

me, and Desolation, East: then when I saw the land of both sides I began to distrust it would prooue but a gulf: notwithstanding desirous to know the full certainty I proceeded, and in 68 degrees the passage enlarged, so that I could not see the Western shore: thus I continued to the latitude of 73 degrees, in a great sea, free from yce, coasting the Western shore of Desolation: the people came continually rowing out vnto me in their Canoas, twenty, forty, and one hundred at a time, and would giue me fishes dried, Salmon, Salmon peale, Cod, Caplin, Lumpe, Stone-base and such like, besides diuers kinds of birds, as Partridge, Fesant, Gulls, Sea birds and other kindes of flesh: I still laboured by signes to know from them what they knew of any sea toward the North, they still made signes of a great sea as we vnderstood them, thē I departed from that coast, thinking to discover the North parts of America: & after I had sailed towards the West 40 leagues, I fel vpon a great banke of yce: the winde being North and blew much, I was constrained to coast the same toward the South, not seeing any shore West from me, neither was there any yce towards the North, but a great sea, free, large very salt and blew, & of an vnsearcheable depth: So coasting towards the South I came to the place where I left the ships to fish, but found them not. Then being forsaken & left in this distresse referring my self to the mercifull prouidence of God, I shaped my course for England, & vn timered for of any, God alone releeuing me, I arriued at Dartmouth. By this last discovery it seemed most manifest that the passage was free & without impediment toward the North: but by reason of the Spanish fleet & vn timered time of M. Secretaries death, the voyage was omitted & neuer sithens attempted. The cause why I vse this particular relation of all my proceedings for this discovery, is to stay this obiection, why hath not Dauis discovered this passage being thirise that wayes imploied? How far I proceeded & in what forme this discovery lieth, doth appeare vpon the Globe which M. Sanderson to his very great charge hath published, for the which he deserueth great fauor & commendations. Made by master Emery Mullineux a man wel qualited of a good iudgement & very experte in many excellent practises, in my selfe being the onely meane with master Sanderson to imploy master Mulineux therein, whereby he is now growne to a most exquisite perfection.

Anthony de Mendoza viceroy of Mexico, sent certayne of his captaynes by land & also a nauy of ships by sea to search out the Norwest passage, who affirmed by his letters dated from Mexico in anno 1541 vnto the Emperour being then in Flaunders, that towards the Norwest hee had founde the Kingdome of Cetta, Citta, Alls, Ceuera, seu en cities & howe beyond the sayd Kingdome farther towards the Norwest, Francisco Vasques of Coronado hauing passed great desarts came to the sea side, where he found certayne shippes which sayled by that sea with merchandize, & had in their banners vpon the prows of their shippes, certayne fowles made of golde & siluer, named Alcatrazzi, & that the mariners signified vnto him by signes, that they were thirtie dayes comming to the hauen, whereby he vnderstoode that those could be of no other country but of Asia, the next knowne continent towards the West. And farther the sayd Anthony affirmed that by men wel practised hee vnderstoode that 950 leagues of that country was discovered vpon the same Sea, now if the cost in that distance of leagues should lye to the West, it would then adioyne with the North partes of Asia, & then it would be a far shorter voyage then thirtie dayes sayling, but that it is nothing neere Asia by former authoritie is sufficiently expressed, then if it should lie towards the North it would extend itself almost vnto the pole, a voiage ouer tedious to be perfourmed by land trauell. Therefore of necessity this distance of 950 leagues must lie betweene the North & East, which by Anthony de Espacio in his late trauels vpon the North of America is sufficiently discovered, then this beeing so, the distance is very small betweene the East parte of this discovered Sea & the passage wherein I haue so painefully laboured, what doth then hinder vs of England vnto whom of all nations this discovery would be most beneficiall to be incredulus slow of vnderstanding, & negligent in the highest degree, for the search of this passage which is most apparently prooued & of wonderfull benefit to the vn timered state of our countrey. Why should we be thus blinded seeing our enemies to posses the frutes of