along with vs, and so departed from thence, and went away Northwest.

The first barke
of aduise taken.

The 27 day wee tooke a small barke, which came from S Iago neere vnto Quintero, where wee lost our men first. In this barke was one George a Greeke, a reasonable pilot for all the coast of Chili. They were sent to the citie of Lima with letters of aduise of vs, and of the losse of our men. There were also in the sayde barke one Flemming and three Spaniards: and they were all sworne and receiued the Sacrament before they came to sea by three or foure friers, that if wee should chance to meete them, they should throw those letters ouer boord: which (as wee were giuing them chase with our pinnesse) before wee could fetch them vp, they had accordingly throwen away. Yet our Generall wrought so with them, that they did confesse it: but hee was faine to cause them to bee tormented with their thumbes in a wrinch, and to continue them at seuerall times with extreme paine. Also hee made the old Flemming beleue that hee would hang him; and the rope being about his necke hee was pulled vp a little from the hatches, and yet hee would not confesse, chusing rather to die, then hee would bee periured. In the end it was confessed by one of the Spaniards, whereupon wee burnt the barke, and carried the men with vs.

A good mind if
he had bene in a
good cause.

The third of May wee came into a bay where are three little townes, which are called Paracca, Chinha, and Pisca, where some of vs landed and tooke certaine houses, wherein was bread, wine, figs and hennes: but the sea went so high, that wee could not land at the best of the townes without sinking of our boats, and great hazard of vs all. This place standeth in thirteene degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Southward of the line.

The bay of
Pisca is 23. deg.
An land of
Seales.

The fifth of May wee departed from this harbour, leauing the Content our viceadmirall within at an land of seales, by which meanes at that time wee lost her companie.

The ninth wee gaue chase to a saile, namely, Our admirall, The Hugh Gallant, and The George which wee had taken before comming out of the road of Arica; The Content which was our viceadmirall being still lost: but wee could not fetch it. The George made after it, but lost it that night.

The

The tenth day the Hugh Gallant (in which barke I Francis Pretie was) lost companie of our admirall.

The Hugh Gallant lost companie of the fleete, and met not vntill the seuenteenth.

The eleuenth we which were in the Hugh Gallant put into a bay which standeth in 12 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$, in which bay wee found a riuer of fresh water about eight of the clocke at night; and though we were but of small force, and no more but one barke and 18 men in it, yet wee went on shoare to fill water; where hauing filled one boates lading, while our boate was in going aboard, two or three of our companie which were on shoare, as they were going a little from the watering place with their furniture about them, espied where there were foure or fiue hundred bagges of meale on an heape couered with a fewe reedes. So that night we filled water and tooke as much meale as wee thought good: which fell out well for vs that were then lost and stode in neede of victuals: and by breake of day in the morning wee came aboard, and there stayed and rode vntill the afternoone. In which meane time the towne seeing vs ride there still, brought downe much cattell to the sea side to haue intised vs to come on shoare: but wee sawe their intent, and weyed anker and departed the twelfth day.

400 bagges of meale found.

The 13 day at night wee put into a bay which standeth in 9 degrees and $\frac{1}{3}$, where wee sawe horsemen: and that night wee landed, namely, M. Bruer Captaine, my selfe Francis Pretie, Arthur Warford, Iohn Way Preacher, Iohn Newman, Andrew Wyght, William Gargefield, and Henry Hilliard. And we 8 onely, hauing euery man his harquebuz and his furniture about him, marched three quarters of a mile along the sea side, where wee found a boate of fiue or sixe tunnes haled vp drie on the shoare about a cables length from the water: and with extreme labour wee lanced the barke; when it was on flote, Captaine Bruer and I went in, while the rest of our companie were fetching their things: but suddenly it was readie to sinke: And the Captaine and I stode vp to the knees lading out water with our targets; but it sunke downe faster then wee were able to free it, insomuch as in the end wee had much adoe to saue our selues from drowning. When wee were out, wee stood in great feare that our owne boate wherein wee came on shoare was sunke: for wee could no where see it. Howbeit the Captaine commanded them to keepe it off, for feare of the great surge that went by the shoare. Yet in the end wee spied it, and went aboard by two and two, and were driuen to wade vp to the arme-holes 60 paces into the sea before wee could get into the boate, by reason of the shoaldnesse: and then departed the foureteenth day in the morning.

A bay in 9. degrees and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Iohn Way a preacher.

The 16 wee tooke with the Hugh Gallant, being but sixteene men of vs in it, a great shippe which came from Guaianil, which was called The Lewis, and was of the burthen of three hundred tuns, hauing foure and twentie men in it, wherein was pilot one Gonsaluo de Ribas, whom wee carried along with vs, and a Negro called Emmanuel. The shippe was laden with nothing but timber and victuals: wherefore wee left her seuen leagues from the land very leake and ready to sinke in 7 degrees to the Southward of the line: wee sunke her boate and tooke away her foresaile and certaine victuals.

A ship of 300 tunnes taken after halfe an houres fight.

Seuen degrees of Southerly latitude.

The 17 of May wee met with our admirall againe, and all the rest of our fleete. They had taken two ships, the one laden with sugar, molosses, maiz, Cordouan-skinnes, montego de Porco, many packes of pintados, many Indian coates, and some marmalade, and 1000 hennes: and the other ship was laden with wheate-meale, and boxes of marmalade. One of these ships which had the chiefe marchandise in it, was worth twentie thousand pounds, if it had bene in England or in any other place of Christendome where wee might haue solde it. Wee filled all our ships with as much as wee could bestow of these goods: the rest wee burnt and the ships also; and set the men and women that were not killed on shoare.

They met their fleete againe. Two rich ships taken.

One shippe worth 20000 pounds.

The 20 day in the morning wee came into the road of Paita, and being at an anker, our Generall landed with sixtie or seuentie men, skirmished with them of the towne, and draue them all to flight to the top of the hill which is ouer the towne, except a few slaues and some other which were of the meaner sort, who were commanded by the gouernours to stay below in the towne, at a place which is in building for a fort, hauing with them a bloodie ensigne, being in number about one hundred men. Nowe as wee were rowing betweene the ships and

The bay of Paita in 5 degrees 4 min.

A new fort in building.

The towne of
Paite taken and
burnt.

25 pounds
weight in silver.

The towne of
Paite had 200
houses in it.
A barke set on
fire.

The Iland of
Puna within 2
degree the
Equinoctial to
the South.
A great ship
burnt.

Great store of
cables made in
Puna.

and the shoare, our gunner shot off a great peece out of one of the barkes, and the shot fel among them, and draue them to flic from the fort as fast as they might runne, who got them vp vpon an hill, and from thence shot among vs with their small shot. After wee were landed and had taken the towne, wee ran vpon them, and chased them so fiercely vp the hilles for the space of an houre that wee draue them in the ende away perforce, and being got vp the hilles, wee found where they had layd all their stuffe which they had brought out of the towne, and had hidden it there vpon the mountaines. We also found the quantitie of 25 pounds weight in siluer in pieces of eight rials, and abundance of houshold stuffe and storehouses full of all kinde of wares: but our Generall would not suffer any man to carrie much cloth or apparell away, because they should not cloy themselues with burthens: for hee knew not whether our enemies were prouided with furniture according to the number of their men: for they were fise men to one of vs: and wee had an English mile and an halfe to our ships. Thus wee came downe in safetie to the towne, which was very well builded, and maruellous cleane kept in euery streete, with a towne-house or Guild hall in the midst, and had to the number of two hundred houses at the least in it. Wee set it on fire to the ground, and goods to the value of fise or sixe thousand pounds: there was also a barke riding in the roade which wee set on fire, and departed, directing our course to the Iland of Puna.

The 25 day of May wee arrived at the Iland of Puna, where is a very good harbour, where wee found a great shippe of the burthen of 250 tunnes riding at an anker with all her furniture, which was readie to bee haled on ground: for there is a speciall good place for that purpose. Wee sunke it, and went on shoare where the lord of the Iland dwelt, which was by the waters side, who had a sumptuous house maruellous well contriued with very many singular good roomes and chambers in it: and out of euery chamber was framed a gallerie with a stately prospect into the sea on the one side, and into the Iland on the other side, with a maruellous great hall below, and a very great storehouse at the one ende of the hall, which was filled with botijas of pitch and bash to make cables withall: for the most part of the cables in the South sea are made vpon that Iland. This great Casique doth make all the Indians vpon the Iland to worke and to drudge for him: and hee himselfe is an Indian borne, but is married to a maruellous faire woman which is a Spaniard, by reason of his pleasant habitation and of his great wealth.

This Spanish woman his wife is honoured as a Queene in the Iland, and neuer goeth on the ground vpon her feete: but holdeth it too base a thing for her: But when her pleasure is to take the ayre, or to goe abroad, shee is alwayes carried in a shadowe like vnto an horse-litter vpon foure mens shoulders, with a veile or canopie ouer her for the sunne or the winde, hauing her gentlewomen still attending about her with a great troope of the best men of the Iland with her. But both shee and the lorde of the Iland with all the Indians in the towne were newly fled out of the Iland before wee could get to an anker, by reason wee were becalmed before wee could get in, and where gone ouer vnto the maine lande, hauing carried away with them to the summe of 100000 crownes, which wee knew by a captaine of the Iland an Indian, which was left there with some other vpon the Iland vnder him, whom wee had taken at sea as wee were comming into the road, being in a balsa or canoa for a spie to see what wee were.

The 27 our General himselfe with certaine shot and some targettiers went ouer into the maine vnto the place where this foresayde Indian captaine which wee had taken had tolde vs that the Casique, which was the lord of all the Iland, was gone vnto, and had caried all his treasure with him: but at our comming to the place which wee went to lande at, wee found newly arrived there foure or fise great balsas, which were laden with plantans, bags of meale, and many other kinds of victuals. Our Generall maruelled what they were and what they meant, asking the Indian guide and commanding him to speake the trueth vpon his life: being then bound fast, hee answered being very much abashed, as well as our companie were, that hee neither knewe from whence they should come, nor who they should bee: for there was neuer a man in any one of the balsas: and because hee had told our Generall before,

fore, that it was an easie matter to take the sayd Casique and all his treasure, and that there were but three or foure houses standing in a desert place and no resistance, and that if hee found it not so, hee should hang him. Againe being demaunded to speake vpon his life what hee thought these Balsas should bee, hee answered that hee coulede not say from whence they should come, except it were to bring 60 souldiers, which hee did heare were to go to a place called Guaiaquil, which was about 6 leagues from the saide yland, where two or three of the kings shippes were on the stocks in building, where are continually an hundred souldiers in garisons who had heard of vs, and had sent for sixtie more for feare of burning of the shippes and towne. Our Generall not any whit discouraged either at the sight of the balsas vnlooked for, or for hearing of the threescore souldiers not vntill then spoken of, with a braue courage animating his companie in the exployte, went presently forward, being in the night in a most desert path in the woods, vntill such time as hee came to the place; where, as it seemed, they had kept watch either at the waters side, or at the houses, or else at both, and were newly gone out of the houses, hauing so short warning, that they left the meate both boyling and roasting at the fire and were fledde with their treasure with them, or else buried it where it could not bee found, being also in the night. Our companie tooke hennes and such things as wee thought good, and came away.

The towne of
Guaiaquil.

The 29 day of May our Generall went in the ship-boate into a little Iland there by, whereas the sayd Casique which was the lord of Puna, had caused all the hangings of his chambers, which were of cordon leather all gilded ouer, and painted very faire and rich, with all his household stuffe, and all the ships tackling which was riding in the road at our comming in, with great store of nailes, spikes of yron, and very many other things to be conueyed: all which wee found, and brought away what our Generall thought requisite for the ships businesse.

A little Iland
neere vnto
Puna.

This Iland is very pleasant for all things requisite, and fruitful: but there are no mines of gold nor siluer in it. There are at the least 200 houses in the towne about the Casiques palace, and as many in one or two townes more vpon the Iland, which is almost as bigge as the Ile of Wight in England. There is planted on the one side of the Casiques house a faire garden, with all herbes growing in it, and at the lower end a well of fresh water, and round about it are trees set, whereon bombasin cotton groweth after this maner: The tops of the trees grow full of cods, out of which the cotton groweth, and in the cotton is a seede of the bignesse of a pease, and in euery codde there are seuen or eight of these seedes: and if the cotton bee not gathered when it is ripe, then these seedes fall from it, and spring againe.

The Ile of Puna
is almost as big
as the Ile of
Wight.
Cotton trees.

There are also in this garden fig-trees which beare continually; also pōpions, melons, cucumbers, radishes, rosemarie and thyme, with many other herbes and fruits. At the other end of the house there is also another orchard, where grow oranges sweete and sower, limmons, pomegranates and lymes, with diuers other fruits.

An excellent
orchard.

There is very good pasture ground in this Iland; and withall many horses, oxen, bullockes, sheepe very fat and faire, great store of goates which be very tame, and are vsed continually to bee milked. They haue moreouer abundance of pigeons, turkeys, and ducks of a maruellous bignesse.

There was also a very large and great church hard by the Casiques house, whither hee caused all the Indians in the Iland to come and heare masse: for he himselfe was made a Christian when he was married to the Spanish woman before spoken of, and vpon his conuersion he caused the rest of his subiects to be Christened. In this church was an high altar with a crucifixe, and fīue belles hanging in the nether end thereof. We burnt the church and brought the belles away.

By this time wee had haled on ground our admirall, and had made her cleane, burnt her keele, pitched and tarred her, and had haled her on flote againe. And in the meane while continually kept watch and ward in the great house both night and day.

The second
grauing of their
ships.

The second day of Iune in the morning, by and by after breake of day, euery one of the watch being gone abroad to seeke to fetch in victuals, some one way, some another, some for hennes, some for sheepe, some for goats, vpon the sudden there came down vpon vs an hundred

The first skir-
mish with the
Spaniards.

Zacharie Saxie
slaine honorably.

Robert Mad-
dock slaine with
his owne peece.

46 Spaniards
and Indians
slaine.

hundred Spanish souldiers with muskets and an ensigne, which were landed on the other side of the Iland that night, and all the Indians of the Iland with them, euery one with weapons and their baggage after them: which was by meanes of a Negro, whose name was Emmanuel, which fled from vs at our first landing there. Thus being taken at aduantage we had the worst: for our companie was not past sixteene or twentie; whereof they had slaine one or two before they were come to the houses: yet we skirmished with them an houre and an halfe: at the last being sore ouercharged with multitudes, we were driuen down from the hill to the waters side, and there kept them play a while, vntil in the end Zacharie Saxie, who with his halberd had kept the way of the hill, and slaine a couple of them, as hee breathed himselfe being somewhat tired, had an honourable death and a short: for a shot strooke him to the heart: who feeling himselfe mortally wounded cryed to God for mercie, and fell downe presently dead. But soone after the enemye was driuen somewhat to retire from the bankes side to the greene: and in the ende our boate came and carried as many of our men away as could goe in her, which was in hazard of sinking while they hastened into it: And one of our men whose name was Robert Maddocke was shot through the head with his owne peece, being a snap-hance, as hee was hasting into the boate. But foure of vs were left behinde which the boate could not carrie: to wit, my selfe Francis Pretie, Thomas Andrewes, Steuen Gunner, and Richard Rose: which had our shot readie and retired our selues vnto a cliffe, vntill the boate came againe, which was presently after they had carried the rest aboard. There were sixe and fortie of the enemies slaine by vs, whereof they had dragged some into bushes, and some into olde houses, which wee found afterward. Wee lost twelue men in maner following.

Slaine by the enemie.	{	1 Zacharie Saxie,	2 Henry Mawdly, burnt.	{	drowned.
		2 Neales Johnson,	1 Edward the gunners man,		
		3 William Geirgfield,	2 Ambrose the musitian,		
		4 Nicolas Hendie,	1 Walter Tilliard,		{ taken pri- soners.
		5 Henry Cooper.	2 Edward Smith,		
		1 Robert Maddocke,	3 Henry Aselye,		
		killed with his peece.			

The second
skirmish with
the Spaniards.
The chiefe
towne in Puna
burnt.

The selfe same day being the second of Iune, we went on shoare againe with seuentie men, and had a fresh skirmish with the enemies, and draue them to retire, being an hundred Spaniards seruing with muskets, and two hundred Indians with bowes, arrowes and darts. This done, wee set fire on the towne and burnt it to the ground, hauing in it to the number of three hundred houses: and shortly after made hauocke of their fieldes, orchards and gardens, and burnt foure great ships more which were in building on the stockes.

The third of Iune the Content which was our viceadmirall was haled on ground, to graue at the same place in despight of the Spaniards: and also our pinnesse which the Spaniards had burned, was new trimmed.

They arrived at
Puna the 25 of
May.
The Hugh Gallant
lost a barke of
40 tunnes.

The fift day of Iune wee departed out of the roade of Puna, where wee had remained eleuen dayes, and turned vp for a place which is called Rio dulce, where wee watered: at which place also wee sunke our rereadmirall called The Hugh Gallant for want of men, being a barke of fortie tunnes.

Rio dulce.

The tenth day of the same moneth wee set the Indians on shoare, which we had taken before in a balsa as we were comming into the road of Puna.

The eleuenth day wee departed from the sayd Rio dulce.

The twelfth of Iune wee doubled the Equinoctial line, and continued our course Northward all that moneth.

The first of Iulie wee had sight of the coast of Nueva Espanna, being foure leagues distant from land in the latitude of ten degrees to the Northward of the line.

Michael Sancius
a Mission.

The ninth of Iulie wee tooke a new ship of the burthen of 120 tunnes, wherein was one Michael Sancius, whom our Generall tooke to serue his turne to water along the coast: for hee was one of the best coasters in the South sea. This Michael Sancius was a Prouensal, borne

borne in Marseils, and was the first man that tolde vs newes of the great ship called The Santa Anna, which wee afterward tooke comming from the Philippinas.

There were sixe men more in this new shippe: we tooke her sailes, her ropes, and fire-wood, to serue our turnes, set her on fire, and kept the men.

The tenth we tooke another barke which was going with aduise of vs and our ships all along the coast, as Michael Sancius tolde vs: but all the companie that were in the barke were fledde on shoare. None of both these ships had any goods in them. For they came both from Sonsonate in the prouince of Guatimala; the new shippe, for feare we should haue taken her in the road, and the barke, to carrie newes of vs along the coast; which barke also wee set on fire.

The 26 day of Iuly wee came to an anker at 10 fathoms in the riuier of Copalita, where wee made account to water. And the same night wee departed with 30 men in the pinnesse, and rowed to Aguatulco, which is but two leagues from the aforesayd riuier; and standeth in 15 degrees 40 minutes to the Northward of the Equinoctial line.

The 27 in the morning by the breake of day wee came into the roade of Aguatulco, where wee found a barke of 50 tunnes, which was come from Sonsonate laden with cacaos and anile which they had there landed: and the men were all fled on shoare. Wee landed there, and burnt their towne, with the church and custome-house which was very faire and large: in which house were 600 bags of anile to dye cloth; euery bag whereof was worth 40 crownes, and 400 bags of cacaos; euery bag whereof is worth ten crownes. These cacaos goe among them for meate and money. For 150 of them are in value one rial of plate in ready payment. They are very like vnto an almond, but are nothing so pleasant in taste: they eat them, and make drinke of them. This the owner of the shippe tolde vs. I found in this towne before wee burnt it, a flasket full of boxes of balme. After we had spoyled and burnt the towne, wherein there were some hundred houses, the owner of the shippe came downe out of the hilles with a flag of truce vnto vs, which before with the rest of all the townesmen was run away at our first comming; and at length came abourd our pinnesse vpon Captaine Hauers worde of safe returne. We carried him to the riuier of Copalita where our shippes rode: and when hee came to our Generall, hee caused him to bee set on shoare in safetie the same night, because hee came vpon the captaines word.

The 28 day we set saile from Copalita, because the sea was so great there, that wee could not fill water, and ran the same night into the roade of Aguatulco.

The 29 our Generall landed and went on shoare with thirtie men two miles into the woods, where wee tooke a Mestizo, whose name was Michael de Truxillo, who was customer of that towne, and wee found with him two chambers full of his stuffe: wee brought him and his stuffe abourd. And whereas I say he was a Mestizo, it is to be vnderstood that a Mestizo is one which hath a Spaniard to his father and an Indian to his mother.

The second day of August, we had watered, and examined the said Mestizo, and set him on shore againe and departed from the port of Aguatulco the same night, which standeth as I sayd before in 15 degrees and 40 minuts to the Northward of the lyne.

Here wee ouerslipped the hauen of Acapulco, from whence the shippes are set forth for the Philippinas.

The foure and twentieth day of August, our Generall with 30 of vs went with the pinnesse vnto an hauen called Puerto de Natiuidad, where wee had intelligence by Michael Sancius that there should bee a pinnesse, but before wee could get thither the sayde pinnesse was gone to fish for pearles 12 leagues farther, as we were informed by certaine Indians which we found there. We tooke a mullato in this place, in his bedde, which was sent with letters of aduise concerning vs along the coast, of Nueva Galicia, whose horse wee killed, tooke his letters, left him behinde, set fire on the houses, and burnt two newe shippes of 200 tunnes the piece, which were in building there on the stockes, and came abourd of our shippes againe.

The sixe and twentie day of August, wee came into the bay of S. Iago, where wee watered at a fresh Riuier, along which riuier many plantans are growing: here is great abundance

A great new ship burnt.

The second barke of aduise taken.

Sonsonate in the prouince of Guatimala. A barke burnt.

The riuier of Copalita.

Aguatulco in 15 degrees and 40 minutes Northward.

A barke burnt.

Anile.

Cacaos.

Aguatulco a towne of 100 houses burnt.

Cacaos 400 for money in Nueva Espana.

Our Generall entred two miles into the maine land with 30 men.

Our departure from Aguatulco.

Puerto de Natiuidad in 19 degrees.

The third poste of aduise taken. Puerto de Natiuidad burnt. Two new ships burnt.

The riuier of Sant Iago.

Pearles taken. **ance of fresh fish.** Heere also certaine of our companie dragged for pearles and caught some quantitie.

The second of September wee departed from Sant Iago at foure of the clocke in the euen-
ing. This bay of Sant Iago standeth in nineteene degrees and eighteene minuts to the
Northward of the lyne.

The bay of
Malacca.

The towne of
Acatlan burnt.

The 3 of September wee arriued in a litle bay a league to the Westwarde off Port de Naui-
dad called Malacca, which is a very good place to ride in: and the same day about twelue of
the clocke our Generall landed with thirtie men or there about, and went vp to a towne of
Indians which was two leagues from the road, which towne is called Acatlan: there were in
it about 20 or 30 houses and a Church, which we defaced and came abourd againe the same
night. All the people were fled out of the towne at the sight of vs.

The fourth of September, wee departed from the roade of Malacca, and sayled along the
coast.

The roade of
Chacalla.

The 8 we came to the roade of Chacalla, in which bay there are two litle houses by the
waters side. This bay is 18 leagues from the Cape de los Corrientes.

The 9 in the morning our Generall sent vp Captaine Hauers with fortie men of vs before
day, and Michael Sancius being our guide, wee went vnto a place about two leagues vp into
the countrey in a most villainous desart path through the woods and wildernesce; and in the
ende we came to a place where wee tooke three housholders with their wiues and children
and some Indians, one carpenter which was a Spaniard, and a Portugall, wee bound them all
and made them to come to the sea side with vs.

Our Generall made their wiues to fetch vs Plantans, Lymmons, and Oranges, Pine-ables and
other fruites whereof they had abundance, and so let their husbendes depart, except Sembrano
the Spanish Carpenter, and Diego the Portugal; and the tenth day wee departed the roade.

The Isle of Sant
Andrew.

Iguanos good
meate.

The twelfth day wee arriued at a little Island called the Isle of Sant Andrewe, on which
there is great store of fowle and wood: where wee dried and salted as many of the fowles as
we thought good: wee also killed there abundance of seales, and Iguanos which are a kinde
of Serpents, with foure feete, and a long sharpe tayle, strange to them which haue not seene
them; but they are very good meate. Wee ridde here vntill the seuteenth day, at which
time wee departed.

Massatlan in 23
degrees, and
an halfe.

The 24 day wee arriued in the roade of Massatlan, which standeth in 23 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$, iust
vnder the Tropicke of Cancer: It is a very great riuer within, but is barred at the mouth:
and vpon the North side of the barre without, is good fresh water: but there is very euill fill-
ing of it; because at a lowe water it is shoald halfe a mile off the shoare. There is great
store of fresh fish in that bay: and good fruites vp into the countrey, whereof wee had some,
though not without danger.

An island a
league North-
wards of Mas-
atlan.

The escape of
one Domingo,
a Spaniard.

Chiametla.

The seuen and twentieth day of September, wee departed from the roade of Massatlan and
ran to an island which is a league to the Northward the sayd Massatlan, where wee trim-
med our ships and new built our pinnesse: and there is a litle island a quarter of a league
from it, on which are seales; where a Spanish prisoner, whose name was Domingo, being
sent to wash shirtes with one of our mē to keep him, made a scape, & swam to the maine,
which was an English mile distant: at which place we had seen 30 or 40 Spaniards & Indians,
which were horsemen, and kept watch there, which came from a towne called Chiametla,
which was 11 leagues vp into the countrey, as Michael Sancius told vs. We found vpon
the island where we trimmed our pinnesse, fresh water by the assistance of God in that our
great neede by digging two or three foote deepe in the sande, where no water nor signe of
water was before to be perceiued. Otherwise we had gone backe 20 or 30 leagues to water:
which might haue bene occasion that we might haue missed our prey wee had long wayted
for. But God raysed one Flores a Spaniard, which was also a prisoner with vs, to make a
motion to digge in the sands. Now our Generall hauing had experience ones before of the
like, commanded to put his motion in practise, and in digging three foote deepe wee found
very good and fresh water. So we watered our ships, and might haue filled a thousand
tunnes more, if we had would.

Fresh water at
2 or 3 foote
deepe in the
sand.

We

We stayed in this island vntill the 9 day of October, at which time we departed at night for the cape of S. Lucar, which is on the West side of the point of California.

The 14 of October we fell with the cape of S. Lucar, which cape is very like the Needles at the isle of Wight; and within the said cape is a great bay called by the Spaniards Aguada Segura: into which bay falleth a faire fresh riuer, about which many Indians vse to keepe wee watered in the riuer and lay off and on from the saide cape of S. Lucar vntill the fourth of Nouember, and had the windes hanging still Westerly.

The 4 of Nouember the Desire and the Content, wherein were the number of Englishmen onely liuing, beating vp and downe vpon the headland of California, which standeth in 23 degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Northward, betwene seuen and 8 of the clocke in the morning one of the company of our Admirall which was the trumpeter of the ship going vp into the top espied a sayle bearing in from the sea with the cape, whereupon hee cryed out with no small ioy to himselfe and the whole company, A sayle, A sayle, with which cheerefull word the master of the ship and diuers others of the company went also vp into the maine top, who perceiuing the speech to be very true gaue information vnto our Generall of these happy newes, who was no lesse glad then the cause required: whereupon he gaue in charge presently vnto the whole company to put all things in readines, which being performed we gaue the chase some 3 or 4 houres, standing with our best aduantage and working for the winde. In the afternoone we gat vp vnto them, giuing them the broad side with our great ordinance and a vollee of small shot, and presently layed the ship aboard, whereof the king of Spaine was owner, which was Admiral of the south sea, called the S. Anna & thought to be 700 tunnes in burthen. Now as we were ready on their ships side to enter her, being not past 50 or 60 men at the vttermost in our ship, we perceiued that the Captaine of the said ship had made fights fore and after, and layd their sailes close on their poope, their mid ship, with their fore castle, and hauing not one man to be seene, stood close vnder their fights, with lances, iauelings, rapiers, & targets, & an innumerable sort of great stones, which they threw ouerboord vpon our heads and into our ship so fast and being so many of them, that they put vs off the shippe againe, with the losse of 2 of our men which were slaine, & with the hurting of 4 or 5. But for all this we new trimmed our sailes, and fitted euery man his furniture, and gaue them a fresh encounter with our great ordinance and also with our small shot, raking them through and through, to the killing and maiming of many of their men. Their Captaine still like a valiant man with his company stood very stoutely vnto his close fights, not yeelding as yet: Our General encouraging his men a fresh with the whole noyse of trumpets gaue them the third encounter with our great ordinance and all our small shot to the great discomforting of our enemies raking them through in diuers places, killing and spoiling many of their men. They being thus discomforted and spoiled, and their shippe being in hazard of sinking by reason of the great shot which were made, wherof some were vnder water, within 5 or 6 houres fight set out a flagge of truce and parled for mercy, desiring our Generall to saue their liues and to take their goods, and that they would presently yeeld. Our Generall of his goodnes promised them mercy, and willed them to strike their sayles, and to hoysse out their boate and to come aboard: which newes they were ful glad to heare of, and presently strooke their sailes, hoysed their boat out, and one of their cheife marchants came aboard vnto our Generall: and falling downe vpon his knees, offered to haue kissed our Generals feete, and craued mercie: our General most graciously pardoned both him and the rest vpon promise of their true dealing with him and his company concerning such riches as were in the shippe: and sent for the Captaine and their pilote, who at their comming vsed the like ductie and reuerence as the former did. The Generall of his great mercy & humanitie, promised their liues and good vsage. The sayd Captaine and Pilote presently certified the Generall what goods they had within boord, to wit, an hundreth and 22 thousand pezos of golde: and the rest of the riches that the ship was laden with, was in silkes, sattens, damasks, with muske & diuers other marchandize, and great store of al maner of victuals with the choysce of many conserues of all sortes for to eate, and of sundry sorts of very good wines. These things being made

The cape of S. Lucar on the point of California is a Aguada Segura

California in 23 degrees and two thirds

The fight betwene the great S. Anna and vs.

The second encounter.

The third encounter.

The great S. Anne yeeldeth

One hundreth and two and twenty thousand pezos of gold. A peso is 8s.

The marchandise in the great ship.

knowne to the Generall by the aforesaide Captaine and Pilote, they were commanded to stay aboard the Desire, and on the 6 day of Nouember following wee went into an harbour which is called by the Spaniards, Aguada Segura, or Puerto Seguro.

The Spaniards
set on shore to
the nuber of 190.

Here the whole company of the Spaniards, both of men and women to the number of 190 persons were set on shore: where they had a fayre riuer of fresh water, with great store of fresh fish, foule, and wood, and also many hares and conies vpon the maine land. Our generall also gaue them great store of victuals, of garuansos, peason, and some wine. Also they had all the sailes of their shippe to make them tents on shore, with licence to take such store of planks as should bee sufficient to make them a barke. Then we fell to boyssing in of our goods, sharing of the treasure, and allotting to euery man his portion. In deuision whereof the eight of this moneth, many of the company fell into a mutinie against our Generall, especially those which were in the Content, which neuerthelesse were after a sort pacified for the time.

Mutinie against
the Generall.

On the 17 day of Nouember, which is the day of the happy Coronation of her Maiestie, our Generall commanded all his ordinance to be shot off, with the small shot both in his owne shippe where himselfe went, and also in the Content, which was our Vice-admirall. This being done, the same night we had many fireworkes and more ordinance discharged, to the great admiration of all the Spaniards which were there: for the most part of them had neuer scene the like before.

This ended, our Generall discharged the Captaine, gaue him a royall reward, with prouision for his defence against the Indians and his company, both of swords, targets, pieces, shot and powder to his great contentment: but before his departure, he tooke out of this great shippe two yong lads borne in Iapon, which could both wright and reade their owne language, the eldest being about 20 yeeres olde was named Christopher, the other was called Cosmus, about 17 yeeres of age, both of very good capacitie. He tooke also with him out of their ship, 3 boyes borne in the isles of Manilla, the one about 15, the other about 13, and the youngest about 9 yeeres old. The name of the eldest was Alphonso, the second Anthony de Dasi, the third remaineth with the right honourable the Countesse of Essex. He also tooke from them, one Nicholas Roderigo a Portugall, who hath not onely bene in Canton and other parts of China, but also in the islands of Iapon being a countrey most rich in siluer mynes, and hath also bene in the Philippinas.

Two boyes of
Iapon

Three boyes of
Manilla.

Nicholas Roderi-
go, a Portugall.

A Spanish
Pilote.
Acapulco is the
hauen whence
they set forth to
the Philippinas.
Good watering
at the Ladronez.
The winde at
Eastnortheast.

Hee tooke also from them a Spaniard whose name was Thomas de Ersola, which was a very good Pilote from Acapulco and the coast of Nueva Espanna vnto the islands of Ladronez, where the Spaniards doe put in to water, sayling betweene Acapulco and the Philippinas: in which isles of Ladronez, they finde fresh water, plantans, and potato rootes. howbeit the people be very rude and heathens. The 19 day of Nouember aforesaid, about 3 of the clock in the afternoone, our Generall caused the kings shippe to be set on fire, which hauing to the quantitie of 500 tunnes of goods in her we saw burnt vnto the water, and then gaue them a piece of ordinance and set sayle ioyfully homewardest towardes England with a fayre winde, which by this time was come about to Eastnortheast: and night growing neere, we left the Content a sterne of vs, which was not as yet come out of the road. And here thinking she would haue ouertaken vs, we lost her compaie and neuer saw her after. Wee were sayling from this hauen of Aguada Segura in California vnto the isles of Ladronez the rest of Nouember, and all December, and so forth vntil the 3 of Ianuarie 1588, with a faire winde for the space 45 dayes: and we esteemed it to be between 17 and 18 hundred leagues. The 3 day of Ianuary by sixe of the clocke in the morning wee had sight of one of the islands of Ladronez called the island of Guana, standing in 13 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$ toward the North, and sayling with a gentle gale before the winde, by 1 or 2 of the clocke in the afternoone, wee were come vp within 2 leagues of the island, where we met with 60 or 70 sailes of canoas full of Sauages, who came off to sea vnto vs, and brought with them in their boates plantans, cocos, potato rootes, and fresh fish, which they had caught at sea, and helde them vp vnto vs for to truck or exchange with vs; which when we perceiued, we made fast litle pieces of old iron vpon small cords and fishing lines,

The Content,
whereof Steuen
Harc was ma-
ster, left behind
in the road.

The island of
Guana one of
the Ladronez in
13 degrees and
two thirds.
Commodities of
the isles of La-
dronez.

lines, and so vered the iron vnto their canoas, and they caught hold of them and tooke off the iron, and in exchange of it they would make fast vnto the same line either a potato roote, or a bundle of plantans, which we haled in: and thus our company exchanged with them vntil they had satisfied themselues with as much as did content them: yet we could not be rid of them. For afterward they were so thicke about the ship, that it stemmed & brake 1 or 2 of their canoas: but the men saued themselues being in euery canoa 4, 6, or 8 persons all naked & excellent swimmers and diuers. They are of a tawny colour & marueilous fat, & bigger ordinarily of stature thē the most part of our men in England, wearing their haire marueilous long: yet some of them haue it made vp and tyed with a knot on the crowne, & some with 2 knots, much like vnto their images which wee saw them haue carued in wood, and standing in the head of their boates like vnto the images of the deuill. Their canoas were as artificially made as any that euer wee had scene: considering they were made and contriued without any edge-toole. They are not aboue halfe a yard in bredth and in length some seuen or eight yardes, and their heades and sternes are both alike, they are made out with raftes of canes and reedes on the starrebordside, with maste and sayle: their sayle is made of mattes of sedges, square or triangle wise: and they saile as well right against the winde, as before the winde: These Sauages followed vs so long, that we could not be ridde of them: vntill in the end our General commanded some halfe dozen harquebuzes to be made ready: and himselfe strooke one of them and the rest shot at them: but they were so yare and nimble, that we could not discerne whether they were killed or no, because they could fall backward into the sea, and preuent vs by diuing.

The colour and stature of the people of the isles of Ladrone. Their images. Artificiall canoas.

Canoas sayling right against the winde.

The nimblenes of the people of the Ladrone.

The 14 day of Ianuary lying at hull with our ship all the middle watch, from 12 at night vntil foure in the morning, by the breake of day wee fell with an headland of the isles of the Philippinas, which is called Cabo del Spirito Santo which is of very great bignes and length, high land in the midst of it, and very low land as the Cape Iueith East and West, trending farre into the sea to the westward. This cape or island is distant from the ile of Guana, one of the Ladrone, 310 leagues. We were in sayling of this course eleuen dayes with skant windes and some foule weather, bearing no sayle two or three nights. This island standeth in 13 degrees, and is a place much peopled with heathen people, and all woodie through the whole land: and it is short of the chiefeest island of the Philippinas called Manilla about 60 leagues. Manilla is well planted and inhabited with Spaniards to the number of sixe or seuen hundred persons which dwell in a towne vnwalld, which hath 3 or 4 small blocke houses, part made of wood, and part of stone beeing indeede of no great strength: they haue one or two small Gallies belong to the towne. It is a very rich place of golde and many other commodities; and they haue yeerely trafficke from Acapulco in Nueua Espanna, and also 20 or 30 shippes from China and from the Sanguelos, which bring them many sorts of marchandize. The marchants of China and the Sanguelos are part Moores and part heathen people. They bring great store of gold with them, which they trafficke and exchange for siluer, and giue waight for waight. These Sanguelos are men of marueilous capacite in deuising and making all maner of things, especially in all handie craftes and sciences: and euery one is so expert, perfect, and skilfull in his facultie, as fewe or no Christians are able to goe beyond them in that which they take in hand. For drawing & imbrodering vpon watten, silck, or lawne, either beaste, fowle, fish or worme, for huelines and perfectnes, both in silke, siluer, gold, & pearle, they excell. Also the 14 day at night wee entred the streights betweene the island of Luçon, & the island of Camlaia.

Cabo del Spirito Santo, one of the isles of the Philippinas in 13 degrees. From Guana an isle of The Ladrone to Cabo del Spirito Santo is 310 leagues.

The description of the town of Manilla. Trade from Acapulco to Manilla. Marchants of China. Marchants called Sanguelos. Siluer exchanged waight for golde.

The fiftenth of Ianuary wee fell with an island called Capul, and had betwixt the sayd island and another island but an narrowe passage, and a marueilous rippling of a very great tyde with a ledge of rockes lying off the poynt of the island of Capul: and no danger but water ynough a sayre bredth off: and within the point a sayre bay and a very good harborough in foure fathomes water hard aboard the shore within a cables length. About 10 of the clocke in the morning wee came to an anker.

The island of Capul at which our men stayed 9 dayes.

Our shippe was no sooner come to an anker, but presently there came a canoa rowing aboard vs, wherein was one of the chief Casiques of the island whereof there be seue, who

One of the chiefe gouernours of the island came aboard vs.

who supposing that we were Spaniardes, brought vs potato rootes, which they call camotas, and greene cocos, in exchange whereof we gaue his company pieces of linnen to the quantitie of a yard for foure Cocos, and as much linnen for a basket of potato rootes of a quart in quantitie; which rootes are very good meat, and excellent sweete either roasted or boyled.

This Casiques skinne was carued and cut with sundry and many strakes and deuises all ouer his body. We kept him still aboard and caused him to send those men which brought him aboard backe to the island to cause the rest of the principals to come aboard: who were no sooner gone on shore, but presently the people of the island came downe with their cocos and potato rootes, and the rest of the principals likewise came aboard and brought with them hennes and hogges: and they vsed the same order with vs which they doe with the Spaniardes. For they tooke for euery hog (which they cal Balboye) eight rialls of plate, and for euery henne or cocke one riall of plate. Thus we rode at anker all that day, doing nothing but buying rootes, cocos, hennes, hogges, and such things as they brought, refreshing our selues marueilously well.

The same day at night beeing the fifteenth of Ianuary 1588, Nicolas Roderigo the Portugal, whom wee tooke out of the great Santa Anna at the Cape of California, desired to speake with our General in secret: which when our General vnderstood, he sent for him, & asked him what he had to say vnto him. The Portugal made him this answer, that although he had offēded his worship heretofore, yet nowe hee had vowed his faith and true seruice vnto him, and in respect thereof he neither could nor would cōceale such treason as was in working against him and his company: and that was this. That the Spaniard which was taken out of the great sant Anne for a Pilote, whose name was Thomas de Ersola, had written a letter, and secretly sealed it and locked it vp in his cheste, meaning to conuey it by the inhabitants of this island to Manilla, the contents whereof were: That there had bene two English ships along the coast of Chili, Peru, Nueua Espanna, and Nueua Galicia, and that they had taken many shippes and marchandize in them, and burnt diuers townes, and spoiled all that euer they could come vnto, and that they had taken the kings ship which came from Manilla and all his treasure, with all the marchandize that was therein; and had set all the people on shore, taking himselfe away perforce. Therefore he willed them that they should make strong their bulwarks with their two Gallies, and all such prouision as they could possibly make. He farther signified, that wee were riding at an island called Capul, which was at the end of the island of Manilla, being but one shippe with small force in it, and that the other ship, as he supposed, was gone for the North-west passage, standing in 55 degrees: and that if they could vse any meanes to surprize vs being there at an anker, they should dispatch it: for our force was but small, and our men but weake, and that the place where we roade was but 50 leagues from them. Otherwise if they let vs escape, within fewe yeeres they must make account to haue their towne besieged and sacked with an armie of English. This information being giuen, our Generall called for him, and charged him with these things, which at the first he vtterly denied: but in the ende, the matter being made manifest and knowen of certaintie by especiall tryall and proofes, the next morning our General willed that he should be hanged: which was accordingly performed the 16 of Ianuary.

We roade for the space of nine dayes about this island of Capul, where we had diuerse kindes of fresh victuals, with excellent fresh water in euery bay, and great store of wood. The people of this island go almost all naked and are tawny of colour. The men weare onely a stroope about their wastes, of some kinde of linnen of their owne weauing, which is made of plantan leaues, and another stroope comming from their backe vnder their twistes, which couereth their priuie parts, and is made fast to their girdles at their nauels.

These people vse a strange kinde of order among them, which is this. Euery man and man-childe among them hath a nayle of Tynne thrust quite through the head of his priuie part, being split in the lower ende and riuetted, and on the head of the nayle is as it were a crowne: which is driven through their priuities when they be yong, and the place groweth

vp

Hennes and hogges.

The treason of the Spanish Pilote revealed. The copy of the Spanish Pilotes letter to the gouernour of Manilla, which was found in his cheste, and translated by Timothy Shot-ton.

Capul adioyn- ing vpon the South side of Manilla. The North-west passage. 50 leagues from Manilla.

The Spanish Pilote hanged for his trecherie.

The manner of the people of Capul.

A strange thing.

vp againe, without any great paine to the child : and they take this nayle out and in, as occasion serueth : and for the truth thereof we our selues haue taken one of these nailles from a sonne of one of the kings which was of the age of 10 yeeres, who did weare the same in his priue member.

This custome was granted at the request of the women of the countrey, who finding their men to be giuen to the fowle sinne of Sodomie, desired some remedie against that mischiefe, and obtained this before named of the magistrates. Moreouer all the males are circumcised, Circumcision. hauing the foreskinne of their flesh cut away. These people wholly worship the deuill, and often times haue conference with him, which appeareth vnto them in most vgly and monstrous shape.

On the 23 day of Ianuary, our Generall M. Thomas Candish caused al the principals of this island, and of an hundred islands more, which he had made to pay tribute vnto him (which tribute was in hogges, hennes, potatoes and cocos,) to appeare before him, and made himselfe and his company knowne vnto them, that they were English men, and enemies to the Spaniardes: and thereupon spredde his Ensigne and sounded vp the drummes, which they much maruelled at: to conclude, they promised both themselves and all the islands The inhabitants of Capul with all the islands adioyning, promise to ayde the English against the Spaniards. thereabout to ayde him, whensoever hee shoulde come againe to ouercome the Spaniardes. Also our Generall gaue them, in token that wee were enemies to the Spaniardes, money backe againe for all their tribute which they had payed: which they tooke marueilous friendly, and rowed about our shippe to shewe vs pleasure marueilous swiftly: at the last our generall caused a saker to be shot off, wherewith they wondered, and with great contentment tooke their leaues of vs.

The next day being the twentie foure of Ianuarie, wee sette sayle aboute sixe of the clock in the morning, and ran along the coast of the island of Manilla, shaping our course North-west betweene the isle of Manilla, and the isle of Masbat. Our departure from the island of Capul. The isle of Masbat.

The 28 day in the morning about 7 of the clocke, riding at an anker betwixt 2 islands, wee spied a Frigate vnder her two coarces, comming out betweene 2 other islands, which as we imagined came frō Manilla, sayling close aboard the shore along the maine island of Panama: we chased this frigate along the shore, & gat very fast vpon it, vntill in the end we came so neere that it stood in to the shore close by a winde, vntill shee was becalmed and was driuen to stricke her sayle, and banked vp with her oares: wherevpon we came vnto an anker with our ship, a league and an halfe from the place where the Frigate rowed in; and manned our boat with halfe a dozen shot and as many men with swords, which did row the boat: thus we made after the Frigate which had hoysed saile and ran into a riuer, which we could not find. But as we rowed along the shore, our boate came into very shallow water, where many weares and sticks were set vp in diuers places in the sea, from whence 2 or 3 canoas came forth, whereof one made somewhat neere vnto vs, with 3 or 4 Indians in it: we called vnto them, but they would not come neerer vnto vs, but rowed from vs: whom wee durst not followe too farre for feare of bringing our selues to much to the leeward of our ship. Here, as we looked about vs, we espied another Balsa or canoa of a great bignes which they which were in her, did set along as we do vsually set a barge with long stauers or poles, which was builded vp with great canes, and below hard by the water made to row with oares; wherein were about 5 or 6 Indians and one Spaniard: nowe as wee were come almost at the Balsa, wee ran a ground with our boate; but one or two of our men leaped ouer-board and freed it againe presently, and keeping thwarte her head, we layed her aboard and tooke in to vs the Spaniard, but the Indians leaped into the sea and diued and rose farre off againe from vs. Presently vpon the taking of this canoa, there shewed vpon the sand a band of souldiers marching with an ensigne hauing a red Crosse like the flagge of England, which were about 50 or 60 Spaniardes, which were lately come from Manilla to that towne which is called Ragaun in a Barke to fetch a new shippe of the kings, which was building in a riuer within the bay, and stayed there but for certain yrons that did serue for the rudder of the said ship, which they looked for euery day. The island of Panama. Markes of shallow water. A Balsa is a great canoa. A Spaniard of Manilla taken. 50 or 60 Spaniards shew themselves. A newe shippe of the kings in building.

This band of men shot at vs from the shore with their muskets, but hyt none of vs, and wee

They manned
out a Frigate af-
ter vs.

An hospitall in
Manilla.

Myntes of very
fine gold in the
Island of Pa-
nama.

The island of
Negros in 9 de-
grees.

Their departure
from the Phi-
lippinas.

Batochina.

11 or 12 small
ylands in 3 de-
grees 10 min. to
the Southward.

Islands in 4 de-
grees southward
of the line.
The death of
captaine Hauers.

March 1588.
Our arrival at
Iaua maior.

The Morisco or
Arabian tongue
common in Iaua.

wee shot at them againe: they also manned a Frigate and sent it out after our boat to haue taken vs, but we with saile and oares went from them: and when they perceiued that they could not fetch vs, but that they must come within danger of the ordinance of our ship, they stood in with the shore againe and landed their men, and presently sent their Frigate about the point, but whether we knew not. So we came aboard with this one Spaniard, which was neither souldier nor sayler, but one that was come among the rest from Manilla, and had bene in the hospital there a long time before, and was a very simple soule, and such a one as could answere to very little that hee was asked, concerning the state of the coun- trey. Here wee roade at anker all that night, and perceiued that the Spaniards had dis- persed their band into 2 or 3 parts, and kept great watch in seuerall steedes with fires and shooting off their pieces. This island hath much plaine ground in it in many places, and many fayre and straight trees do grow vpon it, fit for to make excellent good mastes for all sorts of ships. There are also mynes of very fine gold in it which are in the custodie of the In- dians. And to the South-ward of this place, there is another very great island, which is not subdued by the Spaniards, nor any other nation. The people which inhabite it are all Ne- gros; and the island is called the island of Negros: and is almost as bigge as England, stand- ing in 9 degrees: the most part of it seemeth to be very lowe land, and by all likelihood is very fruitfull.

The 29 day of Ianuary aboute sixe of the clocke is the morning we set saile, sending our boate before vntil it was two of the clock in the afternoone, passing all this time as it were through a strait betwixt the said 2 islands of Panama, and the island of Negros, and about 16 leagues off we espied a fayre opening, trending Southwest and by South, at which time our boate came aboard, and our Generall sent commendations to the Spanish captaine which wee came from the euening before by the Spaniard which we tooke, and willed him to pro- uide good store of gold: for he meant for to see him with his company at Manilla within fewe yeeres, and that he did but want a bigger boate to haue landed his men, or else hee would haue seene him then: and so caused him to be set on shore.

The 8 day of February by 8 of the clocke in the morning we espied an island neere Gi- lolo, called Batochina, which standeth in one degree from the Equinoctial line Northward.

The 14 day of February we fell with 11 or 12 very small islands, lying very low and flat, full of trees, and passed by some islands which be suncke and haue the dry sands lying in the maine sea. These islands neere the Malucoes, stand in 3 degrees and 10 min. to the South-ward of the lyne.

On the 17 day, one Iohn Gameford a Cooper dyed, which had bene sicke of an olde dis- ease a long time. The 20 day wee fell with certaine other islands which had many small is- lands among them, standing 4 degrees to the South-ward of the lyne. On the 21 day of Februarie, being Ashwednesday Captaine Hauers dyed of a most feruent and pestilent ague, which held him furiously some 7 or 8 dayes, to the no small grieffe of our Generall and of all the rest of the company, who caused two Falcons and one Sacre to be shot off, with all the small shotte in the ship, who after he was shrowded in a sheete and a prayer sayd, was heued ouer bord with great lamentation of vs all. Moreouer, presently after his death my selfe with diuers others in the ship fell marueilously sicke, and so continued in very great paine for the space of three weekes or a moneth by reason of the extreeme heat and vntem- peratnesse of the Climate.

The first day of March hauing passed through the Straights of Iaua minor and Iaua maior, wee came to an anker vnder the Southwest parts of Iaua maior: where wee espied certaine of the people which were fishing by the sea side in a bay which was vnder the yland. Then our Generall taking into the ship-boate certaine of his company, and a Negro which could speake the Morisco tongue, which hee had taken out of the great S. Anna, made toward those fishers, which hauing espied our boat ranne on shoare into the wood for feare of our men: but our Generall caused his Negro to call vnto them: who no sooner heard him call, but presently one of them came out to the shore side and made answere. Our Generall by the Negro enquired of him for fresh water, which they found, and caused the fisher to goe to

to the King and to certifie him of a shippe that was come to haue trafique for victuals, and for diamants, pearles, or any other riche iewels that hee had: for which hee should haue either golde or other marchandise in exchange. The fisher answered that we should haue all maner of victuals that wee would request. Thus the boat came aboard againe. Within a while after wee went about to furnish our shippe throughly with wood and water.

About the eighth of March, two or three Canoas came from the towne vnto vs with egges, hennes, fresh fish, oranges, and lymes, and brought worde wee should haue had victuals more plentifully, but that they were so farre to bee brought to vs where wee ridde. Which when our Generall heard hee weighed ancker and stode in neerer for the towne: and as wee were vnder saile wee mette with one of the kings canoas comming towarde vs: whereupon wee shoke the shippe in the winde and stayed for the canoa vntill it came aboard of vs, and stode into the bay which was hard by and came to an ancker. In this canoa was the Kings Secretarie, who had on his head a piece of died linen cloth folded vp like vnto a Turkes Tulliban: he was all naked sauing about his waste, his breast was carued with the broad arrowe vpon it; hee went barefooted: he had an interpretour with him, which was a Mestizo, that is, halfe an Indian and halfe a Portugall, who could speake very good Portugese. This Secretarie signified vnto our Generall that he had brought him an hogge, hennes, egges, fresh fish, sugar-canes and wine: (which wine was as strong as any aquauitæ, and as cleare as any rocke water :) he tolde him farther that hee would bring victuals so sufficiently for him, as hee and his company would request, and that within the space of foure dayes. Our Generall vsed him singularly well, banquetted him most royally with the choyce of many and sundry conserues, wines both sweete and other, and caused his Musitians to make him musicke. This done our Generall tolde him that hee and his company were Englishmen; and that wee had bene at China and had had trafique there with them, and that wee were come thither to discouer, and purposed to goe to Malaca. The people of Iaua tolde our Generall that there were certaine Portugals in the yland which lay there as Factours continually to trafique with them, to buy Negroes, cloues, pepper, sugar, and many other commodities. This Secretarie of the King with his interpretour lay one night aboard our shippe. The same night, because they lay aboard, in the euening at the setting of the watch, our Generall commanded euery man in the shippe to prouide his harquebuzze and his shotte, and so with shooting off 40. or 50. small shot and one Sacre, himselfe set the watch with them. This was no small marueile vnto these heathen people, who had not commonly seene any shippe so furnished with men and Ordinance. The next morning wee dismissed the Secretarie and his interpretour with all humanitie.

A King of Iaua
his Secretary.

Niper wine.

Cloues, pepper,
sugar, and many
other commodi-
ties in Iaua
maior.

The fourth day after, which was the 12. of March, according to their appointment came the Kings canoas; but the winde being somewhat skant they could not get aboard that night, but put into a bay vnder the yland vntill the next day, and presently after the breake of day there came to the number of 9. or 10. of the Kings canoas so deeply laden with victuals as they could swim, with two great liue oxen, halfe a skore of wonderfull great and fat hogges, a number of hennes which were aliue, drakes, geese, eggs, plantans, sugar canes, sugar in plates, cocos, sweet oranges and sowre, lymes, great store of wine and aquauitæ, salt to season victuals withall, and almost all maner of victuals else, with diuers of the Kings officers which were there. Among all the rest of the people in one of these canoas came two Portugales, which were of middle stature, and men of marueilous proper personage; they were each of them in a loose ierkin, and hose, which came downe from the waste to the ancle, because of the vse of the Countrey, and partly because it was Lent, and a time for doing of their penance, (for they accompt it as a thing of great dislike among these heathens to weare either hose or shoes on their feete :) they had on ech of them a very faire and a white lawne shirt, with falling bands on the same, very decently, onely their bare legs excepted. These Portugales were no small ioy vnto our Generall and all the rest of our company: For we had not seene any Christian that was our friend of a yeere and an halfe before. Our Generall vsed and intreated them singularly well, with banquets and musicke:

Nine or 10. of
the Kings canoas.

Two Portugales
in Iaua.

Enquire of Don Antonio.

sicke: They told vs that they were no lesse glad to see vs, then wee to see them, and enquired of the estate of their countrey, and what was become of Don Antonio their King, and whether hee were liuing or no: for that they had not of long time bene in Portugall, and that the Spaniards had alwayes brought them worde that hee was dead. Then our Generall satisfied them in euery demaund; Assuring them, that their King was aliue, and in England, and had honourable allowance of our Queene, and that there was warre betweene Spaine and England, and that we were come vnder the King of Portugall into the South sea, and had warred vpon the Spaniards there, and had fired, spoiled and sunke all the ships along the coast that we could meete withall, to the number of eightene or twentie sailes. With this report they were sufficiently satisfied.

The state of Iaua.

Raia Bolamboam.

The wiues kill themselves after their husbands deaths.

A strange order.

On the other side they declared vnto vs the state of the yland of Iaua. First the plentifulnes and great choise and store of victuals of all sorts, & of all maner of fruits as before is set downe: Then the great and rich marchandize which are there to be had. Then they described the properties and nature of the people as followeth. The name of the King of that part of the yland was Raia Bolamboam, who was a man had in great maiestie and feare among them. The common people may not bargaine, sell, or exchange any thing with any other nation without speciall licence from their king: and if any so doe, it is present death for him. The King himselfe is a man of great yeeres, and hath an hundred wiues, his sonne hath fiftie. The custome of the countrey is, that whensoever the king doeth die, they take the body so dead and burne it and preserue the ashes of him, and within fve dayes next after, the wiues of the said king so dead, according to the custome and vse of their countrey, euery one of them goe together to a place appointed, and the chiefe of the women, which was neere vnto him in accompt, hath a ball in her hand, and throweth it from her, and to the place where the ball resteth, thither they goe all, and turne their faces to the Eastward, and euery one with a dagger in their hand, (which dagger they call a Crise, and is as sharpe as a razor) stab themselves to the heart, and with their hands all to bee-bath themselves in their owne blood, and falling groueling on their faces so ende their dayes. This thing is as true as it seemeth to any hearer to be strang.

Faire women in Iaua.

Don Antonio might be received as King in the East Indies.

They depart from Iaua the 16. of March 1588.

The men of themselves be very politike and subtile, and singularly valiant, being naked men, in any action they vndertake, and wonderfully at commandement and feare of their king. For example; if their king command them to vndertake any exploit, be it neuer so dangerous or desperate, they dare not nor will not refuse it, though they die euery man in the execution of the same. For hee will cut off the heads of euery one of them which returne aliue without bringing of their purpose to passe: which is such a thing among them, as it maketh them the most valiant people in all the Southeast parts of the world: for they neuer feare any death. For being in fight with any nation, if any of them feeleth himselfe hurt with launce or sword, he will willingly runne himselfe vpon the weapon quite through his body to procure his death the more speedily, and in this desperate sort ende his dayes, or ouercome his enimie. Moreover, although the men be tawny of colour and go continually naked, yet their women be faire of complexion and go more apparelled.

After they had thus described the state of the yland, and the orders and facions of the people; they tolde vs farther, that if their king Don Antonio would come vnto them, they would warrant him to haue all the Malucos at commandement, besides China, Sangles, and the yles of the Philippinas, and that hee might be assured to haue all the Indians on his side that are in the countrey. After we had fully contented these Portugals, and the people of Iaua which brought vs victuals in their Canoas, they tooke their leaues of vs with promise of all good entertainment at our returnes, and our Generall gaue them three great pieces of Ordinance at their departing. Thus the next day being the 16. of March we set saile towards the Cape of good hope, called by the Portugals Cabo de buena Esperança on the Southermost coast of Africa.

The rest of March and all the moneth of April wee spent in trauersing that mightie and vaste Sea, betweene the yle of Iaua and the maine of Africa, obseruing the heauens, the

Crosiers

Crosiers or South-pole, the other starres, the foules, which are markes vnto the Sea men of faire weather, foule weather, approaching of lands or ylands, the winds, the tempests, the raines & thunders, with the alterations of tides and currents.

The 10. day of May we had a storme at the West, and it blew so hard that it was as much as the ship could stirre close by vnder the wind: and the storme continued al that day and al that night.

The next day being the 11. of May in the morning one of the company went into the top, and espied land bearing North, and North and by West off vs, & about noone wee espied land to beare West off vs, which as we did imagine was the cape of Buena Esperança, wherof indeed we were short some 40. or 50. leagues: and by reason of the skantnesse of the winde we stood along to the Southeast vntill midnight; at which time the winde came faire, and we haled along Westward.

The 12. and 13. dayes we were becalmed, and the sky was very hazie and thicke vntill the 14. day at three of the clocke in the afternoone, at which time the sky cleared, and we espied the land againe which was the cape called Cabo Falso, which is short of the Cape de Buena Esperança 40 or 50 leagues. This Cape is very easie to be knowen. For there are right ouer it three very high hilles standing but a smal way one off another, and the hiest standeth in the middest, and the ground is much lower by the seaside. The Cape of Good hope beareth West and by South from the said Cabo Falso.

The 16. day of May about 4. of the clocke in the afternoone the winde came vp at East a very stiffe gale, which helde vntill it was Saturday with as much winde as euer the ship could goe before: at which time by sixe of the clocke in the morning wee espied the promontorie or headland, called the Cape de Buena Esperança, which is a reasonable hie land, & at the Westernmost point a litle off the maine do shew two hammocks, the one vpon the other, and three other hammocks lying further off into the sea, yet low land betweene and adioyning vnto the sea.

This cape of Buena Esperança is set down and accompted for two thousand leagues from the yland of Iaua in the Portugall sea carts: but it is not so much almost by an hundred and fiftie leagues, as we found by the running of our ship. We were in running of these eighteen hundred and fiftie leagues iust nine weekes.

The eighth day of Iune by breake of day we fel in sight of the yland of S. Helena, seuen or eight leagues short of it, hauing but a small gale of winde, or almost none at all: insomuch as we could not get vnto it that day, but stood off and on all that night.

The next day being the 9. of Iune hauing a pretie easie gale of wind we stood in with the shore, our boat being sent away before to make the harborough; and about one of the clocke in the afternoone we came vnto an ancker in 12 fathoms water two or three cables length from the shore, in a very faire and smooth bay vnder the Northwest side of the yland.

This yland is very high land, and lieth in the maine sea standing as it were in the middest of the sea betweene the maine land of Africa, and the maine of Brasilia and the coast of Guinea: And is in 15. degrees and 48. minuts to the Southward of the Equinoctiall line, and is distant from the Cape of Buena Esperança betweene 5. and 6. hundreth leagues.

The same day about two or three of the clocke in the afternoone wee went on shore, where wee found a marueilous faire & pleasant valley, wherein diuers handsome buildings and houses were set vp, and especially one which was a Church, which was tyled & whited on the outside very faire, and made with a porch, and within the Church at the vpper end was set an altar, whereon stood a very large table set in a frame hauing in it the picture of our Saviour Christ vpon the Crosse and the image of our Lady praying, with diuers other histories curiously painted in the same. The sides of the Church were all hanged with stained clothes hauing many deuises drawn in them.

There are two houses adioyning to the Church, on each side one, which serue for kitchins to drease meate in with necessary roomes and houses of office: the couerings of the said houses are made flat, whereon is planted a very faire vine, and through both the saide houses runneth a very good and holosome streame of fresh water.

X x 2

There

Cabo Falso.

They double the Cape de Buena Esperança.

From Iaua to the Cape of Buena Esperança is but 1850. leagues.

Iune 1588.

They anker at the yland of S. Helena the 9. of Iune.

S. Helena is in the latitude of 15. degrees 48. min. to the Southward.

There is also right ouer against the saide Church a faire causey made vp with stones reaching vnto a valley by the seaside, in which valley is planted a garden, wherein grow great store of pompions and melons: And vpon the saide causey is a frame erected whereon hange two bells wherewith they ring to Masse; and hard vnto it is a Crosse set vp, which is squared, framed and made very artificially of free stone, whereon is carued in cyphers what time it was builded, which was in the yeere of our Lord 1571.

The great store
of diuers excel-
lent fruits in S.
Helena.

This valley is the fairest and largest lowe plot in all the yland, and it is marueilous sweete and pleasant, and planted in euery place either with fruite trees, or with herbes. There are fig trees, which beare fruit continually, & marueilous plentifully: for on euery tree you shall haue blossoms, greene figs, and ripe figs, all at ones: and it is so all the yere long: the reason is that the yland standeth so neere the Sunne. There be also great store of lyon trees, orange trees, pomegranate trees, pomecitron trees, date trees, which beare fruite as the fig trees do, and are planted carefully and very artificially with very pleasant walkes vnder and betweene them, and the saide walkes bee ouershadowed with the leaues of the trees: and in euery voyde place is planted parceley, sorell, basill, fenell, annis seede, mustard seede, radishes, and many speciall good hearbes: and the fresh water brooke runneth through diuers places of this orchard, and may with very small paines be made to water any one tree in the valley.

This fresh water streame commeth from the tops of the mountaines, and falleth from the cliffe into the valley the height of a cable, and hath many armes out of it, which refresh the whole yland, and almost euery tree in it. The yland is altogether high mountaines and steepe valles, except it be in the tops of some hilles, and downe below in some of the valles, where marueilous store of all these kinds of fruits before spoken of do grow: there is greater store growing in the tops of the mountaines then below in the valles: but it is wonderfull labour-some and also dangerous traueiling vp vnto them and downe againe, by reason of the height and steepenesse of the hilles.

Abundance of
partridges in
S. Helena.

There is also vpon this yland great store of partridges, which are very tame, not making any great hast to flie away though one come very neere them, but onely to runne away, and get vp into the steepe cliffes: we killed some of them with a fowling piece. They differ very much from our partridges which are in England both in bignesse and also in colour. For they be within a little as bigge as an henne, and are of an ashe colour, and liue in couies twelue, sixteen, and twentie together: you cannot go ten or twelue score but you shall see or spring one or two couies at the least.

Great store of
fesants.

There are likewise no lesse store of fesants in the yland, which are also marueilous bigge and fat, surpassing those which are in our countrey in bignesse and in numbers of a company. They differ not very much in colour from the partridges before spoken of.

Turkies in great
quantitie.

Wee found moreover in this place great store of Guinie cocks, which we call Turkies, of colour blacke and white, with red heads: they are much about the same bignesse which ours be of in England: their egges be white, and as bigge as a Turkies egge.

Exceeding
numbers of
goats.

There are in this yland thousands of goates, which the Spaniards call Cabritos, which are very wilde: you shall see one or two hundred of them together, and sometimes you may beholde them going in a flocke almost a mile long. Some of them, (whether it be the nature of the breed of them, or of the country I wot not) are as big as an asse, with a maine like an horse and a beard hanging downe to the very ground: they wil clime vp the cliffes which are so steepe that a man would thinke it a thing vnpossible for any liuing thing to goe there. We tooke and killed many of them for all their swiftnes: for there be thousands of them vpon the mountaines.

Plentie of
swine.

Here are in like maner great store of swine which be very wilde and very fat, and of a marueilous bignes: they keepe altogether vpon the mountaines, and will very seldome abide any man to come neere them, except it be by meere chance when they be found asleepe, or otherwise, according to their kinde, be taken layed in the mire.

We found in the houses at our comming 3. slaues which were Negros, & one which was borne in the yland of Iaua, which tolde vs that the East Indian fleete, which were in number
5. sailes.

5. sailes, the least whereof were in burthen 8. or 900. tunnes, all laden with spices and Calicut cloth, with store of treasure and very rich stones and pearles, were gone from the saide yland of S. Helena but 20. dayes before we came thither.

This yland hath bene found of long time by the Portugals, and hath bene altogether planted by them, for their refreshing as they come from the East Indies. And when they come they haue all things plentiful for their reliefe, by reason that they suffer none to inhabit there that might spend vp the fruit of the yland, except some very few sicke persons in their company, which they stand in doubt will not liue vntill they come home, whom they leaue there to refresh themselves, and take away the yeere following the other Fleete if they liue so long. They touch here rather in their comming home from the East Indies, then at their going thither, because they are thoroughly furnished with corne when they set out of Portugal, but are but meanelly victualled at their comming from the Indies, where there groweth little corne.

The 20. day of Iune hauing taken in wood & water and refreshed our selues with such things as we found there, and made cleane our ship, we set saile about 8. of the clocke in the night toward England. At our setting saile wee had the winde at Southeast, and we haled away Northwest and by west. The winde is commonly off the shore at this yland of S. Helena. Our departure from S. Helena.

On Wednesday being the thirde day of Iuly we went away Northwest the winde being still at Southeast; at which time we were in 1. degree and 48. minuts to the Southward of the Equinoctial line. Iuly 1588.

The twelfth day of the said moneth of Iuly it was very little winde, and toward night it was calme and blew no winde at all, and so continued vntill it was Munday being the 15. day of Iuly.

On Wednesday the 17. day of the abouesaid moneth wee had the winde skant at West northwest. Wee found the wind continually to blow at East, and Northeast, and Eastnorth-east after we were in 3. or 4. degrees to the Northward; and it altered not vntill we came betweene 30. and 40. degrees to the Northward of the Equinoctial Line.

On Wednesday the 21. day of August the wind came vp at Southwest a faire gale: by which day at noone we were in 38. degrees of Northerly latitude.

On Friday in the morning being the 23. day of August, at foure of the clocke we haled East, and East and by South for the Northermost ylands of the Açores.

On Saturday the 24. day of the said moneth by 5. of the clocke in the morning we fel in sight of the two ylands of Flores and Coruo standing in 39. degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$. and sailed away Northeast. Coruo and Flores, two ylands of the Azores.

The third of September we met with a Flemish hulke which came from Lisbone, & declared vnto vs the ouerthrowing of the Spanish Fleete, to the singuler reioycing and comfort of vs all.

The 9. of September, after a terrible tempest which caried away most part of our sailes, by the mercifull fauour of the Almightye we recouered our long wished port of Plimmouth in England, from whence we set foorth at the beginning of our voyage.

Certaine rare and special notes most properly belonging to the voyage of M. Thomas Candish next before described; concerning the heights, soundings, lyings of lands, distances of places, the variation of the Compasse, the iust length of time spent in sayling betweene diuers places, and their abode in them, as also the places of their harbour and anckering, and the depths of the same, with the obseruation of the windes on seuerall coastes: Written by M. Thomas Fuller of Ipswich, who was Master in The desire of M. Thomas Candish in his foresaid prosperous voyage about the world.

A note of the heights of certaine places on the coast of Barbarie.

INprimis Cape Cantin standeth in the latitude of	-	-	32. degr. 4. min.
Item the yland of Mogador standeth in	-	-	31. degr. 30. min.
Item Cape d'oro standeth in	-	-	30. degr. 20. min.
Item the ylands of the Canaries about	-	-	28. degr.
Item Cape Bojador standeth in	-	-	27. degr. 30. min.
Item Cape Verde standeth in	-	-	14. degr. 30. min.
Item the Cape of Sierra Liona in	-	-	8. degr.
Item an yland called Ilha Verde in	-	-	7. degr. 30. min.

A note of the heights of certaine places from the coast of Brasill to the South sea.

INprimis Cape Frio standeth in the latitude of	-	-	23. degr. 30. min.
Item the yland of S. Sebastian in	-	-	24. degr.
Item Port desire standeth in	-	-	47. degr. 50. min.
Item Seales bay standeth in	-	-	48. degr. 20. min.
Item Port S. Iulian standeth in	-	-	50. degr.
Item The white riuer standeth in	-	-	50. degr. 30. min.
Item Cape Ioy standeth in	-	-	52. degr. 40. min.
Item Port famine within the Straights of Magellan standeth in	-	-	53. degr. 50. min.
Item Cape froward within the Straights of Magellan standeth in	-	-	54. degr. 15. min.
Item Cape desire in the entring into the South sea standeth in	-	-	53. degr. 10. min.

A note of the heights of certaine places on the coast of Chili and Peru in the South sea.

INprimis the yland of Mocha standeth in the latitude of	-	-	38. degr. 30. min.
Item the yland of S. Mary in	-	-	37. degr. 15. min.
* Valpariso. Item the bay of * Valpares in	-	-	33. degr. 40. min.
Item the bay of Quintero in	-	-	33. degr. 20. min.
Item Coquimbo in	-	-	29. degr. 30. min.
Item Morro moreno in	-	-	23. degr. 20. min.
Item Arica standeth in	-	-	18. degr. 30. min.
Item the bay of Pisca standeth in	-	-	13. degr. 30. min.
Item the bay of Lima standeth in	-	-	11. degr. 50. min.
Item Santos standeth in	-	-	9. degr. 20. min.
Item the bay of Cherrepe in	-	-	6. degr. 30. min.
Item the bay of Paita in	-	-	5. degr. 4. min.
Item the yland of Puna. in	-	-	2. degr. 50. min.
Item Cape Sant Francisco to the North of the Equinoctiall, in	-	-	1. degr.

A note of the height of certaine places to the Northwards of the Equinoctiall line, on the coast of New Spaine.

INprimis, Panama standeth in the latitude of	-	-	9. degrees.
Item the yland called Isla de Canoas, in	-	-	9. degr. 10. min.
Item Cape Blanco, in	-	-	10. degr. 10. min.
Item Rio Lexo, in	-	-	12. degr. 40. min.
* Or, Guatulco. Item * Aguatulco, in	-	-	15. degr. 50. min.
Item Acapulco, in	-	-	17. degr. 20. min.
Item Sant Iago, in	-	-	18. degr. 50. min.
Item Cape de los Corrientes, in	-	-	20. degr. 30. min.
Item the bay of Xalisco, in	-	-	21. degr. 30. min.
* Los tres Marias. Item the ylands of the * Maries, in	-	-	21. degr. 20. min.
Item the yland of Saint Andrew, in	-	-	22. degr.
Item the ylands of Ciametlan, in	-	-	23. degr. 40. min.
Item, that the Cape of Santa Clara on the point of California is in	-	-	23. degrees.

A note

A note of the heights of certaine places beginning from the ylands of the Ladrones and passing by the Philippinas, the Malucos, Iaua minor, Iaua maior, the Cape of Bona Sperança, and the yle of Santa Helena.

INprim. one of the ylands of the Ladrones called Guana standeth in	13. degr. 50. min.	
Item Cape De Spirito Santo on the yle of Luçon standeth in	13. degr.	
Item the yland of Capul in	12. degr. 30. min.	
Item that the yland of Seboyon standeth in	12. degr.	
Item that the Easterly end of the yland of * Pannay is in	11. degr.	Or Panuma.
Item that the opening betweene the South head of Pannay and the south head of Isla de los Negros is in	10. degr. 10. min.	
Item that the South-head of Isla de los Negros is in	9. degr. 10. min.	
Item that the North-head of the yland Mindanao is in	7. degr. 50. min.	
Item the South-head of Mindanao called Cape Cannel is in	6. degr. 40. min.	
Item the Cape of Batochina is in	10. min.	
* Item that 12. small ylands stand in	3. degr.	To the Southwards of the Line.
Item the latitude of two other ylands is in	4. degr. 10. min.	
Item the Westerly head of Iaua minor is toward the South in	8. degr. 30. min.	
Item the Easterly head of Iaua maior is toward the South in	8. degr. 20. min.	
Item Malaca standeth to the Northward in	2. degr.	
Item Cape Falso on the promontory of Africa, standeth in	34. degr. 20. min.	
Item the Cape of Bona Sperança standeth in	34. degr. 40. min.	
Item the yland of Santa Helena standeth in	15. degr. 40. min.	
Item the Cape of S. Augustine standeth Southward in	8. degr. 40. min.	

Soundings on the coast of Barbarie from Rio del Oro vnto Cape Blanco.

INprimis about 3. leagues off Rio del Oro you shall haue very faire shoulding, fine white sand 18. fathoms, and so alongst vnto Cape Blanco two or three leagues off the shore you shall haue 18. and 20. fathoms. And when you come within one league of the Cape you shall haue twelue or thirteene fathoms, browne sand, very faire shoulding. And if you will hall in with Cape Blanco, beware you come not within seuen or eight fathoms of the Cape: for there lyeth a sand off the Cape.

Also about 7. or eight leagues off the Cape lyeth a long should next hand Southwest and by South off the Cape.

Soundings on the coast of Guiny.

Item, Going vnto Sierra Leona, hauing the cape Eastnortheast off you, 7. leagues off, you shall haue 22 fadome browne sand. And halling in you shall finde very faire shoalding. You may be bold to borrow on the Southermost shore: but take heed of a rocke that lieth in the faire way a good birth off the shore, but there is no feare of it: for it lieth aboue the water, and is distant two miles off the South shore.

Item, You may be bolde to borrow hard by the rocke; for on the North side going in there lieth one long sand which runneth Southeast and Northwest, and lieth distant from the South shore 2 leagues. And you shall anker in 14 or 15 fadoms hard by the shore.

Also going vnto the island called Ilha Verde, the which iland lieth 10 leagues to the Southward of Sierra Leona, the course is Southsouthwest, and Northnortheast: and you shall haue betweene them 9 or 10 fadome. And if you will anker at the sayd iland, you shall haue 5 or 6 fadome hard by the shore.

Also you must haue especiall care of a great current that setteth alongst the coast of Guiny to the Eastward.

Item, And if you be bound vnto the Southwards, you must go Westsouthwest off, for feare of the shoald that is called Madera Bomba, the which shoald is to the Southwards of the iland.

Soundings

Soundings on the coast of Brasil.

Item, Vnto the Northwards of Cape Frio, the cape bearing southwest off you, about 17 or 18 leagues off, you shall haue 45 fadoms streamy ground: and running Southwest, you shall find 32 fadoms blacke sand: and then running Westsouthwest into a deepe bay, which lieth tenne leagues to the Northwards of the cape, you shall haue 22 fadoms oaze: that depth you shall haue all alongst, except you be farre into the bay; and then you shall haue 16 fadoms all oazie.

Item, To the Northwards of Cape Frio, about 6 or 7 leagues, you shall haue many small islands.

Item, To the Northwards of the cape 6. leagues, you shall haue two small islands one mile distant the one from the other, and they are distant from the maine five leagues. And betweene those ilands and the cape you shall haue very many islands hard aboard the maine.

Item, The cape bearing West of you two leagues off, you shall haue 55 fadoms oaze. Also you shall know when you are shot about the cape vnto the Southwards, by deeping of the water.

Also if you will go for S. Sebastian from the cape, you must go West and South, and Westsouthwest among. And the distance from the cape vnto S. Sebastian is 50 leagues. And being shot into the bay any thing nere the shore, you shall haue 24 fadoms all oazie.

And halling in for S. Sebastian, you shall know it by two little islands which be round: and those ilands lie from the iland of S. Sebastian next hand East and by South; and are distant the one from the other about foure leagues.

Also off the Southermost end of S. Sebastian, there lieth one iland about 6 leagues off; which iland is called the Alcatrazza, and there lie foure little ilands about it. Also you may know it by the trending of the land vnto the Southwards.

Item, If you will go in at the Northermost end of S. Sebastian, you must take heed of a sand that lieth on the Northeast part of the iland: but you may be bolde to borrow on the iland: for the sand lieth off the maine side. Also you may anker on the Northermost part of the iland in tenne fadoms; and the maine is distant from you where you shall ride two leagues off.

Item, If you will come in at the Southermost end of the iland of S. Sebastian, your course from the Alcatrazza is Southwest & Northeast, and their distance is 6 leagues the one from the other.

Item, Vnto the Southwards of the riuer of Plate, being in the latitude of 45 degrees and 60 leagues off the maine, you shall haue shoalding in 60 fadoms or 65 fadoms oazie sand: and then halling in for the shore Westsouthwest 16 leagues, you shall haue 50 fadoms oaze, and you shall haue faire shoalding all along.

Item, In the latitude of $47\frac{1}{2}$ you shall see about one mile in length, not passing one league off the shore, a ledge of broken ground, but no danger. Also you shall haue very faire shoalding all along the coast; and the land lying South and North vntill you come vnto port Desire, which standeth in 48 degrees.

Item, If you will go into port Desire, on the North side there lieth one ledge of rocks about a league distant from the shore. Also on the North side at the mouth of the harborow, there lie a couple of rocks, which are at halfe flood vnder water: but be bolde to borrow on the Southermost shore; for there is no danger; and you shall haue no lesse then 6 fadoms water at a low water, the harborow lying East and West. Also you may know the harborow by one litle iland that lieth Southeast off the mouth of the harborow, and it is distant 4 leagues. Furthermore you may know the harborow by an high rocke that standeth on the South side; and this rocke is very much like a watch tower. Also if you be any thing in, you may anker in 5 fadoms at a low water.

Item, It floweth there South and North, and higheth at spring tides 3 fadoms and an halfe water; and in the offing the flood setteth to the Northward.

Item,

Item, In the latitude of 48 degrees 50 minuts you shall haue 44 fadoms blacke sand about 5 leagues off: and about 3 leagues off you shall haue 25 fadoms, and great shingle stones.

Item, In the latitude of 49 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$ you shall haue sounding in 38 fadoms oazie sand.

Item, In the latitude of 51 degrees 10 minuts you shall haue soundings 4 leagues from the shore in 44 fadoms small blacke stones.

Soundings within the entrance of the Streights.

Item, About two leagues from the Northermost shore you shall haue 38 fadoms blacke sand, and all along you shall haue deepe water, not lesse then 18 or 20 fadoms in the faire way.

Soundings on the coast of Chili in the South sea.

Item, In the latitude of 36 degrees you shall haue soundings in 12 fadoms, 2 miles from the land browne sand.

Item, In the latitude of 35 degrees, you shall haue soundings one league off from the land in 10 fadoms white sand.

Soundings on the coast of New Spaine in the South sea.

Item, In the latitude of 14 degrees to the North of the line, you shall haue soundings 4 leagues from the land in 30 fadoms, browne sand.

Item, From the latitude of 14 degrees vnto the latitude of 15 degrees, you shall haue faire shoalding 3 leagues from the land.

Soundings on the coast of Africa vnto the Eastward of the cape of Buena Esperança
40 leagues.

Item, To the Eastwards of the cape of Buena Esperança 40 leagues, in the latitude of 34 degrees and 10 minuts, 8 leagues from the land, you shall haue 65 fadome, and browne sand.

A note of the lying of the land vnto the Southward of Port Desire

INprimis, Seales bay standeth vnto the Southwards of Port Desire 12 leagues Southsouthwest. Furthermore, vnto the Southwards of Seales bay 3 leagues, you shall haue very low land. Also more vnto the Southwards of Seales bay 7 leagues, in the heighth of 48 degrees 40 minuts, you shall see a rocke 5 leagues off the shore, the land lying Southwest and by South.

Item, In the latitude of 49 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$, you shall see a small flat Iland, about a league and an halfe off the shore, the land lying Southwest and by South. Furthermore, from the latitude of 49 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$ vnto the latitude of 50 degrees, the land lieth South and by West, and is high land.

Item, From the latitude of 50 degrees vnto the latitude of 50 degrees 40 minuts, the land lieth Southwest and by South. Furthermore, from the latitude of 50 degrees 40 minuts vnto the latitude of 52 degrees 17 minuts, the land lieth South and by West, North and by East.

Item, In the sayd latitude of 52 degrees 17 minuts, there goeth in an harborow, which is to be knowen by a long beache that lieth on the South side of the harborow. Moreouer, the sayd harborow standeth 12 leagues vnto the Northwards of Cape Ioy. Furthermore from the latitude of 52 degrees 17 minuts vnto the latitude of 52 degrees 40 minuts (in which heighth standeth Cape Ioy) the land lieth Southsoutheast, and Northnorthwest

Item, Comming from the Northwards, you shall see before you come to Cape Ioy, a very long beach, about the length of 8 leagues, being 5 leagues short of the cape vnto the Northwards. Also vnto the Southwards of the cape, you shall see another beach about a league long, adioyning hard vnder the cape: about which beach is the entrance of the

Streights of Magellan, the which Straights are in breadth sixe leagues ouer, from the cape vnto the South shore, lying South and by East.

The entrance of
the streight.

Item, From Cape Ioy, being the entrance of the streight of Magellan, vnto the first narrow passage of the sayd streight; the course is West and by North, and East and by South, and are distant 18 leagues; the land being in breadth from the one side to the other one league.

Item, From the first narrow vnto the second narrow passage, the course is West & by South, and East and by North; and the distance is 12 leagues: and in breadth the one side is from the other about two leagues ouer.

Item, From the second narrow vnto the islands that be called Elizabeth, Bartholomew, and Penguin islands, the distance is 5 leagues, and the course is Southwest and Northeast: the islands being distant a league and an halfe the one from the other.

Item, From the sayd islands vnto Port Famine is 16 leagues: the course is Southsouthwest, and Northnortheast. Morcouer, from Port Famine vnto Cape Froward, the course is South and by West, and North and by East: and they are distant 8 leagues asunder.

The end of the
streight.

Item, From Cape Froward vnto S. Ieromes riuer, is 16 leagues: the course is Northwest and Southeast. Also from S. Ieromes riuer vnto the vttermost land on the South side, the which is called Cabo Deseado, the course is Northwest & somewhat to the Northward, and are distant 30 leagues. So the whole length of the streight of Magellan is 105 leagues.

A note of the lying of the lands in the South sea.

INprimis, There stand in the latitude of 52 degrees and 50 minuts, three or foure, ilands, about 8 leagues from Cabo Deseado: the course is Northnorthwest, and Southsoutheast. And those ilands stand in the mouth of the streight of Magellan, at the going into the South sea.

Item, From the latitude of 52 degrees 50 minuts, vnto the latitude of 51 degrees, the land lieth Northnortheast, and Southsouthwest.

Item, From the latitude of 50 degrees vnto the latitude of 38 degrees and 30 minuts, the land lieth Northeast and by North, Southwest and by South.

Item, From the latitude of 38 degrees 30 minuts vnto the latitude of 37 degrees 14 minuts, the land lieth North and South.

The bay of Con-
ception.

Item, From the iland of S. Marie, being in the latitude of 37 degrees 14 min. vnto the heighth of 36 degrees 14 minuts, in which height standeth The bay of Conception, the course is Northeast and Southwest, and the distance 12 leagues.

Item, From the latitude of 36 degrees 40 minuts vnto the latitude of 35 degrees 20 minuts, the land lieth Northeast and by North, Southwest and by South.

Item, From the latitude of 35 degrees 20 minuts vnto the latitude of 33 degrees 30 minuts, the land lieth Northnortheast, and Southsouthwest.

Item, In the latitude of 34 degrees you shall see about five miles off from the shore a banke of sand, on the which you shall haue but shoald water.

33 deg. 20 mi.
In which
height standeth
Quintero.
27 deg. 40 mi.
In which
height standeth
Copiapo.

Item, From the latitude of 33 degrees 20 minuts vnto the latitude of 29 degrees 20 minuts, the land lieth Northnortheast, and Southsouthwest.

Item, From the latitude of 29 degrees 20 minuts vnto the latitude of 27 degrees 40 minuts, the land lieth Northnortheast, and Southsouthwest.

Item, In the latitude of 29 degrees 20 minuts, there lie two ilands distant 4 leagues asunder, and about one league from the maine.

Item, From the latitude of 27 degrees 40 minuts vnto the latitude of 23 degrees 30 minuts, the land lieth North and by East, South and by West.

23 deg. 30 mi.
In which
height standeth
Morro moreno.

Item, From the latitude of 25 degrees vnto the latitude of 23 degrees and 30 minuts, the land is very high.

Item, From the latitude of 23 degrees vnto the latitude of 22 degrees, the land lieth Northnortheast, and Southsouthwest.

Item,

Item, From the latitude of 22 degrees vnto the latitude of 18 degrees and 30 minuts, the land lieth North and by East, South and by West. 28 deg. 30. mi.
In which
height standeth
Arica.

Item, From the latitude of 18 degrees 30 minuts, vnto the latitude of 18 degrees, the land lieth Northwest and by West, Southeast and by East.

Item, From the latitude of 18 degrees vnto the latitude of 13 degrees 30 minuts, the land lieth Northwest and Southeast: in which height there lie two or three ilands, which ilands lie off a place where are two townes called Paraca, and Pisca. 13 deg. 30 mi.
In which
height standeth
Paraca & Pisca

Item, From the latitude of 13 degrees 30 minuts, vnto the latitude of 11 degrees 50 minuts, the land lieth Northnorthwest, and Southsoutheast.

Item, From the latitude of 11 degrees 50 minuts, vnto the latitude of 6 degrees, the land lieth North and by West, South and by East. Also you shall see two ilands, which be called The ilands of Lobos, that stand in the latitude of 6 degrees. 11 deg. 50 mi.
In which
height stand the
ilands of Lobos.

Item, From the latitude of 6 degrees, vnto the latitude of 5 degrees, the land lieth North-west and by West, Southeast and by East. 5. degrees.
In which
height standeth
Paita.

Item, From the latitude of 5 degrees vnto the latitude of 4 degrees, the land lieth North-west and Southeast: in which height of 4 degrees standeth Cape Blanco.

Item, From the latitude of 4 degrees vnto the latitude of 2 degrees 50 minuts (in which latitude of 2 degrees 50 minuts standeth the iland of Puna) the course is Northeast and Southwest. 2. deg. 52 min.
In which
height standeth
the iland of
Puna.

A note of the distance betweene certeine places on the coasts of Chili and Peru

IN primis, From the iland of Mocha vnto the iland of S. Mary, the course is North and South, and the distance is 25 leagues. Leagues 25.

Item, From the iland of S. Mary vnto the bay of Concepcion, the course is Northeast and Southwest, and the distance is 12 leagues. Leagues 12.

Item, From the bay of Concepcion vnto the port of Valpariso, the course is Northnorth-east and Southsouthwest, and the distance is 80 leagues. Leagues 80.

Item, From the port of Valpariso vnto the bay of Quintero, the course is Northeast and by North, and Southwest and South, and the distance is 7 leagues. In which bay of Quintero there lieth one small iland. Leagues 7.

Item, From the bay of Quintero vnto the bay of Coquimbo, the course is Northnorth-east, and Southsouthwest, and the distance is 72 leagues: in which height stand two ilands. Leagues 72.

Item, From the bay of Coquimbo vnto the bay of Copiapo, the course is Northnortheast and Southsouthwest, and the distance is 55 leagues: in which height standeth one iland. Leagues 55.

Item, From the bay of Copiapo vnto the bay of Morro moreno, the course is Northnorth-east and Southsouthwest, and the distance is 70 leagues. Leagues 70.

Item, From the bay of Morro moreno, vnto the bay of Arica, the course is North & by East, South & by West, and the distance is 90 leagues: in which bay of Arica standeth one small iland. Leagues 90.

Item, From the bay of Arica vnto the bay of Parraca, the course is Northwest and South-east, and the distance is 120 leagues: in which bay of Parraca stand three or foure ilands. Leagues 120.

Item, From the bay of Parraca vnto the bay of Lima, the course is Northwest and by North, Southeast and by South, and the distance is 35 leagues: in the bay of Lima is one iland. Leagues 35.

Item, From the bay of Lima vnto the bay of Cherrepe, the course is North & by West, South and by East, and the distance is 90 leagues. Leagues 90.

Item, From the bay of Cherrepe vnto the bay of Paita it is 45 leagues, the course is 20 leags Westnorthwest vnto two ilands that be called The ilands of Lobos, and from thence vnto the bay of Paita it is 25 leagues, the course is North and by East. Leagues 45.

Item, From Paita vnto Cape Blanco, the course is North and by West, South and by East, and the distance is 25 leagues. Leagues 25.

Item, From Cape Blanco vnto the iland of Puna, the course is Eastnortheast and West-southwest,

Leagues 25.
Leagues in all
are 751.

southwest, and the distance is 25 leagues: and you shall see one iland that is called Santa Clara, which standeth 10 leagues to the Southward of Puna.

A note of certeine places vnto the Northwards of the Line.

Leagues 60.

IN primis, From Cape Blanco vnto Cape S. Laurence, the course is North & by East, South and by West, and the distance 60 leagues.

Leagues 40.

Item, From Cape S. Lorenzo vnto Cape S. Francisco, the course is North & by East, South and by West, and the distance is 40 leagues.

Leagues 160.

Item, From Cape S. Francisco vnto the cape that is called Cape Blanco, which cape is on the coast of New Spaine, the course is Northnortheast and Southsouthwest, and the distance is 160 leagues: and you shall haue a great current that setteth out of the bay of Panama; and the sayd current setteth South out.

Leagues 8.

Item, From Cape Blanco vnto the Port de Veles, the course is Northeast and Southwest, and the distance 8 leagues.

Leagues 17.

Item, From the Port de Veles vnto the port of S. Iohn, the course is Northwest and Southeast, and the distance is 17 leagues.

Leagues 40.

Item, From the port of S. Iohn vnto Rio Lexo, the course is Northwest, and Southeast, and the distance is 40 leagues.

Leagues 14.

Item, From Rio Lexo vnto the gulfe of Fonsecco, the course is Westnorthwest, and East-southeast, and they are distant 14 leagues.

Item, In the mouth of Rio Lexo there lieth one iland, and you must goe in on the Northwest part of that iland; on the which iland you may be bolde for to borrow on: and you must goe from that iland Southeast vp.

Item, That in the gulfe of Fonsecco you shall haue lying ten ilands, whereof three be peopled with Indians, whereon you may haue water, wood, and salt.

Item, On the West side of the gulfe of Fonsecco there is one towne of Indians, which is called Mapal, in which towne there is great store of beecues.

Leagues 60.

Item, From the riuer Lexo vnto the bay of Sonsonate, the course is East and West, and the distance is 60 leagues.

Leagues 160.

Item, From the bay of Sonsonate vnto the port of Aguatulco, the course is Northwest and by West, Southeast and by East, and the distance 160 leagues.

Leagues 2.

Item, From the Bay of Coppeleto vnto the port of Aguatulco it is 2 leagues, the course is West and by North, East and by South.

Leagues 12.

Item, From the port of Aguatulco vnto the port of Angeles, the course is East and West, and they are distant 12 leagues.

Leagues 78.

Item, From the port of Aguatulco vnto the port of Acapulco, the course is West & by North, East and by South, and the distance is 78 leagues.

Leagues 80.

Item, From the port of Acapulco vnto the port of S. Iago, the course is West and by North, East and by South, and the distance is 80 leagues.

Leagues 7.

Item, From the port of S. Iago vnto the port of Natiuidad, the course is East and West, and the distance is 7 leagues.

Leagues 10.

Item, From the port of Natiuidad vnto port of the islands of Chiametla, the course is East and West, and the distance is 10 leagues.

Leagues 30.

Item, From the ilands of Chiametla vnto Cape de los Corrientes, the course is Northwest and by West, Southeast and by East, and the distance is 30 leagues.

Leagues 18.

Item, From the Cape de los Corrientes vnto the bay of Xalisco, the course is Northnorth-east, and Southsouthwest, and the distance is 18 leagues.

Leagues 30.

Item, From the bay of Xalisco vnto the port of Chiametlan, the course is Northnortheast and Southsouthwest, and the distance is 30 leagues.

Leagues 20.

Item, From the Cape de los Corrientes vnto the ilands called Las tres Marias, the course is Northwest and Southeast, and the distance is 20 leagues.

Item,

Item, From the Cape de los Corrientes vnto the cape of Santa Clara on the point of California, the course is Westnorthwest, and Eastsoutheast, and the distance is 108 leagues. Leagues 108.

A note from the coast of America vnto the Westwards.

Item, From the cape of Santa Clara vnto the ilands of The Ladrones, the course is West and by South, East and by North, and the distance betweene them is 1850 leagues. Leagues 1850.

Item, That the Southermost iland of the Ladrones standeth in the latitude of 12 degrees and 10 minuts, and from thence vnto the Northermost iland, the course is Northnortheast & Southsouthwest, and the distance betweene them is 200 leagues: and the said Northermost iland standeth in 21 degrees 10 minuts.

Item, From one of the ilands of the Ladrones, which standeth in the latitude of 13 degrees and 50 minuts, which iland is called *Guaihaime, vnto the Cape de Spirito santo, which Or Guana. cape is vpon one of the ilands of the Philippinas, the course is West and to the Southwards, and the distance is 320 leagues. Leagues 320.

Item, From the cape of Spirito santo vnto the mouth of the entrance of the Streights of the Philippinas, the course is West and by North, East and by South, and the distance is 15 leagues. Leagues 15.

Item, From the mouth of the Streights vnto the iland of Capul, the course is Southwest and by West 6 leagues. Leagues 6.

Item, From the iland of Capul vnto the North head of the iland called Masbat, the course is Northwest and Southeast, and the distance betweene them is 15 leagues. Leagues 15.

Item, From the North head of the iland called Masbat vnto the iland called Seboion, the course is Westsouthwest and Eastnortheast, and the distance betweene them is 15 leagues. Leagues 15. Leagues in all 2414.

A note of our course kept from the iland Seboion vnto the Southwards.

Item, From the iland of Seboion vnto the East end of the iland called Pannay, the course is Southeast and by South, Northwest and by West, and the distance is 22 leagues. Leagues 22.

Item, That off the Easter end of the iland of Pannay there lie certeine small ilands, vnto the number of 12 or more, and you shall haue shoald water among them.

Item, From the Easter end of Pannay vnto a bay that is called The bay of Lago grande, on the same iland, the course is Westsouthwest, and Eastnortheast, and the distance is 18 leagues. Leagues 18.

Item, From the bay of Lago grande vnto the iland that is called Ysla de los Negros, is the distance of 6 leagues Southeast and Northwest. Leagues 6.

Item, From the bay of Lago grande vnto three small ilands that stand in the latitude of 10 degrees, the course is South and by West 12 leagues. Furthermore, from those three ilands vnto the Westernmost end of Ysla de los Negros, the course is Southwest and Northeast 10 leagues, where we were cleere of the ilands of the Philippinas. Leagues 10.

Item, From the South end of Ysla de los Negros vnto the North head of the iland called Mindanao, the course is South and North, and the distance is 30 leagues. Leagues 30.

Item, From the North end of Mindanao vnto the South head of the sayd iland, which is called Cape Cannal, the course is South and by West, North and by East, and the distance is 26 leagues. Leagues 26.

Item, From the cape of Cannal betweene the South and the West-outhwest about 10 or 12 leagues off you shall haue great store of small ilands, about the number of 24 or more. Leagues 12.

Item, From the cape of Cannal vnto the cape of Batochina, the course is Southsouthwest, and Northnortheast, and the distance is 100 leagues, and betweene them setteth a great current vnto the Eastward. Leagues 100.

Item, From the cape of Batochina vnto the West head of Iaua minor, the course is Southwest and by South, Northeast and by North, and the distance betweene them is 220 leagues. Leagues 220.

Item, From the West end of Iaua minor vnto the East end of Iaua maior, the course is West and by North, and East & by South, and the distance betweene them is 18 leagues: in

* This is the distance in the which course there lieth one *iland betweene them, which iland is in length 14 leagues.

Item, From the East end of Iaua maior vnto the cape of Buena Esperança, the course is West and by South, and Westsouthwest, and the distance betweene them is 1800 leagues.

Item, That Cape Falso standeth 30 leagues to the Eastward of Cape de Buena Esperança, & off the sayd Cape Falso you shal haue shoalding 20 leagues off in 80 or 90 fadoms, & the course is from Cape Falso vnto the cape of Buena Esperança Westnorthwest and East-southeast.

A note of the distance and course from the cape of Buena Esperanza vnto the Northwards.

Item, From the cape of Buena Esperança vnto the iland of Santa Helena, the course is Northwest, and Northwest and by West, and the distance betweene them is 600 leagues.

Item, From the iland of Santa Helena vnto the iland of Flores, the course betweene them is Northnorthwest and Northwest and by North, and the distance betweene them is 1200 leagues.

Item, From the iland of Flores vnto the lands end of England, the course is betweene the Eastnortheast, and the Northeast and by East, and the distance betweene them is foure hundred and fifty leagues

A note of the variation of our Compasse.

IN primis, The variation of our compasse on the coast of New Spaine in the South sea in the latitude of 12 degrees, was one point to the Eastwards.

Item, the variation of our compasse betweene the cape of California and the ilands of the Philippinas, was one point and an halfe vnto the Eastward, that was, that the North did stand North and by East, and halfe a point vnto the East.

Item, The variation of our compasse betweene the ilands of Maluco and the cape of Buena Esperança, was two points and an halfe at the most to the Westward, that was, that the Northnortheast was our North.

A note of our time spent in sailing betweene certeine places out of England, 1586.

Of our abode
tenne dayes
where we wa-
tered.

IN primis, We were sailing betweene England and the coast of Guinea from the 21 day of Iuly vnto the 26 day of August vnto the hauen called Sierra leona, where we watered and stayed vntill the 6 day of September.

Of our abode
fourte & twenty
dayes, where we
watered.

Item, Wee departed from the coast of Guinea for the coast of Brasil the 10 day of September, and wee had sight of the coast of Brasil the 26 day of October, being sixe leagues to the Northwards of Cape Frio: and from thence wee were sailing vnto the iland of S. Sebastian vntill the 31 and last day of October, where wee watered and set vp our pinnesse: and we ankered on the Northwest part of the iland in tenne fadoms, and stayed there vntill the 23 day of Nouember.

Of our abode
eleuen dayes,
where we graued
our ships.

Item, The 23 day of Nouember we departed from the iland of Sant Sebastian, keeping our course South and by West vnto the port that is called Port Desire, where we arriued the 17 day of December; in which port we graued our shippe: and we stayed there vntill the 28 day of December, where we ankered in 5 fadoms.

Of our abode
twy & fiftie
dayes, where we
watered.

Item, The eight and twentieth day of December wee departed from the Port of Desire toward the Streight of Magellan, where wee arriued the third day of Ianuary: and wee remained in the Streights vntill the foure and twentieth day of February; where we watered in many places on the South side, hauing the winde all that while betweene the Westsouthwest and the Northwest.

Item, We departed out of the Streights the 24 day of February toward the iland of Mocha, which iland we had sight of the 14 day of March.

Item, The 14 day of March at night we ankered in the bay of Marroccos; where we rode in 9 fadoms water.

Item,

Item, The 15 day of March we ankered in the iland of Saint Marie, on the North part of the island in eight fadoms water, blacke sand, where we stayed foure dayes. Of our abode
foure dayes.

Item, The 19 day of March we departed from the island of Saint Marie, and the same day we ankered in the bay of Conception, where we stayed vntill the next day : and there we rode in ten fadoms water, shingle stones.

Item, The 20 day of March we departed from the bay of Conception, and the thirtieth day of March we arriued in the bay of Quintero, where we watered : and there the first day of April we had twelue of our men slaine, being on land for water : and we stayed there sixe dayes : and we ankered in 7 fadoms water, white sand. Of our abode 6
dayes, where we
watered.

Item, We departed from the bay of Quintero the 5 day of April, and we arriued at the bay of Arica the 24 day of April, and we ankered in 7 fadoms water. Of our abode
three dayes.

Item, The 27 day of April we departed from the bay of Arica, and the third day of May we arriued in the bay of Pisca, and we ankered in 4 fadoms water in oaze. Of our abode
two dayes.

Item, The 5 day of May we departed from the bay of Pisca, and the 12 day we ankered in the bay of Cherrepe, where we ankered in 7 fadoms water, in white sand. Of our abode
sixe dayes.

Item, The 18 day of May we departed from the bay of Cherrepe, and the 20 day of May we arriued in the bay of Payta, where we ankered in 6 fadoms water. Of our abode
one day.

Item, The 20 day of May we departed from the bay of Paíta, and the 26 day of May we ankered at the iland of Puna, and we ankered in 5 fadoms.

Item, From the iland of Puna we departed the fourth day of Iune vnto Rio dolce in the main, where we watered, and we ankered in 10 fadoms water, browne sand. Of our abode 9
daies, where we
watered.

Item, The 12 day of Iune we departed from the place where we watered, being bound for the coast of New Spaine, and the 29 day of Iuly wee arriued in the port of Aguatulco, where wee watered, and ankered in 6 fadoms water. Of our abode 8
dayes, where we
watered.

Item, The 3 day of August we departed from the port of Aguatulco, and the 26 day of August we arriued at the port of S. Iago, where wee watered, and stayed there vntill the second day of September, and ankered in 6 fadoms. Of our abode 7
daies, where we
watered.

Item, The 2 of September we departed from the port of S. Iago, and the 3 day of September we put into a port one league vnto the Westwards of Natiuidad, where we ankered in 8 fadoms water. Of our abode
one day.

Item, The 4 day of September wee departed from the port of Natiuidad, and the 7 day of September we put into the bay of Xalisco, where we ankered in 9 fadoms water, and the 10 day of September we departed from the bay of Xalisco, and the 12 day of September we ankered at the i-land of S. Andrew, where we ankered in 17 fadoms water. Of our abode
three dayes.

Item, The 17 day of September we departed from the island of S. Andrew, and the 24 day of September we put into the bay of Chiametlan, where we ankered in 8 fadoms water, and the 26 of September we departed from the bay of Chiametlan, and the 28 day wee ankered vnder the islands of Chiametlan in 4 fadoms. Of our abode
five dayes.

Item, The 9 day of October wee departed from the islands of Chiametlan, and crossing ouer the mouth of Mar vermejo, the 14 day of October we had sight of the Cape of California. Of our abode
three dayes, where we
watered.

Item, The 15 day of October we lay off the cape of S. Lucas, and the 4 day of Nouember we tooke the great and rich ship called Santa Anna, comming from the Philippinas : and the 5 day of Nouember we put into the port of S. Lucas, where we put all the people on shore, and burnt the Santa Anna : and we ankered in 12 fadoms water. Of our abode
14 dayes, where
we watered.

Item, The 19 day of Nouember we departed from the port of S. Lucas, and the 3 day of Ianuary wee had sight of one of the islands of the Ladrones, which island is called The island of *Iwana, standing in the latitude of 13 degrees and 50 minuts. * GUANA.

Item, The 3 day of Ianuary we departed from the iland of Iwana, and the 14 day of Ianuarie we had sight of the cape of Spirito santo, and the same day we put into the Streights of the Philippinas : and the 15 day of Ianuary we ankered vnder the iland of Capul, on the which iland we watered and wooded. Of our abode
nine dayes.

Item,

Spaniards building of a new ship in the Philippinas.

Dayes 30.

Of our abode eleven dayes, where we watered.

Iaua maior. Dayes 56. The cape of Buena Esperanza.

Item, The 24 of Ianuary we departed from the iland of Capul, and the 28 day of Ianuary we arriued in the bay of Lago grande, which bay is in the island of Pannay, where there were Spaniards building of a new ship.

Item, The 29 of Ianuary wee departed from the bay of Lago grande, and the same day at night wee were cleere from the islands of the Philippinas, shaping our course towards the ilands of Maluco.

Item, From the 29 day of Ianuary vnto the first day of March, we were nauigating between the West end of the island of Pannay and the West end of the island of Iaua minor.

Item, The first day of March wee passed the Streights at the West head of the island of Iaua minor, and the 5 day of March we ankered in a bay at the Wester end of Iaua maior, where wee watered, and had great store of victuals from the towne of Polambo.

Item, The 16 day of March wee departed from the island of Iaua maior, and the 11 day of May we had sight of the land 40 leagues vnto the Eastwards of the cape of Buena Esperança, the land being low land.

A note from the cape of Buena Esperança vnto the Northwards.

Of our abode twelue dayes, where we watered.

Dayes 14.

The space of our nauigation betweene those ilands was threescore & five dayes.

Item, The 21 day of May wee departed from the cape of Buena Esperança, and the 8 day of Iune we ankered on the Northwest part of the iland of Santa Helena, where we watered, and made our abode 12 dayes.

Item, The 20 day of Iune at night wee departed from the island of Santa Helena, and the 4 day of Iuly we passed vnder the Equinoctiall line.

Item, The 20 day of Iune at night wee departed from the island of Santa Helena, and the 25 day of August in the morning wee had sight of the islands of Flores and Coruo in the latitude of 40 degrees.

Item, The 9 day of September 1588 wee arriued, after a long and terrible tempest, in the Narrow seas, in the hauen of Plimmouth in safetie, by the gracious and most mercifull protection of the Almighty, to whom therefore be rendered immortall praise and thankesgiuing now and for euer. Amen.

A note of our ankering in those places where we arriued after our departure from England 1586.

Fadoms 10.

IN primis, Wee ankered in the harborow of Sierra leona in 10 fadoms water: and a North-west winde in that rode is the woorst that can blow.

Fadoms 6.

Item, You may anker vnder the island that is called Ilha Verde in 6 fadoms water: and the winde being at the Westnorthwest is the woorst winde that can blow.

Fadoms 10.

Item, You may anker vnder the island of S. Sebastian on the Northwest part in 10 fadoms: and a Westsouthwest winde is the woorst winde.

Fadoms 5.

Item, You may anker in Port Desire in 5 fadoms water, and a West and by South winde is the woorst.

Fadoms 7.

Item, You may anker vnder Cape Ioy without the mouth of the Streights of Magellan in 7 fadoms water.

Fadoms 25.

Item, You may anker within the Straights of Magellan, vntill you come vnto the first narrowing in 25 or 30 fadoms water, in the mid way of the Streights.

Fadoms 16.

Item, You may anker in the second narrow of the Streights in 16 fadoms water.

Fadoms 7.

Item, You may anker vnder Penguin island on which side you please in 6 or 7 fadoms water.

Fadoms 6.

Item, You may anker in Port Famine in 5 or 6 fadoms water, and a Southsoutheast winde is the woorst.

Fadoms 12.

Item, You may anker in Muskle coue, which coue is on the South side, and is 7 leagues to the Southwards of Cape Froward, and you shall ride in 12 fadoms

Fadoms 8.

Item, You may anker in Elizabeth bay, which bay is on the North side of the Streights in 8 fadoms water.

Item,

Item, From Elizabeth bay vnto Cabo deseado, you may anker on both sides of the Streights in many places.

A note of our ankering after we were entred into the South sea.

IN primis, You may anker in the bay of Mocha in 7 or 8 fadoms water, and there a North- Fadoms 8 east winde is the worst.

Item, You may anker on the North side of S. Mary island in nine fadoms water: and there Fadoms 9 a Northnorthwest winde is the worst winde.

Item, You may anker in the bay of Concepcion vnder one small island in 9 fadoms water, Fadoms 9 and a Northnorthwest winde is the worst winde in that bay.

Item, You may anker in the bay of Quintero in 7 fadoms water, and a Northnorthwest wind Fadoms 7 is the worst winde.

Item, You may anker in the bay of Arica in 6 fadoms, and in that bay a Westnorthwest Fadoms 6 winde is the worst winde.

Item, You may anker in the bay of Pisca and Paraca in five fadoms: and in that bay a North- Fadoms 5 northwest winde is the worst.

Item, You may anker in the bay of Cherepe in 8 fadoms, and there from the Northwest vnto Fadoms 8 the Southeast it is open.

Item, You may anker in the bay of Paita in 7 fadoms water: and there a Northnortheast Fadoms 7 wind is the worst winde.

Item, You may anker on the Northeast part of the island of Puna in 4 fadoms: and a North- Fadoms 4 east winde is the worst.

Item, You may anker at Rio dulce, where wee watered, vnto the Eastwards of the island of Fadoms 10 Puna in 10 fadoms.

A note of what depths we ankered in on the coast of New Spaine.

Item, You may anker in the port of Aguatulco in sixe fadoms water: and a Southsouthwest Fadoms 6 winde is the worst.

Item, You may anker in the port of S. Iago in 6 fadoms water: and a Westsouthwest winde Fadoms 6 is the worst.

Item, You may anker in the port of Natiuidad in 8 fadoms water: and a Southeast winde Fadoms 8 is the worst.

Item, You may anker on the bay of Xalisco in 9 fadoms water: and a Westsouthwest winde Fadoms 9 is the worst.

Item, You may anker on the Northwest part of the island of S. Andrew in 17 fadoms water. Fadoms 17

Item, You may anker vnder the island of Chiametlan in 4 fadoms water: and a Southeast Fadoms 4 winde is the worst.

Item, You may anker in the port of S. Lucas on the Cape of California in 12 fadoms water: Fadoms 12 and a Southeast winde is the worst.

A note of what depths we ankered in, among the ilands of the Philippinas.

Item, You may anker on the Southwest part of the island of Capul in 6 fadoms water: Fadoms 6 and a Westsouthwest winde is the worst.

Item, You may anker all along the South part of the island of Panna in shoald water, in the depth of 10 or 12 fadoms: Fadoms 10.

Item, You may anker in the bay of Lago grande in seuen fadoms water, which bay is on the South side of the island of Panna.

Item, You may anker at the East end of Iaua maior in 16 fadoms water, and an Eastsouth- Fadoms 16 east winde is the worst.

Item, You may anker on the North part of the island of Santa Helena in 12 fadoms Fadoms 12 water.

A note of our finding of the winds for the most part of our voyage 1586.

IN primis, From the 21 day of Iuly vnto the 19 day of August we found the winde at Northnortheast, being in the latitude of 7 degrees.

* To y^e South
side of the Equi-
noctiall.

Item, From the 19 day of August vnto the 28 day of September, wee found the wind for the most part betweene the West and the Southwest, being in * 24 degrees.

Item, From the 28 day of September vnto the 30 day of October, we found the windes betweene the Northeast and the Eastnortheast.

Item, From the 23 of Nouember, from the island of S. Sebastian, vnto the 30 day of Nouember, we found the winde betweene the Southeast and the Southsoutheast, being in 36 degrees.

Item, From the 30 day of Nouember vnto the 6 day of December, we found the windes to be betweene the West and the Southwest.

Item, From the 6 day of December vnto the first day of Ianuary, we found the winds for the most part betweene the North and the Northeast, being then in the latitude of 52 degrees.

Item, From the first day of Ianuary vnto the 23 day of February, we found the windes to be betweene the Northwest and the Westsouthwest, wee being all that time in the Streights of Magellan.

Item, From the 23 day of February vnto the first day of March, we found the winds to be betweene the South and the Southeast, being then in the South sea in the latitude of 48 degrees.

Item, From the first day of March vnto the 7 day of March, we found the winde to be at the North and the Northnortheast in the latitude of 43 degrees.

Item, From the 7 day of March vnto the 14 day of March, wee found the windes to be betweene the South and the Southwest, in the latitude of 37 degrees.

1587. Item, From the 14 day of March vnto the 28 day of May, we found the winds to be betweene the South and the Southwest, in the latitude of 3 degrees to the South of the Line.

A note of the varying of our windes to the North of the Equinoctiall line on the coast of New Spaine.

Item, From the 28 day of May vnto the 5 day of Iuly, we found the winds for the most part to be betweene the Southsoutheast, and the Southsouthwest, being in the latitude of 10 degrees to the Northward of the Line on the coast of New Spaine.

Item, From the 5 day of Iuly vnto the 14 day of October, we found the windes for the most part to be at the Eastnortheast in the latitude of 23 degrees Northward, and almost vnder the tropicke of Cancer.

A note of the windes which we found betweene the coast of New Spaine and Islands of the Philippinas on the coast of Asia.

IN the yeere of our Lord 1587 we departed from the cape of Santa Clara on the coast of California the 19 day of Nouember, and we found the winds to be betweene the East and the Eastnortheast, vntill the 29 day of Ianuary; departing then from the ilands of the Philippinas, being in the latitude of 9 degrees.

Item, From the 29 day of Ianuary vnto the 19 day of March, wee found the windes for the most part betweene the Northnortheast and the Northwest, being then among the Ilands of Maluco, in the latitude of 9 degrees.

Item, From the 19 day of March vnto the 20 day of May, wee found the windes for the most part betweene the South and the Eastsoutheast, being then between the Ilands of Maluco, and the cape of Buena Esperança, in the latitude of 34 degrees to the South of the Line.

Item,

Item, From the 20 day of May vnto the 11 day of Iuly, we found the winds for the most part betweene the South and the Southeast, being then betweene the cape of Buena Esperança, and 15 degrees vnto the Southward of the line.

Item, From the 11 day of Iuly vnto the 18 day of August, we found the winds for the most part betweene the Northeast and Eastnortheast, being then betweene the latitude of 15 degrees to the Southward of the line, and 38 degrees vnto the Northwards of the line.

A letter of M. Thomas Candish to the right honourable the Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlaine, one of her Maiesties most honourable Priuy Councill, touching the successe of his voyage about the world.

Right honourable, as your fauour heretofore hath bene most greatly extended towards me, so I humbly desire a continuance thereof: and though there be no meanes in me to deserue the same, yet the vttermost of my seruices shall not be wanting, whensoever it shall please your honour to dispose thereof. I am humbly to desire your honour to make knowen vnto her Maiesty the desire I haue had to doe her Maiesty seruice in the performance of this voyage. And as it hath pleased God to giue her the victory ouer part of her enemies, so I trust yer long to see her ouerthrow them all. For the places of their wealth, whereby they haue maintained and made their warres, are now perfectly discovered: and if it please her Maiesty, with a very small power she may take the spoile of them all. It hath pleased the Almighty to suffer mee to circomasse the whole globe of the world, entring in at the Streight of Magellan, and returning by the cape de Buena Esperança. In which voyage I haue either discovered or brought certeine intelligence of all the rich places of the world that euer were knowen or discovered by any Christian. I nauigated alongst the coast of Chili, Peru, and Nueua Espanna, where I made great spoiles: I burnt and sunke 19 sailes of ships small and great. All the villages and townes that euer I landed at, I burnt and spoiled: and had I not bene discovered vpon the coast, I had taken great quantitie of treasure. The matter of most profit vnto me was a great ship of the kings which I tooke at California, which ship came from the Philippinas, being one of the richest of merchandize that euer passed those seas, as the kings register and merchants accounts did shew: for it did amount in value to * in Mexico to be solde. Which goods (for that my ships were not able to containe the least part of them) I was inforced to set on fire. From the cape of California, being the vttermost part of all Nueua Espanna, I nauigated to the Islands of the Philippinas hard vpon the coast of China; of which countrey I haue brought such intelligence as hath not bene heard of in these parts. The statelinesse and riches of which countrey I feare to make report of, least I should not be credited: for if I had not knowen sufficiently the incomparable wealth of that countrey, I should haue bene as incredulous thereof, as others will be that haue not had the like experience. I sailed along the llands of the Malucos, where among some of the heathen people I was well intreated, where our countrey men may haue trade as freely as the Portugals, if they will themselues. From thence I passed by the cape of Buena Esperança, and found out by the way homeward the iland of S. Helena, where the Portugals vse to relieue themselves: and from that iland God hath suffered me to returne into England. All which seruices with myselfe I humbly prostrate at her Maiesties feet, desiring the Almighty long to continue her reigne among vs: for at this day she is the most famous and victorious prince that liueth in the world.

Thus humbly desiring pardon of your honour for my tediousnesse, I leaue your lordship to the tuition of the Almighty. Plimmouth this ninth of September 1588.

Your honours most humble to command,
THOMAS CANDISH.

Certeine notes or references taken out of the large map of China, brought home by
M. Thomas Candish 1588.

The great kingdome of the Mogores is vpon the Northwest, and falleth vpon Tanassar in beyond Malaca, and ioyneth vpon Bengala: they are men of warre, and vse no fight but on horsebacke: they go in their apparell like Portugals.

2 A city, wherein is captaine a Chinian, a man very deformed, hauing vnder him many men of warre: he maketh warre both against the Tartarians and the Mogores; lying betweene them: and lieth without the circuit of the wall.

3 Certeine hills, beyond which the Tartarians do inhabit, who heretofore were great friends with the Chinians, and now mainteine continuall warres against them, so great, that sometimes there are slaine in a battell 100000 of men adioyning vpon Moscouie: and they haue in their warres all kinde of armour.

4 The prouince of Cansas hath 4 great cities, and 20 small cities, and 77 townes & castles: it containeth in length 55 leagues, it hath 362000 houses of great men that pay tribute, and 13900 men of warre: and hath 47000 horses, which are the kings, kept for his defence.

It is as colde at
Paquin as in
Flanders.

5 The great city of Paquin, where the king doth lie, hath belonging to it 8 great cities, and 18 small cities, with 118 townes and castles: it hath 418789 houses of great men, which pay tribute, it hath horsemen for the warre 258100. This city is in the latitude of 50 degrees to the Northwards, being there as colde as it is vsually in Flanders.

6 The great city of Canton, wherein are many men of warre, to keepe that passage from the Tartars.

7 The prouince of Soychin hath 7 great cities, and 16 small, with 12 townes and castles, and one great city, to which many doe repaire to fight against the Tartars: it hath 17 leagues in length, and hath 164118 great houses, which pay tribute, and 96000 men of warre.

8 The prouince of Santo hath 6 great cities, and 14 small, with 90 townes and castles: it is 82 leagues long, and hath 77555 great houses, which pay tribute, 63808 horsemen, and 31000 footmen of warre.

9 The prouince of Oyman hath 7 great cities, and 13 small, and 90 townes and castles, being 470 leagues long, and 132958 great houses that pay tribute, 82800 men of warre. Out of this city commeth copper, quicke-siluer, and blacke lead.

* Or Quicheu.

10 The prouince of * Cutchew hath 8 great cities, and 12 small, and 83 townes, which make armor to fight with the lawes, which do inhabit beyond Cauchinchina: it is 100 leagues broad, and hath 32920 horsemen and footmen, with 403670 great houses which pay tribute, whereof the men of warre are payed.

11 The prouince of Languyn hath 14 great cities, and 17 small, and 95 townes and castles: it is 120 leagues over, and hath 362818 great houses which pay tribute, it hath 208900 men of warre, whereof there are 52500 Tartar horsemen that take wages.

12 The prouince of Vquam hath 14 great cities, and 19 small, 150 townes and castles, and is 210 leagues broad, and 53151 houses that pay tribute, and 71600 men of warre.

13 The prouince of Som hath 7 great cities, and 11 small, and 105 townes and castles, and is 200 leagues broad, and hath houses that pay tribute 139567, and men of warre 345632.

14 The prouince of Essiran hath 11 great cities, and 75 small, and 80 townes and castles, and is 440 leagues broad, and hath great houses that doe pay tribute 1242135, and 339000 men of warre.

15 This lake lieth behinde Siam, and before Champa, and doth ioyne with the Lappians, and from thence commeth all the water that serueth the kingdome of China: and the Indians & the Chinians doe report this lake to be the whole world, and so they paint the sea, the moone, and the starres within it.

16 The prouince of Cansay hath 13 cities, and a chiefe citie, and 73 townes and castles, and is 260 leagues broad, and hath great houses that pay tribute 1393629, and 12700 men of warre.

17 This

17 The prouince of Canusa hath 12 great cities, 45 small, and 51 townes and castles : it is 260 leagues broad, and hath great houses that pay tribute 1306890, and men of warre both footmen and horsemen 100100.

18 The prouince of Vanam hath 14 great cities, and 36 small, and 34 townes and castles, and is 88 leagues broad, with 599296 great houses that pay tribute, and 15100 men of warre.

19 The prouince of Fuckia hath 8 great cities, and one principall city, and 54 townes and castles, and two great cities of garrison, to keepe watch vpon the Iapone, and is 200 leagues broad, and hath 5009532 great houses that pay tribute, and 4003225 men of the kings guard. Garrisons against the Iapone.

20 The prouince of Canton hath 40 great cities, and 7 small, and 77 townes and castles, and a city that putteth forth hundreds of ships for the keeping of Cauchinchina, and is 360 leagues in breadth, and hath 483383 great houses which pay tribute, and 39400 men of warre.

21 The port of Cauchinchina standeth in the latitude of sixteene degrees and a halfe to the Northward.

22 The citie Champa standeth in fourteene degrees to the Northwards of the Equinoctiall.

23 The prouince of Enam hath 7. great cities, and 13. small and 90. townes and castles, and is 88. leagues broad, and hath 589296. great houses that pay tribute, and 15100. soldiers.

Horsemen 454528. Footmen 7459057.

The totall summe 7923785.

A briefe relation of a voyage of The Delight a ship of Bristoll one of the consorts of M. Iohn Chidley esquire and M. Paul Wheele, made vnto the Straight of Magellan : with diuers accidents that happened vnto the company during their 6. weekes abode there : Begun in the yeere 1589. Written by W. Magoths.

THE fift of August 1589, the worshipfull M. Iohn Chidley of Chidley in the countie of Deuon esquire, with M. Paul Wheele and Captaine Andrew Mericke set forth from Plim-mouth with three tall ships, the one called The wilde man of three hundred tunnes, wherein went for General the aforesaid M. Iohn Chidley and Benjamin Wood as Master, the other called The white Lion, whereof M. Paul Wheele was captaine and Iohn Ellis Master, of the burthen of 340. tunnes: the third The Delight of Bristol, wherein went M. Andrew Merick as Captaine, and Robert Burnet Master, with two pinnesses of 14. or 15. tunnes a piece. The Generall in his ship had 180. persons: M. Paul Wheele had 140, in our owne ship we were 91. men and boyes. Our voyage was intended by the Streight of Magellan for The South Sea, and chiefly for the famous prouince of Arauco on the coast of Chili. We kept company together to the yles of the Canaries and so forward to Cape Blanco standing neere the Northerly latitude of 20. degrees on the coast of Barbarie, where some of our people went on shoare finding nothing to their content. Within 12. dayes after our departure from this place The Delight, wherein I William Magoths was, lost the company of the other two great ships, and the two small pinnesses. Howbeit we constantly kept our course according to our directions along the coast of Brasil, and by the Riuer of Plate, without touching any where on land vntill we came to Port desire in the latitude of 48 degrees to the Southward of the Equinoctial. Before we arriued at this place there died of our company by Gods visitation of sundry diseases 16. persons. Wee stayed in this harborough 17. dayes to graue our ship & refresh our wearied people, hoping here to haue met with our consorts : which fell out contrary to our expectations. During our abode in this place we found two little springs of fresh water, which were vpon the Northwesterly part of the land, & lighted vpon good store of scales both old and yong. From hence we sailed toward the Streight of Magellan, and entred the same about the first of Ianuary. And comming to Penguin yland within the Streight we tooke and salted certaine hogsheds of Penguins, which must be eaten with

M. Chidleys voyage intended partly for Arauco in Chili. Cabo Blanco.

The Delight looseth the company of the rest of the Fleet.

Port desire.

Two springs of fresh water found at Port desire.

They enter into the Streight of Magellan.

They loose 13.
of their men by
tempest.
A Spaniard
taken at Port-
famine.

Seven of our
men killed by
the treason of
the Sauages on
the North shore.

They passed 7.
or 8. times ten
leagues West-
ward of Cape
Froward.

They retorne
homeward.

The yle of S.
Sebastian in 24.
degr. of souther-
ly latitude on the
coast of Brasil.

They land at
Monuille de
Hage 8. miles
West of Cher-
bourg.

The wracke of
the ship by the
malice of the
Normans.

They arrive in
England.

with speed: for wee found them to be of no long continuance; we also furnished our selues with fresh water. And here at the last sending off our boat to the yland for the rest of our prouision, wee lost her and 15. men in her by force of foule weather; but what became of them we could not tel. Here also in this storme we lost two anckers. From hence we passed farther into the Streight, and by Port famine we spake with a Spaniard, who told vs that he had liued in those parts 6. yeeres, and that he was one of the 400. men that were sent thither by the king of Spaine in the yere 1582. to fortifie and inhabit there, to hinder the passage of all strangers that way into the South sea. But that and the other Spanish colonie being both destroyed by famine, he said he had liued in an house by himselfe a long time, and relieued himselfe with his caleeuer vntil our comming thither. Here we made a boat of the bords of our chests; which being finished wee sent 7. armed men in the same on land on the North shore, being waisted on land by the Sauages with certaine white skinnies; who as soone as they came on shore were presently killed by an 100 of the wilde people in the sight of 2. of our men, which rowed them on shoare, which two onely escaped backe againe to vs with the boat. After this traiterous slaughter of our men, we fell backe againe with our ship to the Northeastward of Port famine to a certaine road, where we refreshed our selues with muskles, and tooke in water & wood. At this time wee tooke in the Spaniard aforesaid, and so sailed forward againe into the Streight. Wee passed 7. or 8. times 10. leagues Westward beyond Cape Froward, being still encountered with mightie Northwest winds. These winds and the current were so vehement against vs, that they forced vs backe asmuch in two houres, as we were getting vp in 8. houres. Thus after wee had spent 6. weekes in the Streight striuing against the furie of the elements, and hauing at sundry times partly by casualtie, and partly by sicknes lost 38 of our best men, and 3. anckers, and nowe hauing but one ancker left vs, and small store of victuals, and, which was not the least mischiefe, diuers of our company raising dangerous mutinies: we consulted, though somewhat with the latest, for the safegard of our liues to returne while there was some small hope remayning: and so set saile out of The Streight homeward about the 14. of Februarie 1590. We returned backe againe by The riuer of Plate; and sailing neere the coast of Brasill we met with a Portugal ship of 80. tunnes, which rode at an ancker vpon the coast, who as soone as she descried vs to chase her, incontinently weyed, & ran her selfe on ground betweene the yland of S. Sebastian and the maine land. But we for want of a good boat, and by reason of the foule weather, were neither able to bord her, nor to goe on shore. Thence in extreeme misery we shaped our course for the yles of Cape Verde, and so passing to the yles of the Açores, the Canaries being something out of our course; the first land that wee mette withall in our Narrow sea was the yle of Alderney. And hauing now but sixe men of all our company left aliue, the Master and his two mates and chiefe Mariners being dead, wee ran in with Monuille de Hage eight miles to the West of Cherbourg in Normandie. Where the next day after our comming to an ancker, hauing but one in all left, being the last of August 1590. by the foule weather that rose the ancker came home, and our ship draue on the rocks: And the Normans which were commanded by the gouernor of Cherbourg (who came downe to vs that night) to haue layd out another ancker for her, neglecting his commandement, suffered her miserably to be splitted, with desire to enrich themselves by her wracke. Within few dayes after this last mischance foure of vs being Englishmen departed from Cherbourg, and passed home for England in a barke of Weymouth, leaving the two strangers there behinde vs.

The names of vs sixe that returned of all our company were these.

- 1 William Magoths of Bristol.
- 2 Richard Bush.
- 3 Iohn Reade.
- 4 Richard Hodgkins of Westburie neere Bristol.

The

The two strangers.

5 Gabriel Valerosa a Portugal.

6 Peter, a Briton.

A petition made by certaine of the company of the Delight of Bristol vnto the Master of the said ship Robert Burnet, one of the consorts of M. Chidley, being in the Streights of Magellan the 12. of February 1589.

WE haue thought good to shew vnto you (being our Master) our whole mindes and griefes in writing: that whereas our Captaine Matthew Hawlse, and Walter Street doe beginne to take into the Captaines cabin this 12. of Febr. both bread and butter, (such as was put in for the prouision of the shippe and company) only to feed themselues, and a few others, which are of their messe: meaning thereby rather to sterue vs, then to keepe vs strong and in health: And likewise vpon the same, hee hath taken into his cabin certaine furniture, as swords, calecuers, and musquets: We therefore not well knowing their intents herein, except by certaine wordes cast out vnwares, wee may coniecture, that your death which God forbid, by them hath bene determined: doe all most humbly desire you being our Master, and hauing charge of the shippe, and vs, this present voyage committed vnto you, to consider: First, that by Gods visitation wee haue lost 16. men, and that so much the rather because they were not allotted such necessary prouision, as was in the ship to be had. Also to consider the great losse of 15 of our men with our boat at Penguin-ylan within the Streights of Magellan: and of 7. good and seruiceable men besides neere Port famine: and of three anckers, and our Carpenter. Ouer and besides all these calamities to consider how you haue (without all reason and conscience) bene ouerthwarted, disgraced, and outcountenanced by your mate Street, and Matthew Hawlse: Also what danger you now are subiect vnto, your death hauing bene so often conspired, and what danger we should be in, if it were (which God forbid) effected. Furthermore, to weigh with your selfe the great want of many necessities in our ship: namely that we haue but 6. sailers, (besides your selfe and your mate Street, whom wee dare not trust,) Also that wee haue but one ancker, likewise the lacke of our boate and a Carpenter, of ropes, of pitch, treynails, bolts, and planks, and the want of a skilfull Chirurgian. And whereas a view being taken of our prouision there was found but fve moneths victuals of bread, meale, greets, and pease, and also but three moneths victuals of beefe, penguins and porke, three hogsheds of wine, ten gallons of aquauitæ (whereof the sicke men could not get any to relieue them,) foure hogsheds of syder and 18. fitches of bacon, &c. the company hath but three fitches. Also the said Captaine Hawlse and Street haue taken and seased vpon 17. potts of butter, with certaine cheese, and an hogshhead of bread at a time, and haue bene thereof possessed to their owne priuate vses: And haue not onely immoderately spent the companies prouision in butter, cheese, aquauitæ, &c. but haue also consumed those sweete meates, which were layed vp in the shippe onely for the reliefe of sicke persons (themselves being healthy and sound, and withholding the said meates from others in their sicknesse) and euen at this time also (by reason of the small store of our prouision, wee being enforced to come to a shorter allowance) they the saide Captaine Hawlse and your mate Street, doe finde themselves agrieued at the very same allowance, wherewith other men are well contented. And although (besides our ordinary allowance, and more then all the rest of the company) they only haue their breakefasts permitted vnto them, yet they complaine that the company goeth about to famish them, whereas indeed they doe what lyeth in them to famish the company by feeding themselues fat, which doe no labour at all. These things being well weighed, you ought likewise to consider the long time that wee haue lien here in these Streights of Magellan, hauing bene at, and seuen or eight times, tenne leagues beyond Cape Froward, we haue had but a small gale of winde with vs: neither could wee come to an ancker, the water being so deepe: and (you know) the place is so dangerous, that wee were once embayed, and coulde scarce get out againe: And likewise,



likewise, What fogges and mists are here already? Much more here will be, the winter and darke nights being at hand, & we hauing not so much as a boate to seeke out any roade to ride in, sauing a small weake boate made of mens chests, in which it is not conuenient to goe on shoare in a forreine countrey, where wee must goe with force: and hauing but one ancker left vs, there is but little hope of life in vs, as you may sufficiently iudge, if wee should lose either the saide ancker or our boate, and therefore wee dare not put the same in danger for feare of loosing them. Also wee hauing lien here these sixe weekes and vpward, the winde hath continued in the North-west directly against our course, so that wee can no way hope to get through the Streights into the South sea this yeere, and if we could yet our prouision is not sufficient, hauing spent so much thereof, in this our lingring abode. Nay wee haue scarcely victuals ynough to cary vs home into England, if they bee not vsed sparingly, and with very good gouernment. Therefore wee doe againe most humbly desire you to consider and haue regard vnto the premisses, as you tender your owne safetie and the safetie of vs which remaine alieue, that wee may (by Gods helpe) returne backe into England, rather then die here among wilde and sauage people: for if wee make any longer abode in this place, it will bee (without all doubt) to the vtter decay and losse, both of our selues, and of the shippe: and in returning backe, it may please God, that we may finde our fifteene men, and our boat at Penguin-ylan (although this bee contrary to the mindes of Matthew Hawlse, and your mate Street) and hauing found them, wee doe not despaire in Gods mercie, but that in our returne home-ward, hee will send vs purchase sufficient, if wee would ioine our selues together in prayer, and loue one another. And thus doing (as wee shalbe bound) euen so wee will also heartily pray for the continuance of your good estate, and wel-fare, and for the length of your dayes, to the pleasure of Almighty God.

Lastly, wee doe most humbly beseech you to consider, that (after the losse of so many men and all the casualties aforesaid, as we were taking in of water by Port Famine, our boate-swaine, the hooper, and William Magoths being on shoare) Matthew Hawlse did halow to haue them in all the haste come on-bord: saying therewithall these words: He that will come in this voyage, must not make any reckoning to leaue two or three men on shore behinde him, whereas we had so lately lost all the foresaide men, hauing then but sixe sailers left vs on-bord. Also the saide Matthew Hawlse did cary a pistoll for the space of two dayes secretly vnder his gowne, intending therewithall to haue murdered Andrew Stoning and William Combe, as by confession of Hawlse his man, William Martin, it is manifest, for the saide William Martine reported vnto two of his friends, viz. Richard Hungate, and Emanuel Dornel, that he kneeled vpon his knees one whole houre before Matthew Hawlse in his owne cabin, desiring him, for Gods cause, not to kill either of them, especially because the saide Stoning and Martin came both out of one towne. Also the said Hawlse, at our second time of watering in the place aforesaid, came into the Gunners room to speake with you (your selfe with the master Gunner Thomas Browne, and his mate William Frier being then present) demanding of you, if he should send certaine men to Port famine being two leagues from the ship by land. Thomas Browne answered him presently, that he should send none, for feare least the wind might arise, and by that meanes we should loose so many of our men more: to whom Matthew Hawlse replied that it was not material, for that he had made choyce of a company for the very same purpose, whose names were Emmanuel Dornel, Richard Hungate, Paul Carie, Iohn Dauis, Gabriel Valerosa, a Portugall, and Peter a Britaine, and the Spaniard which we had taken in at the same place, at our first time of watering. And thus we end, desiring God to sende vs well into our native countrey. In witness whereof wee haue subscribed our names.

Thomas Browne, Gunner,
Iohn Morrice, &c.

The Spaniard
taken in at Port
Famine.

The

The last voyage of the worshipfull M. Thomas Candish esquire, intended for the South sea, the Philippinas, and the coast of China, with 3. tall ships, and two barks: Written by M. Iohn Iane, a man of good obseruation, imployed in the same, and many other voyages.

THE 26. of August 1591, wee departed from Plimmouth with 3. tall ships, and two barks, The Galeon wherein M. Candish went himselfe being Admiral, The Roebucke vice-admirall whereof M. Cocke was Captaine, The Desire Rere-admirall whereof was Captaine M. Iohn Daus (with whom and for whose sake I went this voyage) The Blacke pinnesse, and a barke of M. Adrian Gilbert, whereof M. Randolfe Cotton was Captaine.

The 29. of Nouember wee fell with the bay of Saluador vpon the coast of Brasil 12. leagues on this side Cabo Frio, where wee were becalmed vntill the second of December: at which time wee tooke a small barke bound for the Riuer of Plate with sugar, haberdash wares, and Negros. The Master of this barke brought vs vnto an yle called Placencia thirtie leagues West from Cabo Frio, where wee arriued the fift of December, and rifled sixe or seuen houses inhabited by Portugales. The 11. wee departed from this place, and the fourteenth we arriued at the yle of S. Sebastian: from whence M. Cocke and Captaine Daus presently departed with The Desire and the blacke pinnesse, for the taking of the towne of Santos. The 15. at euening we ankered at the barre of Santos, from whence we departed with our boates to the towne; and the next morning about nine of the clocke wee came to Santos, where being discouered, wee were inforced to land with 24. gentlemen, our long boat being farre a sterne, by which expedition wee tooke all the people of the towne at Masse both men and women, whom wee kept all that day in the Church as prisoners. The cause why master Candish desired to take this towne was to supply his great wants: For being in Santos, and hauing it in quiet possession, wee stood in assurance to supply all our needes in great abundance. But such was the negligence of our gouernour master Cocke, that the Indians were suffered to carry out of the towne whatsoeuer they would in open viewe, and no man did controll them: and the next day after wee had wonne the towne, our prisoners were all set at libertie, onely foure poore olde men were kept as pawnes to supply our wants. Thus in three dayes the towne that was able to furnish such another Fleete with all kinde of necessaries, was left vnto vs nakedly bare, without people and prouision.

Eight or tenne dayes after master Candish himselfe came thither, where hee remained vntill the 22. of Ianuary, seeking by intreatie to haue that, whereof we were once possessed. But in conclusion wee departed out of the towne through extreeme want of victuall, not being able any longer to liue there, and were glad to receiue a fewe canisters or baskets of Cassau meale; so that in euery condition wee went worse furnished from the towne, then when wee came vnto it. The 22. of Ianuary we departed from Santos, and burnt Sant Vincent to the ground. The 24. we set saile, shaping our course for the Streights of Magellan.

The seuenth of February we had a very great storme, and the eighth our Fleet was separated by the fury of the tempest. Then our Captaine called vnto him the Master of our ship, whom hee found to be a very honest and sufficient man, and conferring with him he concluded to goe for Port Desire, which is in the Southerly latitude of 48. degrees; hoping that the Generall would come thither, because that in his first voyage he had found great reliefe there. For our Captaine could neuer get any direction what course to take in any such extremities, though many times hee had intreated for it, as often I haue heard him with grieffe report. In sayling to this port by good chance we met with The Roe-bucke, wherein master Cocke had endured great extremities, and had lost his boate, and therefore desired our Captaine to keepe him company, for hee was in very desperate case. Our Captaine hoised out his boate, and went aboard him to know his estate, and returning tolde vs the hardnesse thereof, and desired the Master and all the company to be carefull in all their watches not to loose The Roe-bucke, and so wee both arriued at Port Desire the sixth of March.

The 16. of March The Blacke pinnesse came vnto vs, but master Gilberts barke came not,

Baye de Saluador.

A barke taken.

Cabo Frio.

Isla de Placencia.

Isla de S. Sebastian.

The towne of Santos taken.

The towne of S. Vincent burnt.

They arriue at Port Desire.

M. Adrian Gal-
berts barke re-
turneth for En-
gland.

A pinnesse built
at Santos.

They fall with
the Streights of
Magellan.

but returned home to England, hauing their Captaine aboard the Roe-bucke without any pro-
uision more then the apparell that hee wore, who came from thence aboard our ship to re-
maine with our Captaine, by reason of the great friendship betweene them. The 18. the
Galeon came into the road, and master Candish came into the harborough in a boat which
he had made at sea; for his long boat and light-horseman were lost at sea, as also a pinnesse
which he had built at Santos: and being aboard The Desire he tolde our Captaine of all his
extremities, and spake most hardly of his company, and of diuers gentlemen that were with
him, purposing no more to goe aboard his owne ship, but to stay in The Desire. We all
sorrowed to heare such hard speeches of our good friends; but hauing spoken with the gen-
tlemen of the Galeon wee found them faithfull, honest, and resolute in proceeding, although
it pleased our Generall otherwise to conceiue of them.

The 20. of March we departed from Port Desire, master Candish being in The Desire
with vs. The eighth of April 1592, wee fell with the Streights of Magellan, induring many
furious stormes betweene Port Desire and the Streight. The 14. we passed through the first
Streight. The 16. we passed the second Streight being ten leagues distant from the first.
The 18. we doubled Cape Froward, which Cape lieth in 53. degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$. The 21. wee
were inforced by the fury of the weather to put into a small cooue with our ships, 4. leagues
from the said Cape, vpon the South shoare, where wee remained vntil the 15. of May. In
the which time wee indured extreeme stormes, with perpetual snow, where many of our
men died with cursed famine, and miserable cold, not hauing wherewith to couer their bod-
ies, nor to fill their bellies, but liuing by muskles, water, and weeds of the sea, with a
small reliefe of the ships store in meale sometimes. And all the sicke men in the Galeon
were most vncharitably put a shore into the woods in the snowe, raine, and cold, when men
of good health could skarcely indure it, where they ended their liues in the highest degree
of misery, master Candish all this while being aboard the Desire. In these great extremities
of snow and cold, doubting what the ende would be, he asked our Captaines opinion, be-
cause he was a man that had good experience of the Northwest parts, in his 3. seuerall dis-
coueries that way, imployed by the marchants of London. Our Captaine tolde him, that
this snowe was a matter of no long continuance, and gaue him sufficient reason for it, and
that thereby hee could not much be preiudiced or hindered in his proceeding. Notwith-
standing he called together all the company, and tolde them, that he purposed not to stay in
the Streights, but to depart vpon some other voyage, or else to returne againe for Brasil.
But his resolution was to goe for the Cape of Buena Esperança. The company answered,
that if it pleased him, they did desire to stay Gods fauour for a winde, and to indure all
hardnesse whatsoever, rather then to giue ouer the voyage, considering they had bene here
but a smal time, and because they were within fourtie leagues of the South sea, it grieved
them now to returne; notwithstanding what hee purposed that they would performe. So
hee concluded to goe for the Cape of Buena Esperança, and to giue ouer this voyage. Then
our Captaine, after master Candish was come aboard The Desire from talking with the com-
pany, tolde him, that if it pleased him to consider the great extremitie of his estate, the
slendernesse of his prouisions, with the weakenesse of his men, it was no course for him to
proceed in that newe enterprize: for if the rest of your shippes (said hee) bee furnished
answerable to this, it is impossible to performe your determination: for wee haue no more
sailes then mastes, no victuals, no ground-tackling, no cordage more then is ouer head, and
among seuentie and fise persons, there is but the Master alone that can order the shippe,
and but foureteene saylers. The rest are gentlemen, seruimgmen, and artificers. Therefore
it will be a desperate case to take so hard an enterprize in hand. These perswasions did our
Captaine not onely vse to master Candish, but also to master Cocke. In fine vpon a peti-
tion deliuered in writing by the chiefe of the whole company, the Generall determined to
depart out of The Streights of Magellan, and to returne againe for Santos in Brasil.

They returne
from the
Streights of Ma-
gellan.

So the 15. of May wee set saile, the Generall then being in the Galeon. The eighteenth
wee were free of the Streights, but at Cape Froward it was our hard hap to haue our boat
sunke at our sterne in the night, and to be split and sore spoiled, and to loose all our ores.

The

The twentieth of May being thwart of Port Desire, in the night the Generall altered his course, as we suppose, by which occasion wee lost him: for in the euening he stood close by a winde to seaward, hauing the winde at Northnortheast, and wee standing the same way, the winde not altering, could not the next day see him: so that we then perswaded our selues, that hee was gone for Port Desire to relieue himselfe, or that hee had sustained some mischance at Sea, and was gone thither to remedy it. Whereupon our Captaine called the Generalls men vnto him, with the rest, and asked their opinion what was to bee done. Euery one sayde, that they thought that the Generall was gone for Port Desire. Then the Master being the Generalls man, and carefull of his masters seruice, as also of good iudgement in Sea-matters, tolde the company howe dangerous it was to goe for Port Desire, if wee shoulde there misse the Generall: for (saide hee) wee haue no boate to lande our selues, nor any cables nor anckers that I dare trust in so quicke streames as are there: yet in all likelyhood concluding that the Generall was gone thither, wee stayed our course for Port Desire, and by chance mette with the Blacke pinnesse, which had likewise lost the Fleete, being in very miserable case: so wee both concluded to seeke the Generall at Port Desire.

The occasion of losing the Generall.

The sixe and twentieth day of May we came to Port Desire, where not finding our Generall, as we hoped, being most slenderly victualled, without sailes, boate, ores, nailes, cordage, and all other necessities for our reliefe, wee were strooken into a deadly sorrow. But referring all to the prouidence and fatherly protection of the Almighty, wee entered the harbour, and by Gods fauour found a place of quiet roade, which before wee knewe not. Hauing moored our shippe with the pinnesses boate, wee landed vpon the South shore, where wee found a standing poole of fresh water, which by estimation might holde some tenne tunnes, whereby wee were greatly comforted. From this poole wee fet more then fortie tunnes of water, and yet we left the poole as full as wee found it. And because at our first being in this harbour wee were at this place and found no water, we perswaded our selues that God had sent it for our reliefe. Also there were such extraordinary low ebbes as we had neuer seene, whereby wee got muskles in great plentie. Likewise God sent about our shippes great abundance of smelts, so that with hookes made of pinnes euery man caught as many as hee coulde eate: by which meanes wee preserued our ships victuals, and spent not any during the time of our abode here.

They come againe to Port Desire the 26. of May

A quiet roade.

A poole of fresh water on the South side of Port Desire.

Abundance of muskles and smelts.

Our Captaine and Master falling into the consideration of our estate and dispatch to goe to the Generall, found our wants so great, as that in a moneth wee coulde not fitte our shippe to set saile. For wee must needes set vp a Smiths forge, to make boltes, spikes, and nayles, besides the repairing of our other wants. Whereupon they concluded it to bee their best course to take the pinnesse, and to furnish her with the best of the company, and to goe to the Generall with all expedition, leauing the shippe and the rest of the company vntill the Generalls returne; for hee had vowed to our Captaine, that hee would returne againe for the Streights, as hee had tolde vs. The Captaine and Master of the pinnesse being the Generalls men were well contented with the motion.

But the Generall hauing in our shippe two most pestilent fellowes, when they heard of this determination they vtterly misliked it, and in secret dealt with the company of both shippes, vehemently perswading them, that our Captaine and Master would leaue them in the countrey to bee deuoured of the Canibals, and that they were mercilesse and without charitie: whereupon the whole company ioyned in secret with them in a night to murder our Captaine and Master, with my selfe, and all those which they thought were their friendes. There were markes taken in his caben howe to kill him with muskets through the shippes side, and bullets made of siluer for the execution, if their other purposes should faile. All agreed hereunto, except it were the bote-swaine of our shippe, who when hee knew the matter, and the slender ground thereof, reueiled it vnto our Master, and so to the Captaine. Then the matter being called in question, those two most murtherous fellowes were found out, whose names were Charles Parker and Edward Smith.

A dangerous mutiny.

The Captaine being thus hardly beset in perill of famine, and in danger of murthering, was constrained to vse lenitie, and by courteous meanes to pacifie this furie: shewing, that

to doe the Generall service, vnto whom he had vowed faith in this action, was the cause why hee purposed to goe vnto him in the pinnesse, considering, that the pinnesse was so necessary a thing for him, as that hee could not bee without her, because hee was fearefull of the shore in so great shippes. Whereupon all cried out with cursing and swearing, that the pinnesse should not goe vnlesse the shippe went. Then the Captaine desired them to shewe themselves Christians, and not so blasphemously to behaue themselves, without regard or thanksgiving to God for their great deliuerance, and present sustenance bestowed vpon them, alleaging many examples of Gods sharpe punishment for such ingratitude; and withall promised to doe any thing that might stand with their good liking. By which gentle speeches the matter was pacified, and the Captaine and Master at the request of the company were content to forgiue this great treachery of Parker and Smith, who after many admonitions concluded in these wordes: The Lord iudge betweene you and mee: which after came to a most sharpe reuenge euen by the punishment of the Almightye. Thus by a generall consent it was concluded not to depart, but there to stay for the Generals returne. Then our Captaine and Master, seeing that they could not doe the Generall that seruice which they desired, made a motion to the companie, that they would lay downe vnder their handes the losing of the Generall, with the extremities wherein we then stode: whereunto they consented, and wrote vnder their hands as followeth.

The testimoniall of the companie of The Desire touching their losing of their Generall, which appeareth to haue beene vtterly against their meanings.

THE 26 of August 1591 wee whose names bee here vnder written, with diuers others departed from Plimmouth vnder M Thomas Candish our Generall, with 4 ships of his, to wit, The Galeon, The Robuck, The Desire, and The Black pinnesse, for the performance of a voyage into The South sea. The 19 of Nouember we fell with the bay of Saluador in Brasil. The 16 of December we tooke the towne of Santos, hoping there to reuictuall our selues, but it fell not out to our contentment. The 24 of Ianuary we set saile from Santos, shaping our course for The Streights of Magellan. The 8 of Februarie by violent stormes the sayde fleete was parted: The Robuck and The Desire arriued in Porte Desire the 6 of March. The 16 of March The Black pinnesse arriued there also: and the 18 of the same our admirall came into the roade; with whom we departed the 20 of March in poore and weake estate. The 8 of Aprill 1592 we entred The Streights of Magellan. The 21 of Aprill wee ankered beyond Cape Froward, within 40 leagues of The South sea, where wee rode vntill the 15 of May. In which time wee had great store of snowe, with some gustie weather, the wind continuing still at Westnorthwest against vs. In this time wee were inforced for the preseruing of our victuals, to linc the most part vpon muskles, our prouision was so slender; so that many of our men died in this hard extremitie. Then our General returned for Brasil there to winter, & to procure victuals for this voyage against the next yeere. So we departed The Streights the 15 of May. The 21 being thwart of Port Desire 30 leagues off the shoare, the wind then at Northeast and by North, at fiue of the clock at night lying Northeast, wee suddenly cast about lying Southeast and by South, and sometimes Southeast: the whole fleete following the admirall, our ship comming vnder his lee shot ahead him, and so framed saile fit to keepe companie. This night wee were seuered, by what occasion wee protest wee know not, whither we lost them or they vs. In the morning we only saw The Black pinnesse, then supposing that the admirall had ouershot vs. All this day wee stode to the Eastwards, hoping to find him, because it was not likely, that he would stand to the shoare againe so suddenly. But missing him towards night, we stood to the sheareward, hoping by that course to finde him. The 22 of May at night we had a violent storme, with the winde at Northwest, and wee were inforced to hull, not being able to beare saile, and this night we perished our maine tressle-trees, so that wee could no more vse our maine top-saile, lying most dangerously in the sea. The pinnesse likewise received a great leake, so that wee were inforced to seeke the next shoare for our reliefe. And because famine was like to bee the best ende, wee desired to goe for Port Desire, hoping with scales and penguins to relieue our selues,

and

The manner how
they lost their
Generall.

and so to make shift to followe the Generall, or there to stay his comming from Brasil. The 24 of May wee had much winde at North. The 25 was calme, and the sea very loftie, so that our ship had dangerous foule weather. The 26 our fore-shrowdes brake, so that if wee had not beene neere the shoare, it had beene impossible for vs to get out of the sea. And nowe being here mored in Port Desire, our shroudes are all rotten, not hauing a running rope whereto wee may trust, and being prouided onely of one shift of sailes all worne, our top-sailes not able to abide any stresse of weather, neither haue wee any pitch, tarre, or nailes, nor any store for the supplying of these wantes; and wee liue onely vpon seales and muskles, hauing but fīue hogsheads of porke within board, and meale three ounces for a man a day, with water for to drinke. And forasmuch as it hath pleased God to separate our fleete, and to bring vs into such hard extremities, that only now by his mere mercy we expect reliefe, though otherwise we are hopelesse of comfort, yet because the wonderfull workes of God in his exceeding great fauour toward vs his creatures are farre beyond the scope of mans capacitie, therefore by him we hope to haue deliuerance in this our deepe distresse. Also forasmuch as those vpon whom God will bestow the fauour of life, with returne home to their countrey, may not onely themselues remaine blamelesse, but also manifest the trueth of our actions, wee haue thought good in Christian charitie to lay downe vnder our hands the trueth of all our proceedings euen till the time of this our distresse.

Giuen in Port Desire the 2 of Iune 1592. Beseching the almightie God of his mercie to deliuer vs from this miserie, how or when it shall please his diuine Maiestie.

John Daus Captaine.
Randolph Cotton.
John Pery.
William Maber gunner.
Charles Parker.
Rouland Miller.
Edward Smith.
Thomas Purpet.
Matthew Stubbes.
John Ienkinson.
Thomas Edwards.
Edward Granger.
John Lewis.
William Hayman.
George Straker.
Thomas Walbie.
William Wyeth.
Richard Alard.
Stephan Popham.
Alexander Cole.

Thomas Watkins.
George Cunington.
John Whiting.
James Ling.
The Boat-swain.
Francis Smith.
John Layes.
The Boat-swaines mate.
Fisher.
John Austin.
Francis Copstone.
Richard Garet.
James Eucersby.
Nicolas Parker.
Leonard.
John Pick.
Benjamin.
William Maber.
James Not.
Christopher Hauser.

After they had deliuered this relation vnto our captaine vnder their handes, then wee began to traueil for our liues, and wee built vp a smiths forge, and made a colepit, and burnt coles, and there wee made nailes, boltes, and spikes, others made ropes of a peece of our cable, and the rest gathered muskles, and tooke smeltes for the whole companie. Three leagues from this harborough there is an Isle with foure small Isles about it, where there are great abundance of seales, and at the time of the yeere the penguins come thither in great plentie to breede. Wee concluded with the pinnesse, that she should sometimes goe thither to fetch seales for vs; vpon which condition wee would share our victuals with her man for man; whereunto the whole companie agreed. So wee parted our poore store, and shee laboured to fetch vs seales to eate, wherewith wee liued when smeltes and muskles failed: for in the nepe streames wee could get no muskles. Thus in most miserable calamitie wee remained vntill the sixt of August, still keeping watch vpon the hils to looke for our Generall, and so great was our vexation and anguish of soule, as I thinke neuer flesh and blood endured

An Isle neere
Port Desire
abounding with
seales and pen-
guins.

dured more. Thus our miserie dayly increasing, time passing, and our hope of the Generall being very colde, our Captaine and Master were fully perswaded, that the Generall might perhaps goe directly for The Streights, and not come to this harborough: whereupon they thought no course more conuenient then to goe presently for The Streights, and there to stay his comming, for in that place hee could not passe, but of force wee must see him: whereunto the companie most willingly consented, as also the Captaine and master of the pinnesse; so that vpon this determination wee made all possible speede to depart.

They depart the second time from Port Desire for the Streights of Magellan.

Certaine Isles neuer before discovered fifty leagues north-east off The Streights.

The first and second Streight, Cape Froward, Saluage cooue.

The northwest or last reach of the streights.

Their first entrance into the South sea. They enter the South sea the second time.

The sixt of August wee set saile, and went to Penguin-isle, and the next day wee salted twentie hogsheds of seales, which was as much as our salt could possibly doe, and so wee departed for The Streights the poorest wretches that euer were created. The seuenth of August towarde night wee departed from Penguin-isles, shaping our course for The Streights, where wee had full confidence to meete with our Generall. The ninth wee had a sore storme, so that wee were constrained to hull, for our sailes were not to indure any force. The 14 wee were driuen in among certaine Isles neuer before discovered by any knowne relation, lying fiftie leagues or better from the shoare East and Northerly from The Streights: in which place, vnlesse it had pleased God of his wonderfull mercie to haue ceased the winde, wee must of necessitie haue perished. But the winde shifting to the East, wee directed our course for The Streights, and the 18 of August wee fell with the Cape in a very thicke fogge; and the same night we ankered ten leagues within the Cape. The 19 day wee passed the first and the second Streights. The 21 wee doubled Cape Froward. The 22 we ankered in Saluage cooue, so named, because wee found many Saluages there: notwithstanding the extreme colde of this place, yet doe all these wilde people goe naked, and liue in the woods like Satyrs, painted and disguised, and flie from you like wilde deere. They are very strong, and threw stones at vs of three or foure pound weight an incredible distance. The 24 in the morning wee departed from this cooue, and the same day we came into the Northwest reach, which is the last reach of the Streights. The 25 we ankored in a good cooue, within fourtene leagues of the South sea: in this place we purposed to stay for the General, for the streight in this place is scarce three miles broad, so that he could not passe but we must see him. After we had stayed here a fortnight in the deep of winter, our victuals consuming, (for our Seals stunk most vily, and our men died pitifully through cold and famin, for the greatest part of them had not clothes to defend the extremitie of the winters cold) being in this heauie distresse, our captaine and Master thought it the best course to depart from the Streights into the South sea, and to go for the Isle of Santa Maria, which is to the Northward of Baldiua in 37 degrees & a quarter, where we might haue reliefe, and be in a temperate clime, and there stay for the Generall, for of necessity he must come by that Isle. So we departed the 13 of September, & came in sight of the South sea. The 14 we were forced backe againe, and recovered a cooue 3 leagues within the streights from the South sea. Again we put forth, & being 8 or 10 leagues free of the land, the wind rising furiously at Westnorthwest, we were inforced againe into the streights only for want of saile; for we neuer durst beare saile in any stresse of weather, they were so weake: so againe we recovered the cooue three leagues within the streights, where we indured most furious weather, so that one of our two cables brake, whereby we were hopeles of life. Yet it pleased God to calme the storme, and wee vnriued our sheates, tackes, halliers, and other ropes, and mored our ship to the trees close by the rockes. We laboured to recouer our ankor againe, but could not by any means, it lay so deepe in the water, and as we thinke cleane couered with oaze. Now had we but one ankor which had but one whole Flouke, a cable spliced in two places, and a piece of an olde cable. In the midst of these our troubles it pleased God that the wind came faire the first of October; whereupon with all expedition wee loosed our moorings, and weighed our ankor, and so towed off into the chanel; for wee had mended our boate in Port Desire, and had five pages of the pinnesse. When we had weighed our ankor, we found our cable broken, onely one strand helde: then wee prayed God; for we saw apparantly his mercies in preseruing vs. Being in the chanel, we riued our ropes, & againe riued our ship, no mans hand was idle, but all laboured euen for the last gaspe of life.

life. Here our company was deuided; some desired to go againe for Port Desire, and there to be set on shore, where they might trauell for their liues, and some stood with the Captaine & Master to proceed. Whereupon the Captaine sayd to the Master: Master, you see the wonderfull extremitie of our estate, and the great doubts among our companie of the truth of your reports, as touching reliefe to be had in the South sea: some say in secret, as I am informed, that we vndertake these desperate attempts through blind affection that we beare to the General. For mine owne part I plainly make knowen vnto you, that the loue which I bare to the Generall caused mee first to enter into this action, whereby I haue not onely heaped vpon my head this bitter calamity now present, but also haue in some sort procured the dislike of my best friends in England, as it is not vnknown to some in this company. But now being thus intangled by the prouidence of God for my former offences (no doubt) I desire, that it may please his diuine Maiestie to show vs such mercifull fauour, that we may rather proceed, then otherwise: or if it be his wil, that our mortall being shal now take an ende, I rather desire that it may bee in proceeding then in returning. And because I see in reason, that the limits of our time are now drawing to an end, I do in Christian charity intreat you all, first to forgiue me in whatsoever I haue bin grienous vnto you; secondly that you wil rather pray for our General, then vse hard speeches of him; and let vs be fully perswaded, that not for his cause & negligence, but for our own offences against the diuine Maiesty we are presently punished; lastly, let vs forgiue one another and be reconciled as children in loue & charity, and not think vpon the vanities of this life: so shall we in leauing this life liue with our glorious redeemer, or abiding in this life, find fauour with God. And now (good master) forasmuch as you haue bin in this voyage once before with your master the general, satisfie the cōpany of such truths, as are to you best known; & you the rest of the generals men, which likewise haue bin with him in his first voyage if you heare any thing contrary to the truth, spare not to reprocue it, I pray you. And so I beseech the Lord to bestow his mercy vpon vs. Then the master began in these speeches: Captain, your request is very reasonable, & I referre to your iudgment my honest care, & great pains taken in the generals seruice, my loue towards him, & in what sort I haue discharged my duety, from the first day to this houre. I was commanded by the general to follow your directions, which hitherto I haue performed. You all knowe, that when I was extreemely sicke, the General was lost in my mates watch, as you haue well examined: sithens which tīae, in what anguish and grieue of minde I haue liued, God onely knoweth, and you are in some part a witnesse. And nowe if you thinke good to returne, I will not gamesay it: but this I assure you, if life may be preserued by any meanes, it is in proceeding. For at the Isle of Santa Maria I doe assure you of wheate, porke, and rootes enough. Also I will bring you to an Isle, where Pelicans bee in great abundance, and at Santos wee shall haue meale in great plenty, besides all our possibilitie of intercepting some shippes vpon the coast of Chili and Peru. But if wee returne there is nothing but death to be hoped for: therefore doe as you like, I am ready, but my desire is to proceede. These his speeches being confirmed by others that were in the former voyage, there was a generall consent of proceeding; and so the second of October we put into the South sea, and were free of all land. This night the winde began to blowe very much at Westnorthwest, and still increased in fury, so that wee were in great doubt what course to take: to put into the Streights wee durst not for lacke of ground-tackle: to beare sayle wee doubted, the tempest was so furious, and our sayles so bad. The pinnesse came roome with vs, and tolde vs that shee had receiued many grienous Seas, and that her ropes did enery houre fayle her, so as they could not tell what shift to make: wee being vnable in any sort to helpe them, stood vnder our coarces in view of the lee-shore, still expecting our ruinous end.

This Santos standeth vpon the coast of Peru in 9 deg. of Southerly latitude.

They enter the South sea the third time.

The fourth of October the storme growing beyond all reason furious, the pinnesse being in the winde of vs, strake suddenly ahull, so that we thought shee had receiued some grienous sea, or sprung a leake, or that her sayles failed her, because she came not with vs: but we durst not hull in that vnmercifull storme, but sometimes tried vnder our maine coarse, some-
time

The blacke
pinnesse lost in
the South sea.

time with a haddock of our sayle, for our ship was very leeward, and most laboursome in the sea. This night wee lost the pinnesse, and neuer saw her againe.

The fift, our foresayle was split, and all to torne: then our Master tooke the mizzen, and brought it to the foremast, to make our ship worke, and with our spritsaile we mended our foresayle, the storme continuing without all reason in fury, with haile, snowe, raine, and winde such and so mighty, as that in nature it could not possibly be more, the seas such and so lofty, with continuall breach, that many times we were doubtfull whether our ship did sinke or swimme.

The tenth of October being by the accompt of our Captaine and Master very neere the shore, the weather darke, the storme furious, and most of our men hauing giuen ouer to trauell, we yeelded ourselues to death, without further hope of succour. Our captaine sitting in the gallery very pensieue, I came and brought him some *Rosa solis* to comfort him; for he was so cold, that hee was scarce able to mooue a ioint. After he had drunke, and was comforted in heart, hee began for the ease of his conscience to make a large repetition of his forepassed time, and with many grievous sighs he concluded in these words: Oh most glorious God, with whose power the mightiest things among men are matters of no moment, I most humbly beseech thee, that the intollerable burthen of my sinnes may through the blood of Iesus Christ be taken from me: and end our daies with speede, or shew vs some mercifull signe of thy loue and our preservation. Hauing thus ended, he desired me not to make knowne to any of the company his intollerable griefe and anguish of minde, because they should not thereby be dismayed. And so suddenly, before I went from him the Sunne shined cleere; so that he and the Master both obserued the true eleuation of the Pole, whereby they knew by what course to recouer the Streights. Wherewithall our captaine and Master were so reuiued, & gaue such comfortable speeches to the company, that euery man reioiced, as though we had receiued a present deliuerance. The next day being the 11 of October we saw *Cabo Desseado* being the cape on the South shore (the North shore is nothing but a company of dangerous rocks, Isles, & sholds.) This cape being within two leagues to leeward off vs, our master greatly doubted, that we could not double the same: whereupon the captain told him: You see there is no remedy, either we must double it, or before noon we must die: therefore loose your sails, and let vs put it to Gods mercy. The master being a man of good spirit resolutely made quicke dispatch & set saile. Our sailes had not bene halfe an houre aboard, but the footrope of our foresaile brake, so that nothing held but the oylet holes. The seas continually brake ouer the ships poope, and flew into the sailes with such violence, that we still expected the tearing of our sayles, or ouersetting of the ship, and withall to our vtter discomfort, wee perceiued that wee fell still more and more to leeward, so that wee could not double the cape: wee were now come within halfe a mile of the cape, and so neere the shore, that the counter-suffe of the sea would rebound against the shippes side, so that wee were much dismayed with the horror of our present ende. Being thus at the very pinch of death, the winde and Seas raging beyond measure, our Master veared some of the maine sheate; and whether it was by that occasion, or by some current, or by the wonderfull power of God, as wee verily thinke it was, the ship quickened her way, and shot past that rocke, where wee thought shee would haue shored. Then betweene the cape and the poynt there was a little bay; so that wee were somewhat farther from the shoare: and when we were come so farre as the cape, wee yeelded to death: yet our good God the Father of all mercies deliuered vs, and wee doubled the cape about the length of our shippe, or very little more. Being shot past the cape, we presently tooke in our sayles, which onely God had preserved vnto vs: and when we were shot in betweene the high lands, the wind blowing trade, without any inch of sayle, we spooned before the sea, three men being not able to guide the helme, and in sixe houres wee were put fise and twenty leagues within the Streights, where wee found a sea answerable to the Ocean.

The Cape Desseado most dangerously doubled, after they had been nine dayes in the South sea.

In this time we freed our ship from water, and after wee had rested a little, our men were not able to mooue; their sinewes were stiffe, and their flesh dead, and many of them (which

is

is most lamentable to bee reported) were so eaten with lice, as that in their flesh did lie clusters of lice as big as peason, yea and some as big as beanes. Being in this miserie we were constrained to put into a cooue for the refreshing our men. Our Master knowing the shore and euery cooue very perfectly, put in with the shore, and mored to the trees, as beforetime we had done, laying our ankor to the seaward. Here we continued vntil the twentieth of October; but not being able any longer to stay through extremitie of famine, the one and twentieth we put off into the chanell, the weather being reasonable calme but before night it blew most extreemely at Westnorthwest. The storme growing outrageous, our men could scarcely stand by their labour; and the Streights being full of turning reaches we were constrained by discretion of the Captaine and Master in their accounts to guide the ship in the hell-darke night, when we could not see any shore, the chanell being in some places scarce three miles broad. But our captaine, as wee first passed through the Streights drew such an exquisite plat of the same, as I am assured it cannot in any sort be bettered: which plat hee and the Masters often perused, and so carefully regarded, as that in memorie they had euery turning and creeke, and in the deepe darke night without any doubting they conueyed the ship through that crooked chanell: so that I conclude, the world hath not any so skilfull pilots for that place, as they are: for otherwise wee could neuer haue passed in such sort as we did.

An excellent
plat of the
Streights of
Magellan

The 25 wee came to an Island in the Streights named Penguin-isle, whither wee sent our boate to seeke reliefe, for there were great abundance of birds, and the weather was very calme; so wee came to an ankor by the Island in seuen fadomes. While our boate was at shore, and we had great store of Penguins, there arose a sudden storme, so that our ship did driue ouer a breach and our boate sanke at the shore. Captaine Cotton and the Lieutenant being on shore leapt in the boate, and freed the same, and threw away all the birdes, and with great difficultie recouered the ship: my selfe also was in the boate the same time, where for my life I laboured to the best of my power. The ship all this while driuing vpon the lee-shore, when wee came aboard, we helped to set sayle, and weighed the ankor; for before our coming they could scarce hoise vp their yarges, yet with much adoe they set their fore-coarse. Thus in a mighty fret of weather the seuen and twentieth day of October wee were free of the Streights, and the thirtieth of October we came to Penguin-isle being three leagues from Port Desire, the place which wee purposed to seeke for our reliefe.

Penguin-isle
within three
leagues of Port
Desire.

When wee were come to this Isle wee sent our boate on shore, which returned laden with birdes and egges: and our men sayd that the Penguins were so thicke vpon the Isle, that shippes might be laden with them; for they could not goe without treading vpon the birds, whereat we greatly reioiced. Then the captaine appointed Charles Parker and Edward Smith, with twenty others to go on shore, and to stay vpon the Isle, for the killing and drying of those Penguins, and promised after the ship was in harborough to send the rest, not onely for expedition, but also to saue the small store of victuals in the shippe. But Parker, Smith, and the rest of their faction suspected, that this was a deuise of the Captaine to leaue his men on shore, that by these meanes there might bee victuals for the rest to recouer their countrey: and when they remembered, that this was the place where they would haue slaine their Captaine and Master, surely (thought they) for reuenge hereof will they leaue vs on shore. Which when our Captaine vnderstood, hee vsed these speeches vnto them: I vnderstand that you are doubtfull of your security through the peruersenesse of your owne guilty consciences: it is an extreame grieffe vnto me, that you should iudge mee blood-thirstie, in whome you haue seene nothing but kinde conuersation: if you haue found otherwise, speake boldly, and accuse mee of the wrongs that I haue done; if not, why do you then measure me by your owne vncharitable consciences? All the company knoweth indeed, that in this place you practized to the vtmost of your powers, to murder me and the master causeless, as God knoweth, which euil in this place we did remit you: & now I may conceiue without doing you wrong, that you againe purpose some euill in bringing these matters to repetition: but God hath so shortened your confederacie, as that I nothing doubt you: it is for your Masters sake that I haue forborne you in your vnchristian practizes: and here I protest before God, that for his sake alone I will yet indure this iniury, and you shall in no sorte be preiudiced,

or in any thing be by me commanded: but when we come into England (if God so fauour vs) your master shall knowe your honesties; in the meane space be voide of these suspicions, for, God I call to witnes, reuenge is no part of my thought. They gaue him thanks, desiring to go into the harborough with the ship, which he granted. So there were ten left vpon the Isle, and the last of October we entred the harborough. Our Master at our last being here hauing taken carefull notice of euery creeke in the riuer, in a very conuenient place, vpon sandy oaze, ran the ship on ground, laying our ankor to seaward, and with our running ropes mored her to stakes vpon the shore, which hee had fastened for that purpose; where the ship remained till our departure.

They enter
Port Desire the
third time.

Penguin Isle
scarce a mile
fro the maine.

Nine men lost.
A great multi-
tude of Saluages
with vizards,
or faces like
vnto dogs faces.

The riuer of
Port Desire but
20 miles passable
by boate.

The great benefit
of the herbe
called Scuruy-
grasse.

They stayed 7
weekes in Port
Desire.

A pretty deuise
to make salt.

The third of Nouember our boat with water, wood, and as many as shee could carry, went for the Isle of Penguins: but being deepe, she durst not proceed, but returned againe the same night. Then Parker, Smith, Townesend, Purpet, with fiue others, desired that they might goe by land, and that the boate might fetch them when they were against the Isle, it being scarce a mile from the shore. The captaine bade them doe what they thought best, aduising them to take weapons with them: for (sayd he) although we haue not at any time seene people in this place, yet in the countrey there may be Sauages. They answered, that here were great store of Decre, and Ostriches; but if there were Saluages, they would deuoure them: notwithstanding the captaine caused them to cary weapons, calieuers, swordes, and targets: so the sixt of Nouember they departed by land, and the bote by sea; but from that day to this day wee neuer heard of our men. The 11 while most of our men were at the Isle, onely the Captaine and Master with sixe others being left in the ship, there came a great multitude of Saluages to the ship, throwing dust in the ayre, leaping and running like brute beasts, hauing vizards on their faces like dogs faces, or else their faces are dogs faces indeed. We greatly feared least they would set our ship on fire, for they would suddenly make fire, whereat we much maruelled: they came to windward of our ship, and set the bushes on fire, so that we were in a very stinking smoke: but as soone as they came within our shot, we shot at them, & striking one of them in the thigh they all presently fled, so that we neuer heard nor saw more of them. Hereby we iudged that these Canibals had slaine our 9 men. When we considered what they were that thus were slaine, and found that they were the principall men that would haue murthered our Captaine & Master, with the rest of their friends, we saw the iust iudgement of God, and made supplication to his diuine Maiesty to be mercifull vnto vs. While we were in this harborough, our Captaine and Master went with the boat to discover how farre this riuer did run, that if neede should enforce vs to leaue our ship, we might know how farre we might go by water. So they found, that farther than 20 miles they could not go with the boat. At their returne they sent the boate to the Isle of Penguins; whereby wee vnderstood that the Penguins dried to our hearts content, and that the multitude of them was infinite. This Penguin hath the shape of a bird, but hath no wings, only two stumps in the place of wings, by which he swimmeth vnder water with as great swiftnes as any fish. They liue vpon smelts, whereof there is great abundance vpon this coast: in eating they be neither fish nor flesh: they lay great eggs, and the bird is of a reasonable bignes, very neere twice so big as a ducke. All the time that wee were in this place, we fared passing well with eggs, Penguins, yong Seales, yong Gullies, besides other birds, such as I know not: of all which we had great abundance. In this place we found an herbe called Scuruygrasse, which wee fried with eggs, vsing traine oyle in stead of butter. This herbe did so purge y blood, that it tooke away all kind of swellings, of which many died, & restored vs to perfect health of body, so that we were in as good case as whē we came first out of England. We stayed in this harbour vntil the 22 of December, in which time we had dried 20000 Penguins; & the Captaine, the Master, and myselfe had made some salt, by laying salt water vpon the rocks in holes, which in 6 daies would be kernerd. Thus God did feed vs euē as it were with Manna frō heauen.

The 22 of December we departed with our ship for the Isle, where with great difficulty, by the skilful industry of our Master we got 14000 of our birds, and had almost lost our captaine in labouring to bring the birds aboard: & had not our Master bene very expert in the set
of

of those wicked tides, which run after many fashions, we had also lost our ship in the same place: but God of his goodnes hath in all our extremities bene our protector. So the 22 at night we departed with 14000 dried Penguins, not being able to fetch the rest, and shaped our course for Brasil. Nowe our captaine rated our victuals, and brought vs to such allowance, as that our victuals might last sixe moneths; for our hope was, that within sixe moneths we might recouer our countrey, though our sailes were very bad. So the allowance was two ounces & a halfe of meale for a man a day, and to haue so twise a weeke, so that 5 ounces did serue for a weeke. Three daies a weeke we had oile, three spoonfulls for a man a day; and 2 dayes in a weeke peason, a pint betwene 4 men a day, and euery day 5 Penguins for 4 men, and 6 quartes of water for 4 men a day. This was our allowance; wherewith (we praise God) we liued, though weakly, and very feeble. The 30 of Ianuary we arriued at the Ile of Placencia in Brasill, the first place that outward bound we were at: and hauing made the sholde, our ship lying off at sea, the Captaine with 24 of the company went with the boat on shore, being a whole night before they could recouer it. The last of Ianuary at sun-rising they suddenly landed, hoping to take the Portugales in their houses, & by that meanes to recouer some Casau-meale, or other victuals for our reliefe: but when they came to the houses, they were all razed, and burnt to the ground, so that we thought no man had remained on the Iland. Then the captaine went to the gardens, & brought from thence fruits & roots for the company, and came aboard the ship, and brought her into a fine creeke which he had found out, where we might more her by the trees, and where there was water, and hoopes to trim our caske. Our case being very desperate, we presently laboured for dispatch away; some cut hoopes, which the coopers made, others laboured vpon the sailes and ship, euery man traouelling for his life, & still a guard was kept on shore to defend those that laboured, euery man hauing his weapon likewise by him. The 3 of February our men with 23 shot went againe to the gardens, being 3 miles from vs vpon the North shore, and fetched Cazau-roots out of the ground, to relieue our company instead of bread; for we spent not of our meale while we staid here. The 5 of February being Munday, our captaine and master hasted the company to their labour; so some went with the Coopers to gather hoopes, and the rest laboured aboard. This night many of our men in the ship dreamed of murther & slaughter: In the morning they reported their dreames, one saying to another; this night I dreamt, that thou wert slaine; another answered, and I dreamed, that thou wert slaine: and this was general through the ship. The captaine hearing this, who likewise had dreamed very strangely himselfe, gaue very streight charge, that those which went on shore should take weapons with them, and saw them himselfe deliuered into the boat, & sent some of purpose to guard the labourers. All the forenoone they laboured in quietnesse, & when it was ten of the clocke, the heat being extreme, they came to a rocke neere the woods side (for al this countrey is nothing but thick woods) and there they boyled Cazau-roots, & dined: after dinner some slept, some washed themselves in the sea, all being stripped to their shirts, & no man keeping watch, no match lighted, not a piece charged. Suddenly as they were thus sleeping & sporting, hauing gotten themselves into a corner out of sight of the ship, there came a multitude of Indians & Portugales vpon them, and slew them sleeping: onely two escaped, one very sore hurt, the other not touched, by whom we vnderstood of this miserable massacre: with all speed we manned our boat, & landed to succour our men; but we found them slaine, & laied naked on a ranke one by another, with their faces vpward, and a crosse set by them: and withall we saw two very great pinnes come from the riuer of Ienero very ful of men; whom we mistrusted came from thence to take vs: because there came from Ienero souldiers to Santos, when the Generall had taken the towne and was strong in it. Of 76 persons which departed in our ship out of England, we were now left but 27, hauing lost 13 in this place, with their chiefe furniture, as muskets, calluers, powder, & shot. Our caske was all in decay, so that we could not take in more water than was in our ship, for want of caske, and that which we had was maruellous ill conditioned: and being there mored by trees from want of cables and ankers, we still expected the cutting of our morings, to be beaten from our decks with our owne furniture, & to be

A poore allowance of victuals.

The Isle of Placencia in Brasill.

Ominous and forewarning dreames.

Thirteen men lost at the Ile of Placencia by their owne extreme negligence.

assayled by them of Ienero: what distresse we were now driuen into, I am not able to expresse. To depart with 8 tunnes of water in such bad caske was to sterue at sea, & in staying our case was ruinous. These were hard choises; but being thus perplexed, we made choice rather to fall into the hands of the Lord, then into the hands of men: for his exceeding mercies we had tasted, & of the others cruelty we were not ignorant. So concluding to depart, the 6 of February we were off in the chanell, with our ordinance & small shot in a readines, for any assalt that should come, & hauing a small gale of winde, we recouered the sea in most deepe distresse. Then bemoaning our estate one to another, and recounting ouer all our extremities, nothing grieued vs more, then the losse of our men twise, first by the slaughter of the Canibals at Port Desire, and at this Ile of Placencia by the Indians and Portugals. And considering what they were that were lost, we found that al those that conspired the murdering of our captaine & master were now slain by saluages, the gunner only excepted. Being thus at sea, when we came to cape Frio, the winde was contrary; so that 3 weekes we were grieuously vexed with crosse windes, & our water consuming, our hope of life was very small. Some desired to go to Baya, & to submit themselues to the Portugales, rather then to die for thirst: but the captaine with faire perswasions altered their purpose of yeelding to the Portugales. In this distresse it pleased God to send vs raine in such plenty, as that we were wel watered, & in good comfort to returne. But after we came neere vnto the sun, our dried Penguins began to corrupt, & there bred in the a most lothsome & vgly worme of an inch long. This worme did so mightily increase, and deuoure our victuals, that there was in reason no hope how we should auoide famine, but be deuoured of these wicked creatures: there was nothing that they did not deuour, only yron excepted: our clothes, boots, shooes, hats, shirts, stockings: and for the ship they did so eat the timbers, as that we greatly feared they would vndoe vs, by gnawing through the ships side. Great was the care and diligence of our captaine, master, and company to consume these vermine, but the more we laboured to kill them, the more they increased; so that at the last we could not sleepe for them, but they would eate our flesh, and bite like Mosquitos. In this wofull case, after we had passed the Equinoctiall toward the North, our men began to fall sick of such a monstrous disease, as I thinke the like was neuer heard of: for in their ankles it began to swell; from thence in two daies it would be in their breasts, so that they could not draw their breath, and then fell into their cods; and their cods and yardes did swell most grieuously, and most dreadfully to behold, so that they could neither stand, lie, nor goe. Whereupon our men grew mad with grieve. Our captain with extreme anguish of his soule, was in such wofull case, that he desired only a speedie end, and though he were scarce able to speake for sorrow, yet he perswaded them to patience, and to giue God thankes, & like dutifull children to accept of his chastisement. For all this diuers grew raging mad, & some died in most lothsome & furious paine. It were incredible to write our misery as it was: there was no man in perfect health, but the captaine & one boy. The master being a man of good spirit with extreme labour bore out his grieve, so that it grew not vpon him. To be short, all our men died except 16, of which there were but 5 able to mooue. The captaine was in good health, the master indifferent, captaine Cotton and myselfe swolne and short winded, yet better then the rest that were sicke, and one boy in health: vpon vs 5 only the labour of the ship did stand. The captaine and master, as occasion serued, would take in, and heaue out the top-sailes, the master onely attended on the sprit-saile, and all of vs at the capsten without sheats and tacks. In fine our miserie and weaknesse was so great, that we could not take in, nor heaue out a saile: so our top-saile & sprit-sailes were torne all in pieces by the weather. The master and captaine taking their turnes at the helme, were mightily distressed and monstrously grieued with the most wofull lamentation of our sick men. Thus as lost wanderers vpon the sea, the 11 of Iune 1593, it pleased God that we arriued at Bear-hauen in Ireland, and there ran the ship on shore: where the Irish men helped vs to take in our sailes, and to mone our ship for floating: which slender paines of theirs cost the captaine some ten pounds before he could haue the ship in safetie. Thus without victuals, sailes, men, or any furniture God onely guided vs into Ireland, where the captaine left the master and three or foure of the company

Cape Frio 30 leagues east off the Ile of Placencia.

A most strange and noisome kind of worm-bred of vnsalt-d Penguins.

They arrive at Bear-hauen in Ireland the 11 of Iune 1593

company to keepe the ship ; and within 5 dayes after he and certaine others had passage in an English fisher-boat to Padstow in Cornewall. In this maner our small remnant by Gods onely mercie were preserued, and restored to our countrey, to whom be all honour and glory world without end.

The letters of the Queenes most excellent Maiestie sent in the yere 1596 vnto the great Emperor of China by M. Richard Allot and M. Thomas Bromefield marchants of the citie of London, who were imbarqued in a fleet of 3 ships, to wit, The Beare, The Beares whelpe, and the Benjamin ; set forth principally at the charges of the honourable knight Sir Robert Duddely, and committed vnto the command and conduct of M. Benjamin Wood, a man of approoued skill in nauigation : who, together with his ships and company (because we haue heard no certaine newes of them since the moneth of February next after their departure) we do suppose, may be arriued vpon some part of the coast of China, and may there be stayed by the said Emperour, or perhaps may haue some treacherie wrought against them by the Portugales of Macao, or the Spaniards of the Philipinas.

ELizabetha Dei gracia Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regina, veræ & Christianæ fidei contra omnes falsò Christi nomen profitentes inuictissima propugnatrix &c. A. Lamo, Serenissimòq; Principi, potentissimo magni regni Chinæ dominatori, summo in illis Asiæ partibus Insulìsq; adiacentibus imperatori, & magno in orientalibus mundi regionibus Monarchæ, salutem, multòsq; cum omni optimarum rerù copia & affluentia lætos & fœlices annos Cum honesti & fideles subditi nostri, qui has literas nostras ad serenitatem vestram perferunt, Richardus Allott & Thomas Bromefield, ciuitatis nostræ Londini in dicto nostro regno Angliæ mercatores, impensè a nobis efflagitauerint, vt eorum studia ad imperij vestri regiones (commercij gracia) nauigandi commendaremus: Cùmq; regni vestri fortitèr prudentèrque administrati fama, per vniuersam terrarù orbem disseminata & diuulgata, subditos hos nostros inuitauerit, non solum vt dominationis vestræ regiones inuisant, sed vt regni vestri legibus & institutis, dum in illis mundi partibus cōmorati fuerint, regendos se & moderandos permittant, prout mercatores decet, qui mercimoniorū commutandorum causa ad tam longè dissitas, nec adhuc nostro orbi satis cognitatas regiones, penetrare cupiunt, illud vnum spectantes, vt mercimonia sua, mercimoniorūq; quorundam, quibus ditionis nostræ regiones abundant, exemplaria quæda siue specimina, serenitatis vestræ subditorūmq; vestrorū conspectui offerant, & diligenter cognoscere studeant, si quæ aliæ sint apud nos merces quæ vestro vsui inseruiant, quas honesto & vbiq; terrarum licito commercij ritu alijs mercibus (quarum in imperij vestri regionib⁹, tam artis quam naturæ beneficio magna copia est) commutare possint. Nos æquissimis honestorum hominum precibus acquiescentes, quia nihil ex iustissimo hoc mercaturæ usu incommodi siue dispendij oriturum, sed plurimū potius emolumenti vtriusq; regni tum principibus tum subditis prouenturum existimamus, dum earū rerum quibus abundamus exportatione, & aliarum quibus egemus inuectione, æquissimis precijs iuuari vtrinque & locupletari possimus ; Serenissimam Maiestatem vestram rogamus, vt subditis his nostris, cum mercimoniorum vendendorum & permutandorum gratia, ad imperij vestri stationes, portus, loca, oppida, ciuitates accesserint, eundi, redeundi, & cum subditis vestris negotiandi, plena & libera fiat potestas: Illisq; huiusmodi libertates, immunitates, & priuilegia, quæ aliorum principum subditis, apud vos mercaturam exercentibus, concedi solent, serenitatis vestræ clementia inuiolata conseruentur ; & nos vicissim, non tantum omnia amicæ principis officia serenitati vestræ deferemus, sed ad maiorem communis inter nos subditosq; nostros amicitie & cōmercij propagationem, subditis vestris omnibus & singulis, si serenissimæ Maiestati vestræ ita visum fuerit, plenam & integram in ditionis nostræ quascunq; regiones veniendi, commorandi, negotiandi, & reuertendi, potestatem per præsentis has literas nostras libentissimè concedimus. Quæ omnia & singula regij nostri sigilli appositione communiri fecimus. Deus opt. max. cœli & terræ conditor, regiam Maiestatem vestram diutissimè seruet incolumem. Datæ in Palatio nostro Grenouici xj. mensis Iulij Anno Christi 1596. annòq; nostri regni xxxviij.

The

The same in English.

ELizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France, and Ireland, the most mightie defendresse of the true & christian faith against all that falsely professe the name of Christ &c. To the most high and soueraigne Prince the most puissant Gouvernour of the great kingdome of China, the chiefest Emperour in those parts of Asia and of the Ilands adioyning, and the great monarke of the orientall regions of the world; wisheth health, and many ioyfull and happy yeeres, with all plenty and abundance of things most acceptable. Whereas our honest and faithfull subiects which bring these letters vnto your Highnesse, Richard Allot & Thomas Bromefield, marchants of our citie of London in our foresaid kingdome of England, haue made most earnest suit vnto vs, that we would commend their desires and endeouours of sayling to the regions of your Empire for traffiques sake: whereas also the fame of your kingdome so strongly and prudently gouerned, being dispersed and published ouer the face of the whole earth, hath inuited these our subiects not onely to visite your Highnesse dominions, but also to permit themselves to be ruled and gouerned by the lawes and constitutions of your kingdome during the time of their abroad in those partes of the world, as it becometh marchants, who for exchange of marchandize are desirous to trauell vnto regions so farre distant and not hitherto sufficiently knowen vnto these nations of the world, hauing this regard onely, that they may present their wares and certaine examples or musters of diuers kinds of marchandizes, wherewith the regions of our dominions do abound, vnto the view of your Highnesse and of your subiects, & that they may indeuour to know, whether here be any other marchandize with vs fit for your vse, which (according to the honest & lawfull custome of traffique in all countries) they may exchange for other commodities, whereof in the parts of your Empire there is great plentie both naturall and artificiall: We yeelding vnto the most reasonable requests of these honest men, because we doe suppose that by this most iust intercourse of traffique, no inconuenience nor losse, but rather most exceeding benefite will redound vnto the Princes and subiects of both kingdomes, while by the carrying forth of those commodities wherewith we abound, and the bringing home of others which we want, wee may on either side at most easie rates helpe and enrich one another; doe craue of your most soueraigne Maiestie, that these our subiects, when they shall come for traffiques sake vnto any the stations, portes, places, townes or cities of your Empire, they may haue full and free libertie of egresse and regresse, and of dealing in trade of marchandize with your subiects, may by your Highnesse clemency most firmly enioy all such freedomes, immunities, and priuileges, as are vsually granted to the subiects of other Princes which exercise traffique in your dominions; and we on the other side will not onely performe all the offices of a well-willing Prince vnto your Highnesse, but also for the greater increase of mutuall loue and commerce between vs and our subiects, by these present letters of ours doe most willingly grant vnto all and euery your subiects (if it shall seeme good vnto your Highnesse) full and entire libertie vnto any of the partes of our dominions to resort, there to abide and traffique, and thence to returne. All and euery of which premisses we haue caused to be confirmed by annexing hereunto our royall seale. God most mercifull and almighty, the Creator of heauen and earth, continually protect your kingly Maiestie. Giuen in our palace at Greenwich the 11 of the moneth of Iuly, in the yeere of Christ 1596, and the eight and thirtie yeere of our reigne.

THREE SEVERALL TESTIMONIES

CONCERNING THE MIGHTY KINGDOM OF CORAY, TRIBUTARY TO THE KING OF CHINA, AND BORTHERING VPON HIS NORTHEAST FRONTIERS, CALLED BY THE PORTUGALES CORIA, AND BY THEM ESTEEMED AT THE FIRST AN ILAND, BUT SINCE FOUND TO ADIOYNE WITH THE MAINE NOT MANY DAYES IOURNEY FROM PAQUI THE METROPOLITAN CITIE OF CHINA. THE MORE PERFECT DISCOVERY WHEREOF AND OF THE COAST OF TARTARIA NORTHWARD, MAY IN TIME BRING GREAT LIGHT (IF NOT FULL CERTAINTIE) EITHER OF A NORTHWEST OR A NORTHEAST PASSAGE FROM EUROPE TO THOSE RICH COUNTRIES. COLLECTED OUT OF THE PORTUGALL IESUITES YEERELY IAPONIAN EPISTLES DATED 1590, 1591, 1592, 1594, &c.

The first testimony containing a resolute determination of Quabacondono the great Monarch of all Iapan, to inuade and conquere China by the way of Coray, being a country diuided from the Iles of Iapan onely by an arme of the sea about twentie leagues broad, and abounding with victuals and all other necessities for the maintenance of the warres. Out of the Epistles of father Frier Lewis Frois, dated 1590.

QVabacondono hauing subdued all the petie kingdomes of Iapan, in the yeere of our Lord 1590 (as father Frier Lewis Frois writeth in his Iaponian Epistles of the foresaid yeere) grew so proud and insolent that he seemed another Lucifer; so farre forth, that he made a solemne vow and othe, that he would passe the sea in his owne person to conquere China: and for this purpose hee made great preparations, saying, that since hee is become Lorde of all Iapan, he hath nothing now to doe but to conquere China, and that although he should end his life in that enterprize, he is not to giue ouer the same. For he hopeth to leaue behinde him hereby so great fame, glorie, and renowne, as none may be comparable thereunto. And though hee could not conquere the same, and should ende his life in the action, yet should he alwayes remaine immortall with this glory. And if God doth not cut him off, it is thought verily, that hee will throughly attempt the same. And for his more secure passage thither, he is determined to leaue behinde him two Gouvernours (after his maner) in the parts of Miacó with the administration of Finqua; and of those of his Monarchie he saith that he will take with him all the great Iaponish Lords, or at the least all his principall subiects, and leaue in his dominions such guard and garisons as shall seeme best vnto him. And so hauing passed the winter, he meaneth to come to these partes of Ximo, for from hence he is to set forth his armie, & to passe to the land of Coray, which the Portugales call Coria, being deuied from Iapan with an arme of the sea. And although the Portugales in times past thought, that it was an Ile or Peninsula, yet is it firme lande, which ioyneth vnto the kingdome of Paquí. And he hath now stricken such a terror with his name in the countrey of Coray, that the king thereof hath sent his ambassadors hither to yeelde vnto him a kind of homage, as he required; which ambassadors are now in the city of Miacó. And by this Peninsula of Coray he may passe with his army by land in fewe dayes iourney vnto the citie of Paquí, being the principall citie where the king of China hath his residence. And as the Chinians be weake, and the people of Iapan so valiant and feared of them, if God doth not cut him off in this expedition, it may fall out according to his expectation.

Ximo
Coray continueth
land with
Paquí.

From Coray an
armie may passe
by land in few
dayes to Paquí
the chiefe citie
of China.

But whatsoeuer become of China, it is held for a certaintie, that his comming will cause great alterations in these partes of Ximo, especially in this kingdom of Figen, wherein are the pryncedomes of Arima and Omura, and all the force of our Christianity: and he told Don Protasio when he was with him once before, that he would make him a great man in China, and that he would remooue these lordes, and deliuer their governments vnto lordes that were Gentiles; which would be the ruine of all this Christianitie; neither should we
haue

haue any place wherein to remaine. For, as it is the custome of Iapan in the alterations of estates and kingdomes (which they call Cuningaia) to remooue all the nobilitie and gentry, and to leaue onely the base people and labourers, committing them to the gouernment of Ethnicks, wee shall hereby also leese our houses, and the Christians shall be dispersed with their lords; whom sometimes he handleth in such sort, that he giueth them nothing to susteine themselves, and so they remaine with all their followers, as men banished, and vtterly ruined.

The second Testimonie containing the huge leuies and preparations of Quabacondono, as also his warres and conquests, and the successe thereof in the kingdome of Coray Together with a description of the same kingdom, and of their trafficke and maner of gouernment: and also of the shipping of China, Iapan, and Coray, with mention of certaine isles thereunto adjacent, and other particulars very memorable Out of the Epistles of the aforesaid Father Fryer Luis Frois dated 1591, and 1592.

ABOUT this time Quabacondono determining to put his warre against China in execution, assembled sundry of his nobles and captaines, vnto whom he declared his intent; who, albeit they were all of a quite contrary opinion, yet all of them without any pretense of difficulty approued his determination. For he had giuen out that he would not abstaine from this warre, although his owne sonne should rise from death to life and request him; yea whosoever would mooue any impediment or difficulty in that matter, hee would put him to death. Wherefore for certaine moneths there was nothing in all places to be seene, but provision of ships, armour, munition, and other necessities for the warres. Quabacondono making a catalogue of all the lordes and nobles his subiects, willed euery one of them (not a man excepted) to accompany him in this expedition, inioyning and appointing to each one, what numbers they should bring. In all these kingdomes of Ximo he hath nominated 4 of his especiall fauourites; whom (to all mens admiration) he will haue to be heads ouer all these new kingdomes, notwithstanding that here are 4 others farre more mighty then they. Of whom (by Gods good prouidence) two are Christians, to wit, Augustine Eucunocamin-dono gouernour of half the kingdom of Finga, & Cainocami the son of Quambioindono gouernour of the greater part of the kingdome of Bugen. The other two are Ethniques, namely Toranosuque gouernour of the halfe of the kingdom of Finga and Augustins mortall enemie; and Iconocami gouernour of the residue of the kingdome of Bugen, and an enemie both to Augustine and Cainocami. And Quabacondono hath commanded all the Christian lordes of Teximo to follow Christian gouernours. Whereupon the lord Protasius was there with 2000 souldiers; & Omurandono the lord of Ceuxima and Augustins sonne in law, which lately became a Christian, with a thousand. Also he appointed that the gouernours of Firando and Goto should follow Augustine, who albeit they were Gentiles, had many Christians to their subiects. Wherefore Augustine was to conduct 15000 souldiers, besides mariners, slaues, and other base people to cary the baggage of the army, all which being as great a number as the former, so soone as they arriued in the kingdom of Coray, were made souldiers, and bore armes. Vnto the said Augustine, Quabacondono, in token of singular fauour, granted the first assault or inuasion of the kingdome of Coray, to wit, that he onely with his forces might enter the same, the other lordes remaining in Ceuxima (which is 18 leagues distant from Coray) till they should bee aduertized from Augustine: which thing procured vnto Augustine great enuie and disdaine from them all; howbeit (as you shall forthwith vnderstand) it prooued in the end most honourable vnto him. The other Christian gouernour Cainocami being but a yong man of 23 yeeres, he commanded the king of Bungo to follow with 6000 souldiers; so that with the 4000 which hee had before, his number amounted vnto 10000, besides mariners and others which caried burthens. This was most ioyful newes to vs, and to all the Christians. Of the Ethnick lords Quabacondono appointed the gouernour of Riosogo together with Foranosuque to march with 8000: and likewise the king of Saçuma and Iconocami with as many. And amongst all he gaue the first