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another Streiger, which teemed to teparate this serra det I nego from the reft of the Southern Continents and on the 25 they entred into it. That part of the Land which (being entred into the Streight) they had on the Well, they called Terra Manitti de Naffan; that on the East, Statenland; the Streight it felf, Freum le Maire. The entrance into the Streight they found to be in 55 degrees of Southern Lawred. and 50 Minutes; the Waters running into the North-Sea with to violent an Eddie, Ut adverfum maris assum difficulter superare possemm, saith he, who in the way of Journal or Ephemerides, hath described the whole course of this Voyage. In the whole course whereof no hing so much observable (besides this Discovery) as that they found that at their coming home they had lost a day (as must needs hapren unto such as in so tedious a voyage had travelled Wellward) that being Saturday to them which was Sunday to the Hollanders, and the rest of Europe; though they had calculated the days fince their going out with all exactness. So that if there were any such Morality in the Sabbath, as some men presend, these men must either keep their Sabbath on a different day from the rest of itheir Countrymen; or otherwise to complie with them, must be guilty of the breach of the Sabbath all the rest of their lives. But of this more at large ellewhere. To return therefore to this Streight, it is faid to be feven Durch miles, or 28 of ours in length, and of a fair and equal breadth; plentifull of good fifth; especially of Sea-Calves and Whales. About the inserting of which Streight into the third Edition of my Microcofm, I received a Letter at fuch time as the Parliament was held in Oxon, An. 1625 fublicished G. B. and a livie under that, Sub granda floridus: which whether it were the Gentlemans Motto . or the Anagram of his name. I am not able to fay, having never heard more of him from that time forwards, though his defires were fatisfied in the next Edition of that work. " For my encouragement wherein he gave me this direction following, The News (faith he) of this New Streight coming in-"to Spain, it plealed that King in the year 1618, to fend and learth whether the rruth were answera-ble unto the Report. And finding it to be much broader than the other, and not above seven Duch "miles long; decreed, that being the more easie and compendious way for Navigators, and less tub-4 ject to dangers; his Auxiliary Forces should be sent that way into the East Indies, to defend to Phis colippina and Molneco Hands, and the way by the Cape of good Hope to be left. In regard that every such o voyage, require h twice as much time: besides the variety of wind and often change of the Air, and only troubleton, but full of siteales, continued the one half of the men before they return. "Whereas this way gaineth time (and if need be, they may dispatch business in the West as they travel " into the East) without any extraordinary danger or lotte of men. So far the very words of my letter. The intelligence given me in this Letter, I find confirm d in a Relation of the Voyage made by Captain Don Inan de More, Anno 1618 at the command and charge of the King of Spain, who prefently arm'd and furnished eight tall thins to fend this new way unto his Philippines and Moluccos; under the condust of Petrus Michaelis de Cordoelein. Since it hath been found by experience, that even from our parts to the Moluccos, through this Fretum de Mayre, is but a passage of eight moneths: Sine ulla insigni navigamium clade, faith the Narrator. But of this streight enough, to satisfic my unknown well willers request, and enform my Reader: extremely forry that the Gentleman was not pleased to impart his name, that to his memory might have lived in thele Papers, if they themselves be dettinate to a lon-

Now for the nature of the foil, it is faid to be very full of Mountains; but those Hills apparelled with woods, intermixt with Vallies; the Vallies for the most part full of little Brooks which fall down from the Mountains; and afford good pathurage; the Sea-coasts well provided of Rays and Roads, not unfafe for shipping: though the Air every where, but chiefly near the Sea, be much subject to Tempells. As for the People, they are faid to be of a white complexion; but their Face, Arms, and Thighs, colouted with a kind of Oker: of full statute and well-proportioned, their hair black, which they wear long to seem more terrible. The men most generally naked, the women only shaded on their secret

parts, with a piece of Leather.

Towns they have none, nor any Habitations which deferve the name of houses; so that the most which we can doe is to Coast the Hand. In which we find towards Maredel Nort, 1.A large Arm of the Sea, called Entrado de S. Sebastian. 2. The Cape of S. Ives. 3. Marritus Hand. 4. Premotore de Baen Susseio, or the Cape of Good Success. Opposite whereunte in another Hand is the Cape of S. Bartholomews; and betwist them the Streight called Fretum le Moire. Then in the New South Sea, as they call it, there are 5. Bartmeelts Island. 6. The Hands of S. Ildesonso. 7. Cape Horn on a fair Promontory, in the South-well Ande: which doubled, the Country goes along with a strait shore, on which I sind some Bayes and Capes, but no names unto them; till we come to the Western entrances of the Streight of Magellan, opposite unto Cape Viltoria, so often mentioned.

2.1 NSU L.Æ SOLO MONIS, or the Hands of Solomon, are fituate on the West of Terra del Fago, 11 degrees on the South of the Equinostial. Discovered in the year 1567. by Lopes Garcia de Caftro, sent by the Vice-Roy of Perm to find out new Countries. By whom thus named, in hope that men would be rather induced to inhabit in them; imagining that Solomon had his Gold from these Lands of Ophir.

In number they are many, but 18 the principal: Some of which 300 miles in compass others 200, and others of them less, till we come to sifty, and beneath that, none. All liberally surnished with Dogs, Hogs, Hogs, Cloves, Ginger, Cinamon, and some veins of Gold. The chief of these eighteen are, 1. Gnadalcanal, supposed to be the greatest of them; upon the coast whereof the Spaniards sailed 150 Leagues, where they found a Town which they burned and sacked, became the People of it in a sudden surprise, had killed sources of their men. 2. S. Ifabella 150 leagues in length,