

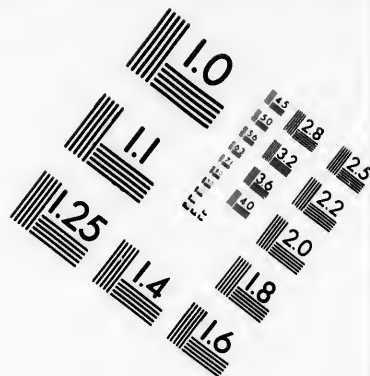
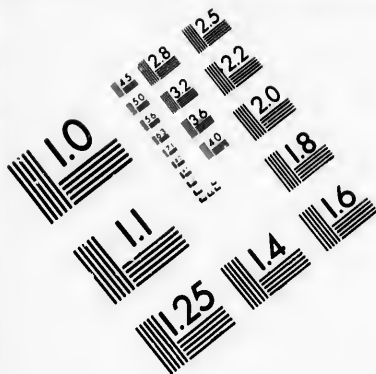
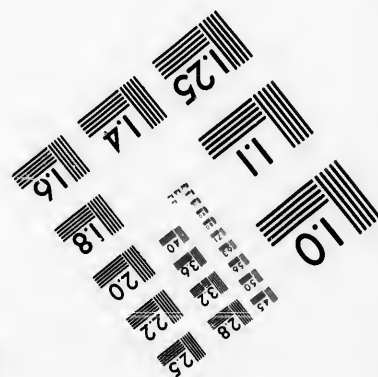
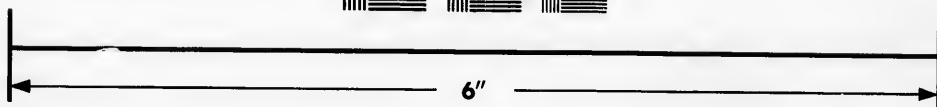
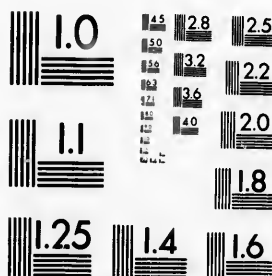


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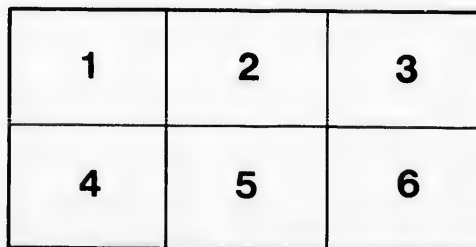
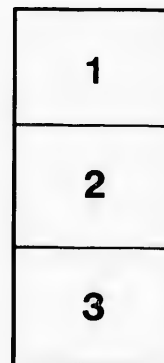
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DIVERS

voyages touching the discouerie of
America, and the Ilands adjacent

vnto the same, made first of all by our
*Englishmen, and afterward by the French-
men and Britons:*

And certaine notes of aduertisements for obserua-
tions, necessarie for such as shall heereafter
make the like attempt,

*With two mappes annexed heereunto for the
plainer vnderstanding of the whole
matter.*



Imprinted at Lon-
don for Thomas VVoodcocke,
dwelling in paules Church-yard,
at the signe of the blacke beare.

1582.

The names of certaine late writers of Geographie, with the yeere wherein they wrote.

The yeere of
our Loꝛde.

- 1300 **A** Belfada Ismael prince of Syria, Persia, and Assyria.
- 1320 John Mandeuill Englishman.
- 1500 Albertus Crantzius of Hamburge.
- 1520 Peter martyr Millanoyse.
- 1525 Gonfaluco Ouiedo Spaniarde.
- 1527 Robert Thorne Englishman.
- 1530 Hieronymus Fracastor Italian.
- 1539 Gemma Frisius.
- 1540 Antonie di Mendoza Spaniard.
- 1541 Gerardus Mercator Fleming.
- 1549 Iohn Baptista Guicchardine Florentine.
- 1553 Iohn Baptista Ramusius. hee gathered many notable things.
- 1554 Sebastian Munster Germane.
- 1554 Thomas Giunti Venetian.
- 1555 Clement Adams Englishman.
- 1555 Orontius Finæus Frenchman.
- 1564 Abraham Ortelius Fleming.
- 1574 Hierome Osorius Portingall.
- 1575 Andreas Theuet Frenchman.
- 1575 Francis Belforest Frenchman.
- 1576 Humfrey Gilbert knight, Englishman.
- 1577 Dionyse Settle Englishman.
- 1578 George Beste Englishman.
- 1580 Nicolas Chauncellor Englishman.

The

The
lers

The yeere

our Lord

1178

1270

1300

1320

1380

1444

1492

1497

1497

1497

1500

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1519

1530

1534

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The

The names of certaine late trauay
lers, both by sea and by lande, which
also for the most part haue written of
their owne trauayles and voyages.

.The yere of
our Lorde,

- 1178 Beniamin Tudelenus a Iewe.
1270 Marcus Paulus a Venetian.
1300 Harton an Armenian.
1320 Iohn Mandeuile knight, englishman.
1380 Nicolans and Antonius Zeni, venetians.
1444 Nicolans Conti venetian,
1492 Christopher Columbus a Genoway.
1497 Sebastian Gabot, an englishman the sonne of a venetian.
1497 M. Thorne and Hugh Eleot of Bristowe, englishmen.
1497 Valsques de Gama a portingale.
1500 Gasper Cortereal a portingale.
1516 Edoardus Barbosa a portingale.
1519 Fernandus Magalianes a portingale.
1530 Iohn Barros a portingale.
1534 Iaques Cartier a Briton.
1540 Francis Valsques de Coronado Spaniarde.
1542 Iohn Gaetan Spaniarde.
1549 Francis Xauier a portingale.
1553 Hugh Willowbie knight, & Richard Chawncellor Eng
1554 Francis Galuano a portingale.
1556 Stenen and William Burros Englishmen.
1562 Antonie Ienkinson Englishman.
1562 Iohn Ribault a Frenchman.
1565 Andrewe Theuet a Frenchman.
1576 Martin Frobisher Englishman.
1578 Francis Drake Englishman.
1580 Arthur Pet, and Charles Lackmā Englishmen.
1582 Edwarde Fenton, and Luke warde, Englishmen.
1582 Humfrey Gilbert knight, Edward Heyes, and Antonie
Brigham Englishmen.

A verie late and great probabilitie
of a passage, by the Northwest
part of America in 58,degrees
of Northerly latitude.



An excellent learned man of
portingale, of singuler grauity,
authoritie and experience tolde
mee very lately, that one *Amas
Cortereal*, captayne of the ple
of *Tercera* about the yere
1574, which is not aboue eight
yeres past, sent a Shippe to dis-
couer the Northwest passage of
America, & that the same Shippe
arriuing on the coast of the saide America in fiftie epghte
degrees of latitude, founde a great entrance exceeding deepe
and broade, without all impediment of ice, into whiche they
passed aboue twentie leagues, and found it alwaies to trende
sowarbe the South, the lande lying lowe and plaine on ey-
ther side: And that they perswaded them selues verely, that
there was a way open into the South sea. But their victailles
fayling them, and being but one Shippe, they returned backe
agayne with ioy. This place seemeth to lie in equal degrees
of latitude, with the first entrance of the sounde of Denmark
betweene Norway and the head land, called in latin *Cimbros-
rum promontorium*, and therefore like to bee open and nauig-
able a great part of the yere. And this report may bee well
annexed vnto the other eidge reasons mentioned in my epi-
tle dedicatorie, for prooffe of the likelihood of this passage by
the Northwest.



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a Shippe to dis-
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the same Shippe
in fiftie eyght
exceeding deepe
into whiche they
waies to trende
nd plaine on ey-
es verely, that
at their victailles
returned backe
n equal degrees
de of Denmark
in latin *Cimbros*
e open and nauti-
xt may bee well
oned in my epi-
fthis passage by

¶ To the right worshipfull and
most vertuous Gentleman master
Phillip Sydney Esquire,



Maruaile not a little (right wor-
shipfull) that since the first disco-
uerie of America (which is now
full fourescore and tenneyeres)
after so great conquests and plan-
tings of the Spaniardes and Por-
tingale there, that wee of Eng-
lande could neuer haue the grace
to set fast footing in such fer-
till and temperate places, as are
left as yet vnpossessed of them. But againe when I consider
that there is a time for all men, and see the Portingales time to
be out of date, & that the nakednesse of the spaniards, and their
long hidden secretes are now at length espied, whereby they
went about to delude the worlde, I conceiue great hope, that
the time approcheth and now is, that we of England may share
and part stakes (if wee will our selues) both with the spaniarde
and the Portingale in part of America, and other regions as yet
vndiscouered. And surely if there were in vs that desire to
aduance the honour of our Countrie which ought to bee in
euery good man, wee woulde not all this while haue fore-
slowne the possessing of those landes, whiche of equitie
and right appertaine vnto vs, as by the discouises that followe
shall appeare most plainly. Yea if wee woulde beholde with
the eye of pitie howe al our Prisons are pestered and filled with
able men to serue their Countrie, which for small roberies are
dayly hanged vp in great numbers euen twentie at a clappe out
of one iayle (as was seene at the last assises at Rochester) wee
woulde hasten and further euery man to his power the deduc-
ting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those tem-
perate and fertile partes of America, which being within fixe
weekes

The Epistle

weekes sayling of England are yet vnpossessed by any Christians; and seeme to offer themselves vnto vs, stretching neerer vnto her Maiesties Dominions, then to any other part of Europe. Wee reade that the Bees, whē they grow to be too many in their own hives at home, are wont to bee led out by their Captaines to swarme abroad, and seeke themselves a new dwelling place. If the examples of the Grecians and Carthaginians of olde time, and the practise of our age may not mooue vs, yet let vs learne wildome of these smal weake and vnreasonable creatures. It chaunced very lately that vpon occasion I had great conference in matters of Cosmographie with an excellent learned man of Portingale, most priue to all the discoueries of his nation, who wondered that those blessed countries, from the point of Florida Northward, were all this while vnplanted by Christians, protesting with great affection and zeale, that if hee were nowe as young as I (for at this present hee is threescore yecres of age) hee woulde sel all hee had, being a man of no small wealth and honour, to furnish a conuenient number of ships to sea for the inhabiting of those countries, and reducing those gentile people to christianitie. Moreouer hee added that Iohn Barros their chiefe Cosmographer being moued with the like desire, was the cause that Bresilia was first inhabited by the Portingales: where they haue nine baronies or lordships, & thirtie engennies or sugar milles, two or three hundred slaues belonging to eche myll, with a Iudge, and other officers, & a Church: so that euery mill is as it were a litle common wealth: and that the countrie was first planted by such men, as for small offences were saued from the rope. This hee spake not onely vnto mee and in my hearing, but also in the presence of a friend of mine, a man of great skill in the Mathematickes. If this mans desire might bee executed, wee might not only for the present time take possession of that good land, but also in short space by Gods grace finde out that shorte and easie passage by the Northwest, which we haue hetherto so long desired, and whereof wee haue many good and more then probable coniectures: a fewe whereof I thinke it not amisse heere to set downe, although your worship knowe them as

*The speech of a
learned Portin-
gale.*

*Master Iohn
Barros the
causer of the in-
habiting of
Bresilia.*

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Dedicatorie.

well as my selfe, First therefore it is not to bee forgotten, that Sebastian Gabot wrote to master Baptista Ramusius, that he very ly beleued that all the North part of America is diuided into Islands. Secondly that master Iohn Verarzanus, which had been thrife on that coast, in an olde excellent mappe, which he gaue to king Henrie the eight, and is yet in the custodie of master Locke, doth so lay it out, as it is to bee seene in the mappe annexed to the end of this booke, beeing made according to Verarzanus plan. Thirdly the story of Gil Gonsalua recorded by Franciscus Lopez de Gomara, which is saide to haue sought a passage by the North west, seemeth to argue and proue the same. Fourthly, in the second relation of Iaques Cartier the 12. Chapter the people of Saguinay doe testifie that vpon their coastes Westwarde there is a sea the ende whereof is vnknowne vnto them. Fifthly, in the end of that discourse is added this, as a special remembrance, to wit, that they of Canada say that it is a monethes space to saile to a lande where cinamon and cloues are growing. Sixtly, the people of Florida signified vnto Iohn Ribault (as it is expressed in his discourse heere withall imprinted) that they might saile from the Riuer of May vnto Ceuola and the south sea through their countrie within twentie dayes. Seuenthly, the experience of captaine Frobisher on the hyther side, and Sir Fraunces Drake on the backe side of America, with the testimonie of Nicolaus and Anthonius Zeni, that Estotilanda is an Islande, doth yeelde no small hope thereof. Lastly, the iudgement of the excellent Geographer Gerardus Mercator, which his sonne Rumold Mercator my friende shewed mee in his letters. & drewe out for mee in writing, is not of wise men lightly to bee regarded. His words are these. *Magna tametsi spanca de noua Frobisleri nauigatione scribis, quam miror ante multos annos non fuisse attentatam. Non enim dubium est, quin recta & brevis via pateat in occidentem Cathaium vsq;. In quod regnum si recte nauigationem instituunt, nobilissimas totius mundi merces colligent, & multis Gentibus adhuc idololatriis Christi nomen communicabunt.* You write (saith hee to his sonne) great matters though very briefly of the newe discoverie

The iudgement
of Gerardus
Mercator of a
passage by the
Northwest.

The Epistle

*A lawe made of
late by king.
Phillip.*

of Frobisher, which I wonder was neuer these many yeeres
heeretofore attempted. For there is no doubt, but that there
is a straight and short way open into the West euen vnto Ca-
thay, Into which kingdome, if they take their course aright,
they shall gather the most noble merchandise of all the worlde,
and shall make the name of Christe to bee knowne vnto many
idolatrous and Heathen people. And heere to conclude and
shut vp this matter, I haue hearde my selfe of Merchants of cre-
dite that haue liued long in Spaine, that King Phillip hath made
a lawe of late that none of his subiectes shall discover to the
Northwardes of fīue and fortie degrees of America: whiche
may bee thought to proceede chiefly of two causes, the one,
least passing farther to the North they should discover the open
passage from the south sea to our north sea: the other because
they haue not people enough to possesse and keepe that passage,
but rather thereby shoulde open a gappe for other nations to
passe that way. Certes if hetherto in our owne discoveries
we had not bene led with a preposterous desire of seeking ra-
ther gaine then Gods glorie, I assure my selfe that our labours had
taken farre better effecte. But wee forgotte, that God himselfe is
great riches, and that if we first seeke the kingdome of God, al o-
ther things will be giuen vnto vs, and that as the light accompa-
nieth the Sunne, and the heate the fire, so lasting riches do waite
vpon them that are zealous for the aduancement of the king-
dome of Christ, and the enlargement of his glorious Gospell: as
it is sayde, I will honour them that honour mee. I truste that
nowe being taught by their manifold losses our men will take
a more godly course, and vse some part of their goods to his glo-
rie: if not, he will turne euē their couetousnes to serue him, as
he hath done the pride and auarice of the Spaniardes and Por-
tingales, who pretending in glorious words that they made their
discoveries chiefly to conuert Infidelles to our most holy faith
(as they say) in deed and truth sought not them, but their good
and riches. Whiche thing that our nation may more speedily
& happily performe, there is no better meane in my simple iudge-
mēt then the increase of knowledge in the arte of navigation, &

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Dedicatorie.

these many yeeres
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breeding of skilfulnesse in the sea men: whiche Charles the Em-
 perour and the king of Spaine that nowe is wisely considering
 haue in their Contrattation house in Siuill appoointed a learned
 reader of the sayde art of Nauigation, and ioyned with him cer-
 tayne examiners, and haue distinguished the orders among the
 sea men, as the groomer whiche is the basest degree, the mar-
 riner which is the seconde, the master the thirde, and the pilote
 the fourth, vnto the which two last degrees none is admitted
 without hee haue heard the reader for a certaine space (which is
 commonly an excellent Mathematician, of which number were
 Pedro di Medina which writte learnedly of the art of navigation,
 and Alonso di Chauz & Hieronimus di Chauz, whose works
 likewise I haue seene) and being founde fitte by him and his as-
 sistantes, which are to examine matters touching experience,
 they are admitted with as great solemnitie and giuing of presents
 to the ancient masters and Pilots, and the reader and examiners,
 as the great doctors in the Vniuersities, or our great Sergeantes
 at the law when they proceed, and so are admitted to take charge
 for the Indies. And that your worshippe may knowe that this
 is true, Master Steuen Borrows, nowe one of the foure masters of
 the Queenes nauie, tolde me that newly after his returne from
 the discouery of Moscouie by the North, in Queene Maries daies,
 the Spaniards, hauing intelligence that he was master in that dis-
 couerie, tooke him into their contrattation house at their making
 and admitting of masters and pilots, giuing him great honour, &
 presented him with a payre of perfumed gloues worth fife or
 sixe Ducates. I speake all this to this ende, that the like order
 of erecting such a Lecture here in London or about Ratcliffe in
 some conuenient place, were a matter of great consequence and
 importance, for the sauing of many mens liues and goods, which
 nowe through grosse ignorance are dayly in great hazerd, to the
 no small detriment of the whole realme. For whiche cause I
 haue dealt with the right worshipfull sir Frances Drake, that see-
 ing God hath blessed him so wonderfully, he woulde do this ho-
 nour to him selfe and benefite to his countrey, to bee at the cost
 to erecte such a lecture: Wherevnto in most bountifull maner

The contrattat^{ts}
 house at Siuill

Mr. Steuen
 Borrows.

A lecture of the
 art of nauigatiō
 necessary to be
 erected in
 London.

The Epistle

*The doubtfull
offer of Sir Fra-
cis Drake to-
ward furthering
the art of Nau-
gation.*

*John Gabote
and his three
souldiers.*

at the verie first he answered, that he liked so well of the motion
that he would giue twentie poundes by the yeere standing, and
twentie poundes more before hand to a learned man to furnish
him with instruments and maps, that would take this thing vpon
him: yea so readie he was that he earnestly requested mee to
helpe him to the notice of a fitte man for that purpose, which
for the zeale I bare to this good actiō, did presently, & brought
him one, who came vnto him & conferred with him thereupon
but in fine he would not vndertake the lecture, vnlesse he might
haue fourtie pounde a yeere standing, and so the matter ceased
for that time: howbeit the worthie and good Knight remained
still constant, and will be, as he told me very lately, as good as his
worde. Nowe if God shoulde put into the head of any noble
man to contribute other twentie pounde, to make this lecture
competent liuing for a learned man, the whole realme no doubt
might reape no small benefite thereby. To leaue this matter
to drawe to an ende, I haue heere right worshipfull in this haste
worke first put downe the title which we haue to that part of A-
merica which is from Florida to 67. degrees northwarde, by the
letters patentes graunted to Iohn Gabote and his three sonnes
Lewes, Sebastian, and Sanctius, with Sebastians owne Certificat
to Baptista Ramusius of his discouerie of America, and the testi-
monie of Fabian our own Chronicker. Next I haue caused to be
added the letters of M. Robert Thorne to King Henrie the eighth
and his discourse to his Ambassadour doctor Ley in Spaine of the
like argument, with the kings setting out of two ships for discou-
erie in the 19. yere of his raigne. Thē I haue translated the voy-
age of Iohn Verarzanus from thirtie degrees to Cape Briton, (&
the last yeere at my charges, and other of my friendes by my ex-
hortation, I caused Iaques Cartiers two voyages of discou-
ring the grand Bay, and Canada, Saguinay, and Hochelaga to be
translated out of my Volumes, which are to be annexed to this
present translation). Moreouer following the order of the map
and not the course of time, I haue put downe the discourse of
Nicholaus and Antonius Zenic. The last treatise of Iohn Ri-
bault, is a thing that hath been already printed, but not nowe

he had, vn-
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so well of the motion
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learned man to furnishe
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ure, vnlesse he might
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treatise of Iohn Ro
ted, but not nowe t
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he had, vnlesse I had caused it to be printed againe. The mappe
a master Michael Lockes, a man, for his knowledge in diuers lan
guages and especially in Cosmographie, able to doe his country
good, and worthie in my iudgement, for the manifolde good
artes in him, of good reputation and better fortune. This curio
se pamphlet I am ouer bold to present vnto your worshipspe :
but I had rather want a litle discretion, then to bee founde vn
thankful to him, which hath been alwaies so readie to pleasure me
and all my name.

Heere I cease, crauing pardon for my ouer boldnesse, &
ing also that your worshipspe will continue & increase
your accustomed fauour towards these
godly and honourable dis
coueries.

Your worshipspe humble atwayes

to commaunde. R. H.

Richard Hakluyt

Alatin
King
vnto lo
Seba



stiana, &
am heredi
cultatem
sinus ma
meris, ve
igys, cui
et tantis
us secum
& expen
dam qua
te'ium &
andi posita
incognit
umque &
dedimu
ia in qua
nouiter i

A latine copie of the letters patentes
of King Henrie the seuenth, graunted
 vnto Iohn Gabote and his three sonnes, Lewes,
 Sebastian, and Santius for the discouering of
 newe and vnknown
 landes.



*Henricus dei gratia rex Anglie
 & Francia, & dominus hibernie,
 omnibus ad quos presentes lites
 ra nostra peruenerint, salutem,
 Notum sit & manifestum, quod
 dedimus & concessimus, ac per
 presentes damus & concedimus
 pro nobis & heredibus nostris
 dilectis nobis Iohanni Gaboto ci-
 ni Veneciarum, Lodonico, Se-
 bastiano, & Santio, filiis dicti Iohannis, & eorum & cuiuslibet e-
 orum heredibus & deputatis plenam ac liberam authoritatem,
 facultatem & potestatem nauigandi ad omnes partes, regiones
 & sinus maris orientalis, occidentalis, & septentrionalis sub
 banneris, vexillis, & insigniis nostris, cum quinque nanibus sine
 vigijs, cuiuscunque portitura & qualitatís existant, & cum
 et tantis nautis & hominibus, quot & quantos in dictis na-
 uibus secum ducere voluerint, suis & eorum propriis sumpti-
 bus & expensis, ad inueniendum, discoperiendum, & inuesti-
 gandum quasunque insulas, patrias, regiones sine provincias
 portuum & infidelium quorumcunque in quacunque parte
 mundi possint, qua Christianis omnibus ante hac tempora fue-
 rint incognita, Concessimus etiam eisdem & eorum cuiuslibet,
 cuiusque & cuiuslibet eorum heredibus & deputatis ac licen-
 tiam dedimus ad affigendum predictas banneras nostras & insi-
 gnia in quacunque villa, oppido, castro, insula seu terra firma
 nouiter inuentis. Et quod prænominatus Ioannes & filii
 eiusdem*

eiusdem seu heredes & eorundem deputari, quas cumq; huiusmodi villas, castra, oppida & insulas a se inuentas, quas subingant occupari, possideri possunt, subingere, occupare, possidere valeant tanquam vasalli nostri, & gubernatores, loca tenentes & deputati, eorundem dominium, titulum, & iurisdictionem earundem villarum, castrorum, oppidorum, insularum, ac terrarum firmam sic inuentorum nobis acquirendo. Ita tamen ut ex omnibus fructibus, proficuis, emolumentis, commodis, lucris, & obuentibus onibus ex huiusmodi navigatione proxenientibus prefatus Ioannes & filij ac heredes, & eorum deputati teneantur & sint obligati nobis pro omni viagio suo, toties quoties ad portum nostrum Bristolie applicuerint (ad quem omnino applicare teneantur & sint astricti) deductis omnibus supradictis & impensis necessariis per eosdem factis, quintam partem capitalis lucri facti, sine intercepcionibus sine in pecuniis persolvere. Dantes nos & concedentes eis de suisq; heredibus & deputatis, ut ab omni solutione capitalium omnium & singulorum bonorum ac mercium, quas sibi cum reportarint ab illis locis sic nouiter inuentis liberi sint & immunes. Et insuper dedimus & concessimus eisdem ac suis heredibus & deputatis, quod terra omnes firma, insula, villa, oppida, castra, & loca quacunq; a se inuenta, quotquot ab eis inueniri contigerint, non possint ab aliis quibuscumque nostris subditis frequentari seu visitari, absq; licentia predictorum Ioannis & eius filiorum suorumq; deputatorum, sub pena amissionis manerij, quam bonorum omnium quorumcumq; ad ea loca sic inuenta nauigare praesentium. Volentes & strictissime mandantes omnibus & singulis nostris subditis tam in terra quam in mari constitutis, ut prefatus Ioanni & eius filiis, ac deputatis bona assistentiam faciant, & tam in armandis nauibus seu nauibus, quam in promissione quietatus & victualium pro sua personarum emendatione, atq; aliarum omnium rerum sibi providendarum pro dicta navigatione sumenda, suos omnes fauores & auxilia impertiant. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras scripsi fieri fecimus patentes: testame ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Martii, anno regni nostri undecimo.

2. Martii. 1495

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The same letters patents in english.



Enrie by the grace of GOD
king of England, and France,
and Lozde of Irelande, to all,
to whom these p[re]sences shall
come, greeting. Be it knowen
that wee haue giuen and gran-
ted, and by these p[re]sentes doe
giue and grant for vs and our
heires, to our well beloued
John Gabote ciuizen of Ae-

re, to Letores, Sebastian, and Sanctius, sonnes of the saide
John, and to the heires of them and currey of them, and their
deputies, full and free authoritie, leaue, and power to sayle to
what partes, countreys and seas of the East, of the West, and of
the North vnder our banners and ensignes, with five ships,
what burden or quantitie soeuer they be: and as many ma-
ners or men as they will haue with them in the saide ships,
on their owne proper costes and charges to seeke out, dis-
couer and finde whatsoeuer illes, countreys, regions, or pro-
uinces, of the heathen and infidelles whatsoeuer they be, and
what part of the worlde soeuer they be, whiche before this
time haue been vnknewen to all Christians. We haue gran-
ted to them also and to euery of them, the heires of them,
to euery of them and their deputies, & haue giuen them li-
cence to set vp our banners and ensignes in euery village,
towne, castel, yle, or inaine lande of them newly founde. And
that the foresaid John and his sonnes or their heires and as-
singes may subdue, occupie, and possesse all such townes, ci-
ties, castles and ples of them founde, which they can subdue,
occupie, and possesse, as our vassailles and lieutenantes, get-
ting vnto vs the rule, title, and iurisdiction of the same villa-
ges, townes, castles, and firme lande so founde.

Licence graued
to John Gabot,
his sonnes and
heires, to disco-
uer vnknewen
lands vnder the
kings banner.

To subdue and
possesse those
landes as the
kings vassalles.

The first of all
goods to be paid
to the king.

Freedom from
all customes.

None but they
& their assignes
may traualle
thither.

The 5. of march
1594.

But so that the foresaide John and his sonnes and heires, and
their Deputies bee holden and bounden, of all the frutes
profites, gaines & commodities growing of such nauiga-
tion, for euery their voyage as often as they shall arriue
our port of Bristoll, (at the which port they shall be bounden
and holden only to arriue) all manner of necessarie costs
and charges by them made being deducted, to pay vnto
in warres or money the fifth part of the Capitall gaine
gotten. Wee giuing and graunting vnto them and
their heires and Deputies, that they shall bee free from
vaping of customes of all and singuler such merchandize,
they shall bring with them from those places so newely
founde.

And moreouer wee haue giuen and graunted to them
their heires and Deputies, that all the firme landes, Ale
Villages, Townes, Castles and places whatsoeuer they
be, that they shall chaunce to finde, may not of any other
our subiectes bee frequented or visited without the licence of
the foresayd John, his sonnes and their deputies vnder paine
of forsaiture as well of their shippes, as of all and singuler
goods of all them that shall presume to sayle to those places
so founde. Willing and most straighely commaunding al
and singuler our subiectes as well on lande as on sea ap-
pointed officers, to giue good assistance to the aforesaid John
and his sonnes and deputies, and that as well in arming and
furnishing their ships or vessels, as in prouision of quietnesse
and in buying of victualles for their money and all other
things by them to be prouided necessarie for the saide nauiga-
tion, they doe giue them all their helpe and fauour. In
witness whereof wee haue caused to bee made these our let-
ters patentes. Witnessse our selfe at Westminster the fift
day of March in the xi. yeere of our reigne.

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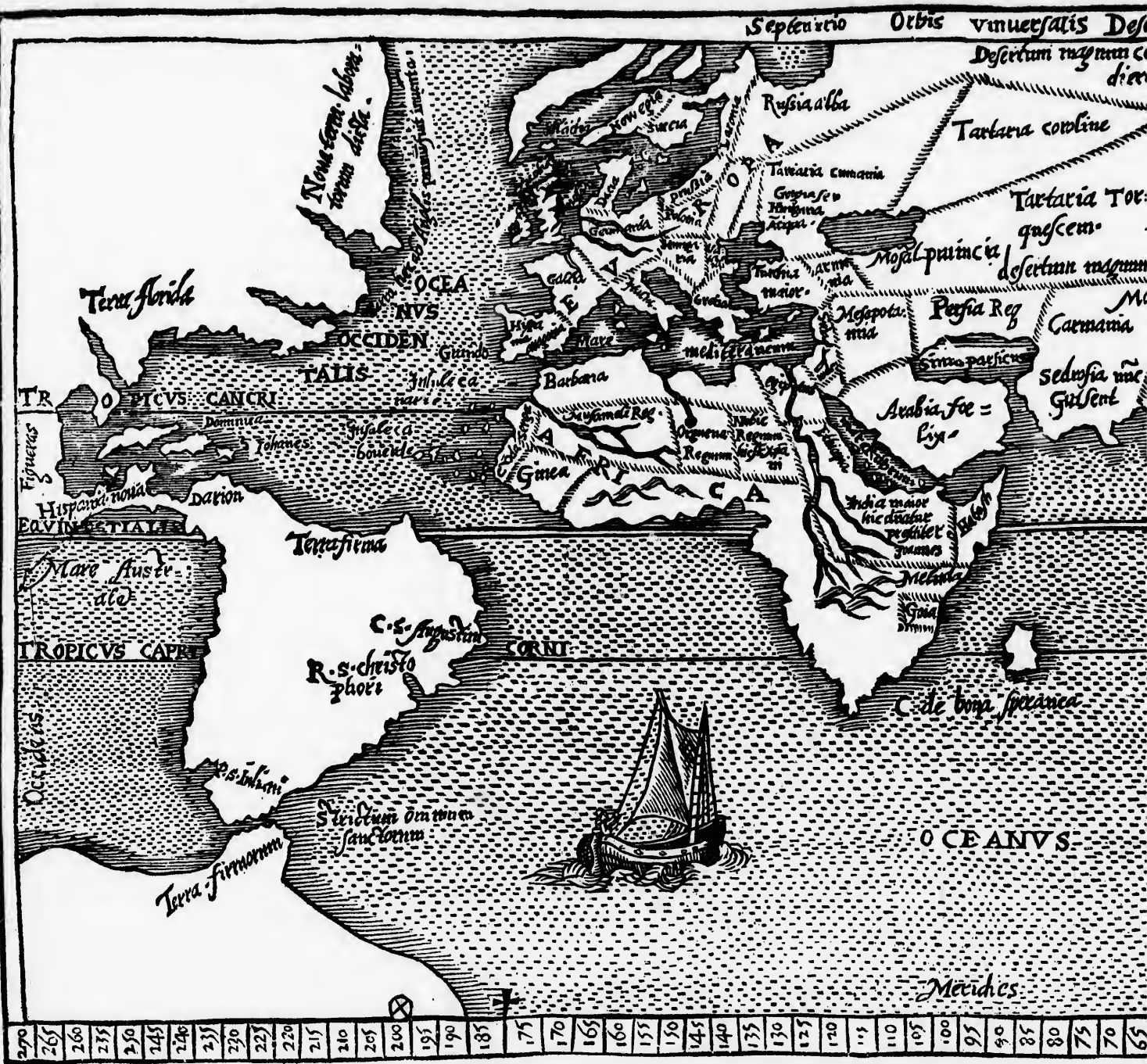
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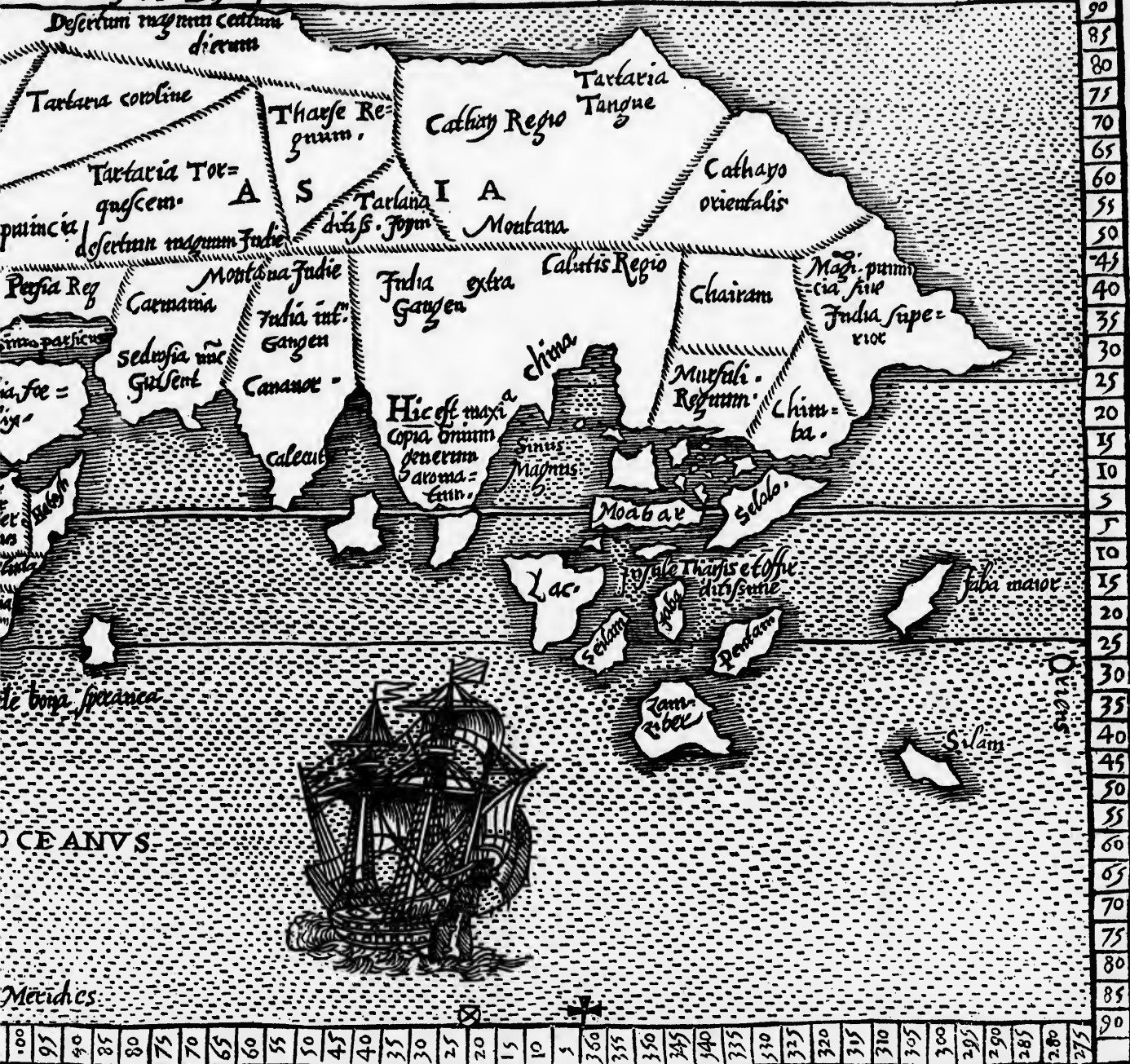
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This is the forme of a Mappe sent 1527. from Siuill in Spayne by maister Robert Thorne marchaunt, to Doctor Ley Embassadour for king Henry the 8. to Charles the Emperour. And although the same in this present time may seeme rude, yet I haue set it out, because his booke could not well be vnderstood without the same. The imperfection of which Mappe may be excused by that tyme: the knowledge of Cosmographie not then being entred among our Marchauntes, as nowe it is.

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**A note of Sebastian Gabotes
voyage of discoverie, taken out of an old**

Chronicle written by Robert Fabian sometime
Alderman of London, which is in the custodie of
Iohn Stowe Citizen, a diligent searcher
and preseruer of Antiquities.



THIS yere the King, (by In the . . . yere
meanes of a Venetian whiche of king Henrie
made himseife very expert. and the vii. 1498.
cunning in knoweledge of the
circuite of the worlde and I-
landes of the same, as by a
Carde and other demonstrati-
ons reasonable hee helved)
caused to man and virtuall a
Shippe at Bristowe, to searche Mor-
foz an Ilande, whiche hee saide hee knewe well, was riche
and replenished with riche commodities. Which Ship
thus manned and victualed at the kinges cost, diuers mer-
chants of London ventured in her small stockes, being in
her as chiefe Patrone the saide Venetian. And in the com-
panie of the saide Shippe sayled also out of Bristowe three or
four small ships fraught with sleight and grosse merchan-
dizes, as course cloth, Caps, Laces, points and other trifles,
and so departed from Bristowe in the beginning of Maye
of whome in this Mayes time returned no tidings.

Bristow.

William Dun-
chan Wrio, of
London.

Of three sauage men which hee brought home,
and prelented vnto the king in the xvii.
yere of his raigne.

THIS yere also were brought vnto the king three men Three sauage
taken in the new founde Iland, that before I spake of. men brought
into England.

*Rawe fleshe.
Beastes filth.*

In William Purchas time being Maloz. These were clothed in beastes skinner, and ate rawe fleshe, and spake such speech that no man coulde understand them, and in their demeanour like to brute beastes, whom the king kept a time after. Of the which upon two yeeres past after I saw two apparelled after the maner of Englishemen in Westminster pallace, which at that time I coulde not discern from Englishemen, till I was learned what they were. But as for speech I heard none of them utter one worde.

John Baptista Ramusius in his Preface to the third volume of the navigations, writeth thus of Sebastian Gabot,

*Sebastian
Gabots letters
to Ramusius.*

Note.

*We collect them
Blanks.*

*Sebastian
Gabot might
have sailed to
Cathay.*

In the latter part of this volume are put certaine relations of John de Uerazana a Florentine, and of a great Captaine a Frenchman, and the two voyages of Jacques Cartier a Briton, who sailed unto the lande set in fiftie degrees of latitude to the north, which is called New France of the which landes hitherto it is not thoroughly known whether they doe ioine with the firme lande of Florida and nona Hispania, or whether they be separated & diuided all by the Sea as Islands: and whether that by that way one may goe by Sea vnto the countrie of Cathay: as many yeeres past it was written vnto me by Sebastian Gabot our countrie man Venetian, a man of great experience & very rare in the art of Navigation, and the knowledge of Cosmographie: who sayled along and beyond this land of New France at the charges of king Henrie the seueneth king of Englande: And hee tolde mee that hauing sayled a long time West and by North beyond these landes vnto the latitude of 67. degrees and an halfe vnder the North Pole and at the 11. day of June finding still the open Sea without any maner of impediment, hee thought verily that way to haue passed on still the way to Cathay, which in the East, and woulde haue done it, if the mutinie of the Shipma

Shipma
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Countrie



oy. These were also
deshe, and spake thus
hem, and in their
he king kept a time
past after I saw two
emen in Westmin
e not discerned from
they were, But a
ne voyde.

ace to the thirde
iteth thus of

put certaine relat
ntine, and of a great
voyages of Jaques
lande set in fiftie de
illed New France
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auve of Florida and
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auing sayled a long
e Glandes vnto
er the North Pole
still the open Sea
e thought verily
to Cathato, which
f the mutinie of
Shipma

Shipmaister and marriners had not rebelled and made him
returne homewardes from that place. But it seemeth
at God doth yet still reserve this great enterprise for some
great Prince, to discouer this voyage of Cathato by this
way: which for the bringing of the spiceries from India
into Europe were the most easie and shortest of all other
wayes hitherto founde out. And surely this enterprise
shoulde bee the most glorious and of most importanc. of all
other that can be imagined, to make his name great, & fame
immortall to all ages to come, farre more then can bee done
by any of all these great troubles and warres, which daily
are used in Europe among the miserable Christian people.

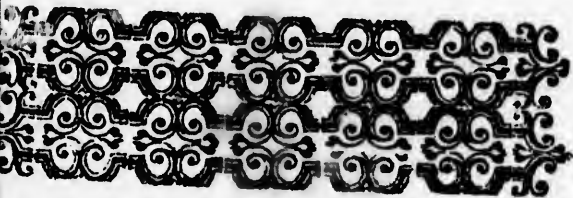
This voyage to
Cathato retri-
ued by God for
some great
Prince.

This way the
shortest of all
others.

This discourse
were a most
glorious enter-
prise.

This much concerning Sebastian Gaboto's discouerie
may suffice for a present tyme: but shortly, God willing, shall
come out in print all his owne mappes & discourses drawne
and written by himselfe, which are in the custodie of the
worshipfull master William Worthington one of her Ma-
ties Pensioners, who (because so worthy monumentes
shoulde not be buried in perpetuall oblivion) is very willing
to suffer them to be overseene and published in as good or-
der as may bee, to the encouragement and benefite of our
Countreymen.

William Wor-
thington Pen-
sioner.



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declaration of the Indies and landes

couered, and subdued vnto the Emperour, and the king
of Portugale. And also of other partes of the Indies
and rich Countreies to bee discovered, which the wor-
shipfull master Robert Thorne merchant of Lon-
don (who dwelt long in the City of Simlin
Spaine) exhorted king Henrie the eigh-
th to take in hande,

MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,



Experience proueth that naturall-
ly all Princes bee desirous to ex-
tend and enlarge their dominions
and kingdomes. Wherefore
it is not to bee maruelled, to see
them euery day procure & same,
not regarding any cost, perill,
and labour, that may thereby
chaunce, but rather it is to bee
maruelled, if there be any prince
content to liue quiet with his owne dominions. For sure-
ly the people would thinke he lacketh the noble courage and
spirit of all other. The worlde knoweth that the desires
of Princes haue beene so feruent to obtaine their purpose,
that they haue aduentured and proued things to mans con-
ceiture impossible, the which they haue made possible, and al-
things difficult haue made facil, and thus to obtaine their
purpose haue in maner turned up and downe the whole
worlde so many times, that the people inhabiting in the far-
rest regions of the occident haue pursued with great desires,
trouailes and perils, to penetrate and enter into the farthest
regions of the Orient: And in likewise those people of the
west partes of the Orient haue had no lesse labour and desire
to enter and penetrate into the farthest land of the Occident,
and so following their purchase haue not ceased vntill they
could

could passe no farther by reason of the great Seas. The naturall inclination is cause, that scarcely it may bee said there is any kingdome stable, nor king quiet, but that by some imagination, or other Princes his neighbours do trouble him. God and nature hath provided to your Grace and to your Gracious progenitors this Realme of Englande, and set it in so fruitfull a place, and within such limits, that it should seeme to bee a place quiet and apart from all the foresaide desires. One speciall cause is, for that it is compassed with the Sea : by reason thereof it seemes, this notwithstanding, their desires and noble courages haue been most commonly like vnto others : and with marvellous great labours, costes and perilles, they haue trauelled and passed the Seas making warre not onely with kings and dominions nigh neighbours, but also with them of farre countries, and so hath wonne and conquered many riche and faire Dominions, and amplified this your Gracious Realme with great victorie and glory. And also nowe late your Grace hauing like courage and desire, & not without iust cause, to enlarge this your kingdome and demaine your limites and tribute of the French king, which at the present bee restrained your Grace in person passed with great power into France, putting your Graces person to great paine and labour, and without doubt victoriously you had conquered the saide Realme of Fraunce, as yee began if your aduersarie had not reconciled him, and knowledge your Graces right and title : and so promised truly to pay the tribute then due, and fulfill your request in all thinges, and also desired your Grace for peace, the which of your clemencie you could not refuse.

Nowe I considering this your noble courage and desire, & also perceiuing that your Grace may at your pleasure, to your greater glory, by a godly meane, with litle cost or perill, or labour to your Grace or any of your Subiects, amplifye and enrich this your saide Realme, I knowe it my bounde duety to manifest this secreete vnto your Grace.

great Seas. The which hitherto as I suppose hath beene hid : which is that
 rselfe it may bee saide with a small number of shippes there may bee discovered
 quiet, but that his newe landes and kingdomes, in the whiche without
 his neighbours doubt your Grace shall winne perpetuall gloyp and your
 divided to your Grace Subiects infinite profite. To which places there is
 his Realme of Englande est one way to discover, which is into the North: For that
 and within suche the of the foure parts of the worlde it seemeth thre partes are
 ce quiet and aparte discovered by other Princes. For out of Spaine they
 speciall cause is, haue discovered all the Indies and Seas Occidentall, and
 by reason thereof out of Portugale all the Indies and Seas Oriental: So
 fires and noble coun- that by this part of the Orient and Occident, they haue
 into others: and with compassed the worlde. For the one of them departing to-
 erilles, they haue ward the Orient, and the other toward the Occident, met
 warre not onely with againe in the course or way of the middest of the day, and
 x, but also with then was discovered a great part of the same Seas and
 nd conquered many coastes by the Spaniards. So that nowe rest to bee dis-
 led this your Grace covered the saide North partes, the which it seemeth to
 And also nowe bee, is onely your charge and duetie. Because the si-
 nd desire, & not with- nation of this your Realme is thereunto necesse and ap-
 rdomes and demaunds- pest of all other: and also for that you haue already taken
 king, which at this in hande: And in mine opinion, it will not seeme well
 person passed with to leaue so great and profitable an enterprise, seeing it may
 ur Graces person to be easily and with so little coste, labour, and daunger,
 ount victoriously per- bee followed and obtained: Though heeretofore your
 raunce, as yee began Grace hath made theereof a prooffe, and founde not the
 in, and knowledge immobilitie thereby as you trusted, at this time it shall
 omised truely to pa- be no impediment. For there may bee nowe provided
 quest in all thinges remedies for thinges, then lacked, and the inconuenien-
 he which of your ch- es and lettes remooued that then were cause your Gra-
 ces desire tooke no full effect, which is, the courses to be
 noble courage and haunged, and followe the aforesaid new courses. And con-
 ace may at your place- cerning the marriners, shippes, and prouision, an order may
 meane, with litle be deuised and taken meete and conuenient much better then
 of your Subiects herto. By reason whereof, and by Gods grace, no doubt
 alme, I knowe it your purpose shall take effect. Surely the rest heerein
 ere vnto your Grace will bee nothing, in comparisen to the great profite.
 whi

The labour is much lesse, yea nothing at all, where so great honour and glory is hoped for : and considering well the courses, truly the danger & way is shorter to vs, then to Spaine or Portugall, as by euident reasons appeareth . And now to declare some thing of the commoditie and vtilitie of this Nauigation and discovering, it is very cleere and certaine, that the Seas that commonly men say, that without great danger, difficultie and perill, yea rather it is impossible to passe, those same Seas bee nauigable and without any such daunger, but that shippes may passe and haue in them perpetuall cleerenesse of the day without any darknesse of the night : which thing is a great commoditie for the nauigans, to see at all times rounde about them, as well the safegardes as daungers, and howe great difference it is betweene the commoditie and perilles of other which leaue the most parte of euery foure and twentie houres the saide light, and goe in darknesse groping their way, I thincke there is none so ignozant but perceiue this more plainly, then it can bee expressed : yea what a vantage shall your Graces Subiects haue also by this light to discover the strange landes, countries, and coastes, for if they that bee discovered to sayle by them in darknesse is with great danger, muche more then the coastes not discovered be dangerous to trauell by night or in darknesse. Yet these dangers of darknesse hath not lettred the Spaniardes and Portugals and other, to discover many vnknown realmes to their great perill, which considered (and that your Graces Subiectes maye haue the saide lighte) it will seeme your Graces Subiects to bee without activitie or courage, in leauing to doe this glorious and noble enterpryse. For they being past this litle way which they named so dangerous, which may bee ii. or iii. leagues before they come to the Pole, and as much more after they passe the Pole, it is cleere that from thence forth the Seas and landes are as temperate as in these partes, & that then it may be at the will and pleasure of the mariners, to choose whether they will saile by the coastes

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coastes that bee colde, temperate, or hot. For they being past
the pole, it is plaine they maye decline to what parte they
list. If they will goe towarde the Orient they shall inioy the
regions of all the Tartarians that extende towarde the mids-
day, and from thence they may goe and pproceede to the lande
of y^e Chinas, & from thence to the lande of Cathayo orientall,
which is of all the mayne lande most orientall that can bee
reckoned from our habitation. And if from thence they doe
continue their nauigation, following the coaste that returns
towarde the occident, they shall fall in Melassa, and so in all
the Indees which we call orientall, and following that way
may returne hither by the Cape of Bona Speransa: and thus
they shall compasse the whole worlde. And if they will take
their course after they be past the pole, towarde the occidente,
they shall goe in the backe side of the new found lande, which
of late was discouered by your Graces subiectes, vntill they
come to the backside and South seas of the Indees occi-
dentialls. And so continuing their biage they may returne
thorow the straitte of Magallanas to this countrey, and so
they compasse also the worlde by that way, and if they goe
his thirde way, and after they bee past the pole, goe right to-
warde the pole Antartike, and then decline toward the lands
and Ilands situated betwene the Tropikes, and vnder the
Equinoctial, without doubt they shal find there y^e richest lāds
and Ilands of the worlde of Golde, precious stones, balmes,
spices, and other thinges that wee here esteeme most: which
come out of strang countreys, & may returne the same way.

By this it appeareth your Grace haue not onely a greate
vantage of the riches, but also your subiectes shal not tra-
uell halfe of the way that other doe, which goe rounde a-
bout as aforesaide.

The booke made by the right worship.

full Master Robert Thorne in the yeere 1527. in Si-
uill to Doctour ley, Lorde ambassadour for King Hen-
rie the eight to Charles the Emperour, being an
information of the parts of the world, disco-
uered by him and the King of Portin-
gale: And also of the way to the
Moluccaes by the
north,



Right noble & reuerende in cr.
I receiued your letters, & haue
procured and sent to knowe of
your seruant, who your Lord-
ship wote shoulde bee sicke in
Merchena. I can not there
els where heare of him, though
he be returned to you, or gone
to S. Lucar & shipt. I can not
iudge but that of some contagio-
us sickness he died, so that the owner of the house for defa-
ming his house woulde bury him secretly, and not be knowne
of it. For such things haue oftentimes happened in this coun-
trei.

Also to write to your Lordshippe of the newe trade
of spicerie of the Emperour, there is no doubt but that the
landes are fertile of cloues, nutmegs, mace, and cinnamon.
And that the saide landes, with other there about, abound
in gold, Rubies, Diamonds, Balasses, Granates, iacinthes
other stones & pearles, as al other lāds, that are vnder & neer
the equinoctial. For we see, where nature giueth any thing, there
is no niggardie. For as with vs and other, that are apart
from the sayde equinoctiall, our mettalles be lead, cynne, and
pyron, so theirs be golde, silver, and copper. And as our
fruites and graines be apples, nuttes, and coine, so theirs be
dates, nutmegges, pepper, cloues, and other spices. And

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wee haue lette, amber, cristall, iasper, and other like stones,
to haue they rubies, diamonds, balasses, sapphires, Iacinets,
and other like. And though some say that of such precious
mettals, graines of kind of spices, and precious stones, the a-
boundance and quantitie is nothing so great, as our mettals,
fruites of stones about rehearsed: yet if it be well considered,
how the quantitie of the earth vnder the equinoctiall to both
the tropicall lines, (in which space is founde the said golde,
spices and precious stones) to be as much in quantitie, as al-
most all the earth from the tropickes to both the poles: it can
not be denied but there is more quantitie of the said mettels,
fruites, spices, and precious stones, then there is of the other
mettels and other thinges before rehearsed. And I see
that the preciousnesse of these thinges is measured after the
distance that is betweene vs, and the things that we haue ap-
petite vnto. For in this nauigation of the spicerie was disco-
uered, that these Ilandes nothing set by golde, but set more
by a knife and a naple of yron, then by his quantitie of Golde:
and with reason, as the thing more necessarie for mans ser-
uice. And I doubt not but to them shoulde bee as precious
our coyne and seedes, if they might haue them, as to vs
their spices: and likewise the peeces of glasse that heere wee
haue counterfayted are as precious to them, as to vs their
stones: which by experience is seene daylie by them that
haue trade thither. This of the riches of those countries is
sufficient.

Touching that your Lordship wrote, whether it may be
profitable to the Emperour or no, it may be without doubte
of great profit: if as the king of Portugall doeth, he woulde
become a marchant, and prouide shippes and their lading,
and trade thither alone, and defende the trade of these Ilandes
for himselfe. But other greater busines withholdeth him
from this. But still, as nowe it is begunne to bee occupied, it
woulde come to much. For the ships comming in laste cle, there
woulde chide many euery yeere, of whiche to the Empe-
our is due of all the wares and fuelles that come from
thence.

thence the first part for his custome cleare without any cost. And besides this he putteth in euery flore a certayn quantitie of monney, of whiche hee enioyeth of the gaires pounde and poundes like as other aduenturers doe. In a flore of thre Shippes and a carauell that went from this citie armed by the marchauntes of it, which departed in Aprill last past, I and my partener haue 1400. Ducates that we employed in the sayde florete, principally for that two Englishmen friends of mine, which are somewhat learned in Cosinographic, shoulde goe in the same shippes, to bring mee certaine relation of the situation of the countrey, and to bee experte in the Nauigation of those seas, and there to haue informations of many other things, and aduise that I desire to know especially. Seeing in these quarters are shippes, and marriners of that countrey, and cardes by which they sayle, though much vnlike ours: that they should procure to haue the said Cardes, and learne howe they vnderstande them, and especially to know what Nauigation they haue for those Ilandes Northwardes, and Northeastwarde.

Note.

Note.

For if from the sayde Ilandes the Sea do extende, without interposition of lande, to sayle from the North poynnt to the Northeast poynnt 1700. or 1800. leagues, they should come to the Newe founde Ilandes that were discovered, and so wee shoulde bee neerer to the sayde spicerie by almost 2000. leagues then the Emperour, or the king of Portugall are. And to aduise your Lordshippe whether of these spiceries of the King of Portugall or the Emperours is neerer, and also of the titles that eyther of them hath, and howe our Newe founde landes are parted from it, (for that by wistynge without some demonstration, it were harde to giue any declaration of it,) I haue caused that your Lordshippe shall receiue herewith a little Mappe or Carde of the worlde: the whiche, I feare mee, shall put your Lordshippe to moze labour to vnderstande, then mee to make it, only for that it is made in so little roome that it cannot be but obscurely set out, this desired to be seene in it, & also for that I am in this science little expert: Yet to remedy in part this

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difficulle, it is necessary to declare to your Lordshippe my
intent, with which I trust you shal perceiue in this card part
of your desire, if, for that I cannot expresse mine intent, with
my declaratiō I doe not make it more obscure.

First, your Lordship knoweth that the Cosmographers
haue deuided the earth by 360. degrees in latitude, and as
many in longitude, vnder the which is comprehended al the
roundnesse of the earth: the latitude beeing deuided into 4.
quarters, ninetie degrees amount to euerie quarter, which
they measure by the altitude of the poles, that is the North
and South starres, beeing from the line equinoctiall till
they come right vnder the North starre the saide ninetie de-
grees: and as much from the sayde line equinoctiall to the
South starre bee other ninetie degrees. And as much
more is also from eyther of the saide starres agayne to the
equinoctiall. Which imagined to be rounde, is soone
perceined thus, 360. degrees of latitude, to be consumed in
the said foure quarters, of ninetie degrees a quarter, so that
this latitude. is the measure of the worlde from North to
South, and from South to North. And the longitude, in
which are also counted other 360. is counted fro West to
East, or from East to West, as in the card is set. The said
latitude your Lordship may see marked and deuided in the
end of this carde on the left hande. So that if you woulde
know in what degrees of latitude any region or coast standeth,
take a compasse and set the one foote of the same in the
equinoctiall line right against the said region, and apply the
other foote of the compasse to the saide region or coast, and
then set the sayd compasse at the ende of the carde, where the
degrees are deuided. And the one foote of the compasse stand-
ing in the line equinoctiall, the other will shewe in the
scale the degrees of altitude or latitude that the sayd region
is in. Also the longitude of the worlde I haue set out in the
other part of the carde, contayning also 360. degrees:
which begin to be counted after Ptolome and other Cosmo-
graphers from an head land called *Capo verde*, which is o-
uer against a little crosse made in the part occidentall, where
the

To knowe the
latitudes.

To knowe the
Longitudes.

the diuision of the degrees beginneth, & endeth in þe same
po verde. Nowe to knowe in what longitude any lande is
your Lordshipp must take a ruler or a compasse, and
the one foote of the compasse vpon the lande or coast where
longitude you woulde knowe, and extend the other
foote of the compasse to the nexte parte of one of the tran-
uersall lines in the Orientall or Occidentall part: which
done, let the one foote of the compasse in the saue tran-
uersall lyne at the ende of the nether scale, the scale of
longitude, and the other foote sheweth the degree of lon-
gitude that the region is in. And your Lordshipp must
vnderstande that this carde though little conceyeth the
vniuersall whole worlde betwixte the twoo collatera-
lines, the one in the Occidentall parte, & extendeth perpen-
dicular vppon the 175. degree, and the other in the
Orientall on the 170. degree, whose distaunce mea-
ureth the scale of longitude. And that whiche is betwixt
the two sayde transuersall lynes is onely to shew howe the
Orientall part is ioyned with the Occident, & Occident with
the Orient. For that that is set without the line in the Ori-
ent parte, is the same that is set within the other line in the
Occidentall parte: and againe that that is sette without
the line in the Occidentall part, is the same that is set within
the line on the Orientall parte: To shewe that though
this figure of the worlde in playne or flat seemeth to haue
an ende, yet one imagining that this sayde carde were
vpon a round thing, where the endes shoulde touche by the
lines, it woulde plainely appeare howe the Orient part is ioyned
neth with the Occident, as there without the lines it is
seuered & figured. And for more declaration of the said carde
your Lordship shall vnderstand, that beginning on the part
Occidentall within the lyne, the first land that is set out, is
mayne land & Island of the Indies of þe Emperour. Whiche
mayne lande or coast goeth Northwarde, and finisheth
the lande that wee founde, whiche is called heere *Terra
Labrador*. So that it appeareth the sayde lande that is
founde and the Indies to bee all one mayne lande.

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yd coast from the saue Indies Southwarde; as by the
urde your Lordshippe may see, cometh to a certaine straite
a called *Estricho de todos Santos*: by which straite Sea
e Spaniards goe to the spiceries, as I shall declare
ope at large: the which straite sea is right against the
nee hundred fiftene degrees of Longitude; and is of
atitude of altitude from the Equinoctiall fiftie three de
rees. The first lande from the sayd beginning of the carbe
warde the Orient is certaine Ilandes of the Canaries &
landes of *Capo verde*. But the first mayne lande next to
e line Equinoctiall is the sayde *Capo verde*, and from
ence northwarde by the streite of this sea of *Italie*. And
olloweth *Spayne*, *Fraunce*, *Flanders*, *Almaine*,
Denmarke and *Norway*, which is the highest parte towa
d the North. And ouer against *Flanders* are our Ilandes
England and *Irelande*. Of the landes and coastes with
the straites I haue set out onelye the Regions, deui
ng them by lynes of their lymittes, by whiche playnelye
thinke your Lordship may see, in what situatiō euery re
ion is, and of what highnesse, & with what regions it is ioy
ed. I doe thinke few are lesse out of all Europe. In the
rtes of Asia and Africa I could not so well make the said
issions: for that they be not so well knowen, nor neede not
much. This I write because in the sayde carbe bee made
e sayde lynes and strikes, that your Lordshippe should
derstande wherefore they doe serue. Also returning
for sayde *Capo verde* the coast goeth Southwarde to
ape called *Capo de bona speranza*: which is right ouer
aynst the fiftye and fiftie fiftie degree of Longitude.
y from this cape goe the *Portingales* to their spicerie.
Calicut, as your Lordshippe may see in the head lande o
t against the 130. degree. From the said cape of *Bona Spe*
a the coast returneth toward the line Equinoctiall, and
sing sooth entreth the read sea, & returning out entreth
aine into the gulfes of *Persia*, and returneth toward
Equinoctiall line, till that it cometh to the head

Now called the
Streit of *Magellan*.

land called Callicut afoze saide, and from thence the coast
making a Gulfe, where is the riuer of Ganges, returned
toward the line to a head lande called Malacha, where is
the principall Spicerie: And from this cape returneth and
maketh a great gulfe, and after the coast goeth right toward
the Orient, and ouer against this last gulfe and coast be ma-
nie Ilandes, which be Ilandes of the Spiceries of the Empe-
rour. Upon which the Portugales and he be at variance.
The said coast goeth toward the Orient, and endeth right
against the 155. degrees, and after returneth toward the oc-
cident Northwarde: which coast not yet plainely knowne.
I may ioyn to the new found land found by vs, that I spake
of before. So that I finishe with this a brieve declarati-
on of the carde aforesayde. Well I knowe I shoulde al-
haue declared how the coastes within the streites of the
Sea of Italie runne. It is plaine that passing the streites
on the Northside of that Sea after the coast of Granada
and with that which pertaines to Spayne, is the coast
that which Fraunce hath in Italie. And then followeth
in one peece all Italie, which lande hath an arme of a sea
with a gulfe which is called *Mare Adriaticum*. And on
the bottome of this gulfe is the citie of Venice. And on the
other part of the said gulfe is Sclauonia, and nexte Greece
then the streites of Constantinople, and then the Sea called
Euexmus, which is within the saide streites: And com-
ming out of the said straits floweth toward Turcia ma-
ior. (Though now on both sides it is called Turcia.) And
so the coast runneth Southward to Syria, and ouer against
the said Turcia are the Ilandes of Rhodes, Candie, and Cy-
prus. And ouer against Italie are the Ilandes of Sicilia,
Sardinia. And ouer against Spaine is Maiorca and mine-
orca. In the ende of the gulfe of Syria is Judea. And from
thence returneth the coast toward the Occident, till it com-
meth to the streites where wee beganne, whiche all is the
coast of Affricke or Barbarie. Also your Lordshippe shal
vnderstande that the coastes of the Sea throughout all
world I haue coloured with yellow, for that it may appeare

om thence the coast
Ganges, returned
Palacha, where
cape returneth and
goeth right toward
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eries of the Emper
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ne, is the coast
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all that is within the line coloured yellow, is to be un
to be mayne land or Island: and all without the sayde
to coloured to bee Sea: whereby it is easie and light to
it. Albeit in this little roome any other description
to rather haue made it obscure then cleere. Also the sayd
s of the Sea are all set iustly after the manner & forme
pe lye, as the nauigation appooneeth the throughout all
arde, saue onely the coastes and Isles of the spicerie of
per our which is from ouer against the 160. to the 215.
rees of Longitude For these coastes & situations of the
nds euery of the Cosmographers and pilots of Portugall
and Spayne doe set after their purpose. The Spaniards
more towards the Orient, because they should appeare
ppertaine to the Emperour: and the Portugallers more
ard the Occident, for that they should fall within their
diction. So that the Pilots & nauigantes thither, which
ch cases should declare the truth, by their industrie doe set
falsely euery one to fauour his prince. And for this cause
be no certaine situatiō of the coast & Islands, till this diffe
re be written then be verified. Nowe to come to the
pose of your Lordshipps demaunde touching the diffe
re betweene the Emperour and the king of Portugall,
nderstand it better, I must declare the beginning of this dis
ring. Though peradventure your Lordship may say that
I haue writte ought of purpose I fall in the Proverbe,
remus uno bellum. But your Lordship commaunded me
large, & I take licence to be prolixe, & shalbe perad
venture tedious; but your Lordship knoweth that *nihil igno
la verbosius*. In the yeere 1484. the king of Portugall
des to arme certaine caruelles to discover this spicerie.
in so much as he feared that being discovered euery
prince would send & trade thither, so the cost & perill
scouring should be his, & the profite common: where
first he gaue knowledge of this his mynd to al princes
teared, saying the would seeke amongst the infidels newe
lands of regions, & therfore would make a certain army
any of the would help in the cost of the said army he should

enioy his parte of the profite or honour that shoulde
of it. And as then this discouering was holden a
strange thing and uncertaine. Nowe they say, that all
Princes of Christendome answered that they would
no part of such an army, nor yet of the profite y might
of it. After the which he gaue knowledge to the Pope of
purpose, & of the answer of all the Princes, desiring his
seeing that none would helpe in the costes, that hee wo
iudge all that shoulde bee founde and discouered to be of
iurisdiction, and commaund that none other Princes sh
intermeddle therewith. The Pope saide not as Christ
Quis me constituit iudicem inter vos? He did not refuse
making him selfe as Lorde and Iudge of all, not only gr
eed that all that should be discouered from Oriēt to Occ
should be the kings of Portugall, but also, that vpon gr
censures no other Prince should discouer but he: And if
do, all to be the kinges of Portugall. So he armed a fl
and in the yeere 1487. was discouered y Ilands of Cal
from whence is brought all the spice he hath. After th
the yeere 1492. the king of Spaine willing to disc
landes toward the Occident without making any su
ligence, or taking licence of the king of Portugale, an
certayne caruelles, and then discouered this India Occ
call, especially two Ilandes of the saide India, that
carde I set forth named the one *Ladominica*, and the
Cuba, and brought certayne gold from thence. Of the
when the king of Portugall had knowledge, he sent to
king of Spayne, requiring him to giue him y said I
For that by the sentence of the Pope all that should be
uered was his, and that he should not proceede further in
discouerie without his licence. And at the same time
meth that out of Castill, into Portugale had gone forth
of burning infinite number of Iewes that were expelled
of Spayne, for that they would not turne to be Christian
carried with the infinite number of gold & siluer. So th
seemeth that the king of Spayne answered that it was
that the king of Portugall asked, and that to bee ob

our that shoulde
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Princes, desiring his
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that which the pope had decreed, he would give him the said
lands of the Indies. Now for as much as it was decreed
betweene y said kings, y none should receive y others subjects
negatives, nor their goodes, therefore the king of Portugale
should pay and returne to the king of Spaine a million of
solde or more, that the Jewes had carried out of Spaine to
Portugale; and that so doing he would glue these Landes
and desist from any more discovering. And not fulfilling this
he would not onely not glue these Landes, but inuade to
discover more where him thought best. It seemeth that the
king of Portugale would not or could not with his ease
pay this mony. And so not paying that he coulde not let the
king of Spaine to discover: so that hee enterprised not to
ward the Orient where he had begun and found the spicery.
and consented to the king of Spaine that touching this dis
covering they should deuide the worlde betweene them two.
and that all that shoulde be discovered frō Capaverde, where
his carde beginneth to be counted in the degrees of longi
tude, to 180. of the sayde scale of longitude, which is halfe
the worlde toward the Orient, and finisheth in this carde
right ouer against a little crosse made at the sayde 180. de
grees, to be the king of Portugales. And all the lande
from the sayde Crosse toward the Occident, untill it
meeteth with the other Crosse in the Orient, which containeth
the other hundred and eightie degrees, that is the
other halfe of the worlde, to bee the king of Spaynes.
so that from the lande ouer agaynst the sayde hundred
and eightie degrees untill it finish in the three hundred and
eightie on both the endes of the carde, is the iurisdiction
of the king of Spayne. So after this manner they
diuided the worlde betweene them. Nowe for that these
landes of spicerye fall neere the tyme and lymites be
tweene these Princes (for as by the sayde carde you maye
they beginne from one hundred and sixtie degrees of
longitude, and endde in 215.) it seemeth all that fallerh
in 160. to 180. degrees, shoulde bee of Portugall:
and

The longitudes
harder to be
founde out.

and all the rest of Spayne. And for that these Cosmographers and Pilots could not agree in the situation of the said Ilands (for the Portugals set them all within their 180. degrees, and the Spaniards set them all without: & for that in measuring, all the Cosmographers of both partes, & what other that ever have beene can not giue certaine order to measure þ longitude of the world, as they do of latitude: for y there is no starre fixed frō East to West, as are þ stars of the poles from North to South, but all mooueth with the moouing diuine:) no māner can be found how certainly it may be measured, but by coniectures, as the Nauigantes haue esteemed the way they haue gone. But it is manifest that Spayne had the situation of all the landes from *Capo verde*. towards the Orient of the Portugales to their 180. degrees. And in all their cartes they neuer hitherto set the said Ilands within their limits of the said 180. degrees. (Though they knew very well of the Ilandes,) til now that the Spaniards discovered them. And it is knowne that the king of Portugale had trade to these Ilands afore, he would neuer suffer Portugale to goe thither from Calicut for so much as hee knewe that it fell out of his dominion: least by going thither there might come some knowledge of those other Ilandes of the king of Spayne, but bought the cloues of Merchantes of that countrie, that brought them to Calicut, much deerer then they would haue cost, if he had set for the, thinking after this maner it would abide alwaies secret. And now that it is discovered he sendes and keepeth the Spaniards from the trade all that he can. Also it should seeme that when this foresaide consent of the diuision of the world was agreed of betweene them, the king of Portugale had alreadye discovered certayne Ilandes that lye ouer against *Capo verde*, and also certayne part of the mayne lande of India towards the South, from whence he set *Brasil*, and called it the lande of *Brasil*. So for that all should come in his terme and limits hee tooke three hundred and seuentie leagues beyond

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Capo verde: and after this, his 180. degrees, being his part
of the worlde, shoulde beginne in the Carde right ouer a
against the 340 degrees, where I haue made a little com
asse with a crosse, and shoulde finishe at the 160. degree,
where also I haue made an other little marke. And after this
omputation without any controuersie, the Ilandes of the
spicerie fall out of the Portingales domination. So that
owe the Spaniardes say to the Portingales that if they
shoulde beginne their 180. degrees from the saide Capo
verde, to the intent they shoulde extende more toward the o
iente, and so to touche those Ilandes of the spicerie of the
Emperour, which is all that is betwene the two crosses
made in this carde, that then the Ilandes of Capo verde
and the lande of Brasill that the Portingales nowe obtaine,
out of the sayde limitation, and that they are of the Empe
ours. Or if their 180. degrees they count from the 370.
agues beyonde the sayde Capo verde, to include in it the
sayde Ilandes and landes of Brasill, then plainly appea
th the saide 180. degrees shoulde finishe longe before they
come to these Ilandes of the spicerie of the Emperour: As
this Carde your Lordshippe may see. For their li
mites shoulde beginne at the 340. degrees, of this Carde,
and ende at 160. degrees, where I haue made two little
marks of the compasse with crosses in them.

So that plainly it shoulde appeare by reason, that the
Portingales shoulde leaue these Ilandes of Capo verde and
nd of Brasill, if they would haue part of the spicerie of the
Emperours: or else holding these, they haue no parte there.
So this the Portingales say that they will beginne their
80. degrees from the selfe same Capo verde: for that
mape extende so muche more toward the oriente and
uche these Ilandes of the Emperours: and woulde
inne these Ilandes of Capo verde and lande of Brasill ne
r the lesse, as a thinge that they possessed before the con
t of this limitation was made.

So none can verely tell whiche hath the best reason.

They

D.

They bee not yet agreed, *Quare sub Indice lis est*.
 But without doubt by all coniectures of reason the sayde
 Ilandes fall all without the limitation of Portingale, and
 pertayne to Spaine, as it appeareth by the most parte of
 the Cardes made by the Portingales, saue those they haue
 falsified of late purposely. But now touching that you
 Lordshippe wrote, whether that which wee discouered
 chech any thing the foresayde coastes: once it appeared
 plainly that the newe founde lande that wee discouered
 all a mayne lande with the Indies occidentall, from whence
 the emperour hath all the golde and pearles: and so continueth
 of coaste moze then 5000. leagues of length, as by the
 Cardes appeareth. For from the saide newe landes it
 proceedeth toward the occidet to the Indies, and from the
 Indies returneth toward the orient, & after turneth southward
 vntill it come to the straites of Todos Sanctos, whiche
 reckon to bee moze then 5000. leagues.

*Actu founde lāu
 discouered by
 the englishmen.*

Note,

So that to the Indians it shoulde seeme that we
 haue some title, at least that for our discovering we
 mighte trade thither as other doe. But all this is nothing
 neere the spicerie.

*To sayle by the
 pole,*

Nowe then (if from the sayde newe founde landes to
 Sea bee nauigable,) there is no doubt, but sayling
 Northwarde and passing the pole descending to the equi-
 noctiall lyne wee shall hitte these Ilandes, and it shoulde
 bee muche moze shorter way, then eyther the Spaniards
 or the Portingales haue. For wee bee distant from the
 pole but 39. degrees, and from the poie to the Equinocti-
 bee 90. the which added together bee 129. degrees, leagues
 1480. and myles 7440. Where wee shoulde finde the
 Ilandes. And the nauigation of the Spaniards to
 spicerie is, as by this Cardes you may see, from Spaine
 to the Ilandes of Canarie, and from these Ilandes they
 runne ouer the lyne Equinoctiall Southwarde to the cape
 of the mayne lande of Indians, called the Cape of S. Augustin.

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the Cape of Salu

Augustine, and from this Cape Southwardes to the
traytes of Todos Sanctos, in the whiche Nauigation to
the sayde Straites is 1700. or 1800. leagues: and from
these traytes being past them, they returne towarde the
line Equinoctiall to the Ilandes of Spicerie, whiche are di
stante from the sayde Straites 4200. or 4300. leagues.

The Nauigation of the Portingalles to the sayd Ilands
s, departing from Portingale Southwarde towarde the
Capo verde, and from thence to another Cape passing the
lyne equinoctiall called Capo de bona speransa, and from
Portingale to the cape is 1800. leagues, and from this cape
to the Ilandes of Spicerie of the Emperour is 2500.
leagues.

So that by this nauigation amounteth all to 4300. leagues.

So that as afoze is sayde, if betweene our Netwe founde
landes or Norway, or Ilande the Seas towarde the north
e Nauigable, wee shoulde goe to these Ilandes a shorter
way by more then 2000 leagues. And though wee went not

to the saide Ilandes, for that they are the Emperours or
kings of Portingale, wee shoulde by the way, and com
ing once to the line Equinoctiall, finde landes no lesse
che of Golde and Spicerie, as all other landes are vnder the
the line Equinoctiall: and also shoulde, if wee may passe
nder the North, enioye the Nauigation of all Tartarie

Which shoulde bee no lesse profitable to our commodities
of clothe, then these Spiceries to the Emperour, and king of
Portingale.

But it is a generall opinion of all Cosmographers that
all the seventh clyme, the sea is all ice, the colde so much
that none can suffer it. And hitherto they had all the like opi
on that vnder the lyne Equinoctiall for muche heate the
lande was inhabitable.

But since by experience is prooued no lande so much habi

table

D =

Of the Straites
of Magellan

Non.

Benedict to
Englande.

Objection.

Answer.

Answers,

True opinion

A voyage of
discouerie by
the pole.

Sp. Thome and
Sp. Elliot disco-
uerers of New
found land.

The cause why
the west Indies
were not our
which also Se-
bastian Cabot
wrote in an
epistle to Wap-
tall Ramulus.

table nor more temperate. And to conclude I thinke the
same shoulde bee founde vnder the North, if it were expe-
rimented. For as all iudge, *Nihil sit vacuum in rerum*
natura: So I iudge there is no lande inhabitable, nor Sea
in nauigable. If I should write the reason that presented
this vnto mee, I shoulde bee too prolix, and it seemeth not
requisite for this present matter. God knoweth that
though by it I shoulde haue no great interest, yet I haue ha-
nd still haue no little minde of this businesse: So that
I had facultie to my will, it shoulde bee the first thing that
I woulde vnderstande, euen to attempt, if our Seas North-
warde bee nauigable to the Pole, or no. I reason, that
some sicknesses are hereditarious, & come from the fathers
the sonne, so this inclination or desire of this discouerie
inherited of my father, which with another merchant of
Hauke named Hugh Elliot were the discouerers of the new
found lands, of the which there is no doubt, as now plainly ap-
peareth, if the mariners woulde then haue been ruled, and
followed their pilots mind, the lands of the west Indies, from
whence all the gold cometh, had bene ours. For all is in
coaste, as by the carde appeareth, and is aforesaid. Also
in this carde by the coastes where you see C. your Lordship
shall vnderstand it is set for Cape or head land, where I, in
Iland, where P. for Port, where R. for Riuer. Also in all the
little carde I thinke nothing be erred touching the situation
of the land, save onely in these Ilands of Spicery: which
that as aforesaid is sayd, euery one setteth them after his minde,
there can be no certification how they stand. I doe not doubt
that there lacke many things, that a consummate carde shoulde
haue, or that a right good demonstration desireth. For
there shoulde be expressed all the mountaines and riuers that
are principall of name in the earth, with the names
Portes of the sea, the names of all principall cities, which
all I might haue set, but not in this Carde, for the li-
space would not consent.

Your Lordship may see that setting only the names al-

clude I thinke the
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of euery region, and yet not of all, the roome is occupied.
Many Islands are also left out for the saue lacke of roome:
the names almost of all portes pue to silence, with the roses
of the windes or pointes of the compasse: For that this is
not for Pilotes to sayle by, but a summarie declaration of
that which your Lordship commaunded. And if by this
your Lordshippe cannot well perceiue the meaning of this
carde, of the which I woulde not maruell, by reason of the
true composition of it, will it please your Lordship to ad
uise mee to make a bigger and a better mappe, or els that I
may cause one to bee made. For I knowe my selfe in this
and all other nothing perfect, but *Licet semper discens nun-*
quam tamen ad perfectam scientiam peruenient. Also I
knowe to set the forme Sphericall of the worlde in *Plano*
after the true rule of Cosmographie, it would haue been
made otherwaie then this is: Howbeit the demonstration
woulde not haue beene so plaine. And also these degrees
of longitude, that I set in the lower part of this Card, shoul
haue been set along by the line equinoctiall, and so then must
be imagined. For the degrees of longitude neare either
of the poles are nothing equal in bignes to them in the equi
noctiall. But these are set so, for that setting them a long
the Equinoctiall, it would haue made obscure a great parte
of the mappe. Many other curiosities may be required,
which for the nonce I did not set downe, as well for that
the intent I had principally was to satisfie your doubt con
cerning the Spicerie, as for that I lacke leysure and time. I
trust your Lordshippe correcting that which is erred, will
accept my good will, which is to do any thing that I maye
in your Lordshippes seruice. But from henceforth I knowe
your Lordshippe wil rather commaunde me to keepe silence,
then to be large, when you shalbe weered with the reading
of this discourse. *Iesus prosper your estate and health.*

Your Lordshippes Robert
Thorne. 1527,

Also this Carde and that which I write touching the
 Avariaunce betweene the Emperour and the king of
 Portugale, is not to bee shewed or communicated there
 with many of that Courte. For though there is nothing
 in it prejudiciall to the Emperour, yet it may bee a cause of
 paine to the maker: as well for that none may make these
 Cardes, but certaine appointed and allowed for masters, as
 for that peradventure it woulde not sounde well to them,
 that a stranger shoulde knowe or viscouer their secrettes: and
 wolde appeare worst of all, if they understand that I write
 touching þe short way to the spicerie by our Seas. Though
 peradventure of troth it is not to bee looked too, as a thing
 that by all opinions is impossible, and I thinke neuer
 will come to effect: and therefore neither heere nor els
 where is it to bee spoken of. For to moue it amongst
 wise men, it shoulde bee had in derision. And therefore
 to none I woulde haue written nor spoken of such things,
 but to your Lordship, to whome boldy I commit in this all
 my foolish fantasie as to my selfe. But if it please God
 that into Englande I may come with your Lordship, I will
 shewe some coniectures of reason though against the gene-
 rall opinion of Cosmographers, by which shall ap-
 peare this that I say not to lacke some foundation. And till
 that time I beseeche your Lordship let it bee put to silence
 and in the meane season it may please God to sende our chur-
 ch Englishmen, that are gone to the spicerie, which may affor-
 dyng more plaine declaration of þe which in this case might
 bee desired. Also I knowe it neede not to haue beene so
 prolix in the declaration of this Carde to your Lordship, if
 the saide Carde had beene very well made after the rules of
 Cosmographie. For your Lordship woulde soone under-
 stande it better then I, or any other that coulde haue made
 it: and so it shoulde appeare that I shewed *Delphinum natu-*
rs. But for that I haue made it after my rude maner, it is ne-
 cessarie that I be the declarer or glosser of mine owne work,
 or els your Lordship shoulde haue had much labour to un-
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derstande it, which nowe wylte it also cannot bee excused, te
is so grossely done. But I knewe you looked for no cu
rious things of mee, and therefore I trust your Lordshippe
will accept this, and holde mee for excused. In other mens
letters that they wylte they craue pardon that at this present
they wylte no larger: but I must finish, asking pardon that
at this present I wylte so largely. Iesus preserve your Lord
ship wylte augmentation of dignities.

Your seruant Robert Thorne. 1527.

This exhortation to king Henrie the eight, wylte the dis
course to Doctor Ley his Ambassadour in Spaine,
was preserved by one master Emmanuel Lucar executour
to master Robert Thorne, and was friendly imparted vnto
mee by master Cyprian Lucar his sonne an honest Gentle
man and very forwarde to further any good and laudable
action. And that it may bee knowne that this motion
tooke present effect wylte the king, I thought it good here
withall to put downe the testimonie of our Chronicle that
the king set out shippes for this discouerie in his life time.
master Hall and master Grafton in their Chronicles wylte
both thus: This same moneth king Henry the eight sente
two faire ships, well manned and victualed, hauing in them
others cunning men, to seeke strange regions: and so they
et forth, out of the Thames the xx. day of May in the
ix. yeere of his raigne. In the yeere of our Lorde.
1527.

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¶ To the most Christian king of
Fraunce, Fraunces the first.

The relation of Iohn Verazatus a Florentine, of the
lande by him discovered in the name of his Maie-
tie, written in *Dieps* the eight of Iuly 1524.

Wrote not to your Maestie (most Chy-
stian king) since the time wee suffered
the tempest in the North partes, of the
successe of the foure shippes, which your
Maestie sent forth to discover new lands
by the Ocean, thinking your Maestie
had beene already duly informed thereof.
Nowe by these presents I will giue your Maestie to vn-
derstand, howe by the violence of the windees wee were for-
ced with þe two shippes, the Norman and the Dolphin, in such
ill case as they were, to lande in Britaine. Whereafter
wee had repaired them in all pointes as was needefull and
armed them very well, wee tooke our course a long by the
coast of Spaine. Afterwardes with the Dolphin alone,
wee determined to make discoverie of newe Countreies,
to prosecute the nauigation wee had already begun, which
purpose at this present to recount vnto your Maestie, to
make manifest the whole proceeding of the matter. The
7 of Januarie, the yeere 1524. by the grace of God, wee
departed from the dishabited Rocks, by the Isle of Madera,
pertaining to the king of Portingall, with fiftie men, with
articals, weapon, and other ship, munition very well pro-
vided and furnished for 8. monethes: And sayling westwardes
with a faire Easterly winde, in 15. dayes wee ranne 500.
leagues, and the 20. of Februarie wee were overtaken with
a sharpe and terrible a tempest as euer any saylers suffe-
red: whereof with þe diuine helpe & mercifull assistance of
Almightie God, and the goodnesse of our ship accompanied
with

The discouerie of

With the good hap of her fortunate name wee were deli-
 uered, with a prosperous wind followed our course Westward
 and by North, and in other 25 dayes wee made aboue 400
 leagues more: where wee discovered a newe land, neuer be-
 fore seene of any man either auncient or moderne, and at the
 first sight it seemed somewhat lowe, but being within a
 quarter of a league of it, wee perceived by the great fier
 that wee saue by the Sea coaste that it was inhabited: and
 saue that the lande stretched to the Southwards: in seeking
 some conuenient harborough whereby to come a lande, and
 haue knowledge of the place, wee sayled fiftie leagues in
 vaine, and seeing the lance to runn still to the Southwards
 wee resolved to returne backe againe towards the North
 where we found our selues troubled with the like difficultie
 at length being in despaire to finde any port, wee cast
 anker vpon the coast, and sent our Boate to shore, where we
 saue great store of people which came to the Sea side, and
 seeing vs to appoche they fled away, and sometimes would
 stande still and looke backe, beholding vs with great admi-
 ration: but afterwarde being animated and assured with
 signes that wee made them, some of them came hard to the
 Sea side seeming to reioyce very muche as the sight of vs
 and marueiling greatly at our apparell, shawe and whitenesse
 shewed vs by sundry signes where wee might most com-
 mouly come a land with our Boat, offering vs also of their
 victuals to eate. Nowe I will briefly declare to you
 the Maiestie their life and manners, as farre as wee could
 haue notice thereof: These people goe altogether naked
 except onely that they couer their priue partes with certayne
 skinnies of beastes like vnto Porterns, which they fasten
 into a narrowe girdle made of grasse verpe artificially
 wrought, hanged about with taitles of diuers other beastes
 which runne about their bodie hang dangleing downe to
 their knees. Some of them weare garlandes of byrd
 feathers. The people are of colour rufle, and much
 vnlike the Saracens, their haire blacke, thicke and

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Morum bega.

Not betw song, which they tye together in a knot behinde
 & weare it like a taile. They are wel featured in their limbs,
 of meane stature and commonly somewhat bigger then we,
 hode breasted, strong armes, their legges and other partes
 of thei bodies well fashioned, and they are disfigured in no-
 thing sauving that they haue somewhat hode visages, and yet
 not all of them: for wee sawe many of them well fauoured
 hauing blacke and great eyes, with a cheerefull and stedic
 looke, not strong of body yet sharpe witted, nymble and
 great runners, as farre as we coulde learne by experience,
 and in those two last qualitties they are like to the people
 of the East partes of the worlde, and especially to them of
 the vetermost partes of China, we coulde not learne of
 this people their manner of liuing, nor their particuler ru-
 homes by reason of þ short abode we made on the shoie, our
 companie being but small, and our stay ryding farre of in
 the Sea. And not farre from these we founde an other peo-
 ple, whose liuing wee thinke to bee like unto theirs, (as
 hereafter I will declare unto your Grace,) shewing at
 this present the situation and nature of the foresaide lande:
 The shoie is all couered with small sande, and so ascendeth
 bpwardes for the space of fiftene foote rising in forme of
 little hilles about fiftie paces broade. And sayling forwarde
 wee founde certayne small Riuer and armes of the Sea,
 that enter at certain creekes, washing the shoie on both sides
 as the coast lyeth. And beyond this wee sawe the open
 Countrie rising in heighe about the sandie shoie with many
 saye fieldes and plaines, full of mightie great woods, some
 verie thicke and some thinne, replentished with diuers sortes
 of trees, as pleasaunt and delectable to beholde as is possible
 to imagine. And your Grace may not thinke that these
 are like the woodes of Hercinia or the wilde De-
 fertes of Tartary, and the Northerne Coastes full
 of fruitelesse trees: But full of Palme trees, Bay trees,
 and high Cypress trees, and many other sortes of trees un-
 knowne in Europe, which yeeld most sweete saours farre
 from the shoie, the propertie whereof wee coulde not learne

The discoverie of

Gr. 34.

For the cause aforesaide, and not for any difficultie to passe through the woods: Seeing they are not so thicke but that a man may passe through them. Neither doe wee thinke that they part taking of the East wold be rounde about them are all to greather voide of drugs or spicerie, and other richesse of golde, seeing the colour of the lande doth so much argue it. And the lande is full of many beastes, as Stags, Deare and Hares, and likewise of Lakes and Pooles of Fresh water, with great plentie of foules, convenient for all kinde of pleasant game. This lande is in latitude 34. D. with good and holsome ayre, temperate, betweene hot and colde, no vehement windes doe blowe in those Regions, and those that doe commonly raigne in those Coastes, are the North West and West windes in the Sommer season, (in the beginning wherof wee were there) the skie cleere and faire with very little raine: and if at any tyme the ayre bee cloudie and mistie with the Southerne winde immediately it is dissolued and wareth cleare and fayre agayne. The Sea is caulme, not boisterous, the waues gentle, and although all the Shore bee somewhat lowe and with out harborough: yet it is not daungerous to the saylers beeing free from rocks and deepe, so that within foure or five foote of the Shore, there is twentie foote deepe of water without ebbe or flood, the depth still increasing in such vniforme proportion. There is very good ryding at Sea: for any Ship beeing shaken in a tempest can neuer perishe there by breaking of her cables, which wee haue proued by experyence. For in the beginning of March (as is vsuall in all Regions) beeing in the Sea oppressed with Northerne windes and riding there, wee founde our anker broken befoze the earth failed or mooued at all. Wee departed from this place still running a long the coaste, which we found to trende toward the East, and wee saw euerie where verie great fiers, by reason of the multitude of the inhabitants. While we rode on that Coaste partly because it had no harborough, and for that wee wanted water, wee sent our Boat a Shore

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Morum bega.

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with 25. men: where by reason of great and continual waues
that beate against the shoie, being an open coast, without
succour, none of our men coulde possible goe a shoie without
loosing our boate. We sawe there many people which came
into the shoie, making diuers signes of friendship, and shew-
ing that they were content wee shoulde come a lande, and by
trial we found the to be very courteous & gentle as your ma-
iestie shal vnderstand by the successe. To the intent we might
ende them of our thinges, which the Indians commonly de-
ter and esteeme as sheetes of Paper, glasses, belles, and
such like trifles: Wee sent a young man one of our Warri-
ers a shoie, who swimming towards them, and being with-
in 3. or 4. yeards off the shoie, not trusting them, cast the
thinges vpon the shoie, seeking afterwarde to returne, hee
was with such violence of the waues beaten vpon the shoie,
that he was so huiled that hee lay there almost dead, whiche
the Indians perceiuing, ranne to catche him, and drawing
him out they carried him a little way off from the sea: The
young man perceiuing they carried him, beeing at the first
finaide, began then greatly to feare and cried out piously,
likewise did the Indians which did accompanie him, going
about to cheere him and giue him courage, and then setting
him on the grounde at the foote of a little hill against the
sunne, beganne to beholde him with great admiration, mar-
veling at the whitenesse of his flesh: And putting off his
clothes they made him warme at a great fire, not without
great feare which remained in the boate, that they would
haue roasted him at that fire and haue eaten him. The young
man hauing recouered his strength, and hauing stayed a
while with them, shewed them by signes that hee was desir-
ous to returne to the shippe: And they with great loue clap-
ping him fast about with many embracings, accompanying
him vnto the sea, and to put him in more assurance, leauing
him alone they went vnto a high grounde and stood there,
holding him until he was entered into the boate. This pong
was obserued as we did also, that these are of colour enli-
gnto Blacke as the other were, with their flesh ve-

Courteous and
gentle people.

Morum bega.

headed with the bones of fishe and other beastes. The beastes
in these parts are much wilder the in our Europe, by reason
they are continually chased and hunted. Wee sawe many of
their boates made of one tree 20. foote long, and 4. foote
broad, which are not made with Iron, or stone, or any other
kinde of metal, (because that in all this countrie for the space
of 200. leagues whiche we ranne, wee neuer sawe one stone
of any sort): they help themselves with fyre, burning so much
of the tree as is sufficient for the hollownesse of the boate, the
like they doe in making the sterne and the foreparte untill it
be fitt to saile upon the sea. The lande is in situation, good-
nesse and fairenes like the other: it hath woods like the other,
thynne and full of diverse sorts of trees: but not so sweete be-
cause the countrey is more northerly and cold.

Wee sawe in this Countrey many Vines growing na-
turally, which growing by take hold of the trees as they do
in Lombardie, w^h if by husbandmen they were dressed in good
order, without all doubt they woulde yeelde excellent
wines: for wee hauing oftentimes seene the fruite there-
of, whiche was sweete and pleasaunt, and not differ-
ing from ours. Wee doe thinke that they doe esteeme
the same, because that in every place where they growe, they
take away the vnder braunches growing rounde about, that
the fruite thereof may ripen the better.

Wee found also roses, violetttes, lillies, and many sorts of
herbes, and sweete and odoriferous flowers different from
ours. Wee knewe not their dwellinges, because they were
scattered by in the lande, and wee iudge by manye signes that
they were of wood and of trees framed toge-
ther.

Wee doe beleue also by many coniectures and signes,
that many of them sleeping in the fieldes, haue no other co-
uer then the open skye. Further knowledge haue wee not
of them, we thinke y^e all the rest whose countreys we passed
all after one manner, hauing our aboade three dayes
in this countrey, riding on the coast for want of harbours.

The discouerie of

concluded to departe from thence, trending along the shore betweene the North and the East, sayling onely in the day time, & riding at anker by night in the space of 100. leagues sayling, wee founde a very pleasant place, situated amongst certaine litle steepe hilles: from amiddest the which hilles there ran down into the sea a great streame of water, which within the mouth was very deep, & from y^e sea to y^e mouth of same with the tyde which wee found to rise 8. foot, any great vessell laden may passe by.

But because wee rode at Anker in a place well fenced from the winde, wee woulde not venture our selues without knowledge of the place, and wee passed by with our boate onely into the sayde Riuer, and sawe the Countrey very well peopled. The people are almost like unto the others, and clad with the fethers of foules of diuers colours, they came towards vs very cherefully, making great shewes of admiration, shewing vs where we might come to lande most safely with our boate. We entred by the said riuer into the lande about halfe a league, where it made a most pleasant lake about 3. leagues in compass: on the which they rowed from the one side to the other to the number of 30. of their small boates: wherein were many people whiche passed from one shore to the other to come and see vs, and beholde upon the sodaine (as it is wont to fall out in sayling) a contrarie blast of winde comming from the sea, wee were enforced to returne to our Shippe, leading this lande to our great discontentment, for the great commoditie and pleasantness thereof whiche wee suppose is not without some riches, all the hills shewing minerall matters in the. We weighed Anker, and sayled towarde the East, for so the coast trended, and so alwayes for 50. leagues being in the sight thereof wee discouered an Islande in foyme of a triangle, which lieth in the maine lande 2. leagues, about the bignesse of the Islands of the Rodes, it was full of hilles couered with trees, well peopled, for we sawe fires all along the coast. Wee gaue the name of it, of your Maesties mother, not saying there by reason of the weather being contrarie.

The pleasant-
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The description
of Claudia Is-
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Claudia was
wife of King
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Morum bega.

And wee came to another lande being 15. leagues distant from the Ilande, where wee founde a passing good haven, wherein being entred we founde about 20. small boates of the Country the people w^{ch} with diuers cries and wondyrings came a-^{of Sir H. G.} bout our shippe, comming no nerer then 50. paces towards vs, they stayed and behelde the artificiallness of our ship, our shape & apparell, thā they al made a loud shoute together declaring that they reioyced: when we had something animated them vsing their geastes, they came so neere vs that wee cast them certaine bells and glasses and many toys, whiche when they had receiued they lookte on them with laughing & came without feare aboarde our ship. There were amongst these people 2. kings of so goodly stature and shape as is possible to declare, the eldest was about 40. yeeres of age, the second was a yong man of 20. yeres old. Their apparell was on this maner, the elder had by h^{is} naked body a harts skin wrought artificiallie with diuers braunches like Damask, his head was bare wth the haire tyed by behinde with diuers knottes: About his necke he had a large chaine, garnished with diuers stones of sundrie colours the yong man was almost appareled after the same maner. This is the goodliest people and of the fairest conditions that wee haue found in this our voyage. They exceed vs in bignes, they are of the colour of brasse, some of thē encline more to whiteness: others are of pellowe colour, of comely visage with long & blacke haire which they are very carefull to trim and decke wth, they are blacke and quicke eyed. I wryte not to your Maiestie, of the other parte of their bodie, hauing all suche proportion as appertayneth to anye handsome man. The women are of the like conformatie and Beautie, verie handsome and well fauoured, they are as well mannered and courteous as anye women, of good education, they are all naked save their priuie partes whiche they couer wth a Dearest skinne braunched or embrodered as the men vse: there are also of them whiche weare on their armes verie riche skinned of leopardes, they adorne their heades with diuers ornaments made of their owne haire, whiche hange

The discouerie of

downe before on both sides their bestes, others bse other kinde of dressing them selues like vnto the women of Egypt and Syria, these are of the elber sorte: and when they are married they weare diuers topes, according to the vsages the people of the East as well men as women.

Among whom wee sawe many places of wrought topes which they esteeme more then golde, whiche for the colour they make no accompt of, for that among all other it is counted the basest, they make most accompt of Azure and red. The things that they esteemed most of al those which they gaue them were bels, cristall of Azure colour, and other things to hang at their eares or about their necke. They did not value a fine cloth of silke or of golde, muche lesse of any other sort, neither cared they for thinges made of Steele and Iron, which wee often shewed them in our armour whiche they made much wonder at, and in beholding them they onely asked the manner of making them: the like they did at our glasses, which when they behelde, they sodainely laught and gaue them vs against. They are very liberal for they giue that which they haue, and became great friends with these, and one day wee entered into the haven with our shippe, where as before wee rode in league of at sea by reason of the contrary weather. There came in great companies of their small boates vnto the shippe, with their faces all be painted with diuers colours, shewing vs y it was a signe of ioy, bringing vs of their victuals, they made signes vnto vs where wee might safest ride in the haven for the safegarde of our shippe keeping still our companies: and after we were come to an Anchor, we bestowed threene dayes in prouiding our selues many necessary things, whether euery day the people repayed to see our ship bringing their wiues with them, whereof they are very ielous, and they themselves entering aboard the shippe and staying there a good space, caused their wiues to stay in their houses, and for al the intreatie we could make, offering to giue them diuers things, we could neuer obtaine that they would suffer them to come aboard our ship. And oftentimes one of the two kings comming with his queene, and many gentlemen for their pleasure to see vs, they all stayed on y those two

Morum bega.

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dyed paces fro vs, sending a smal boate to giue vs intelligence
of their comming, saying they would come to see our shippe,
this they did in token of safetie, and alldone as they had an-
swere from vs they came immediarly, and hauing stayed a
while to beholde it, they wondered at hearing the cryes and
noyses of the mariners. The queene and her maids stayed in
a very light boate, at an Island a quarter of a leage off, while
the king abode a long space in our ship vntering diuers con-
teites wth geasures, viewing wth great admiration,
all the furniture of the shippe, demaunding the proprietie of
euerie thing perticularly. He tooke likewise great pleasure
in beholding our apparell, and in tasting our meates, and so
courteously taking his leaue departed. And sometimes our
men staying for two or thre dayes on a litle Islande nere the
ship for diuers necessities, (as it is p vse of seamen) he retur-
ned wth 7. or 8. of his gentlemen to see what we did, and as-
ked of vs oft times if wee meant to make any long aboade
there, offering vs of their provision: then the king drawing
his bowe and running vp and downe wth his gentlemen,
made much spozte to gratifie our men, wee were oftentimes
wthin the lande 5. or 6. leagues, which we found as pleasant
as is possible to declare very apt for any kinde of husbandry
of corne, wine and ople: for that there are plaines 25. or 30.
leagues broad, open and without any impediment of trees
of such fruitfulness, that any seede being sowne therein, will
bring forth most excellent fruite. We entred afterwards in-
to the woods which wee found so great and chicke, that any
armie were it neuer so great might haue hid it selfe therein,
the trees wher eof are oaks, cypres trees, and other sortes vn-
known in Europe. We found Pomii appii, Damson trees,
and Nutte trees, and many other sortes of fruits differing fro
ours: there are beasts in great abundance, as hartes, deares,
hopardes, and other kinds which they take wth their nets &
bowes which are their chiefe weapons, the arrowes whiche
they vse are made wth great cunning, and in steade of iron,
they head them wth sineriglio, id lasper stone, & hard mar-
ble & other sharp stones which they vse in stead of iron to cut

The discoverie of

trees, and make their boates of one whole piece of wood, making it hollowe with great and wonderfull art, wherein 10. or 12. men may bee comodiously, their oares are shorte and broad at the ende, and they vse them in the sea without anye daunger, and by maine force of armes, with as great speedynesse as they liste them selues. We sawe their houses made in circular or rounde fourme 10. or 12. foote in compasse, made with halfe circles of timber, seperate one from another without any order of building, covered with mattes of strawe wrought cunningly together, which saue them from the winde and raine, and if they had the order of building and perfect skil of workmāshipp as we haue: there were no doubt but y they would also make edifices great and stately buildings. For all the sea coastes are full of cleare and glistering stones, and alabaster, and therefore it is full of good hauens and harbours for ships. They moue the foresaide houses from one place to another according to the commoditie of the place and season wherein they will make their aboade, and only taking of the couer, they haue other houses builded incontinent. The father and the whole familie dwell together in one house in great number: in some of them we sawe 25. or 30. persons. They feede as the other doe aforesaide of pulle whiche doe growe in that countrey with better order of husbandry then in the others. They obserue in their sowing the course of the Moone and the rising of certaine starres, and diuers other customes spoken of by antiquitie. For neuer, they liue by hunting and fishing, they liue long, and are seldome sick, and if they chaunce to fall sicke at any time, they heale them selues with fire without any phisition, and they liue so that they die for very age. They are very pitifull and charitable towards their neighbours, they make great lamentations in their aduersitie & in their miserie, the kinne reckon by all their felicity, at their departure out of life, they vse mourning mixt wth singing, wth continueth for a lōg space. This is as much as wee coulde learne of them. This land is situated in the Paralele of Rome, in 41. degrees & 2. minutes.

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Morum bega.

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but somewhat more colde by accidentall cause and not
of nature, (as I will declare vnto your highnesse els where)
describing at this present the situation of the foresaide coun-
trie, which lyeth East and West, I say that the mouth of the
hauen lyeth open to the South halfe a league broade, and
being entred within it betweene the East and the North; it
stretcheth twelue leagues: where it waxeth broader and big-
ger, and maketh a gulfie aboute 20. leagues in compasse,
wherein are fīue small Ilandes very fruitfull and pleasant,
full of hie and broade trees, among the which Ilandes, any
great Naule may ryde safe without any feare of tempest or
other daunger. Afterwardes turning towards the South
and in the entring into the Hauen on both sides there are
most pleasant hilles, with many riuers of most cleere water
falling into the Sea.

In the middelt of this entraunce there is a rock of free
stone growing by nature apt to bulde any Castle or For-
tresse there, for y keeping of the hauen. The fift of May be-
ing furnished with all thinges necessarie, we departed from
y said Coast keeping along in the sight thereof, & we sayled
150 leagues finding it all wayes after one manner: but the
lande somewhat higher with certaine mountaines all which
beare a shewe of minerall matter, wee sought not to lande
there in any place, because the weather serued our turne for
sayling; but wee suppose that it was like to the former, the
Coast ranne Eastward for the space of fiftie leagues. And
trending afterwardes the North, wee founde another lande
high full of thicke woods, the trees whereof were firres, Ci-
pesses and such like as are wont to growe in colde Coun-
tries. The people differ much from the other, & so how
much the former seemed to be courteous and gentle, so much
were these full of rudenesse and ill manners, and so barba-
rous that by no signes that euer wee coulde make, wee coulde
haue any kinde of trafficke with them. They cloyth theselues
with Beares skinner and Leopardes and sealles and other
beastes skinner. Their foode as farre as wee coulde per-
ceiue,

The discovery of

celue, repaying often unto their dwellings wee suppose to
bee by hunting and fishing, and of certaine fruites, which are
a kinde of rootes, which the earth yeeldeth of her owne ac-
cord. They haue no graine; neither sawe wee any kinde of
signe of cyllage, neither is the lande, for the barrennes ther-
of apt to beare frute or seed. If at any time we desired by ex-
change to haue any of their comodities, they vsed to come
to the Sea shoze vpon certaine craggie rocks, and wee stan-
ding in our Boats, they let downe with a rope what it plea-
sed them to giue vs, crying continually that wee should not
approch to the lande, demanding immediately the exchange
taking nothing but kniues, fishhookes and tooles to cut wiche
all, neither did they make any account of our curtesie. And
when we had nothing left to exchange with them, when we
departed from them the people shewed all signes of discour-
tesie and disbaie, as was possible for any creature to inuent.
Wee were in despit of them two or thre leagues within
the lande, being in number 25. armed men of vs: And when
wee went on shoze they shot at vs with their bowes making
great outcries, and afterwarde fled into the woods. Wee
founde not in this lande any thing notable, or of importance,
saueing very great woods and certaine hilles, they may haue
some mynerall matter in them, because wee sawe many of
the haue beadstones of Copper hanging at their eares. We
departed from thence keeping our course North East along
the coaste, which wee founde more pleasant champion
and without woods, with high mountaines within the lande
continuing directly along the coast for the space of fiftie
leagues, wee discovered 32. Ileslandes lying all neare the
lande, being small and pleasant to the viewe, high and ha-
uing many turnings and windings betwene them, making
many sayle harboroughes and chanels as they doe in the
goulfe of Venice in Saluonia, and Dalmatia, wee had no
knowledge or acquaintance with the people: wee suppose
they are of the same maners and nature that the others are.
Sailing Northeast for the space of 150. leagues we appro-
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ched to the lande that in times past was discovered by the Britons, which is in fiftie degrees. Having now spent all our provision and victuals, and having discovered about 700. leagues and more of new Countries, and being furnished with Water and Wood wee concluded to returne into Fraunce.

Touching the religion of this people, which wee haue founde for want of their language we could not vnderstand neither by signes nor gesture that they had any religion or lawe at all, or that they did acknowledge any first cause or mouer, neither that they worship the heauen or starres the Sunne or Moone or other Planets, and much lesse whether they bee idolaters, neither coulde wee learne whether that they vsed any kinde of Sacrifices or other adorations, neither in their villages haue they any Temples or houses of prayer. Wee suppose that they haue no religion at all, and y they liue at their owne libertie. And y all this proceed of ignorance, for that they are very easie to bee perswaded: and all that they see vs Christians doe in our diuine seruice they did the same with the like imitation as they saue vs to doe it.

B 4

The

The discoverie of the Isles of Fris-
land, Iceland, Engroueland, Estotiland, Drogeo and
Icaria, made by M. Nicolas Zeno, Knight, and M. An-
tonio his brother,



In the yere of our Lord 1200,
There was in the Citie of Ve-
nice a famous Gentleman, na-
med M. Marino Zeno, who for
his great vertue and singular
wisdom, was called and elec-
ted gouernour in certain com-
mon wealthes of Italy, in the
administration wherof hee
boze himselfe so discretely, that
hee was beloued of all men, and his name greatly reueren-
ced of those that neuer knewe or sawe his person. And a-
mong sundrie his worthie workes, this is recozded of him,
that hee pacified certaine greuous ciuile dissentions that
arose among the Cittizens of Verona: whercas other wise if
by his graue aduise and great diligence, they had not bene
preuented, the matter was likely to breake out in hot boiles
of warre. Hee was the first Agent that the common wealth
of Venice kept in Constantinople in the yere 1205. *quan-*
do n'era patrona, conli baroni frãcesi. This Gentleman
had a sonne named M. Pietro, who was the father of the
Duke Rinaeri, which Duke dying with out issue, made his
heire M. Andrea, the sonne of M. Marco his brother. This
M. Andrea was captaine generall and Procurator. a man
of great reputation for many rare partes, that were in him.
He had a sonne M. Rinieri, a worthie Senatour and pru-
dent Councellour: Of whom descende M. Pietro Gento-
rall of the league of the Christians against the Turkes, who
was called Dragon, for that in his armes hee bare a
Dragon. Hee was father to M. Carlo the famous
Procurator and Generall againste the Genowayes in
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Morum bega.

those cruel warres, when as almost all the chiefe princes
of Europe did oppugne and seek to ouerthrow our Empire
and libertie, where by his great valiancie and prowesse like
an other Furius Camillus, he deliuered his Countrie from
the present perill it was in, being readie to become a pray &
spoyle vnto the enemye, wherefore hee was afterwarde sur-
named, the Lion, and for an eternall remembrance of his for-
titude and valiant exploits he gaue the Lion in his armes.
M. Carlo had two brethren, M. Nicolo, the knight & Anto-
nio, the father M. Dragon, of whom issued M. Cassino, the
father of M. Pietro, this M. Pietro had sonnes M. Ca-
terino, that dyed the last yeere, M. Francisco, M. Carlo, M.
Battista, and M. Vincenzo. That M. Caterino was father to
M. Nicolo, that is yet liuing. Now M. Nicolo, the knight,
being a man of great courage and very nobly minded, after
this foresaide warre of Genoua, that troubled so our prede-
cessours, entred into a wonderfull great desire and fanisie to
see the fashions of the world, and to trauaile, and to acquaine
himselfe with the manners of sundry nations & learne their
languages, wherby afterwarde vpon occasions hee might be
better able to do seruice to his countrie & purchase to him-
selfe credite & honoz. Wherefore hee caused a shippe to bee
made & hauing furnished her at his proper charges (as hee
was very wealshie) hee departed out of our Seas & passing
the straites of Gibraltar, he sailed for certaine dayes vpon
the Ocean keeping his course still to the Northwards, with intent
to see England and Flaunders. Where being assailed in
those Seas by a terrible tempest, was so tossed for the space
of many dayes with the Sea and winde that hee knewe not
where hee was, till at length hee discovered lande, and not
being able any longer to sustaine the violence of the tem-
pest the ship was cast away vpon the Isle of Friseland. The
men were saued, and most part of the goods that were in the
Ship. And this was in the yeere 1380. The inhabitants
of the Island came running in great multitudes with weapons
to see vpon M. Nicolo and his men, who beinge sore wether
beaten and overlaboured at Sea, and not knowing in what
parts

The ship of
M. Zeno cast a-
way vpon Fris-
land in anno.
1380.

The discouerie of

part of the worlde they were, were not able to make any resistance at all, much lesse to defende them selues courageously, as it behooued them in such dangerous case. And they shoulde haue bene doubtlesse very discourteously entreated and cruelly handled, if by good hap there had not been hard by the place a Prince with armed people. Who vnderstanding, that there was euen at that present a great ship cast away vpon the Island, came running at the noyle and outcries that they made against our poore Mariners, and diuining away the inhabitants, spake in latine and asked them what they were and from whence they came, and perceiuing y they were Italians, & all of one Countrie, he was surprised with marueilous great ioy. Wherefore promising theall, that they shoulde receiue no discourtesie, and that they were come into a place where they shoulde bee well besed and very welcome, he tooke them into his protection vpon his faith. This was a great Lord and possessed certaine Islands called Porland, lying one the Southside of Frisland being y richest and most populous of all those partes, his name was Zichmni: & beside the said little Islands, he was Duke of Sorani, lying within the land towards Scotland. Of these North partes I thought good to draw the copie of a Sea carde, which amongst other antiquities, I haue in my house, which although it be rotten through many yeres: yet it falleth out indifferent well, and to those that are delighted in these things, it may serue for some light to the vnderstanding of that, which without it cannot so easily be conceiued. Zichmni being Lord of those Seignories (as is said) was a very warlike and valiant man & aboue al things famous in Sea causes. And hauing this yere before giuen the ouerthrowe to the king of Norway, who was Lord of the Islande, beeing desirous to winne fame by seates of arm. ^{is}, was come on land with his mē to giue the attēpt, for y winning of Frisland, which is an Island much bigger then Ireland. Wherefore seeing that M. Nicolo was a mā of iudgement and discrecion, and very expert both in Sea matters and martall affaires, hee gaue him commission to goe aboord his nauie with all his men, charging the captaine to

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wreck, there
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Zichmni prince
of Porland or
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honour him and in all things to vse his counsaile. This
 Fraue of Zichmni was of thirteene vessels, wherof two on-
 ly were with oares, the rest small barkes, and one ship, with
 the which they sayled to the Westwardes and with little
 paines wonne Ledono and Ilose and diuers other small Is-
 landes, and turning into a bay called Sudero, in the haue of
 the towne named Sanestol they tooke certaine small Barks
 laden with sale fish. And heere they founde Zichmni, who
 came by land with his armie conquering all the countrie as
 he went, they staid here but a while but held on their course
 to the Westwardes till they came to the other Cape of the
 goulfe or bay, then turning againe they found certaine Is-
 landes and broken landes which they reduced all vnto the
 Seignorie and possession of Zichmni. These Seas for as
 much as they sayle, were in maner nothing but shoals and
 rocks, in soyt that if M. Nicolo and the venetian mariners
 had not beene their Pilots, the whole Fleete in iudgement
 of all that were in it, had been cast away, so small was þ skill
 of Zichmnis men in respect of ours, who had been trained
 by in the art and practise of nauigation all the daies of their
 life. Now the Fleete hauing doone such things, (as is decla-
 red) þ Captaine by the counsel of M. Nicolo, determined to
 goe a lande at a towne called Bondendon, to vnderstande
 what successe Zichmni had in his warres, where they heard
 to their great content, that he had fought a great battaile and
 put to flight the armie of his enemies: by reason of which vic-
 torie they sent Embassadors from all parts of the Islande
 to yeeld the countrie by into his handes, taking down their
 ensignes in euery towne and castell: They thought good
 to stay in that place for his comming, being reported for cer-
 taine that he would bee there very shortly. At his comming
 there was great congratulatio and many signes of gladnes
 shewed, as wel for the victorie by lande as for that by Sea,
 for the which the venetians were honoured & extolled of all
 men, in such soyt þ there was no talke but of them, and of þ
 great valour of M. Nicolo. Wherefore the Prince who was
 a great fauourer of ballant men and especially of those that
 could.

The discoverie of

could behaue them selues well at the Sea, caused M. Nicolo to bee brought before him, and after hauing commended him with many honourable speeches, and prayesd his great industrie and dexterie of wit, by the which, he acknowledged himselfe to haue receiued an inestimable benefite as the sailing of his Fleet and the winning of many places, he made him Knight, and rewarded his men with many riche and bountifull giftes : Then departing from thence they went in triumphing maner towardes Friseland, the chief Citie of þe Ilande, situate on the Southest side of the Isle, within a goulfe, (as there are very many in that Iland). In this goulfe or bay there is such great abundance of fish taken, that many ships are laden therewith to serue Flaunders, Britaine, England, Scotland, Norway and Denmarke, and by this trade they gather great wealth.

M. Feno, made knight by Richmud.

Ships laden with fish at friselands: Flaunders, Britaine, England, Scotland, Norway, and Denmark. But not to be proued that euer any came thence. A letter sent by master M. Feno from Friseland to his brother, M. Antonio in Genies. End of the first letter.

And thus much is taken out of a letter, that M. Nicolo sent vnto M. Antonio his brother, requesting him that hee woulde seeke some meanes to come to him. Wherefore hee, who had as great desire to trauaile as his brother, bought a Ship, and directing his course that way, after hee had sayled a great while and escaped many dangers, hee arrived at length in safetie with M. Nicolo, who receiued him very ioyfully, for that hee was his brother not only in flesh and blood, but also in valour and good qualities. M. Antonio remained in Friselande and dwelt there for the space of fourtene yeeres, foure yeeres with M. Nicolo, and yeeres alone. Where they came into such grace and fauour with the Prince, that hee made M. Nicolo, Captaine of his Nauie, & with great preparation of warre they were sent forth for the enterpryse of Esklande, which lyeth vpon the coaste betweene Friseland and Norway, where they did many domages, but hearing that the king of Norway was coming towards them with a great Fleet, they departed to such a terrible storm of wind þe they were driven vpon certain sholdees. Where a great part of their ships were cast away, & rest were saued byð Grissland, a great Iland but dishabited.

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The king of Norway his fleet being taken with the same
 storme, did betwixt perishes in those seas. Whereof Zichmni
 hauing notice, by a shipp of his enemies, that was cast by
 chaunce vpon Grissland, hauing repayed his fleet, and
 percepuing him selfe northerly neere into the Islandes, de-
 termined to set vpon Islande, which together with the rest
 was subiect to the king of Norway: But he founde the coun-
 trey so well fortified and defended, that his fleet being so
 small and very ill appointed both of weapons and men, hee
 was gladd to retire. And so hee left that enterprise with-
 out performing any thing at all, and in the same chanelles
 he assaulted 8 other Isles called the Islandes, which are seven
 Talas, Broas, Icant, Trans, Mimant, Dambere, & Bres,
 and hauing spoiled them all, hee built a fort in Bres, where
 he left M. Nicolo, with certaine small barkes and men and
 munition. And now thinking he had done well for this voy-
 age, with those fewe shippes which were left hee returned
 into Friesland. M. Nicolo remayning now in Bres de-
 termined vpon a time to goe forth and discouer Lande, where-
 soe arming out their small barkes in the moneth of Iuly, he
 sailed to the Northwardes, and arrived in Engroucland.
 Where he founde a monastery of Fryers of the order of the
 Predicators, and a Church dedicated to S. Thomas harbe-
 by a hill, that casteth forth fire, like Vesuius and Etna.
 There is a fountayne of hot burning water with the which
 they heate the Church of the monasterie and the Fryers
 chambers, it cometh also into the kitchen so boyling hotte,
 that they vse no other fire to dresse their meate, and putting
 their bread into brasle pottes without any water, it doeth
 bake as it were in a hot ouen. They haue also small gar-
 dens, couered ouer in the winter time, which being watered
 with this water are defended from the force of the snowe
 and colde, which in those parts being situate farre vnder the
 pole, is very extreme, and by this meanes they produce flo-
 wers and fruites and herbes of sundrie sortes, euen as in o-
 ther temperate countreys in their seasons in such sort that
 the rude and savage people of those partes seeing these su-
 pernaturall

Engroucland.
 Preaching Fry-
 ers of S. Tho-
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Notable is:

The discouerie of

pernaturall effectes doe take those Friers for Gods, and bring them many presentes as chickens, fieshe and diuers other thinges, and haue them all in great reuerence as Lords. When the frost and snowe is great, they heate their houses in maner before said, and will by letting in the water or opening the windowes, temper the heate and colde at their pleasure. In þ buildings of the monastery they vse no other matter but that which is ministred vnto them by the fire, for they take the burning stones, that are cast out as it were sparkles or ceindres at the fire mouth of the hill, and when they are most enflamed, cast water vpon them, wherby they are dissolved and become excellent white lime and so tough that being contriued in building it lasteth for euer. And the very sparkles after the fire is out of them do serue in steede of stones to make walles and bautes: for being once colde they will neuer dissolve or breake except they be cut with some iron tooke, and the bautes that are made of them are so light that they need no sustenance or proppe to holde them vp, and they will endure continually very fayre and whole. By reason of these great commodities the friers haue made there so many buildings and walles, that it is a wonder to see. The couerres or roofes of their houses for the most part are made in this manner, first they rayse the wall vp to his full height, then they make it enclining or bowing in by litle and litle in forme of a baute. But they are not greatly troubled with raine in those partes, for that, by reason of the pole or colde climate, the first snowe being falne it chaweth no more for the space of nine moneths, for so long dureth their winter. They feede of the fleshe of wilde beastes & of fish, for where as the warme water falleth into the sea, there is a large and wide haven, which by reason of the heate of the water, doeth neuer freeze all the winter, by meanes whereof there is suche concourse and flocks of sea foule and such aboundance of fishe, that they take thereof infinite multitudes, wherby they maintayne a great number of people rounde about whiche they keepe in continuall worke, both in building and taking of foules and fishe, and in a thousande other necessarie affaires and busines

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Morum bega.

about the monasterie.

Their houses are builte about the hill on euery side, in fourme rounde, and 25. foote broade, and in mounting by warpes they goe narrower and narrower, leauing at the toppe a litle hole, wher eat the ayre commeth in, to glue light to the house, and the slope of the house is so hot, that being within they feele no colde at all. Vnto in the sommer time come many barkes from the Islands there about, & from the Cape about Norway and from Trondon. And bring to the friers al maner things that may be desired, taking in change thereof fishe which they drie in the sunne or in the colde, and skins of diuers kinds of beastes. For the which they haue wood to burne and timber verie artificially carued, and coyne & cloth to make them apparell. For in change of the two foresayde commodities all the nations bordering rounde about them couet to trafficke with them, and so they without any trauell or expences haue that which they desire. To this monasterie resort friers of Norway, of Sweecia and of other countreys but the most part are of the Isles. There are continually in that part many barkes, whiche are kept in there by reason of the sea being frozen, waiting for the season of the yeere to dissolue the Ice. The fishers boates are made like vnto a two-wheers shuttle, taking the skins of fishes, they fasten them with the bones of the same fishes, and sowing the together in many doubles they make them so sure and substantiall, that it is miraculous to see, how in tempests they will shut themselves close within, and let the sea and winde carrie them, they care not whether, without any feare either of breaking or drowning. And if they chance to be driven vpon any rocks, they remaine sounde, without the least hurt in the worlde. And they haue as it were a fleue in the bottome which is tied fast in the middle, & when there cometh any water into their boat, they put it into the one halfe of the fleue, the fastning the ende of it to two peeces of wood and loosing the band beneath they conuey the water forth of the boate: and this they doe as often as they haue occasion without any perill or impediment at all. Moreover, the water of the monasterie being of sulphurous

Trade in summer time, from Trondon to S. Thomas friers in Ingoueland.

Resort of friers from Norway & Sweden, to the monasterie in Ingouelande, called S. Th.

The discouerie of

of brimstone nature is conueyed into the lodgings of the principall friers by certaine vessels of brasse, clime of stone so hotte that it heateth the place as it were a stove, not carrying with it any stinke or other noysome smell.

Besides this they haue another conueyance to bring hot water with a wall vnder the ground to the ende it should not freeze, vnto the middle of the court, where it falleth into a great vessel of brasse that standeth in the middle of a boiling fountayne, and this is to heate their water to drinke and so water their gardens, and thus they haue from the hill the greatest commodities that may be wished, and so these friers employ all their trauaile and studie for the most part in trimming their garbins and in making faire and beautifull buildings and especially handsome and commodious, neither are they destitute of ingenious and painefull artificers for the purpose, for they giue very large payment, and to them that bring them frutes and seedes they are very bountifull and giue they care not what. So that there is great resort of workemen and maisters in diuers faculties, by reason of the good gaines and large allowance that is there.

The most of them speake the Latin tongue, and especially the superiours and principalls of the monasterie. And this is as much as is known of Engrouelande, which is all by the relation of M. Nicolo, who maketh also particular description of a riuer, that he discouered, as is to be seene in the cardes that I shewe. And in the ende M. Nicolo not being vsed and acquainted with these cruell coldes, fell sicke, and a litle while after returned into Frislande, where he dyed. He left behinde him in Venice two sonnes, M. Giouanni and M. Toma, who had two sonnes M. Nicolo, the father of the famous Cardinal Zeno, and M. Pietro of whom descended the other Zenos, that are liuing at this day.

Now M. Nicolo being dead, M. Aotonio succeeded him both in his goods and in his dignities & honour, and albeit he attempted diuers wayes and made greatesupplication hee could not obtaine licence to returne into his Countrey, for Zichorius had determined to make him selfe Lorde of the

In the monasterie S. Thomas most of them speake the latin tongue, and of the two) letters.

M. Zeno died in Frislande.

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Morum bega.

the sea. Wherefore vsing alwayes the counsaile and seruice of M. Antonio, hee sent hym with some small barkes to the Westwardes, for that towards those partes some of his fishermen had discouered certaine Ilandes verpe rich and populous, whiche discouerie, M. Antonio in a letter to his brother M. Carlo, recounteth from point to point in this manner, sauing that wee haue chaunged some olde wordes, leauing the matter entyre as it was

Sixe and twentie yeeres agoe there departed foure ffisher boates, the whiche a mightie tempest arising, were tossed for the space of manye dayes verpe desperately vpon the Sea, when at length the tempeste ceasing and the weather waring saye they discouered an Ilande called Escotilande, lying to the Westwardes aboute 1000. Miles from Frislande, vpon the whiche one of the boates was caste awape, and sixe men that were in it were taken of the inhabitauntes and brought vnto a verpe saye and populous Citie, where the kyng of the place sent for manye interpreters, but there was none coulde bee founde that vnderstoode the language of the fishermen, excepte one that spake Latin, who was also cast by chaunce vpon the same Ilande, who in the behalfe of the kyng asked them what Countreyemen they were, and so vnderstanding theyr case, rehearsed it vnto the King, who willed that they shoulde tarrie in the Countrey, wherefore they obeyinge his commaundement for that they coulde not otherwise doe, dwelce siue yeeres in the Ilande, and learned the language, and one of them was in diuers partes of the Ilande, and reporteth that it is a verpe riche Countrey, abounding with all the commodities of the worlde, and that it is little lesse than Iislande, but farre more fruitefull, hauing in the middle thereof a verpe hyghe mountayne, from the whiche there riseth foure Riuer, that passe throughe the whole Countrey.

The inhabitauntes are very millicie people, and haue all the artes and faculties as wee haue: and it is credible that in tyme past they haue had trafficke with our men, for he

3. letter beginneth from the second brother M. Antonio out of Frislande, to his other brother in Venice named M. Carlo. Escotiland, 6. fishermen taken.

Fishermen of Frislande: spake latin.

Sixe were 5. yeeres in Escotilande.

One of the fishermen of Frislande reporteth of Escotilande.

Escotilande rich: abounding with all the commodities of the worlde.

The discoverie of

Aboundance of
golde.
trade from this
island, to En-
groueland-
skins, bymstone
and pitch.
Gold, coine, and
bere, & ale.
Many cities
and castles.

A countrey cal-
led Drogio.

The 6. fisherme
off this land only
sawed, by shew-
ing the manner to
take fishe.
The chiefest of
the 6. fishers,
specified before
& his companions

In the space of
13. yeeres in
Drogio.

sayde that he sawe latin bookes in the Kings library, whiche they at this present doe not understande, they haue a peculi-
ar language and letters or characters to them selues. They
haue mines of all manner of mettals, but especially they
abounde with golde. They haue their trade in Engroueland
from whence they bring skins and bymstone and pitch: And
he saith that to þ southwards, there is a great populous coun-
trei very rich of gold. They solue coine and make bere of
ale, which is a kind of drinke that the north people doe vse as
we do wine. They haue mightie great woods, they make
their buildings with wals, and there are many cities & cast-
les. They build smal barkes and haue sayling, but they haue
not the lodestone nor know not the vse of the compasse. Where-
fore these fishers were had in great estimatiõ, in somuch that
the king sent them with 12. barkes to the southwardes to a
countrey whiche they call Drogio: but in their voyage they
had suche contrary weather, that they thought all to haue
perished in the sea, but yet escaping that cruell death, they fel
into another more cruel. For they were takẽ in the countrey
and the most parte of them eaten by the Sauage people,
which feede vpon mans flethe, as the sweetest meate in their
iudgements that is.

But that fisher with his fellowes shewyng them the ma-
ner of taking fishe with nettes, saued their liues: and woulde
goe euery day a fishing to the sea and in fresh riuers, and take
great a boundance of fish and giue it to the chiefe men of the
countrey, whereby hee got him selfe so great fauour, that hee
was very well beloued and honoured of euery one.

The same of this man being spied abrood in the countrey,
there was a Lorde thereby that was verie desirous to haue
him with him, and to see howe hee vsed his miraculous arte
of catching fishe, in so muche that he made warre with the
other Lorde, with whom hee was before, and in the ende
preuayling, for that hee was more mightie and a better war-
riour, the fisherman was sent vnto him with the rest of his
company. And for the space of thirteene yeeres that hee
dwelt in those partes, he saith, that he was sent in this order

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Morum bega.

to more than 25. Lordes, for they had continuall warre amongst them selues, this Lord with that Lord and he with an other, onely to haue him to dwell with them, so that wandering by and downe the Countrey without any certayne abode in one place, hee knewe almost all those partes. He saith that it is a very great countrey and as it were a newe world, the people very rude and voyde of all goodnesse, they goe all naked so that they are miserable bed with colde, neyther haue they the wit to couer their bodies wth beasts skins, wth they take in huntinge, they haue no kind of metal, they liue by hunting, they carie certain lances of wood, made sharp at y^e point, they haue bowes, the stringes whereof are made of beasts skinn^{es}: They are a very fierce people, they make cruell warres one with another, and eate one an other, they haue gouernours and certayne lawes verpe diuers amongst them selues. But the farther to the South westwardes, the more ciuility there is, the ayre being somewhat temperat, so that there they haue Cities, and temples to Idolls, where in they sacrifice men and afterwardes eate them, they haue there some knowledge and vse of gold and siluer.

Nowe this fisher hauing dwelt so many yeeres in those countreys, purposed if it were possible to returne home into his countrey, but his companions dispying euer to see it agayne, let him goe in Gods name, they kept them selues, where they were. Wherefore hee bidding them farewell, fledde through the woods towarde Drogio, and was verie well receiued of the Lord that dwelt next to that place who knewe him and was a great enemy of the other Lord, and so running from one Lord to an other, being thole by who hee had passed before, after long time and many trauelles he came at length to Drogio where hee dwelt three yeeres. When as by good fortune he heard by y^e inhabitants, y^e there were certaine boates arriued vpon y^e coast, wherfore entring into good hope to accomplish his intent, he went to y^e sea side & asking the of what countrey they were, they answered of Scotland whereat he was exceeding glad, and requested that

But to more than 25. Lordes which continually warred amongst the selues for the same fisher.

3. yeeres in Drogio.

Where by happy arriued certaine boates from Scotland.

The discoverie of

He became in-
terpreter for
men that arrived
at Diego in the
boates of Esco-
tilande.

Afterwards hee
frequented that
trade with them
in such sort, that
he became very
rich. And so fur-
nished a bark of
his owne & re-
turned to Fris-
lande where hee
reported the sto-
ry to his Lorde
Zichmini.
Zichmini minded
to send *Don Antonio* with
a fleet towards
those partes of
Escofilande.
end of 3. letter.

4. letter be-
ginmeth fro *Don*
Antonio in Fris-
lande, to his bro-
ther *Carlo* in
Venice.
The fisherman
dead that should
have bin guild
master.
Certaine mar-
iners taken in
his shrewe which
came with him
fro Escofilande.
July. the 11. of

they would take him into them, whiche they did verie wil-
lingly. and for that hee had the language of the Countrey
and there was none of them coulde speake it they used him
for their interpreter.

And after that hee frequented that trade with them, in
such sorte that hee became verie rich, and so furnishing out
a bark of his owne hee returned into Frislande, where hee
made reporte vnto this Lorde of that welthie Countrey.

And hee is thourghly credited because of the Partners, who
approoue many straunge thinges, that hee reporteth to bee
true. Wherefore this Lorde is resolved to sende me forth
with a fleet towards those partes, and there are so manie
that desire to goe in the voyage, for the noueltie and strange-
nesse of the thing, that I thinke we shall be very strongly ap-
pointed, without any publike expence at all. And this is the
tenor of the letter before mentioned which I haue heere set
downe, to giue intelligence of an other voyage, that *Don An-
tonio* made, being set out with many Barkes and men, not-
withstanding hee was not captaine as hee had thought at
the first hee should be, for *Zichmini* went in his owne person:
& concerning this matter I haue a letter in forme as follow-
eth. Our great preparation for the voyag of Escofilande, was
begun in an vnluckie houre, for three dayes before our de-
parture, the fisherman died, that should have been our guide:
notwithstanding this Lorde would not giue over the enter-
prize, but in steade of the fisherman tooke certayne Warri-
ners that returned out of the Lande with him, and so ma-
king our navigation to the Westwards, we discovered cer-
taine Landes subiect to Frislande, and hauing passed cer-
taine shelles we stayed at *Ledou* for the space of 7. dayes
to refreshe our selues, and furnish the fleet with necessarie
prouision. Departing from hence we arrived the first of Ju-
ly at the Isle of *Nose*, and for that the winde made for vs, we
stayed not there, but passed forth, & being vpon the maine sea,
there arose immediatly a cruell tempest wherewith for eight
dayes space we were miserably beted, not knowing
where we were, and a great part of the Barkes
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other men,
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Italian rom

Morum bega.

they did verie wil-
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e with them, in
to furnishing out
ande, where hee
e Countrey.

the Mariners, who
reporteth to bee
o sende me forth

ere are so manie
eltie and strange
very strongly ap-
i. And this is the

I haue heere set
age, that M. An-
tes and men, not

had thought at
his owne person:
forme as follow-

Scotland, was
es before our de-
e been our guide:

e ouer the enter-
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pace of 7. dayes

with necessarie
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made for vs, wee

in the maine sea,
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of the Barkes
were

were cast a way, afterwarde waring faire weather wee gathe-
red vp the broken peeces of the Barkes that were lost, and
sailing with a prosperous winde wee discovered lande at
West. Wherefore keeping our course directly vpon it, *Fichinmblis* dis-
wee arrived in a very good and safe harborough, where wee *covered* of the
sawe an infinite companie of people ready in armes, come
running very furiously to the water side, as it were for de-
fence of the Islande. Wherefore Zichimni causing his
men to make signes of peace vnto them, they sent tenne men
vnto vs that coulde speake tenne languages, but wee coulde
vnderstande none of them, except one that was of Island. *An Island man*
being brought before our Prince and asked, what was the
name of the Island, and what people inhabited it, and who
gouerned it, answered, that the Island was called Icaria, and
that all the kinges that had reigned there, were called Icari,
after the name of the first king of that place, which as they
say was the sonne of Dedalus king of Scotland, who con-
quering that Island, left his sonne there for king, and left the
those lawes that they retaine to this present, and after this, he
desiring to sayle further, in a great tempest that arose, was
drowned, wherefore for a memoriall of his death, they call
those Seas yet, the Icarian Sea, and the kinges of the Island
Icari, and for that they were contented with that state, which
god had giuen them, neither would they alter one ioece of their
lawes and customes, they would not receiue any stranger,
wherefore they requested our Prince, that hee would not
seek to violate their lawes, which they had receiued from
that king of worthie memorie and obserued very dully to that
present: which if hee did attempt, it would redounde to his
manifest destruction, they being all resolutely bent rather to
leauē their life, than to loose in any respect the vse of their
lawes. Notwithstanding, that wee should nor thinke they
did altogether refuse the conuersation and trafficke with
other men, they tolde vs for conclusion that they would wil-
lingly receiue one of our men, and preferre him to be one
of the chiefe amongst them, only to learne my language the
Italian tongue, and to bee enformed of our maners and cus-
tomes,

Infinite number
of people in
armes.

An Island man
in Icaria.

Icaria Island.
All the kinges
had reigned in
that Island were
called Icari after
the name of the
first king of
that place: which
they say was the
sonne of Dedalus
king of
Scotland.
Icarian Sea.

The people of
Icaria desire
of the Italian
tongue.

The discouery of

Draving in that
Island 10. men
of ten sundry
nations.

Infinite multi-
tude of armed
men in Hecla.

comes, as they had already receiued those other tenne of
tenne sundry nations, that came vnto their Island. To these
things our Prince answered nothing at all, but causing his
men to seeke some good harborough, hee made signes as
though he would come on land, and sayling round about the
Island, hee espied at length a harborough on the East side of
the Islande, where he put in with all his Fleet, the mariners
went on land to take in wood and water, which they did with
as great speede as they coulde, doubting least they shoulde
be assaulted by the inhabitants as it fell out in deed, for those
that dwelt there abouts, making signes vnto the other with
fire and smoke, put them selues presently in armes and the
other comming to them, they came al running downe to the
Sea side vpon our men, with bolues and arrowes and other
weapons, that many were slaine and diuers sore wounded.
And we made signes of peace vnto them, but it was to no
purpose, for their rage encreased more and more, as though
they had fought for life and liuing. Wherefore wee were
forced to depart and to sayle along in a great circuite about
the Island, being alwaies accompanied vpon the hill tops and
the Sea coast with an infinite multitude of armed men, and
so doubling the Cape of the Island towards the North, we
found many great holdes amongst the which for the space of
ten daies we were in continual danger of loosing our whole
Fleet, but that it pleased God all that while to send vs very
faire weather. Wherefore proceeding on till we came to the
East cape, we sawe the inhabitants still on the hill tops &
by the Sea coast keepe with vs, and in making great out-
cries & shooting at vs a farre of they bittered their olde spite-
full affection towards vs. Wherefore we determined to
stay in some safe harborough, and see if we might speak once
again with the Islander, but our determination was fru-
strate, for the people more like vnto beastes than men, stood
continually in armes wth intent to beat vs backe, if we shoulde
come on lande. Wherefore Zichmni seeing hee coulde
not preuaile and thought if hee shoulde haue perseuered and
followed

followed
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bapes to
Southward
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wee were
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with our
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for the peo-
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Morum bega.

followed obstinately his purpose, their victuals would haue
sailed them, hee departed with a faire winde and sailed five
dayes to the Westwards, but the winde chaunging to the
Southwest and the Sea waxing rough wee sayled 4. dayes
with the wind in the powpe and at length discovering land,
wee were afralde to appoyne neere unto it, being the Sea
growen, and we not knowing what lande it was, but God
prouided for vs, that the winde ceasing there came a greace
calme. Therefore some of our companie rowing to land
with oares, returned and brought vs word to our great com-
forte, that they had founde a very good Countrie and a better
harborough, vpon which netes wee towed our ships & small
Barkes to land, and being entred into the harborough, wee
sawe a farre of a great mountaine, & cast forth smoke, which
gaue vs good hope that we shoulde finde some inhabitants
in y^e Island, neither would Zichmni rest, although it were a
great way of, but send a 100. good souldiers to search the
Countrie and bring repoyt what people they were that inha-
bited it, and in the meane time they tooke in wood & water
for the prouision of the Fleete, and catcht great store of fishe
and Sea foule and founde such abundance of birdes egges
that our men that were halfe famished, were filled withall.
Whiles we were riding here, began the moneth of June, at
which time the ayre in the Island was so temperate and plea-
sant as is impossible to expresse, but when we coulde see no
people at all, wee suspected greatly that this pleasant place
was desolate and dishabited. Allee gaue name to the haven
calling it Trim, and the point that stretched out into y^e sea
wee called Capo di Trim. The 100. souldiers that were
sent forth, eight dayes after returned, and brought word
that they had been through the Islande and at the mountaine
and that the smoke was a naturall thing proceeding from a
great fire that was in the bottome of the hill, and that there
was a spring from which issued, a certaine matter like pitch,
which ran into the Sea, and that there aboutes dwelt greate
multitudes of people half wilde, hiding themselves in caues of

Zichmni depa-
red from Icaria
Westwards.

Sight of land.

100. good soul-
diers sent by
Zichmni to
search the coun-
trie (which
countrie is now
named.)

June.
The ayre so te-
perate & sweete,
as impossible to
expresse it.

Hauen Trim.
Capo di Trim.
The 100. soul-
diers returned
which had been
through the I-
land, repoyt
what they sawe
and founde.

The discovery of

the grounde, of small stature, and very fearefull, for as soone as they sawe them they fled into their holes, and that there was a great river and a very good harborough. Zichimni being thus informed, and seeing that it had a holosome and pure ayre, and a very fruitefull soyle and sayre rivers with sundrie other commodities, fell into such liking of the place, that hee determined to inhabite it, and build there a Citie. But his people being weary and faine with their long and tedious travaile began to tumult and murmure, saying that they would returne into their Countrey, for that the winter was at hand, and if they entred into the harborough, they should not be able to come out againe before the next Summer.

Zichimni determining to remaine in the new discovered land, kept with him his barkes with oares, and met that were willing & sent the rest away homewards: Appointing Antonio Fero chiefe captaine of them. Antonio Fero had sight of Frisland, and knewe himselfe past it. End of the 4. letter. A peere of a 5. letter.

Beginning of the letter.

Wherefore hee retaining only the Barkes with Dares and such as were willing to stay with him, sent all the rest with the shippes backe againe, and willed that A, (though unwilling) should bee their Captaine. Atherfoze departing, sayled for the space of twentie dayes to the Eastward without sight of any land, then turning my course towardes Southeast in five dayes I discovered lande and founde my selfe vpon the Ile of Neome and knowing the Countrey, I perceiued I was past Islande: wherefoze taking in some fresh victuals of the inhabitants being subiect to Zichimni, I sayled with a faire winde in thre dayes to Frisland, where the people, who thought they had lost their Prince, because of his long absence, in this our voyage, received vs very ioyfully.

What followed after this letter I know not but by conjecture, which I gather out of a peere of an other letter, which I will set downe heere vnderneath: That Zichimni built a towne in the port of the Island that hee discovered, and that hee searched the Countrey very diligently and discovered it all, and also the rivers on both sides of Engroueland, for that I see it particularly described in the Sea card, but the discourse or narration is lost. The beginning of the letter is thus. Concerning those things that you desire to knowe of mee, as of the men and their manners and customes, of the beastes and the Countreys adioyning, I have

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That Zichmni
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haue

Monum bega.

haue made thereof a particular booke, which by Gods helpe
I will bring with mee: Wherein I haue described the coun-
trie, the monstrous fishes, & customes and lawes of Frisland,
Island, Eliland, the kingdome of Nor way. Elloitiland, Dro-
gio, and in the ende the life of master Nicolo, the knight
our hyother, with the discouerie which he made and of Gro-
land. I haue also written the life and acts of Zichmni, a
Prince as worthy of immortall memory, as any that euer
liued, for his great vallancie and singuler humanitie, where-
in I haue described the discouerie of Engroueland on both
sides, and the Citie that hee builded. Therefore I will
speake no further hercof in this letter, hoping to be with you
very shortly, and to satisfie you in sundrie other thinges by
woyde of mour. All these letters were written by master
Antonio to maier Carlo his hyother. And it grieues me,
that the booke and diuers other writings concerning these
purposes, are miserably lost: For I being but a child, when
they came to my handes, and not knowing what they were,
(as the manner of children is) I toke them, and rent them in
peeces, which now I cannot call to remembrance but to my
grief. Notwithstanding, that the memory of so many good
thinges shoulde not bee lost: whatsoeuer I could get of this
matter, I haue disposed and put in order, in the former dis-
course, so the ende that this age might bee partly satisfi-
ed, to which wee are more beholden for the great discoue-
ries made in those partes, then to any other of the time past,
being most studious of the relations of the discoueries of
strange Countries, made by the great mindes, and industry
of our anacetours.

This discourse was collected by *Ramusio* Secretarie to
the state of Venice, (or by the Printer Tho. Gi-
unti.)

John Baptista Ramusio, died in Padua
in July, 1557.

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¶ *The true and last discouerie of Flo-
rida made by Captaine Iohn Ribault in the yecere
1562. Dedicated to a great noble man of Fraunce,
and translated into Englishe by one
Thomas Hackit,*



Where as in the yecere of our
Lorde God 1562. it pleased
God to moue your honour, to
chooſe and appoint vs, to diſ-
couer and view a certaine long
coast of the West India, from
the head of the lande called La-
florida, drawing toward the
North part, vnto the head of
Bixcons, distant from the saide
head of Laflorida 900. leagues, or there about : to the ende
wee might certifie you & make true report of the tempera-
ture, fertilitie, Portes, Hauens, Rivers, and generally of all
the commodities that bee seene and found in that lande, and
also to learne what people were there dwelling, which thing
you haue long time agoe desired, beeing stirred thereto by
this zeale: That Fraunce might one day through newe
discoueries haue knowledge of strange Countries, and also
thereof to receiue (by meanes of continuall trafficke) riche
and inestimable commodities, as other nations haue done by
taking in hand such farre nauigations, both to the honoꝝ and
prowes of their kings and princes, & also to the entreatse of
great profite and vse to their common wealches, countries &
dominions, which is most of all about cōparisō to be conside-
red & esteemed. It seemeth well y^e pee haue been stirred here-
unto euen of God aboue, & led to it by the hope & desire you
haue that a number of brutishe people and ignorant of Iesus
Christe, may by his grace come to some knowledge of his
holy Lawes and Ordinaunces. So therefore it see-
meth that it hath pleased God by his godly prouidence to

The discovery

reserve the care which hee hath had of their saluacion vntill this time, and will bring them to our faith, at the time by himselfe alone foreseene and ordeined. For if it were needfull to shewe home many from time to time haue gone about to finde out this great lande, and to inhabite there: who neuerthelesse haue alwaies failed & bene put by from their intention and purpose: some by feare of shipwackes, and some by great windes and tempestes that drove them backe to their meruelous grieve. Of the which there was one a very famous stranger named Sebastian Cabota an excellent Pilot sent thither by king Henry, the yeere 1498. and many others, who neuer could attaine to any habitation nor take possession thereof one only foote of grounde, nor yet approach to enter into these parties and faire rivers into the which God hath brought vs. Therefore (my Lorde) it may bee well saide that the liuing God hath reserved this great lande for your poore seruantes and subiectes, as well to the ende they might bee made great ouer this poore people, & rude nation: as also to approue the former affection which our kings haue had vnto this discoverye.

For late king Frances the first (of happie memorie) a Prince endued with excellent vertues. The yeere 1524. sent a famous and notable man a Florentine, named Master John Verazan, to search and discover the West parts as farre as might be: Who departing from Deepe with two vessels little differing from the making and burden of these two Pinnaces of the kinges, which your honour hath ordeined for this present nauigation. In the which land they haue found the eleuation the Pole, an viii. degrees. The Countrey (as he wrieth) goodly, fruitfull, and so good temperature, that it is not possible to haue a better: beeing then as yet of no mā seen, nor discerned. But they being not able to bring to passe at this first voyage that which he had intended, nor to arrive in any Port, by reason of sundrie inconueniences (which cōmūly happen) were constrained to return into Fraunce: where after his arrivall, he neuer ceased to make

suite

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Cabota.

John Verazan.

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salte untill he was sent thither againe, where at last he died.
 The which occasion gaues small courage to sende thither a-
 gayne, and was the cause that this laudable enterprise was
 left of, untill the peere 1534. at which time his Maestie, de-
 siring alwayes to enlarge his kingdome, countreys and do-
 minions, and the aduancing and ease of his subiectes) sent
 thither a Pilote of S. Mallores, a Piloton, named James
 Cartier, well seene in the art and knowledge of Nauigati-
 on, & especially of the North parts, commonly called the new
 land, led by some hope to find passage that wates to the south
 seas: Altho being not able at his first going to bring any
 thing to passe, that he pretended to do: was sent thither againe
 the peere following, and likewise Le sire Iheremall, and as
 it is well known they did inhabite and build, and plant the
 kings armies in the North part a good way in the lande, as
 farre as Tauadu and Ochislaon. Therefore (my Lord)
 trust iustly that a thing so commendable and worthie to bee
 with good courage attempted, that God woulde giue and
 keepe vs, desiring alwayes to fulfill your commandement.
 When wee had done your businesse, and made our prepara-
 tions the xviij. day of Februarie 1562 through the fauour of
 God wee departed with our two vessels out of the haven of
 Claude de Grace into the road Caur: and the next day hoped
 by saile (the winde being in S. East) which lasted so fine daies,
 that we coulde not arrive at the naueh that is from betweene
 the coast of Briton and Englands and the Iles of Burlinos
 and Misikam: So that the Winde blowing with great fir-
 ry and tempest out of the West, and West Southwest, alto-
 gether contrary to our way and course, and all that we could
 doe was to none effecte, besides the great daunger of break-
 ing of our shippes, as also to be hindered in our other la-
 bours. Therefore as well to shonne many other inconueni-
 ences, which might follow to the preiudice and heach of our
 voyage, hauing regard also to the likely daunger of death, &
 some of our gentlemen and souldiers being troubled with
 fevers and whor sicknesses, might haue fallen into: as also

The discoverie

for other considerations, wee thought good to fall into the road of Brest in Britaine, to let there our sick folke on land, and suffer the tempest to passe. From whence (after wee had taried there two dayes) wee returned againe to Seawarde to followe our nauigation, so that (my Lorde) albeit the winde was for a long season very much against vs, and troublefome: yet at the ende (God giuing vs through his grace and accustomed goodnesse a meetly fauourable winde) I determined with all diligence to proue a newe course which hath not bene yet attempted: trauesling the Seas of Ocean 1800. Leagues at the least, whiche indeed is the true and short course that hereafter must be kept, to the honour of our nation, reiecting the old conueied opinion, whiche so long time hath bene holden as true.

Which is, as it was thought a thing impossible to haue the winde at East, North-east, and keepe the race and course wee enterprised, but that we shoulde be diuen towarde the region of Africa, the Isles of Canaria, Madera, and other landes there aboutes. And the cause why we haue bene the more prouoked and assured to take this new race, hath bin because that it seemed to euery one, that we might not passe nor goe in this Nauigation without the sight and touching of the Antillies and Lucaries, and there sojourne and take fresh waters and other necessaries, as the Spaniards doe in their voyage to new Spaine: wherof (thanked be God) we haue had no neede, nor entered the chanell of Rohan: which hath bin thought impossible. Forseeing also that it was not expedient for vs to passe through the Ilandes, as wel to shune many inconueniences that might happen in passing that way (wherof springeth nothing but innumerable quarrels, pleadings, confusions, and breack of al worthy enterprises, and goodly nauigations, wherof ensueth complaintes and obvious questions betweene the subiectes of the king and his friends and allies) as also to the ende they might vnderstand, that in the time to come (God hauing shewed vs such graces, as these his wonderfull benefices first shewed to the poore people of this

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goodly newe flaming people, of so gentle a nature, and a countrey so pleasant and fruitefull, lacking nothing at all that may seeme necessarie for mans food: we would not haue to doe with their Ilandes, and other landes: which (for that they first discouered them) they keepe with much ielousie: trusting that if God will suffer the king (thorough your perswasion) to cause some part of this incomparable countrey to be peopled and inhabited with such a number of his poore subiectes as you shall thinke good, there neuer happened in the memory of man so great and good commoditie to France as this, and (my Lorde) for many causes, whereof a man is neuer able to say or write to the full, as vnder the assured hope that we haue alwayes had in executing by right that which I had receiued in charge of you, God would blesse our wayes and nauigations. After we had constantly and with diligence in time conuenient determined vpon the way, wee shoulde haue thought it noysome and tedious to all our company, if it had before bin knowen vnto any without turning or watering to or fro from their first ententid. And notwithstanding that Satan did often what he could to sowe many obstracles, troubles and lettes, according to his accustomed subtilties, so it is come to passe, that God by his onely goodnes hath giuen vs grace, to make the furthest arte and traues of the seas, that euer was made in our memory or knowledge, in longitude from the East to the West: and therefore was it commonly sayde both in France and Spaine, and also among vs, that it was impossible for vs safely to arriue thither, whither the Lord did conduct vs. Al which perswaded but of ignorance and lacke of attempting: which wee haue not bin afrayde to giue aduventure to prooue. Albeit that all Spaniards Carbes doe set the Coastes with shipwackes without portes or Rivers: which wee haue found otherwise as it followeth.

Thursday the last of Aprill at the breake of the day, wee discouered and clearly perceyued a fayre Coast, stretching of a great length covered with an infinite number of high

The discoverie

high and saype trees, wee being not past 7. or 8. leagnes from the shore, the countrey seeming unto vs plaine without anye shewe of hills, and appoaching neerer within foure or five leagnes of the land, we cast an anchor at ten sadome water, the bottome of the Sea being plaine with muche Orlas and salt holde on the South side, as farre as a certaine point of Cape situate vnder that Latitude of nine and twentic degrees and a halfe, which we haue named Cape Francois.

Wee coulde espie neither Riuer nor Bay, wherefore wee sent our Boates furnished with men of experience, to founde and knowe the coast neere the shore: who returning to vs about one of the clock at after noone, declared that they had founde among other thinges viii. sadome of water at the harde banche of the sea. Wherevpon hauing diligently wayed by our Anckers, and hopped by our sayles with wind at will, we sayled and viewed the coast all along with vnspearable pleasure, of the odorons smell and brauerie of the same. And because there appeared vnto vs no signe of any Port, about the sitting of the sunne we cast ancker againe: which done, we did behold to and fro the goodly order of the woods wherewith God hath decked euery way the sayd land. Then perceiuing towarde the North a leaping and a breaking of the water, as a streame falling out of the launde into the Sea. For the whiche wee set by sayles againe to double the same while it was yet day. And as wee had so done, and passed beyond it: there appeared vnto vs a saype entrie of a faire riuer which caused vs to cast Ancker agayne there neere the land: to the end the next day we might see what it was, and though that the winde blew for a time vehemently to the shoreward: yet the hold and Anckerrage was so good, that one cable and one Ancker helde vs fast, with our danger or sliding.

The next day in the morning, being the first of May, wee assayed to enter this Port, with two newe barges and a boate well trimmed, finding little water barges whiche might haue assonied and caused vs to returne backe to shipboorde, if God had not speedily brought vs in. Where finding 36. sadome water, entered into a goodly and great riuer, which

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e backe to ship.
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which as we went founde to encrease still in depth & larges-
nesse, boyling and roaring through the multitude of all kind
of fish. This being entred wee perceived a great number of
Indians inhabitants there, comming along the sandes &
Sea bankes, comming neare vnto vs, without any taking
of feare or doubt, shewing vnto vs the easiest landing place
& thereupon we giuing them also on our parts thanks of as-
surance and friendlinesse. Forthwith one of appearance, out
of the best among them, brother vnto one of their kings, or
gouernours, commaunded one of the Indians to enter into
the water: and to approach our boates to shew vs the coastes
landing place. We seeing this (without any more doubting
or difficultie) landed, and the messenger (after we had rewar-
ded him with some looking glasse, and other pretie things of
small value) ran incontinently toward his Lord: Who forth-
with sent mee his girle, in token of assurance and friend-
ship, which girle was made of red leather, as well couered
and coloured as was possible: and as I began to go towards
him, hee set forth and came and receiued me gently, and rei-
sed after his manner all his men, following with great silence
and modestie: yea more then our men did. And after we had
a while with gentle vslage congratulated with him: we fell
to the grounde a litle way from them, to call vpon the name
of God, and to beseech him to continue still his goodnesse to-
wards vs, and bying to the knowledge of our sauour Christ
this poore people. While wee were thus praying (they sit-
ting vpon the grounde, which was strawed and dressed with
Bay bowes) behelde and hearkened vnto vs, very attentiu-
ly without either speaking or mouing: and as I made a signe
vnto their king, lifting vp mine arme, and stretching forth
one finger, only to make them looke vp to heauen ward: he
likewise lifting vp his arme towards heauen put forth two
fingers: whereby it seemed that he made vs to vnderstande,
that they worshipped the Sunne and ſ moene for Gods: as
afterwardes wee vnderstoode it so. In the meane time
their numbers increased, & thither came the kings brother,
that was first with vs, their mother, wiues, sisters and child-
ren.

The discouerie

men, and being thus assembled, they caused a great number of Bay boughes to bee cut, and therewith a place to be dressed for vs, distant from theirs two fadom. For it is their manner to talke and bargain sitting: and the chiefe of them to bee apart, from the meaner sort, with a shewe of great obedience to their kinges, superiours, and elders. They bee all naked, and of a goodly stature, mightie, & as well shapen & proportioned of body, as any people in y^e world: very gentle, courteous, and of a good nature.

The most part of them couer their raimes and priuities with faire Harts skines, painted most commonly with sundrie colours: and the fore part of their body and armes, bee painted with pretie deuised workes, of Azure, red, and blacke, so well and so properly as the best Painter of Europe could not amende it. The women haue their bodies painted with a certaine Herbe like unto Grosse, whereof the Cedar trees, and all other trees bee alwayes couered. The men for pleasure doe alwayes trimme them selues therewith, after sundrie fashions: They bee of tawny colour, haue no beards, and of a pleasant countenance. The women be well favoured, and will not suffer one dishonorefully to approach too neare them. But wee were not in their houses for we sawe none at that time.

After we had taried in this North side of the river the most part of the day (which river wee haue called Bay, for that wee discouered the same the firste day of the Moneth) wee congratulated, made alliance, and entred into amitie with them, and presented the king and his brethren with Gownes of blew cloth garnished with yellowe floured faces. And it seemed that they were sorry for our departure: so that the most part of them entred into the water by to the necke, to set our boates a floate.

Putting into vs sundry kinde of fishes, which with meruellous speede they ranne to take in their packs, made in the water with great Reedes, so well and cunningly set together, after the fashion of a Laderinth, or Maze, with so many turnes

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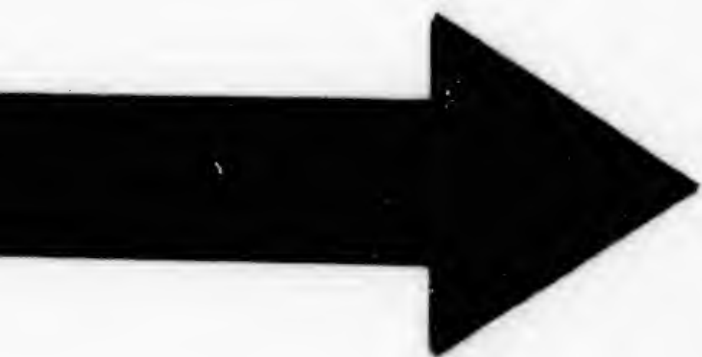
turnes and crookes, as it is impossible to do it without much cunning and industrie.

But desiring to employ the rest of the day on the other side of this riuer, to viewe and know those Indians that wee sawe there. We trauerfed thither, and without any difficultie landed amongst them, who receiued vs very gently and with great humanitie: putting vs of their fruites, euen into our boates, Pulberies, Ralspis, and such other fruites as they founde ready by the way.

Soone after this came thither the king with his brethren, and others with bowes and arrowes in their handes, vntill they withall a goodly and a graue fashion, with their behaviour right souldierlike, and as warlike boldnes as may be. They were naked and painted as the other, their haire like-wise long, and crusted vp (with a lare made of herbes) to the top of their heads: but they had neither their wiues nor children in their companie. After we had a good while louingly entertained and presented them with like gifts of haberdasheries, cutting hookes and hatchets, and clothed the king & his brethren with like robes, as we had giuen to them on the other side: we entred and viewed the countrie thereabouts, which is the fairest, fruitfullest, & pleasantest of all the world, abounding in hony, venison, wilde foule, forests, woods of all sortes, Palme trees, Cypresse and Cedars, Bayes & highest and greatest, with also the sayrest vines in all the world, with grapes accordig, which without natural art and without mans helpe or trimming will grow to toppes of Oakes, and other trees that be of a wonderfull greatnesse & heighe. And the sight of the faire meadowes is a pleasure not able to be exprest with tongue: full of Hernes, Curleues, Bitters, Gallards, Egrepchs, woodcocks, & all other kinde of small birds: with Harts, Hindes, Buckes, wilde Swine, and all other kindes of wilde beastes, as we perceiued well both by their footing there, and also afterwarde in other places, by their crie and roaring in the night.

Also there be Conies & Hares: Silke wormes in meruelous number, a great deale fairer and better, then be our silke wormes.





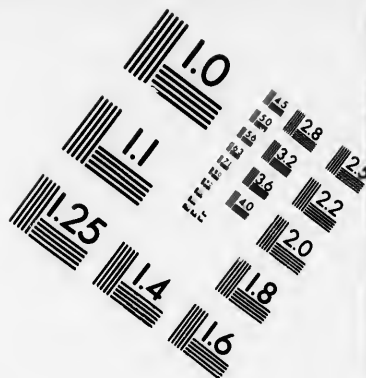
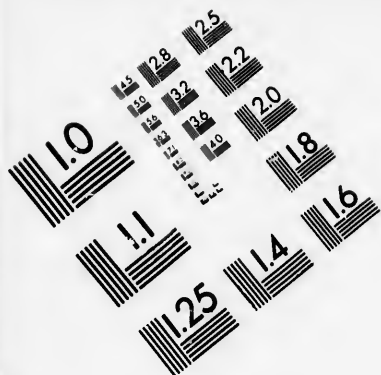
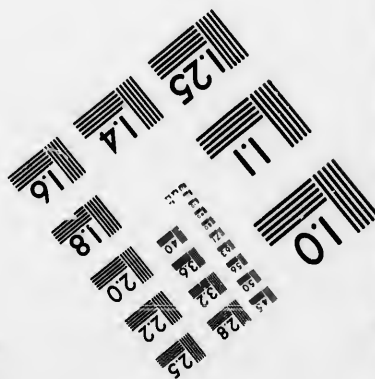
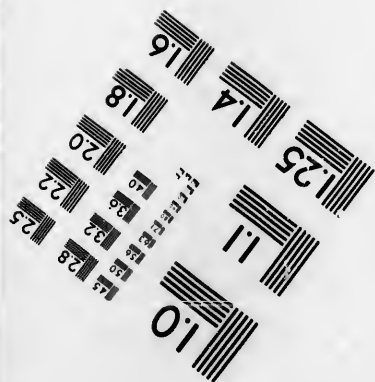
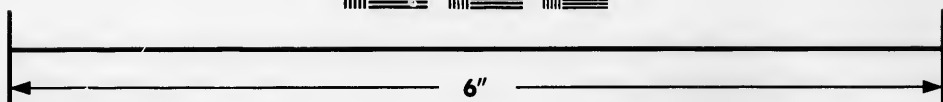
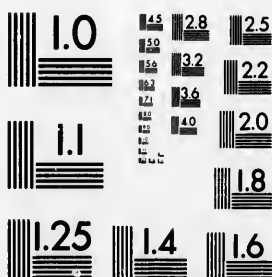


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The discoverie

woymes. To bee short, it is a thing vnspeakeable to consider the thinges that bee secne there, and shalhe founde moze and moze, in this incomperable lande, which neuer yet broken with plough yrons, bringeth forth al thinges accordyng to his first nature, wherewith the, eternall God indued it. About their houses they labour and till the grounde, sowing their fieldes with a graine called Mahis, whereof they make their meale: and in their Gardens they plant beances, gourdes, cucumbers, Citrons, peason, and many other fruiis and rootes vnknewen vnto vs. Their spades and mattocks be made of Wood, so well and sely as is possible: which they make with certaine stones, oyster shelles & muscles, wherewith also they make their bowes and sinall launces: and cut & polish all sortes of wood, that they imploye about their buildings, and necessarie vse: There groweth also many Walnut trees, Haseell trees, Cheritrees, very faire and great.

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May.

And generally wee haue seene, thereof the same simples and herbes that wee haue in Fraunce, and of the like goodnesse, sauour and taste. The people be very good archers, and of great strength: Their holme stringes are made of Leather, and their arrowes of Reedes which they doe head with the teeth of fishes. As we now demaunded of them concerning þ land called Seuola, whereof some haue written not to bee farre from thence, and to bee situate within the lande, and toward the Sea called the South Sea. They shewed vs by signes that which we understood well enough, that they might goe thither with their Boates (by riuers) in twentie dayes. They that haue written of this kingdome and towne of Seuola, and other towne and kingdomes thereaboutes, say, that there is great aboundance of golde and siluer, precious stones, and other great riches: and that the people had their arrowes headed (in steede of yron) with sharpe poi nted Turquesles. Thus the night approaching, it was convenient for vs to returne by day a ship, boorde. Wee tooke leaue of them muche to their grieve, but moze to ours without comparison, for that wee had

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of Terra Florida.

had no meane to enter the riuers with our shippe. And albeit, it was not their custome eyther to eate or drinke from the Sunne rising till his going downe: yet the king openly woulde needes drinke with vs, praying vs verie gently to giue him the cuppe whereout we had drunke: and so making him to vnderstande that wee woulde see him againe the next day, we retired to our shippes, which lay aboute sixe leagues from the hauens to the sea.

The next day in the morning we returned to land againe, accompanied with the Captaines, Gentlemen, and Souldiers, and other of our small troope: carrying with vs a Pillour or colunne of harde stone, our kings armes graued therein, to plant and set the same in the enterie of the Porte in some high place, where it might bee easely seene, and being come thither before the Indians were assembled, we espied on the south syde of the Riuer a place very fitte for that purpose, vpon a litle hill, compassed with Cypres, Bayes, Paulines and other trees, with sweete smelling and pleasant shrubbes. In the middle whereof we planted the first bound or limit of his Maiestie. This done perceiuing our first Indians assembled, not without some misliking of those on the South parte, where we had set the limite, who taried for vs in the same place where they met with vs the day before, seeming vnto vs that there is some enimitie betweene them and the others. But when they percepued our long tarrying on this side, they ran to see what we had done in that place where we landed first, and had set our limite: which they betwed a great while without touching it any way, or abassing, or euer speaking to vs therof at any time after. Howbeit we could skāt depart but as it were in grieffe of minde frō this our first alliance, they rowing vnto vs all along the riuer from all parts and presenting vs with some of their hartas skins, painted and vn timer, meate, litle cakes, freshe water, rootes like vnto Rinsbabe which they haue in great estimation, and make therof a portion of medicine: also they brought litle bagges of redde colours and some small spices like vnto Clove, percey-
uing

The discouerie

**Gold, silver, and
copper in Flo-
rida.**

**Turqueses and
abundance of
pearles.**
Parthys.

**Pearles as big
as acornes.**

uing among them selues saye thinges painted as it had bin
with graine of scarlet, showing vnto vs by signes that they
had in the lande golde and silver and copper : whereof wee
haue brought some. Also lead like vnto ours which we shew-
ed. Also turqueses and great abundance of pearles whiche
as they declared vnto vs they tooke out of oysters, whereof
there is taken euer along the riuer side, & among the reedes,
and in the marshes : and so merueylous abundance as is
skant credible: and we haue perceiued that there be as many
and as faire pearles found there as in any countrey of the
worlde. For wee sawe a man of theirs as we entered into
our boates, that had a pearle hanging at a collar of golde and
silver about his necke, as great as an Acorne at y least. This
man as he had taken fische in one of their fishing packs there-
by brought that came to our boates, and our men perceiuing
the greatnesse therof, one of them putting his finger toward
it, the man drew backe, and woulde no moze come neare the
boate : not for any feare that he had that they woulde haue ta-
ken his Collar & Pearle from him for he would haue giuen
it them, for a looking glasse or a knife:

But that hee doubted lest they woulde haue pulled him in-
to the boate, & so by force haue caried him away. We were one
of the goodliest men of all the company. But for that we had
no leasure to tary any longer with them, the day being well
passed, whiche greued vs, for the commoditie and great ri-
ches, whiche as wee vnderstoode and sawe might bee gotten
there, desiring also to employ the rest of the day with our se-
conde alliance the Indians on the south side, as we perceiued
them the day before, which still taried looking for vs : We
passed the riuer to their shore, where as wee founde them ta-
rying for vs, quietly and in good order, with newe paintings
vpon their face, and feathers vpon their heads: the King with
his Bowe and Arrows lying by him, sate on the grounde
drawen with boughes betweene his two brethren, whiche
were goodly men and well shapen and of a wonderfull show
of actiuities, hauing vpon their heades, one haire crussed
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of Terra Florida.

by sight of heyght, of some kinde of wild beast gathered and
wrought together with great cunning, wrethed and fasted
after the forme of a Diademe. One of them had hanging a-
bout his necke a rounde plate of redde copper well pol-
ished with one other lesser of Silver in the middelt of it, & at
his eare a litle plate of Copper wherewith they vse to stripe
the swee from their bodies. They shewed vs that there was
great store of this mettell within the countrey, about fve or
sixe daies iourney from thence, both in the southside & north-
side of the same riuers, and that they went thither in their
Boates. Which Boates they make but of one piece of a
tree, woorking it whole so cunningly and sently, that they
put in one of these boates fiftene or twentie persons, and go
their wayes very safely. They that rowe stande by sight ha-
uling their oyes short after the fashion of a Peele. Thus being
among them they presented vs with meale dyelled & baked,
very good & wel tasted, and of good nourishmēt, also beanes,
and fish, as crabbes, lobster, creuises, and many other kinde
of good fishes, shewing vs by signes y their dwellings were
farre off, and if their prouision had been neere hande, they
woulde haue presented vs with manye other refresh-
inges.

The night nowe appoaching, we were faine to returne
to our Shippe, very much to our grieve: for that wee durste
not hazarde to enter with our Shippe, by reason of a barre
of sande, that was at the enterie of the Poynte, howe be it, at
a full Sea there is two sadome and a halfe of water at the
least, and it is but a leape ouer a surge to passe this Barre,
not passing the length of two cables, and then forthwith e-
uery where within fve or seven sadome water. So that it
maketh a very fayre haue, and Shippes of a meane burden
from fourescore to a hundred tonnes may enter therein at all
floodes, yea of a farre greater burthen, if there were French
men dwelling there that might skoure the enterpe as they
doe in Fraunce: for there is nothing lacking for the
life of man. The situation is under the elevation of xxx.
degrees, a good climate healthfull, and of a good

The discoverie

Souldiers must
be vsed towards
them.

temperature, merueilous pleasant, & people good, & of a good and amiable nature, which willingly will obey: yea be content to serue those that shall with gentleness and humanitie goe about to allure them, as it is needful for those that be sent thither hereafter so to doe, and as I haue charged those that be left there to do, to the ende they may aske and learne of the where they take their gold, copper, and turquesies, and other thinges yet vnknowne vnto vs: by reason of the time we soourned there. For if any rude or rigorous meanes should be vsed towards this people, they woulde flie hither and thither through the Woods and Forests, and abandon their habitations and countreys.

The next day being the thirde day of May, desiring alwaies to finde out harbours to rest in, we set vp saile againe: And after we had raunged the coast as neere the shoare as we could, there appeared vnto vs about seuen leagues of on this side of the riuer of May a great opening or Bay of some riuer, whither with one of our boates we rowed, & there found one entrie almost like the of the riuer of May, and within the same as great a depth, and as large a diuiding it selfe into many great streames, great and broade stretchings towards the high lande, with many other lesse, that diuide the countrey into faire and great landes and great number of small and sayre Medowes. Being entred into them about thre leagues, wee found in a place very commodious, strong, and pleasant of situation, certayne Indians, who receiued vs very gently: Howe be it, we being somewhat neare their houses, it seemed it was somewhat against their good willes that we went thither, for at their cries and noyses they made their wiues and children and hoshoulde stuffe to be caried into the Woods: Howe be it they suffered vs to goe into their houses, but they themselues woulde not accompanie vs thither. Their houses bee made of Wood stily and close, set vpright and couered with Reedes: the most part of them after the fashion of a paullion. But there was one house amongst the rest verie long and broade, with settles rounde about made

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of Reedes trimly couched together, which serue them both
for beddes and seates, they be of height two foote from the
grounde, set vpon great rounde pillars painted with red, ye-
lowe, and blew, well and trimlye polished: some sorte of this
people perceluing that we had in no maner wise hurted their
dwellings nor gardens whiche they dyessed very diligently,
they returned all vnto vs before our imbarking, seeming very
well contented by their giuing vnto vs water, fruites, and
hart skinner. It is a place wonderfull fertill, and of strong
situatio, the ground fat, so that it is likely that it would bring
forth Wheat and all other coyne twise a yeere, and the com-
modities for liuelihood, and the hope of more riches, bee like
vnto those we found and consideret vpon the riuer of Pay,
without comming into the sea: this arme doth diuide, and
makech many other Isles of Pay, as also many other great
Ilandes: by the which wee trauell from one Ilande to ano-
ther, betwene lande and land. And it seemeth that men may
saile without danger though al the countrey, and neuer en-
ter into the great sea, which were a wonderfull aduantage.

This is the lande of Checere whereof some haue written,
& which many haue gone about to find out, for y great riches
they perceiued by some Indians to be founde there. It is set
vnder so good a climate, that none of our men (though wee
were there in the hottest time of the yeere, the sunne entring
into Cancer) were troubled with any sicknesses. The people
there liue long and in great health and strength, so that the a-
ged men goe without stauces, and are able to goe and runne
like the youngest of them, who onely are knowen to be olde
by the wrinkles in their face, and decay of sight. Wee de-
parted from them verie friendly, & with their contentation.
But the night overtaking vs, we were constrayned to lye in
our shyps all that night, till it was day, floating vpon this ri-
uer which we haue called Sene, because that the entery of
it is as broad as from Hauer de grace vnto Honelleue. At
the beake of the day wee espyed out of the South syde one
of the fayrest, pleasauntest, and greatest medowe grounde
that

Great fertilitie

flow.

The river of
Sene.

The discovery

Heards of
same hartes.

that might bee seene, into the which wee went, finding at the
very entrie a long, faire, and great Lake, and an innumera-
ble number of footesteps of great Hartes and Hindes of a
wonderfull greatnesse, the steppes beeing all fresh and new,
and it seemeth that the people doe nourishe them like tame
Cattel in great heards; for we saw the steppes of an Indian
that folowed them.

The Channell and depth of this riuer of Seyne, is one
side of the meadowe that is in the Ile of May. Being retur-
ned to our shippe, we sayled to knowe more and moze of this
coast, going as neere the shore as we coulde. And as wee
had sayled about fife or seuen leagues, there appeared vnto
us another Bay, where we cast anker, and carrying so all the
night, in the morning wee went thicher, and finding (by our
sounding) at the entrie many bankes and beatings, we durst
not enter there with our great ship, hauing named the riuer
Somme, which is 8. 9. 10. 11. fadome depth, diuiding it selfe
into many great Ilands, and small goodly meadow ground
and pastures, and euery where such abundance of fish as is
incredible, and on the West Northwest side, there is a great
riuer that commeth fro the countrie of a great length ouer
and another on the Northeast side, which returne into the
Sea. So that (my Lord) it is a countrie full of hauens, ri-
uers, and Ilands, of such fruitfulness as cannot with tongue
be exprest: and where in short time great and precious co-
modities might bee found. And besides this wee discouered
and found also vii. riuers more, as great and as good, cutting
and diuiding the land into faire and great Ilands. The In-
dians inhabitants there be like in manners, & the countrie is
fertillitie apt and commodious throughout to beare & bring
forth plentifully all that men would plant or sowe vpon it.
There bee euery where the highest and greatest Fir trees
that can be seene, very well smelling, and where our might be
gathered (with cutting the only bark) as much Rosen, Tur-
pentine, & Frankensence, as men would desire. And to be shoy-
ed there lacketh nothing. Wherefore being not able to enter
thither with our great vessels there, we could make no long abo-
ding.

Good hauens
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riuers.

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ding, nor enter so farre into the riuers and countries as wee
would faine haue done: for it is well knowne how many in-
conueniences haue happended vnto men, not only in attempt-
ing of newe discoueries, but also in all places by leauing
their great vessels in the Sea, farre from the land, vnfurni-
shed of the heads and best men. As for y^e other riuers we haue
giuen them names as followeth: and vnto the Ilandes ioy-
ning vnto them the same name that the next riuer vnto it
hath, as you shall see by the portraictures of Cardes y^e I haue
made thereof. As to the fourth name of Loire, to y^e fifth Char-
net, to y^e sixth Card to the 7. riuer Belle, to y^e 8. riuer Graue,
to the 9. port Royall, and to the tenth Belle Virre.

Days and Sea
Cardes.

Upon Whitlunday the xxviii. day of May, after wee had
perceiued and considered that there was no remedie, but to
assay to find the meanes to harbor our shippes, as well to amend
and trimme them, as to get vs fresh water, wood, and other
necessaries, whereof wee hauing opinion that there was no
sayer or siter place for the purpose, then port Royall. And
when wee had sounded the entrie and the Chanell (chaunked
be God) wee entered safely therein with our shippes, a-
gainst the opinion of many, finding the same one of the say-
rest and greatest Hauens of the worlde.

Port royall a
most excellent
hauens.

Howe be it, it must be remembred least men appoaching
neare it within seven leagues of the lande, bee a baded and a-
fraide on the Eastside, drawing towards the Southeast, the
grounde to be flatte, for neuer thelesse at a full sea, there is e-
uery where foure sadome water, keeping the right Chanel.

Note.

In this part there are many riuers of meane bignesse and
large, where without daunger the greatest shippes of the
worlde might bee harboured, which wee founde, no In-
dian inhabiting there aboutes. The Porte and Riuers
side is neerer then tenne or twelue leagues bywardes into
the countreys, although it bee one of the goodliest, best, and
fruitfulllest countreys that euer was seene, and where no-
thing lacketh, and also where as good and likely com-
modities bee founde as in other places thereby.

For wee founde there a great number of Peper-trees, Pepper
the

The discovery

the Pepper yet Greene, and not ready to bee gathered: Also the best water of the world, and so many sortes of fishes that pee may take them without net or angle so many as ye will. Also an innumerable sort of wilde foule of all sortes, and in little Ilandes at the entrie of this hauen, on the East North-east side, there is so great number of Egrepes that the bushes bee all white and couered with them, so that one may take of the young ones with his hande as many as hee will carry away. There bee also a number of other foules, as Vernes, Bitters, Curleues. And to bee shote, there is so many small byrdes that it is a strange thing to bee seene. Wee founde the Indians there moze doubtfull and fearefull then the others before: Yet after we had been in their houses, and congregated with them, and shewed curtesie to those that we founde to haue abandoned there through boats meale, victuals, and small houtholde stuffe, and both in not taking awaye or touching any part thereof, and in leauing in that place where they dressed their meate, Knives, Looking glasses, little Beades of glasse, which they loue and esteeme above golde and pearles, for to hang them at their eares and neck, and to giue them to their wiues and children: they were somewhat emboldened.

A speciall note,

For some of them came to our boates, of the which wee carried two goodly and strong aboord our shippes, clothing and vsing them as gently as it was possible. But they ceased not day nor nyght to lament, and at length they escaped away. Therefore albeitt, I was willing (according to your commaundement and memorie) to bring away some of them with vs, on the Princes behalfe and yours, I forbore to doe so for many considerations and reasons that they tolde mee, and for that we were in doubt that (leauing some of our men there to inhabite) all the Countrie, men, women, and children, would not haue ceased to pursue them for to haue theirs againe: seeing they bee not able to consider and waye to what extent wee shoulde haue carried them away: & this may bee better doone to their contentation, when they haue better acquaintance of vs, and know that there is no such

A commande-
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crueltie in vs, as in other people and nations, of whom they haue beene beguiled vnder colour of good faith: whiche doing in the ende turned to the doers no good. This is the riuer of Iordain in mine opinion, whereof so much hath beene spoke, which is very faire & the countrie good, both for y^e easie habitation, and also for many other things, which should bee long to wryte.

The riuer of Iordan

The twentie of May wee planted another columnne or pillor grauen with the kinges armes on the South side, in a high place, of the entrie of a great riuer, which wee called Libourne: where there is a lake of fresh water very good, and on the same side a little lower towards the entrie of the Hauen is one of the sayest fountaines that a man may drinke of, which falleth by violence down to the riuer from an high place out of a red and sandy ground, and yet for all that fruitefull and of good ayre, where it shoulde seeme that the Indians haue had some faire habitation.

There we sawe the sayest & the greatest vines with grapes according, and young trees, and final woods, very wel lined, and great vines ling, that euer were seen: wherby it appeareth to be the pleasantest & most commodious dwelling of al y^e world. Wherefore (my Lorde) trusting you will not thinke it amisse (considering the commodities that may be brought thence) if we leaue a number of men there, which may fortifie and provide them selues of things necessary: for in all new discoueries it is the chiefeest thing that may be done, at the beginning to fortifie and people the countrey. I had not so soone set forth this to our companie, but many of them afraid to stay there, yet with such a good will and holy corage, that such a number did thus offer themselves, as we had much to do to stay their importunitie.

Fortification most necessary in all new discoueries.

And namely of our shipmaisters and principall pilotes, and such as we could not spare. How bee it, wee lefte there but to the number of thirtie in all, Gentlemen, souldiers, and mariners, and that at their own suite and prayer, and of their owne free willes, and by the aduice and deliberation of the Gentlemen sent on the behalfe of the Prince and yours.

30. lefte behind at their owne suite

The discoverie

They dwelled
in an Island.

And haue left vnto the fozehead and rulers (following therein your good will) Captaine Albert de la Pierria, a souldier of long experience, and the first that from the beginning did offer to tarry. And further by thei aduice, choyse and will, inskaled and fortified them in an Island on the north side, a place of strong situation and commodious, vpon a riuer which wee named Chenonceau, and the habitation and Fortresse Charlescote.

Fortie degrees
of elevation.

After we had instructed and duly admonished them of that they shoulde doe (as well for their maner of proceeding, as for the good and louing behauiour of them) the xi. day of the moneth of June last past, we departed from poze Royal: minding yet to range and view the coast vntill the xl. degrees of the elevation: But for as much as there came vpon vs troublesome and cloude weather, very incommodious for our purpose, and considering also amongst many other thinges, that we had spent our cables and furniture thereof, which is the most principall thing that longeth to them that go to discover countreys, where continually both nighe and day they must lie at anchor: also our victuals being perished and spoiled, our lacke of Boateswaines to set forth our rowe barges, and leaue our vessels furnished. The declaration made vnto vs of our perils and some others that had before been at some of those places, where we purposed to sayle, and haue been already found by some of the kings subiects, the danger also and inconueniences that might thereof happen vnto vs: & by reason of the great mists and fogges wherof the season was already come, we perceiued very well wher as we were, & we could do no good, & that it was to late, & & good reason for to vndertake this thing already past. At these thinges thus well considered and waped, and also for that we thought it meet and necessarie that your honour should with diligence be aduertised (through the help of God) to returne homewards to make relation vnto you of the effect of our nauigation. Praying God that it may please him to keepe you in long health, and prosperitie.

Winters & fogs
when they come.

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Notes in writing besides more

priuie by mouth that were giuen by a Gentleman,
Anno, 1580. to M. Arthur Pette and to M. Charles Lack-
man, sent by the marchants of the Muscouie companie for the
disconserue of the northeast straye, not altogether vnfit
for some other enterprises of disconerie, hereaf-
ter to bee taken in hande,

What respect of Ilandes is to be had, and why.



Whereas the Portugales haue in their
course to their Indies in the South East,
certaine portes and fortifications to pass
into by the way, to diuers great purpo-
ses: So you are to see what Ilands, and
what portes you had neede to haue by the
way in your course, to the Northeast. For which cause I
with you to enter into consideration of the matter, & to note
all the Ilands, & to set them downe in place, to two ends, that
is to say, That wee may deuise to take the benefite by them.
And also foresee how by the the Sauages or chull Nations,
may in any sort annoy vs in our purposed trade that way.

And for that the people to the which wee purpose in this
voyage to goe, be no Christians, it were good that the masse
of our commodities were alwayes in our owne disposition,
and not at the will of others. Therefore it were good that
we did seeke out some small Iland in the Scythian Sea,
where we might plant, fortifie, & Staple safely, first where
(as time shoulde serue) wee might feede those heathen
nations with our commodities without cloying them, or
without venturing our hole masse in the bowels of their
countrey.

And to whiche Ilande if neede were (and if we shoulde
thinke so good) we might allure the Northeast naute, the na-
ue of Cambalu to resorte with their commodities to be there
planted, and stapling there.

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And

And if such an Island might be found so standing as might shorten our course, and so standing, as that the Naue of Cambalu, or other those parties might conveniently saile vnto vnto their dislike in respect of distance: they would it fall out well. For so, besides lesse daunger, and more safetie, our ships might there vnlade and lade againe, and returne the selfesame Sommer to the ports of England or of Norway.

And if such an Island may be found for the stabling of our commodities, to the which they of Cambalu would not saile, yet we might, hauing shippes there, inploy them in passing betweene Cambalu and that stapling place.

Respect of hauens and harbarowes.

And if no such Landes may be found in the Scythia Sea toward the firme of Asia, then are you to search out the ports that be about Noua Sembla all along the tract of that land, to the end you may winter there the first yeere, if you be let by contrarie winds, & to the ende that if wee may in short time come vnto Cambalu, & vnlade and set saile againe for returne without venturing, there at Cambalu, that you may on your way come as farre in returne as a port about Noua Sembla: That the Sommer following, you may the sooner be in England for the more speedy vent of your East commodities, and for the speedier discharge of your Mariners: if you can not goe forward and backe in one selfe same Sommer.

And touching the tract of the land of Noua Sembla, toward the East out of the circle Arctick in the more temperate zone, you are to haue regard, for if you finde the soyle planted with people, it is like þ in time an ample bër of our warm wolle clothes may be founde. And if there be no people at all there to be found, then you shall specially note what plentie of whales, & of other fish is to be found there, to the end wee may turne our newfound land fishing or Island fishing, or our whalefishing, þ way for the ayde & cōsist of our new trades to the Northeast, to the coasts of Asia.

Respect of fishie and certayne other thinges.

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And if the ayre may be found vpon that tract temperate, & the soyle peelding wood, water, land and grasse, and the seas fish, then we may plant on that mayne the offals of our people, as the Portugals doe in Brasil, & so they may in our fishing in our passage, & diuers wayes peeble commoditie to England by harbouring and vitelling of vs.

And it may bee, that the inland there may peeble masses, pitch, tarre, hempe, and all thinges for the Hauie, as plentifully as Castland doth.

The Ilandes to be noted with their commodities and wantes.

To note the Ilands, whether they be hie lande or lowe land, moſitanie, or flat, sandy, grauelly, clay, chatchy, or of what soyle, woeddy or not woeddy, with springs & riuers or not, and what wylde beasts they haue in the same.

And whether there seeme to be in the same apt matter to build withall, as stone free or rough, and stone to make lime withall, and wood or coale to burne the same withall.

To note the goodnes or the badnes of the hauens, & harbourowes in the Ilandes.

If a straite be founde what is to bee done and what greate importance it may bee of.

And if there be a strapte in the passage into the Scithian Seas, the same is specially and with great regard to bee noted, especially if the same straite be narrow and to be kept, I say it is to be noted as a thing that doeth much importe, for what Prince soeuer shall be Lorde of the same, and shall possesse the same, as the king of Denmarke doth possesse the straite of Denmarke, he onely shall haue the trade out of these regions into the Northeast partes of the world for himselfe, and for his priuate profit, or for his subiectes only, or to enioy wonderfull benefite of the toll of the same, like as the king of Denmarke doth enioy of his straites, by suffering the Merchantes of other Princes to passe that way, If any such straite be found, the eleuation, the hie or lowe lande, the hauens

uens neere, the length of the straites, & all other such circums-
stances are to be set downe for many purposes: And all the
Mariners in y^e voyage are to be sworn to keepe close al such
things, that other Princes preuent vs not of the same, after
our returne vpon the disclosing of the mariners, if any suche
thing should happe.

Which way the Sauage may be made able to purchase our
cloth and other their wantes.

If you finde any Island or mayne lande populous, and that
the same people hath neede of cloth: Then are you to de-
uise what commodities they haue to purchase the same
withall.

If they be poore, then are you to consider of the soyle, and
how by any possibilitie the same may be made to enrich the,
that hereafter they may haue something to purchase the cloth
withall.

If you enter into any mapne by portable riuer and shall
finde any great woods, you are to note what kynd of timber
they be of: That we may know whether they are for pitche,
tarre, mastes, deleborde, clapporde, or for buyding of ships or
houses, for so if the people haue no vse of them they maye be
brought perhaps to vse.

Not to venture the losse of any one man.

You must haue great care to preserue your people, since
your number is so small, and not to venture any one
man in any wise.

To bring home besides marchandize certaine trifles.

Bring home with you (if you may) from Cambalu, or o-
ther ciuill place, one or other young man, although you
leauie one for him.

Also the fruites of the countries, if they will not of themselves
dure, drye them, and so preserue them.

And bring with you the Turnelles of peres, & apples, and
the stones of such stone fruites as you shall finde there.

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Also the seedes of all strange herbes and flowers, for
such seedes of fruites and hearbes coming from another
part of the world and so farre off, wil delite the fancie of ma-
ny, for the strangenes and for that the same may growe and
continue the delice long time.

If you arrive at Cambalu or Quinsay, to bring thence the
Mappe of that Countrey, for so shall you have the perfecte
description which is to great purpose.

To bring thence some old printed booke, to see whether
they haue had print there, before it was deuised in Europe as
some write.

To note their force by sea and by lande.

If you arrive in Cambalu or Quinsay, to take a speciall
viewe of their Maite, and to note the force, greatnesse,
maner of building of them, the saples, the tackels, the
anchors, the furniture of them, with ordinaunce, armour,
and munition.

Also, to note the force of the walles and bulwarkes of
their cities, their ordinaunce, and whether they haue any
caltures, and what powder and shot.

To note what armour they haue.

What weapons.

What pikes, halbertes and billes.

What horses of force, and what light horses they haue.

And so throughout, to note the force of the countrey,
both by sea and by lande.

Things to be marked to make coniectures by.

To take speciall note of their buildinges, and of the orna-
ments of their houses within.

Take a speciall note of their apparell and furniture, &
of the substance that the same is made of, of which a marchant
may make a gesse, as well of their commodities as also of
their wantes.

To note their shoppes and warehouses and with what
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commodities they abounde, the price also.

To see their shambles, and to viewe all such thinges as are brought into the markets, for so you shall some see the commodities, and the manner of the people of the inlande, and so giue a gesse of many things.

To note their fildes of grayne, and their trees of frutte, and howe they abounde or not abounde in one and other, and what plentie or scarcetie of fishe they haue.

Things to be carried with you, whereof more or lesse is to be caried for a shewe of our commodities to bee made.

K Erties of all orient coulours, specially of stamell, hynde-cloth of orient colours also.

Frisadoes, motleys, bystowe frices, spanish blankettes, bayes of all collours, specially with stamell, wolfseds, careis, sayes, wedmoles, flanelles, rathe, &c.

Feltes of diuers colours.

Casseta hats.

Deepe cappes for mariners coloured in stamell, whereof if ample vent may be found, it woulde turne to an infinite commoditie of the common poore people by knitting.

Quilted Cappes of leuant Casseta of diuers colours for the night.

Knit stockes of silke of orient colours.

Knit stockes of Jersey perne, of orient colours, whereof if ample vent might followe the poore multitude shoulde be set in worke.

Stocks of jersey of diuers colours for men and for women.

Garters of silke of seuerall kindes, and of colours diuers.

Girdels of Busse, and all other leather, with gilt and brasse Buckles, specially wast girdels, wast girdles of velvet.

Gloves of all sortes, knit and of leather.

Gloves perfuned.

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Worntes of all sortes of silke, cheere, and leather, of all manner of colours.

Shooes of Spanishe leather, of diuers colours, of diuers lengths, cut and bunc.

Shooes of other leather.

Veluet shooes, and pantocles.

These shooes and pantocles to be sent this time, rather for a shewe then for any other cause.

Purses knit, and of leather.

Right cappes knit and other.

A Garishe of Pewter, for a shewe of a bent of that English commodity, Bottelles, flagons, spoones, &c. of that metall.

Glasses of englishe making.

Venice glasses.

Looking glasses for women, great and sayre.

Small dialls a few for prooffe, although there they will not hold the order they do beere.

Spectacles of the common sorte.

Others of Crisfall trymmed with siluer and otherwise.

Dwe glasses.

Commes of Iuorie.

Commes of Bone.

Commes of Horne.

Linen of diuers sorts.

Handkerchewes with silke of seuerall colours wrought.

Glazen eyes to ride with against dust.

Knives in sheathes, both single and double, of good etge.

Needles great and small of euery kinde.

Buttons greater and smaller, with mouldes of leather and not of wood, and such as be durable of double silke, and that of sundrie colours.

Boxes with weightes of golde, and of euery kinde of the coyne of golde, good and badde, to shewe that the people here, vse weight and measure whiche is a certayne shewe of wisdome, and of a certayne government settled here.

All the feuerall filuer Coynes of our Engllthe moneys,
to bee caried with you to bee showed to the gouernours at
Cunbali, which is a thing that shal in silence speake to wise
men more then you imagine.

Lockes and keyes, hinges, boltes, halpes, &c. great and
small of excellenc workemansh ppe, whereof if vent may bee
hereafter, wee shall set our subiectes in worke, whiche you
must haue in great regarde. For in finding ample vent of
any thing that is to be wrought in this realme, is more worth
to our people besides the gaine of the marchant, then Christ-
church, Wyndesore, the Sauoy, and all the Hospitals of Eng-
lande.

For banketing on Shipborde, persons of
credite.

First the sweetest perfumes to set vnder hatches to make
the place sweete against their conning aborde, if you ar-
riue at Cambale, Quinsley, or in such great cities and not a-
mong sauages.

Parmelade.

Sucker.

Figges banelled.

Reylings of the sunne.

Confects of diuers kinds made of purpose, that shall not
dissolue by hum that is most excellent.

Pumpe oamalke.

Dried peres.

Walnuttes

Almondes.

Smalnuttes.

Olives to make them taste their wine.

The Apple John that dureth two yeeres to make the wine
of our fruites.

Dullocke.

Sacke.

Uials of good sweet watters, & casting bottles of glaues
to bespinckel the guests withall, after their conning aborde.

Suger, to be with their wine, if they will.

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The sweete oyle of Santle and excellent French Lin-
ger, and a fine kinde of Bil ket, stiped in the same doe make
a banquetting dishe, and a little Sugar cast in it cooleth and
comforyeth, and refresheth the spirites of man.

Synomome water } is to be had with you to make a shew
Imperiall water } of by taste, and also to comfort your
licke in the voy age.

With these and such like, you may banquet where you ar-
rue the greater and best persons.

With the gift of these Parmelades in small boxes,
or small vialles of sweete waters you may gratifie by
way of gift, or you may make a merchandise of them.

The mappe of Eogland and of London.

Take with you the mappe of Englande set out in faire
colours, one of the biggest sort I meane, to make shewe of
your Countrie from whence you come.

And also the large mappe of London, to make shewe of
your Citie. And let the riuer bee drawne full of shippes of
all sortes, to make the more shewe of your greate trade and
trafficke in trade of merchandise.

Ortelius booke of mappes

If you take Ortelius booke of mappes with you, to
marke all these regions, it were not amisse, and if neede
were to present the same to the great Cam, for it would bee
to a Prince of merueilous account.

The booke of the attyre of all nations.

Such a booke carried with you and bestowed in gift,
would be much esteemed, as I perswade my selfe.

Bookes.

If any man will lende you the newe Herball, and suche
bookes as make shewe of Herbes, Planets, Trees, Fishes,
Fowles and Beastes of these regions, it may much delight
be

the great Can, and the nobilitie, and also their merchants
to haue the viewe of them: for all things in these parties so
much differing from the thinges of those regions, since they
may not be here to see the, by meane of the distance, yet to see
those things in a shadowe, by this meane will delight them,

The booke of Rates.

Take with you the booke of Rates, to the ende you may
picke all those commodities there specified that you
shall chaunce to find in Cambalu, in Quinscy, or in any part
of the East, where you shall chaunce to bee.

Parchment.

Rowles of Parchment, for that we may vent much with-
out hurt to the Realme, and it lyes in small roome.

Glewe.

To carrie Glewe, for that wee haue plentie, and want
vent.

Red Oker for Painters.

To seeke vent because wee haue great mines of it, and
haue no vent.

Sope of both kindes.

To trie what vent it may haue, for that we make of both
kindes, and may perhaps make more.

Saffron.

To trie what vent you may haue of Saffron, because this
Realme receiues the best of the worlde, and for the tillage
and other labours, may set the poore greatly in work to their
reliefe.

Aquavira.

By newe deuise wonderfull quantities may bee made
beere, and therefore to seeke the vent.

Blacke Conie skinner.

To trie the vent at Cambalu, for that it lyes towardes
the

the North, and for that wee abounde with the commoditie,
and may spare it.

Threade of all colours.

The vent thereof may set our people in worke.

Copper Spurres, and hankes belles.

To see the vent, for it may set our people in worke.

A note and a caueat for the merchant.

That before you offer your commodities to sale that you
indeuour to learne what commodities the Countrie there
hath. For if you bring thither veluet, taffeta, spice, or any
such commoditie that you your selfe desire to lade your selfe
home with, you must not sell yours deare, least hereafter you
purchase theirs not so cheape as you would.

Seedes for sale.

Carrie with you for that purpose, all sortes of Garden
seedes, as well of sweete strawing herbes and of flowers, as
also of poe herbes, and all sortes for rootes, &c.

Leadde of the first melting.

Leadde of the second melting of the slagges.

To make triall of the vent of Leadde of all kindes.

English yron, and wyer of yron and copper.

To trye the sale of the same.

Brymstone.

To trie the vent of the same, because wee abounde of
it made in the Realme,

Anthimony a minerall.

To see whether they haue any ample use there for it, for
that wee may lade whole nauies of it, and haue no use of it
vnlesse it bee for some small portion in founding of belles, or
a litchel that the Alcumistes vse, of this you may haue two
sortes at the Apotecaries.

Timber

Tinder boxes with Steele, Flint, and matches, and
tinder, the matches to bee made of Gineper, to
auoide the offense of brimstone.

To trie and to make the better sale of Brimstone by the
dying the vse.

Candles of ware to light.

A painted Bellows.

For that perhaps they haue not the vse of them.

A pot of cast iron.

To trie the sale, for that it is a naturall commoditie of
this Realme.

All manner of edge tooles.

To bee sold there oz to the lesse ciuill people by the way
where you shall twich.

What I woulde haue you there to remember.

To note specially what excellent dying they vse in these
regions, and therefore to note their garments, & ornaments
of houses: and to see their die houses and the materialles,
and simples that they vse about the same: and to bring Quil-
lers and Jewels of the colours and of the materials, for that
it may serue this clothing realme to great purpose.

To take with you for your owne vse.

All manner of Engyns to take fische and foule.

To take with you those thinges that bee in
perfection of goodnesse.

For as the goodnesse now at the first may make your
commodities in credit in time to come: So fals and so-
phisticate commodities shall drawe you and all your com-
modities into contempt and ill opinion.

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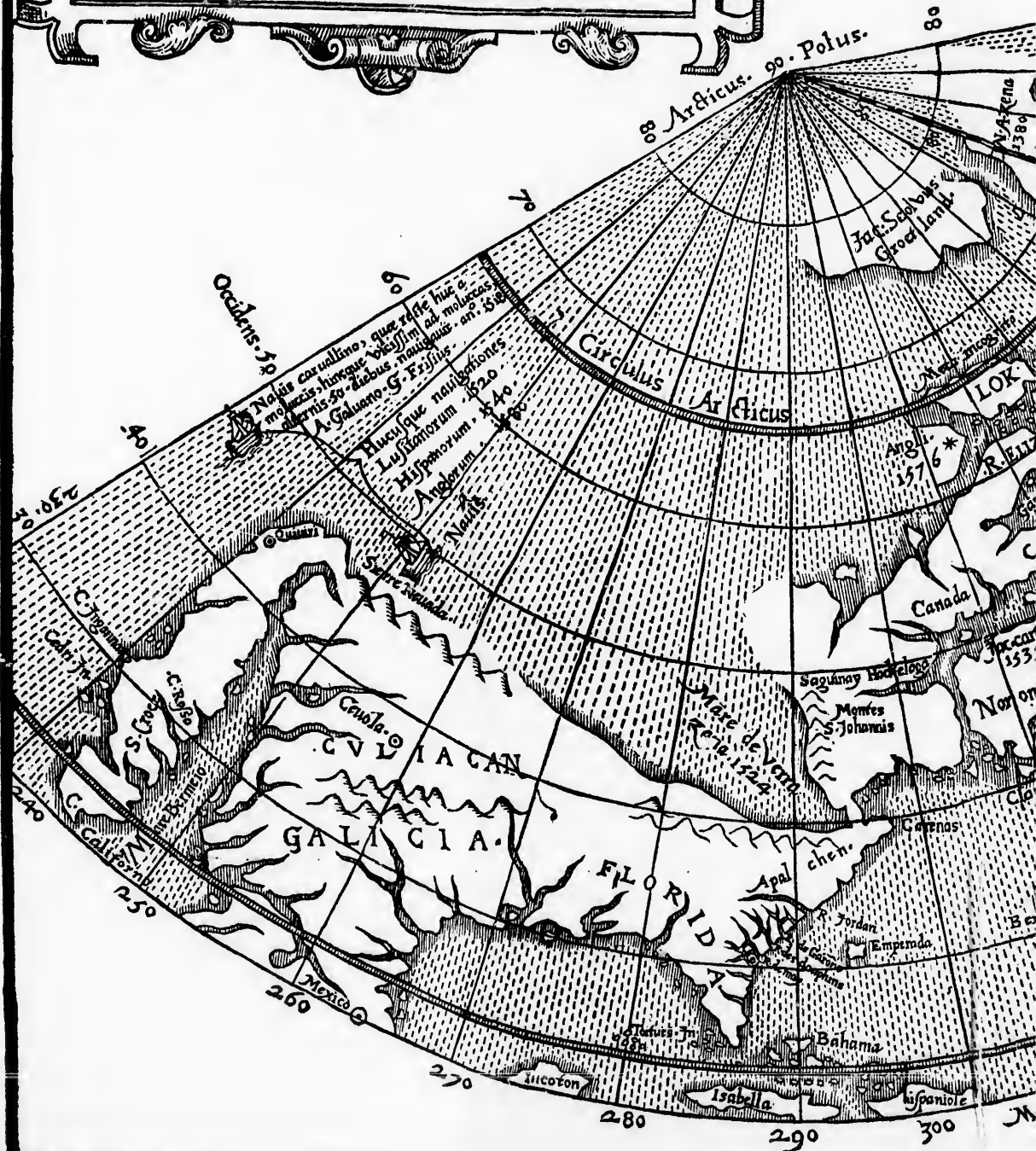
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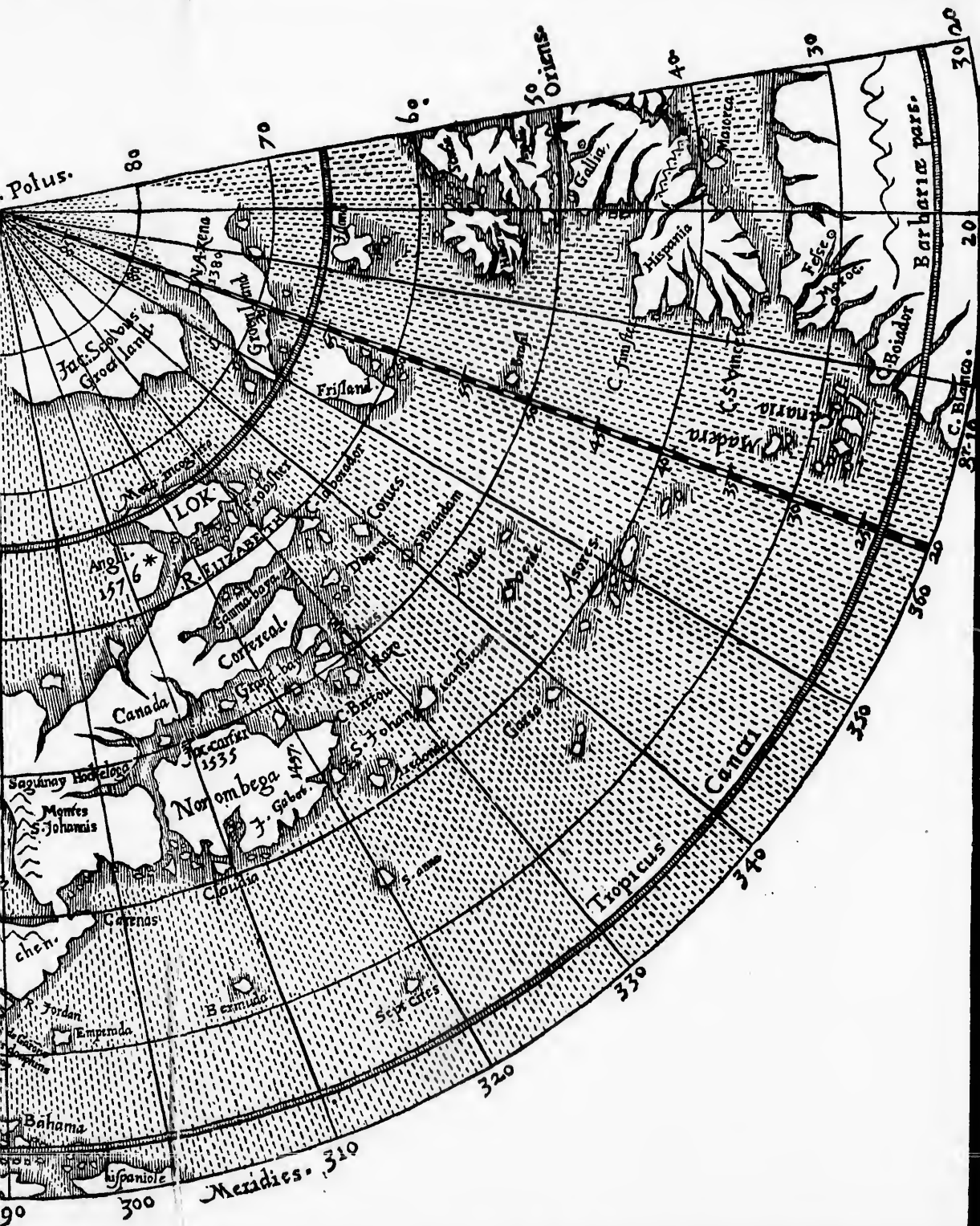
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¶ Notes framed by a Gentleman
heretofore to bee giuen to one that pre-
 pared for a discoverie, and went not: And not
 vnfit to be committed to print, considering the same
 may stirre vp considerations of these and of such
 other thinges, not vnmeet in such new
 voyages as may be attempted
 hereafter.



That the first Seate be chosen
 on þe seafide so as (if it may be)
 you may haue your owne Ha-
 uie within Bay, riuer or lake,
 within your seat safe from the
 enemye. And so as the enemye
 shalbe forced to lie in open rode
 abroad without, to be disper-
 sed with all windes and tem-
 pests that shall arise. Thus
 seated you shall bee least subiecte to annoy of the enemye, so
 may you by your Hauie within, passe out to all partes of the
 worlde, and so may the shippes of Englande haue access to
 you to supply all wantes, so may your commodities be car-
 ied away also. This seate is to bee chosen in temperate Cl-
 mat, in sweete ayre, where you may possesse aways sweete
 water, wood, searoles, or turfe, with fish, flesh, grayne, fruits,
 herbes and rootes, or so many of those, as may suffice very
 necessitie for the life of such as shall plant there. And for the
 posselting of mines of golde, of siluer, copper, quicksiluer, or
 of any suche pprecious thing, the wantes of diuers of those
 needfull thinges may be supplied from some other place by
 sea, &c.

Stone to make Lpme of.

Slate stone to tile withall
 or suche clay as maketh tyle,

Stone to wall withal if

are to be looked for as
 thinges without which
 no Citie may bee made

¶

nor

Bycke may not bee made,

Timber for building eale-
ly to be conueied to the place,
Reede to couer houses or
such like, if tile or slate be not,
nor people in ciuill sorte
be kept together.

Reede to couer houses or
such like, if tile or slate be not.

The people there to plant and to continue are eyther to
liue without trafficke, or by trafficke and by trade of mar-
chandize. If they shall liue without sea trafficke, at the first
they become naked by want of linen and wollen, and very
miserable by infinite wantes that will otherwise ensue, and
so will they be forced of them selues to depart, or els easely
they will bee consumed by the Sp. by the fr. or by the na-
turall inhabithantes of the countrey, and so the interpyce
becomes reprochfull to our nation, and a lett to many o-
ther good purposes that may be taken in hande.

And by trade of marchandize they can not liue, excepte
the sea or the lande there may yeelde commoditie for com-
moditie. And therefore you ought to haue most speciall re-
garde of that point, and so to plant, that the naturall com-
modities of the place and seate, may be atwe to you access of
Navigation for the same, or that by your owne Navigation
you may carie the same out, and fetch home the supplie
of the wantes of the seate.

Such navigation so to bee employed, shall besides the
supplie of wantes, bee able to encounter with foreyne force.

And for that in the ample vantage of suche thinges as are
brought to you out of engl. by sea, standeth a matter of great
consequence, it behoueth that all humanitie and curtelie and
much forbearing of reuenge to the inland people be hsd, so
shall you haue firme amitie with your neyghbours, so shall
you haue theire inland commodities to maintayne trafficke,
so shall you waxe rich and strong in force. Diuers & seue-
rall commodities of the inland are not in great plentie to be
brought to your handes, without the ayde of some portable
or Navigable rpuer, or ample lacke, and therefore to haue
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the helpe of suche a one is most requisite : And so is it of
effecte for the disperfing of your owne commodities in ex-
change into the inlandes.

Nothing is more to be indouored with the Inland peo-
ple then familiaritie. For so may you best discover al the na-
turall commodities of their countrey, and also all their
wances, all their strengthes, all their weakenesse, and with
whome they are in warre, and with whome considerate in
peace and amitie, &c. whiche knowen, you may woocke
many great effectes of greatest consequence.

And in your planting the consideration of the climate and
of the soyle bee matters that are to bee respected. For if
it be so that you may let in the salt sea water, not mixed with
the fresh into flattes, where the sunne is of the heate that it
is at Rochell, in the Bay of portingall, or in Spaine, then
may you procure a man of skill, and so you haue wonne
one noble commoditie for the fishing, and for trade of mar-
chandize by making of Salt.

Or if the soyle and climate bee such as may yeelde you
the Grape as good as that at Burdeus, as that in Portin-
gale, or as that about Siui in Spaine, or that in the Ilands
of the Canaries, then there resteth but a woorkeman to put
in execution to make wines, and to dyesse Rellings of the
sunne and other, &c.

Or if you finde a soyle of the temperature of the South
part of Spaine or Barbarie, in whiche you finde the Olif
tree to growe: Then you may bee assured of a noble mar-
chandize for this realme, considering that our great trade
of clothing both require oyle, and weying howe deere of
late it is become by the vent they haue of that commoditie in
the West Indies, and if you finde the wilde olif there it may
be grassed.

Or if you can finde the herrie of Cochenille with whiche
wee colour Stammeles, or any Ronce, Berrie, Fruite,
wood or earth fitte for dying, you winne a notable thing fit
for

for our state of clothing. This Corbenile is naturall in the west Indies on that firme.

¶ If you haue hides of beastes fit for sole Leather, &c. It wilbe a marchandize right good, and the sauages there yet can not tarme Leather after our kinde, yet excellently after their owne maner.

¶ If the soyle shall yeelde Figges, Almondes, Sugar Canes, Quinces, Oranges, Lemons, Potatos, &c. there may arise some trade and trafficke, by figges, almondes, sugar, marmelade, Sucket &c.

¶ If great woods bee founde, if they be of Cypres, chests may bee made, if they bee of some kinde of trees, pitche and tarre may be made, if they bee of some other then they may yeelde Rosin, Turpentine, &c. and al for trade and trafficke, and Caskes for wine and oyle may be made: likewise ships and houses, &c.

And because trafficke is a thing so materiall, I with that great obseruation be taken what euery soyle yeeldeth naturally, in what commoditie soeuer, and what it may be made to yeeld by indouour, and to send vs notice home, that there vpon wee may deuise what meanes may be thought of to rapse trades.

Nowe admit that we might not be suffered by the sauages to enioy any whole countrey or any moze then the scope of a Citie, yet if wee might enioy trafficke and be assured of the same, wee might bee much enriched, our Naue might be increased, & a place of safetie might there be found, if change of religion or ciuill warres shoulde happen in this realme, which are thinges of great benefite. But if we may enioy any large Territoirie of apt soyle, we might so vse the matter, as we shoulde not depende vpon Spaine for oyles, sacks, resinges, oranges, lemons, Spanisch skimes, &c. Nor vpon Fraunce for woode, bay salt, and gascoyne wines, nor on Englande for flaxe, pitch, tarre, maffes, &c. So we shoulde not so exhaust our treasure, and so exceedingly enrich our doubtful friends, as we doe, but shoulde purchase the commodities that we want for halfe the treasure that now we do: but should

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shoulde by our own industries & the benefites of the soile there
cheapely purchas oyles, wines, salt, fruits, pitch, carre, flaxe,
hempe, mastes, boordes, fishe, gold, siluer, copper, tallowe,
hides and many commodities: besides if there be no flatts to
make salt on, if you haue plentie of wood you may make it
in sufficient quantitie for common uses at home there.

If you can keepe a safe haven, although you haue not the
friendship of the neere neyghbours, yet you may haue traf-
ficke by sea vpon one shoze or other, vpon that firme in tyme
to come, if not present.

If you finde great plentie of tymber on the shoze side or
vpon any portabie riuer, you were best to cut downe of the
same the first wynter, to bee seasoned for shippes, barkes,
boxes and houses.

And if neere such wood there be any riuer or brooke vpon
the which a sawing mill may be placed, it woulde doe great
seruice, and therefore consideration woulde bee had of suche
place,

And if such port & chof place of seeling were in possessiō &
after fortified by art, although by the land side our Englishmen
were kept in, and might not inioy any traffick with the next
neyghbours, nor any vittell: yet might they vittell themselves
of fishe to serue verie necessitie, and enter into amitie with
the enemies of their next neyghbours, & so haue vent of their
merchandize of England and also haue vittell, or by meanes
herevpon to be vled to force the next neyghbours to amitie.
And keeping a nauie at the seeling place, they shoulde finde
out along the tracte of the lande to haue trafficke, and
at diuers Ilandes also. And so this first seate might in
tyme become a stapling place of the commodities of many
countreys and territories, and in tyme this place myght be-
come of all the prouinces round about the only gouernour.
And if the place first chof should not so wel please our peo-
ple, as some other moze lately founde out: There might bee
an easie remoue, and that might be rased, or rather kept for
for others of our nation to auoyde an ill neyghbour, &c.

If the sayles adoyning to such conuenient haven and
seeling

seeling places he founde marshie and boggie, then men skilful in draining are to be caried thither. For arte may worke wonderfull effectes therein, and make the soyle rich for many bles.

To plante vppon an Islande in the mouth of some notable riuer, or vpon the poynt of the lande entring into the riuer, if no such Island be, were to great ende. For if such riuer were nautigable or portable farre into the lande, then would arise great hope of planting in fertill soyles, and trafficke on the one or on thother side of the riuer, or on both, or the linking in amitie wiche one or other petie king conceyding there for dominion.

Such riuers founde, both barges and boates may bee made for the safe passage of such as shal percee þ same. These to bee couered with doubles of course linnen artificially wrought, to defend the arrow or the dart of the sauage from the rower.

Since euery soyle of the world by arte may be made to yeelde things to feede and to clothe man, bying in your re- turne a perfect note of the soyle without and within, and we shall deuise if neede require to amende the same, & to draine it to more perfectiō. And if you finde not fruits in your planting place to your liking, we shal in v. dyssats furnish you to such kinds of plants to be caried thither þ winter after your planting, as shal the very next summer folowing, yeeld you some fruite, and the yere next folowing, as much as shal suffice a towne as big as Callice, and that thowely after shall be able to yeeld you great store of strong durable good sider to drinke, & these trees shalbe able to increase you within lesse then vii. yeres as many trees presently to beare, as may suffice the people of diuers parishes, which at the first seeling may stand you in great steade, if the soyle haue not the commoditie of frutes of goodnesse already. And because you ought greedily to hunt after thinges that yeelde present reliefe, without trouble of cartage thither, therefore I make mencion of these, thus specially, to the ende you may haue it specially in mynde.

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Hauker.
Ditters.
Curlewes.
Herons.
Woodcocke.
Partridges.
Small birds.
Pleatie of f
Goozates.
Blackbirdes.
Cranes.
Crows like
Duckes.
Gobetes.
Steele.
Pigions.
Pargauers.

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The

The names of certaine commodities growing in part of America, not presently inhab'ted by any Christians frō Florida Northward, gathered out of the discourses, of Veraxanus, Thorne, Cartier, Ribaut, Thener, and best, which haue bin personall- ly in those Countreys, and haue scene these things amongst many others.

Beastes.



Leopardes.
Stagges.
Hartes.
Deare.
Beares.
Hares.
Wildewyre.
Comys.
White beares.

A beast farre bigger then an ope.

Eloues.

Dogges.

A kinde of beast like a Comy.

Beuers.

Partens.

Fores.

Rogers.

Diters.

Micelele.

A beast called Su being like a Bull.

Birdes.

Haukes.

Bitters.

Curlewes.

Herons.

Woodcockes.

Partridges.

Small birdes.

Plentie of foule for al pleasant game.

Apojates.

Blackbirdes.

Cranes.

Crowes like Coyntly Thonghes.

Duckes.

Codetes.

Stile.

Pigions.

Pargauks.

Fealants.

Swames.

Thushes.

Turtles.

Finches.

Nightingales. &c.

Fishes.

Coddes.

Salmons.

Scales.

Pakerels.

Loxoyles.

Whales.

Boystiffes.

A fish like a grayhound good meate.

Lampreys.

Crabbes.

Crawfishes.

Lobsters.

Coles.

The rivers full of incredible Raze of
all good fische.

Wormes.

Silke tooptes saye and great.

Trees.

Bay.

Cypres.

Damson.

Palme.

Many trees yeelding sweet Canons.

Dies.

Aut trees.

Ferre.

Almes.

Cabene good against poyson.

Cedars.

Cheritrees. Watell trees.

Walnut trees.

Pepper trees.

Ameca which healeth many diseases.

Ashe. } *Climes.*
 Fore. } *Whitelimes.*
 Cidion. } *Dynes.*
 Perre. } *Willowes.*
 I like trees better then outes.
 Whether they be bearing a berry as big
 as a Damson

Vines bearing a great grape.
Fruites.

Cucumbers. } *Onydes.*
 Citrons. } *Gulberries.*
 Raspis. } *Almonds.*
 Apples. } *Plons.*
 Damsons. } *Figges.*
 Reasonis great and small.
 Muske melons. } *Lemons.*
 Drienges. } *Dates very great.*
 Strawberries.
 Gooseberries red and white.

Gummes.
 Rosen. } *Pitche. Tarre.*
 Turpentine. } *Honnie.*
 Frankincense. } *Clare.*

Spices and Drugges.
 Pepper.
 Small spices like to vice.
 Roubarb in Florida: diuerse other
 kinde.

Herbes and flowers.
 Many soyes of herbes differing from
 ours.

Many simples like those of France.
 Hempe.
 Parsley.

Roses. } *Redde.*
 } *White.*
 } *Damaske.*

Grayne and Pulse.
 Coyne like Ric. } *Oylet.*
 Dates. } *Beanes of diuers*
 Peas. } *colours.*
 Another strange coyne of good nourish-
 ment.

Pals.
Metalles.
 Gold in good quantity.
 Silver.
 Copper.
 Lead.
 many hills of Mineral matter.

Precious Stones.

Turqueses.
 Rubies.
 Pearles great and faire.
 Precious stones of diuers colours.
 Turgni a stone much esteemed there.
 Rhy a kind of stone shining bright.

Other Stones.

Marble very hard. } *Jasper.*
 Alabaster. } *Freestone.*
 Quarries of glistering stones.

Colours.

Pelowe. } *Redde.*
 Blewe. } *Scarlet.*
 } *Roane colour.*

Deare skinner wrought like branches
 Damaske.

Harts skinner paynted with
 diuers colours

Bagges of red colours;
 A roote called Quaty that they dye red
 withall in Florida.

So as the commodities already knowne,
 besides many yet unknowne are
 these, and also in great
 quantitie.

Flethe. } *Fruites.*
 Fische. } *Graine.*
 Beveradges of dyink of diuers soyes.
 Golde. } *Copper.*
 Silver. } *Lead.*

Pearles. } *Furres.*
 Spices. } *Feathers.*
 Drugges. } *Gummes.*
 } *Oyle.*

Silke.
 Hides undressed.
 Beasts skins wrought like Damaske.
 Leather dyed.
 Harts skinner paynted.
 Stones for saye building.
 Precious stones.
 Colours.
 All kinde of good wood.

Imprinted at London at the
 three Cranes in the Vine-
 tree, by Thomas Dar-
 ren. 1582.

stones.

of faire.

of diuers colours.
much esteemed there.
one shining bright.

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5. Jasper.
7. Freestone.
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