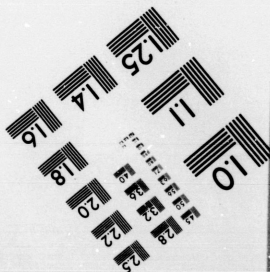
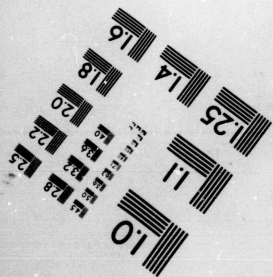
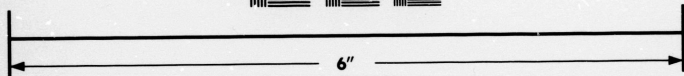
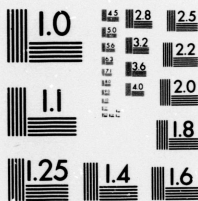


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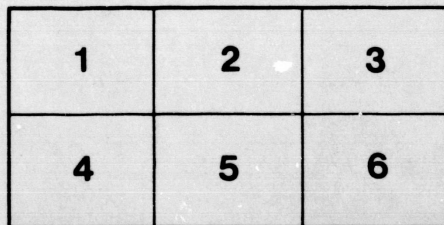
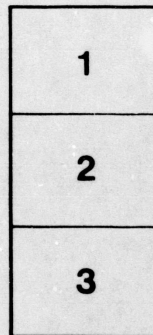
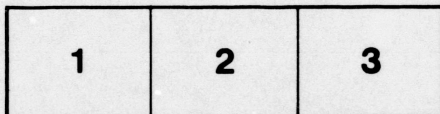
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NOTE E.

MEMORANDUM UPON THE CABOT MAP.

The map following is a photo-lithograph from a negative made at Paris by order of the Minister of Agriculture. It properly finds a place here for it contains what may be called the first entry in the volume of our history—practically to the effect that prior to the discovery of the mainland of the western continent by Spain the Christian cross and the banners of England and Venice had been planted on the shore of a province now forming part of the British dominions in America.

The map has been the occasion of much controversy, and it is inexpedient to renew discussion in these pages; but, at the request of the Archivist, I append a few notes of explanatory introduction.

The old writers contain many notices of maps by the Cabots, and more especially of certain maps by Sebastian Cabot; of which last very many copies were extant in England between the years 1550 and 1600. There were even several editions printed between these periods of one of these maps differing in date and to a slight extent in the wording of the legends; whether they differed also in any minor or major geographical features is not positively known. All of the copies however of whatever date and all maps of any kind made by either Cabot utterly disappeared for an indefinite time—probably two hundred years.

In the year 1843 a copy of one of the editions of the map above mentioned was discovered in the house of a curate in Bavaria. It was found by Von Martius and its great importance being recognized it was speedily deposited in the National Library at Paris. The photographic facsimile appended is very nearly one-half the size of the original. The original was printed from an engraved plate and on either side there is a strip, printed from type and attached to the map, containing information of a geographical, antiquarian, or historical nature explanatory of the map itself. These strips have been proved to be contemporaneous with the map and in fact they are identified with it by cross reference numbers engraved on the plate.

An inspection of the map shows it to be a map of the world on an elliptical projection drawn from all sources of information then existing. Authors of all periods even as early as Pliny have been cited in the printed legends and many extravagant beliefs current at the time of its publication are recorded and fabulous monsters are not only described but portrayed. The map contains many errors—not only current errors of the period but inconsistencies, errors of the engraver and errors of transcription by the compiler from the materials used. It bears date

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A.D. 1544. At that time Sebastian Cabot was living at Seville, holding office as Grand Pilot of Spain. The map was not however printed in Spain. It bears the Imperial arms and was printed in one of the German Imperial cities or in one of the hereditary possessions of Charles V. in Northern Europe. It is the almost unanimous opinion of scholars that it was printed at Antwerp or Brussels. The proofs were not read in Spain, nor by a Spaniard, as is demonstrated by the existence of many typographical errors. Nor was the compiler or engraver familiar with French for Cartier's names in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence are not only changed by translation into Spanish, but by errors in reading or copying the French originals.

Nevertheless it is now universally conceded that Sebastian Cabot contributed information to the compiler of this map. It is the extent of his contribution which is keenly disputed among scholars. It contains information which could not possibly be known by any other man than him and references are made to him citing his authority, but in the third person and in a strain of fulsome commendation not likely to have been employed by Cabot himself. One main item of such special information is the mention of John Cabot's name as the discoverer—a fact which had almost completely dropped out of knowledge for, up to the date of discovery of this map, the records showed no intimation by Sebastian Cabot of his father's agency in the matter. The character of the younger Cabot for truthfulness and filial duty has suffered in consequence and has also been the subject of keen controversy.

In consequence of the reduced scale some of the geographical names are difficult to make out, and, therefore, to assist the reader, a copy of a facsimile on a larger scale of the American portion of the map, taken from Winsor's Narrative and Critical History, has also been given. By the aid of this the Canadian geography can be traced. It will be seen to extend as far as the present Montreal—as far in short as Jacques Cartier went—and no farther.

The interest of this map centres in legend No. 8, and especially at the tongue of land on the map marked *prima terra vista* (first land seen) because that was the landfall according to Sebastian Cabot. That tongue of land will be recognized at once as the extreme northeastern point of the island of Cape Breton, and as on the Atlantic coast. It is disputed whether the tongue of land is Cape North the northernmost point, or Cape Breton the northeasternmost point. There are also some who attack the personal character of Sebastian Cabot, and stigmatize the map as a fraudulent attempt to curry favour with the king of England—all of which with the answers thereto is set forth at length in many articles and papers published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada and elsewhere.

Another difficulty arises in the legend No. 8. The discovery is stated to have been made on June 24th, 1494. It is however now universally admitted that the year was, in reality, 1497. That is

absolutely certain from existing records in the English Archives, and from recently discovered documents in the archives of Venice and Milan. The conflict which raged round the date has now ceased. It has already been observed that there were several editions of the map, the present copy is unique, and is dated 1544. Other copies certainly existed bearing date 1549. This copy gives the year of discovery at 1494, Cabot's map hanging up in the Queen's Gallery about 1582-1600 (according to Hakluyt) gave the date as 1497. Mr. Major suggested that the error arose from the engraver making MCCCCXCVII into MCCCCXCIII by simply straightening the V into II. This is ingenious and probable but that the mistake exists is proved by the documentary evidence above referred to.

Much interest attaches to these legends. They are in Spanish and Latin and, on this copy, seventeen are in both languages and five are in Spanish only. The late Dr. Charles Deane of Boston, who contributed the chapter on the Cabot voyages to Winsor's History made a special study of the map and had photographic facsimiles made for twelve great libraries in the United States. He also had translations made of the legends by persons skilled in Latin and Spanish. These were published in vol. 6 of the second series of the Transactions of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This work is not generally accessible and in order to place the information within reach of the public the transcriptions and translations are reprinted herewith. Any attempt to improve on work so faithfully done would be unsatisfactory. The following sentence will show the methods of the translators:—

In the translation, words which are in the Spanish version but not in the Latin are printed in italics. The additions of the Latin version are given in the footnotes. Mr. Deane apparently employed two different persons to copy the inscriptions. The copyist of the Spanish version found his text put upon the map in such a bungling manner, in respect to the separation of syllables and the running together of words and in other ways, that he wrote out the abbreviations and corrected the spelling, in order to render the meaning intelligible. His copy has, therefore, been carefully followed. The Latin version was in a better state, but it contained a great number of abbreviations which could not be easily represented by modern type; and though these abbreviations were preserved by the Latin copyist, they have been spelled out in printing, to conform to the rule adopted with regard to the Spanish version.

The above explanations are necessary lest some one may take a glass and make imaginary discoveries which may be sources of new discussions and much waste of time.

It will assist the reader in tracing the references of the marginal legends to their proper places on the map to give the following index from Dr. Deane's paper:—

The references in the body of the map to the legends at the sides are placed as follows:—

- No. 1, between the Bermuda Islands and the West Indies.
- No. 2, north of the Island of Antigua.
- No. 3, opposite to the west coast of Mexico.
- No. 4, opposite to the Strait of Magellan.
- No. 5, at the Molucca Islands.
- No. 6, opposite to the coast of Peru.
- No. 7, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.
- No. 8, in Hudson Bay.
- No. 9, opposite to Iceland.
- No. 10, in the northern part of Russia.

No. 11, in the northeastern part of Asia, where the reference is incorrectly given to Table 2, No. 2.

No. 12, in the northern part of Asia,

No. 13, in the middle of Africa.

No. 14, in Hindostan, without a numerical reference, but it is indicated by the picture of a woman surrounded by flames.

No. 15, north of Japan.

No. 16, near Sumatra.

No. 17, on the eastern side of the map, just south of the equator.

No. 18, north of Europe and Asia.

No. 19, in the Indian Ocean, nearly south of Hindostan.

No. 20, directly below the preceding reference.

No. 21, in the Indian Ocean, northwest from No. 19.

No. 22, near Ceylon.

It will plainly appear therefore that legend No. 8 never was intended to apply to the place of landfall, but to the whole region of northeastern America. Much discussion has turned upon this point. There is more-over a controversy relative to the island of St. John indicated on the map. Some contend that it is the present Prince Edward Island and that it was discovered by Cabot; while others argue from its position and from Cartier's voyages and from the unanimous testimony of all other maps that it is a agglomeration of the Magdalen group and is moreover identified by the attendant islets as well as by the direction of its axis from northeast to southwest.

The controversy concerning these voyages has been carried on with intermitting activity ever since the year 1833. Much that was obscure has been cleared up but many points remain still indistinct. It is unlikely that absolute certainty will ever be attained. If however a high degree of probability be reached this question will be in no worse position than many historical and political theories on which human action is continually based. The existing materials have been very thoroughly threshed out and unless some new map or document be brought forward it is altogether improbable that anything will be elicited which has escaped the notice of the large number of scholars who have taken part in this very keen controversy.

S. E. DAWSON.

LEGENDS IN LATIN AND SPANISH AS ON THE MAP.

TABULA PRIMA.

Del almirante.

Nº 1. El almirante Don Christoval Colon, de nacion ginovez, se ofresció á los Catholicos Reyes, de gloriosa memoria, que descubriria las islas y tierra firme de las Indias, por el occidente, si para ello le diesen suficiente armada y favor, y aviendo, armado tres caravelas, el anno de 1492 passó á descubrirlas; y dende en adelante otras muchas personas an proseguido el dicho descubrimiento, segun que por la presente discrecion [descripcion] se manifesta.

Nº 2. En la isla Española ay mucho oro de nascimiento, y azul muy fino, y mucho azucar y cañafistola, e infinito ganado de toda suerte. Los puercos desta isla dan á los dolientes, como acá en nuestras partes carnero. Tiene esta dicha isla muchos puertos y muy buenos, y el principal dellos es la cibdad de Sant Domingo, que es una cibdad muy buena y de mucho tracto; y todos los otros son lugares edificados y poblados por los Españoles. Y en la isla de Cuba, y de Sant Joan, y en todas las otras islas & tierra firme, se halla mucho oro de nascimiento: Y en la cibdad de Sant Domingo tiene su magestad su chancelleria Real, y en todos los otros nuebls y provincias gobernadores y regidores que los gobiernan y rigen con mucha justicia. Y cada dia se van descubriendo nuevas tierras y provincias muy ricas, por donde nuestra sancta fe catholica es, y será, muy aumentada; y estos Reynos de Castilla han grandescidos de muy gloriosa fama y riquezas.

Nº 3. Esta tierra firme, que los Españoles llamaro la nueva España, conquistóla el muy illustre cavallero don Fernando Cortes, Marques del Valle de Guaxacon. Ay en esta tierra provincias y cibdades innumerables; la principal dellas es la cibdad de Mexico, la qual tiene mas de cinquenta mil vezinos; está en una laguna salada que coge quarenta leguas. Ay en dicha cibdad, y en todas las otras provincias mucho oro, plata de nascimiento y de todo genero de piedras preciosas: y criase en la dicha tierra y provincias mucha seda y muy buena, y algodón y alumbre, orquilla, y pastel, grana, y azafran, y azucar, y de todo lo suso dicho mucha cantidad, de lo qual muchas naos vienen cargadas á estos Reynos de España. Los naturales desta tierra son muy avisados en todo

Nº 1. Architalassus Dominus Christophorus Colon, natione Ligur, aperiturum se occidentales Indorum Insulas & continentem Regibus Catholicis felicis memoriae pollicitus est, si ad hanc provinciam capessendam, necessaria sibi abunde impenderint; quippe qui trium navium, regio apparatu, & copiis omnibus, suffultum emiserunt, anno ab orbe redempto 1492; post eum plurimi succedentes has provincias nobis clausas aperuerunt, pro ut in praesenti descriptione patet.

Nº 2. Hispania hæc Insula innumeri prædives pecoris & armentorum est. Plurimo inde extracto abundat auro, Saccaro & Cassia fistula; permultæ navium stationes, ac tutissimi insunt portus. Præcipuus autem omnium est sancti Dominici, quæ civitas insignis esse perhibetur, multique commercii, reliquæ siquidem Coloniae ductæ ab Hispanis & conditæ sunt. Cubæ ac divi Joannis cæterisque omnibus Insulis, necnon continenti, auri fodinæ innumerae passim effodiuntur. Hæc loca omnia frequentibus incolis habitantur. Celebri divi Dominici urbe, regium forum præest, Imperatoris edicto, in aliis vero oppidis, villis & insulis, ejus gubernatores & populos regunt, ratione & legum sinceritate potius quam animi affectibus. Incognitæ seu ignotæ nobis Indorum regiones indies aperiantur, expugnanturque, quo fides catholica felix ac faustum capit incrementum. Hispania vero congestis undique opibus ditior evadit.

Nº 3. Hanc continentem Hispani à suo nomine novam Hispaniam denominaverunt, quam illustris dominus Fernandus Cortesius, Vallis & Guaxaco Marchio expugnavit; ejus plurimæ insunt provinciæ, urbesque innumerae habitantur, quarum insignior Mexicum nuncupatur, Indorum nomine. Hæc siquidem numero quingenta incolarum millia excedit, eamque Lacus quidam salsus circuit, quadraginta parasangis; inde extracta maxima auri & argenti copia, ac preciosis lapillis, cum reliquæ aliæ hujus provinciæ urbes, tum ipsa Mexicum præcipuè abundat, plurimus hic bombix & gossipium, alumen, crocum, glastum, aliique ad inficiendum colores producuntur. Præsertim saccarum, seu arundineus succus, adeo passim prodit, ut omnes Hispanorum naves annuatim ad

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tracto de mercadurias ; usan en lugar de moneda unas almendras partidas por medio que ellos llaman cacao, o cacangl.nate, barbara dicion. Tienen mucho trigo, y cevada, y otras muchas semillas, y viñas y muchas frutas de diversas suertes. Es tierra de muchos animales ; ciervos, puercos monteses, leones, pardos, tygres y otra mucha caza, así de aves como de animales terrestres. Es gente muy abil en contrahazer al natural qualquiera figura de bulto y en debuxar pinturas. Las mugeres comunemente se adornan con piedras preciosas y perlas de valor. Usan esto Indios cierta especie de papel en el qual debuxan con figuras todo lo que quieren dezir, en lugar de letras. Nunca tuvieron paz entre ellos, antes los unos perseguian a los otros con batallas continuas, en las quales, los que eran presos de una parte y de otra los enemigos los sacrificavan a sus dioses, cuyos cuerpos muertos eran mantenimientos publicos a la hueste. Eran ydolatras y adoravan lo que se les antojava, eran muy amigos de comer carne humana ; puesto que al presente se despojaron de aquellas fieras y crueles costumbres, y se vistieron de Jesu Christo, creyendo de buen corazon nuestra sancta ley Evangelica, y obedesciendo a la sancta madre yglesia y a sus mandamientos sanctisimos.

Nº 4. Este estrecho de todos sanctos descubrió Hernando de Magallanes, Capitan de una armada que mandó hazer la S. c. c. m. del Imperator Don Carlos y Rey, nuestro senor para el descubrimiento de las islas Maluco. Ay en este estrecho hombres de tan grande estatura que parescen Gigantes. Es tierra muy desierta ; y vistense de pieles de animales.

Nº 5. Estas islas de Maluco fneron descubiertas por Fernando de Magallanes, Capitan de una armada que su magestad mandó hazer para el descubrimiento de las dichas islas, y por Joan Sebastian del Canno : es á saber, que el dicho Fernando de Magallanes descubrió el estrecho de todos sanctos, el qual está en LII grados y medio hazia el polo Antartico ; y despues de aver passado el dicho yio estrecho syn' [estrecho, y no sin] grandisimo trabajo y peligro, prosiguió su viaje hazia las dichas yslas por espacio de muchos dias, [y] llegó á unas yslas de las quales le meridional dellas está en XII grados ; y por ser la gente della tan bulciosa, y porque les huraron el batel de una nao, la pusieron

Bethicam Hispalim onerentur, indeque ad omnes provincias, hujus incoke ad commutandas omnimodas merces callidissimi sunt. Pro numis enucleatis mediis amigdalidis utuntur, quod numorum genus Cacao, seu Cacagnato barbaro Indorum nomine appellant ; tritico, ordeo, aliisque seminibus, uvis & cæteris fructibus plurimum abundat ; innumera terrestrium animalium genera, precipuè Cervorum, Aprorum, Leonum, Pardorum, Tigridum passim vagantur, aviumque volatiliu in exhausta propemodum multitudine, quæ quidem loca omnia venationis plena. Ea gens doctissima & apprimè studiosa est, tam ad formandas qualescunque res sculpendi arte, quàm ad effigiendas quasvis exacte figuras graphice. Eorum mulieres gemmis unionibus & preciosis lapillis adornantur. Papyri quodam genere Indi utuntur, in quo figuris quibusdam deliniant quæcunque voluerint pro literis. Nunquàm mutuo pacem iniuntur concordie fœdere, quinimo se invicem insequabantur bellis assiduis ac detestandis. Qui vero ex utraque acie victi capiebantur, hi ceu victima diis patriis pro victoria litabantur, quorum cadavera pro publicis dapibus exercitui apparabantur. Ea gens Idolorum cultrix erat, carnis hominum avidissima, adorabatque omnia quibus animus ejus quotidie afficiebatur. Etsi tempestate nostra ferinis illis antiquis moribus exuta & Christum Dominum nostrum se induens, eum fido corde profiteatur, veneretur, & colat : Euangelicæ fidei, Christicolæque religioni firmiter credens, sacre sanctæque Catholicæ orthodoxorum Ecclesie synceris monitis divinisque præceptis obtemperans.

Nº 4. Fretum hoc Omnium Sanctorum Fernandus Magallianus aperuit, quem classis regie Hispanorum ad aperiendum expugnandumque Malucarum Insulas S. c. c. Majestas Caroli Imperatoris invictissimique Regis Domini nostri, hujus nominis quinti, ducem præfecerat. Qui hoc freto degunt, Gigantes potius terrigenesque homines esse traduntur, horum regio amplissima, vasta solitudine, ac raro habitatore colitur, hi hominum solis animalium pellibus induuntur.

Nº 5. Has Malucarum Insulas Fernandus Magallianus diu nostratibus clausas aperuit, necnon Joannes Sebastianus del Canno ejus successor, quem inquam Fernandus ad opulentissimas has Indorum Insulas aperiendas S. c. c. Majestas Caroli Imperatoris domini nostri hujus nomine quinti, suæ regie Hispanorum classi ducem & gubernatorem præfecerat, quæ quidem classis è portu Hispalis insignis civitatis Beticæ provinciæ nauticum solvit. Is itaque primo fretum Omnium Sanctorum aperuit, quod ab equinoctiali ad Antarecticum vergens 52. gradibus cum dimidio distat ; cumque supradictas Insulas petens haud sine maximo sui periculo suorumque labore intolerabili, ulterius navigare per-

nombre, la isla de los ladrones; y de ay prosiguiendo su viaje, como dicho es, descubrió una isla, que le pusieron nombre la Aguada, porque ay tomaron agua; y de ay adelante descubrieron otra, que se dize Bunham, y Aceilani, y otra, que se dize Cubu, en la qual ysla murió el dicho Capitan, Hernando de Magallanes, en una escaramuza que uvo con los naturales della; y la gente que quedó de la dicha armada eligieron Joan Sebastian del Canno por Capitan della: el qual despues descubrió la ysla de Bendanao, en la qual ay mucho oro de nascimiento y canela muy fina; y asy mismo descubrió á la ysla de Poloa, y á la de Brunay, y á la de Gilolo, y á la ysla de Tridori, y á la de Terenati, y Motil, y otras muchas, en las quales ay mucho oro, y clavo, y nuez moscada, y otros generos de especeria y drogueria. Crax el dicho Sebastian del Canno dos naos, que les avia quedado de cinco que llevaron, de clavo en la dicha ysla de Tidori, porque en ella, y en la dicha ysla de Terenati, dizcn nacer el dicho clavo, y no en otra alguna; y assi mismo truxo mucha canela y nuez moscada. Y viniendo la buelta del cabo de buena esperanza por el mar Indico adelante, para venir á España, una nao le fue forzado de arribar y tornar á la ysla de Tidori, de donde se parti6, por la mucha agua que hazia; y el dicho Capitan Joan Sebastian del Canno, con su nao, nombrada Sancta Maria de la victoria, vino á estos Reynos de Castilla, á la cibdad de Sevilla, Anno de M. D. XXII, por el cabo de buena esperanza. De manera que claramente parece aver dado el dicho Joan Sebastian del Canno una buelta á todo lo universo; por quanto fue tanto por occidente, aunque no por un paralelo, que bolvió por el oriente al lugar occidental de donde se parti6.

Nº 6. Estas provincias fueron descubiertas por el honrado y muy efforado cavallero, Francisco Pizarro, el qual fue governador dellas durante su vida; en las quales ay infinito oro y plata de nascimiento, y minas de esmeraldas muy finas. El pan que tienen hazerlo de maiz, y el vino semejantemente; tienen mucho trigo y otras semillas. Es gente bellicosa; usan en sus guerras arcos, y hondas, y lanzas; sus armaduras son de oro y plata. Ay en las dichas provincias unas ovejas de hechura de pequennos camelos; tienen la lana muy fina. Son gentes idolatras y de muy sutil ingenio; y en toda la ribera de la mar, con mas de veinte leguas dentro de la tierra, no llueve. Es tierra muy sana.

geret. Tandem longo post tempore quibusdam appulit Insulis, è quibus à Polo Arctico, que magis ad meridiem expectat duodecim ab equatore gradibus semota est, cujus homines agilitate apprime callidi sunt, quorum latrociniis, quia cymbula quedam classis, è conspectu natutarum Hispanorum evanuit, ea loca, latronum Insulas denominaverunt. Hinc deinceps ulteriori navigatione aperuit quandam Insulam, cui Laguada nomen indidit quoniã eodem aquatum ire illi contigit: Aperuit & alias Bunham scilicet, Aceiliani & Acubu, quarum ultima dictus Fernandus Mexallianus congressu quodam Indorum vitam functus est, cui Joannes Sebastianus del Caño totius classis suffraganeus electus omnium feliciter successit, qui postea sequentes Insulas Bederao, Apoloam, Brunai, Gilolo, Atidori, Terrenati, Motil, aliasque quàm plurimas Insulas prosperè aperuit quibus maxima auri copia exoritur, Gariophilorum, Cinamomi, nucisque miristice, ac omnium aromatum & mercium, adeo ut ipse classarius Joannes Sebastianus del Caño duas naves ex quinque, quas è naufragio cœperat incolumes, Tidori Insula Gariophillis oneravit. In illa siquidem ac Terenati tantum, in aliis vero Insulis nusquam produci aiunt: Abundat itidem Cinamomum, ac nucis miristice Bendenao legantur, quarum etiam maximam copiam inde abstulit. Dumque is ad Hispaniam per mare Indicum rediret, ac bonæ spei promontorium insinuare properat, altera navium sentinam exantlare haud facillè valens, ne fluctibus obrueretur, Tidori Insulam iterum petere coactus fuit, unde mare metiri cœperat: Joannes vero Sebastianus del Canno bonæ spei promontorium pertransiens, navi, qua vehebatur cui nomen diva victrix Maria, Hispalim civitatem Beticæ regionis tuto adire potuit est, unde primum navigare inchoaverat, Anno à nativitate redemptoris 1522. Ex quo satis constat Joannem Sebastianum del Canno totum orbem circulariter navigasse, utpote qui adeo occidentalem plagam usque permeavit, ut eam transiens ad occidentem iterum rediret, unde primum iter cœperat.

Nº 6. Has provincias nobis aperuerunt expugnaveruntque magnanimi equites Franciscus Pizarro & Almagro, qui inquam Franciscus Pizarro has dum vixerit gubernavit; copiosè inde extractis divitiis. Abundant enim aurifodinis & preciosis Smaragdis. Panis eorum quo vescuntur, & vinum quod bibunt, ex quadam spica prægrandi fit, quæ Indorum idiomate Maiz appellatur. Ea gens belligera est, acri ingenio, idolorumque cultrix, utiturque in bello fundis, arcu & iaculis. Armaturæ eorum aureæ sunt & argenteæ. Genus quoddam ovium illic nascitur parvorum Camelorum simile, quarum lana mollis ac subtilissima est; ad viginti parasangas & amplius, tota litoralis ora nunquam pluvia

Los Chrichos puñdolos.

Nº 7. el Rio h plata. T el qual e en el g Joan D catholic descubri Diaz pu porque se dicit está ol boca d dicho de la d Y desp vió á l Piloto don C nuestri generi mand Tarsi dicho Rio p tana, no p de d dicho los B disiu dicho trabi sona curó dich que tien la n legi legu gra mu de en aqt y i ser no na zie tri en aq de gr or ra u d la v

Los Christianos tienen hecho en ella muchos pueblos, y cada día van aumentando.

Nº 7. Llamán los Indios á este gran Río, el Río huruai, en castellano, el Río de la plata. Toman este nombre del Río huruai, el qual es un Río muy caudaloso, que entra en el gran Río de Parana. Descubriólo Joan Diaz de Solis, piloto mayor de los catholicas reyes de gloriosa memoria; y descubrió hasta una isla, que el dicho Joan Diaz puso nombre la isla de Martin Garcia, porque en ella enterró un marinero, que se decia Martin Garcia; la qual dicha isla está obra de treynta leguas arriba de la boca deste Río; y costéle bien caro el dicho descubrimiento, porque los Yndios de la dicha tierra lo mataron y lo comieron. Y despues passados muchos annos lo bolvió á hallar Sebastian Caboto, Capitan y Piloto mayor de S. c. m. del Imperador don Carlos, quinto deste nombre y Rey, nuestro sennor, el qual yva por Capitan general de una armada que su majestad mandó hazer para el descubrimiento de Tarsis, y Ofir y Catayo oriental; el qual dicho capitan Sebastian Caboto vino á este Río por caso fortuito, porque la nao capitana, en que yva, se le perdió, y visto que no podia seguir el dicho su viaje, acordó de descubrir con la gente que llevaba el dicho Río, vista la grandisima relacion que los Indios de la tierra le dieron de la grandisima riqueza de oro y plata, que en la dicha tierra avia; y no sin grandisimo trabajo y hambre y peligros, así de su persona como de los que con él iban. Y procuró el dicho capitan de hazer cerca del dicho río algunas poblaciones de la gente que llevó de España. Este Río es mayor que nynguno de quantos acá se conocen; tiene de ancho en la entrada, que entra en la mar, veinte y cinco leguas, y trezientas leguas arriba de la dicha entrada tiene dos leguas en ancho. La causa de ser tan grande y poderoso es que entran en él otros muchos rios, grandes y caudalosos. Es río de infinitisimo pescado y el mejor que ay en el mundo. La gente en llegando á aquella tierra quiso conocer si era fertil, y aparejada para labrar y llevar pan; y sembraron en el mes de setiembre LII granos de trigo, que no se halló mas en las naos, y cogieron luego en el mes de deziembre cinquenta y dos mill granos de trigo, que esta misma fertilidad se halló en todas las otras semillas. Los que en aquella tierra biven dicen, que no lexos de ay en la tierra adentro, que ay unas grandes sierras de donde sacan infinitisimo oro, y que mas adelante en las mismas sierras sacan infinita plata. Ay en esta tierra unas ovejas grandes como asnos comunes, de figura de camelos, salvo que tienen la lana tan fina como seda; y otras muy diversas animales. La gente de la dicha

madescet. Christicolæ plurimas illuc ducunt colonias, indiesque eas augere student.

Nº 7. Vastum flumen hoc Indorum lingua Vruai, Hispano vero idiomate Río de la plata nuncupatur, cui affluit & alius fluvius Parana nomine; hoc autem Joannes Dias de Solis invictissimorum catholicorumque regum Ferdinandi & Elizabeth archigubernius primus aperuit, Insulae tenus, quam à nomine cujusdam nautæ suæ classis ibi sepulti, Insulam Martini Gartie denominavit, quæ memoratum intra flumen ab ejus hostiis quadraginta parasangis distat. Hanc siquidem per varios casus per tot discrimina rerum, dum clausum suis aperit, expugnatque, ab Indis oppressus occisusque devoratur. Elapsis autem postea multis annis Sebastianus Cabotus navigandi arte astrorumque peritissimus, dux & archigubernius Caroli Imperatoris, hujus nominis quinti regisque potentissimi, denuo nobis aperuit classe regia, cui ipse Imperator ducem præfecerat ad aperiendum insulas Tarsis, Ofir, Ciapangu & Eoicatai, qui inquam archigubernius obiter flumen hoc intravit, in causa fuit, quia navium eius ductrix naufragium fecerat, procellosis obruta fluctibus, quo cursum sibi destinatum cum sociis minimè continuare potuit, cumque his nautis, qui mari recepti aderant, flumen aperire aggressus est haud sine magno sui periculo suorumque labore intolerabili, fame ac rerum omnium penuria, à nonnullis Indorum antea certior factus, regionem istam auro & argento omnium opulentissimam esse, quo solertissimus dux & archigubernius motus ducere colonias cœpit; prope flumen nonnullos arces ac propugnacula condere diligenter curavit, quibus Hispani incolæ facile tuerentur, & vim hostium Indorum inde propellerent. Hoc flumen majus est omnibus nobis cognitis, cujus ostia mare adfluentia latitudine viginti quinque parasangis protenduntur. Reliquum hujus supra trecentas ab ostiis latitudine duobus parasangis dimetitur, cujus vasta profunditas causatur ex multorum confluxu ingentium fluviorum; multis abundat & optimis piscibus omnium quas mare nutrit. Gens nostra cum primum his appulit oris, an culta tellus illa fertilis esset & aptissima lætas ferre segetes periculum fecit, collectis quinquaginta duobus tritici granis, quæ in tota eorum classe invenerant mense Septembri terræ mandavit. Decembri vero duo millia supra quinquaginta mensuit, aliorum seminum ac leguminum eadem est fertilitas. Hujus regionis incolæ non procul inde celsos quosdam montes inesse aiunt, è quibus ingentem auri copiam extrahere solent, nec multo longiori intervallo alios asserunt innumero abundare argento, & alia cum visum dictu innumerabilia enarrantur, quæ

1 Should be "messuit."

tierra es muy diferente entre si, porque los que biven en las aldas de las sierras son blancos como nosotros, y los que estan nazia la ribera del rio son morenos. Algunos dellos dizen que en las dichas sierras ay hombres que tienen el rostro como de perro, y otros de la rodilla abaxo como de Abestruz, y que estos son grandes trabajadores y que cogen mucho mays, de que hazen pan, y vino del. Otras muchas cosas dizen de aquella tierra que no se pone aquy por no ser prolixas.

Nº 8. Esta tierra fue descubierta por Joan Caboto Veneciano y Sebastian Caboto su hijo, anno del nacimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesu Christo de m. cccc. xciii, á veinte y quatro de Junio por la manna; á la qual pusieron nombre prima tierra vista, y á una isla grande, que está par de la dicha tierra, le pusieron nombre sant Joan, por aver sido descubierta el mismo dia. La gente della andan vestidos de pieles de animales; usan en sus guerras arcos y flechas, lanzas, y dardos, y unas porras de palo, y hondas. Es tierra muy steril; ay en ella muchos orsos blancos, y ciervos muy grandes como cavallos, y otras muchas animales; y semejantemente ay pescado infinito, sollos, salmones, lenguados muy grandes de vara en largo, y otras muchas diversidades de pescados, y la mayor multitud dellos se dizen baccallaos; y así mismo ay en la dicha tierra halcones, prietos como cuervos, aguilas, perdices, pardillas, y otras muchas aves de diversas maneras.

Nº 9. En esta ysla de Islanda ay grandísima multitud de pescado; tomanlo en el yvierno, y secanlo con el grande frio que haze allá porque esta dicha isla está dentro del circulo Artico; y en el verano van allá de muchas partes, y mercan del dicho pescado así seco á trueque de harina y cervesa; y este dicho pescado es tan seco y duro, que para comerlo lo baten con unos martillos de hierro encima de unas piedras duras como marmol, y despues le ponen á remojar un dia o dos, y asy lo comen despues, cozido con manteca de vacas. Y en toda esta mar setentrional ay grandísima multitud de pescado, y muchos dellos grandes y de monstruosa forma; an visto los que en esta mar navegan morenas grandísimas, que parecen grandes sierpes, y acometer á los navios para comerse los navegantes. Los naturales de la dicha isla la mayor parte dellos hazen sus casas debaxo de tierra, y las paredes de huesos de pescados; no tienen leiña salvo unos

pro eorum prolixitate ne fastidiant animos silentio traduntur. Hi homines proni sunt ad laborem, ac terræ cultus studiosissimi, unde multum vini & panis conficiunt ex ea spica, quam Indi Maiz appellant. Quoddam genus ovium hic magno corpore adest parvorum camelorum instar, quarum velleria permolli ac tenuissima lana, ceu bombice exornantur suntque alia quàm plurima diversorum animalium genera. Hujus regionis homines, forma & colore iater se longe differunt siquidem qui in montibus degunt, albi colore & nobis similes sunt: qui vero fluminis ripas incolunt, hi fusco & tetro colore nigrent. Nonnulli eorum caninam faciem habere perhibentur, quidam autem pedes & tibias ad strutho-camelorum similitudinem habent.

Nº 8. Terram hanc olim nobis clausam aperuit Joannes Cabotus Venetus, necnon Sebastianus Cabotus ejus filius, anno ab orbe redempto 1494. die vero 24. Julii, ¹ hora 5. sub diluculo, quam terram primum visam appellarunt, & Insulam quandam magnam ei oppositam, Insulam divi Joannis nominarunt, quippe quæ solenni die festo divi Joannis aperta fuit. Hujus terræ incolæ pellibus animalium induuntur, arcu in bello, sagittis, hastis, spiculis, clavis ligneis, & fundis utuntur: sterilibus incultaque tellus fuit, leonibus, ursis albis, procerisque cervis, piscibus innumeris, lupis scilicet, salmonibus & ingentibus soleis unius ulnæ longitudine, aliisque diversis piscium generibus abundat, horum autem maxima copia est, quos vulgus Bacallios appellat; ad hæc insunt accipitres nigri corvorum similes, aquilæ, perdicesque fusco colore, aliæque diversæ volucres.

Nº 9. Hæc Insula innumera piscium multitudine abundat, quos ejus incolæ hyeme capiunt & Boreali horriferoque frigore desiccant, utpote inque sub Arcti sita circulo, penetrabile frigus constringit desiccando. Ineunte autem vere Angli, Germani, aliarumque diversarum regionum incolæ huc adnavigant, pisces hos frigore desiccatos empturi, cervisiæ & farinæ commutatione. Estque hoc piscium genus adeo durum, ut malleis ferreis superlapidem pertundere necesse sit, postea vero aqua biduo molire, quo tandem butyro condientes comedant. Nec solum hæc Insula ingentem piscium copiam alit, sed etiam totum mare Scythicum, quorum nonnulli adeo vasto corpore emergunt, ut monstra potius marina quam pisces videantur. Fertur à quibusdam hoc mare navigantibus adeo hic ingentes murenas prospici, serpentibus similes ut naves ipsas invadere audeant, quo nautas & vectores arripientes devorent. Insulæ hujus incolæ

¹ In Chytræus it reads "1594 die vero 24 Junii."

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pequenos arbolezitos y destos muy pocos, y en pocos lugares. Mas el Proveedor de todas las cosas lo provee cada anno, que le viene por la mar, de hazia las partes setentrionales de la dicha isla, muy grandisima multitud de arboles de diversas suertes y grandezas, como cosa de naufragio, transportados de furiosos vientos septentrionales á la costa de la dicha isla; de los quales los naturales se proveen, y gastan para todo lo á ellos necesario. Y dizen que muchas vezes oyen hablar spiritus, y llamarse por sus nombres, y parecer á personas vivas, y dezirles quien son, y en ciertas partes de la dicha isla salen unos fuegos muy horribles, y otras muchas maravillas dizen los naturales desta dicha isla que ay en ella.

Nº 10. Los hombres que habitan en esta region son salvajes; carecen de pan y de vino; amansan ciervos y cavalgan en ellos; y pelean con otra gente, que está mas adelante hazia el setentrion, que ellos llaman nocturnos, porque van de noche y hazen sus haciendas como acá de dia; y esto porque los dias allá, desde XIII, de setiembre hasta X de marzo, son tan pequenos que non ay una hora de claridad. Son muy mala gentes, alteadores; roban á todos los que passan por ay cerca; navio ninguna no osa estar surto á la costa por miedo destos hombres nocturnos, porque matan y roban á todos quantos pueden aver á las manos. Y un poco adelante destos nocturnos, hazia el sudueste, dizen aver unos monstruos que tienen todo el cuerpo como de persona humana, salvo la cabeza, que tienen como de puerco, y que gruñendo se entienden como puercos.

subterranea domicilia sibi construunt, quarum parietes piscium ossibus erigunt. lignorum autem penuria laborant, perexigua siquidem arbuscula raraque hic pullulant, sed summus ille gubernator his necessaria annuatim satis copiosè largitur ex Septentrionali plaga, quàm plurimæ variæque ac proceræ arbores, turbine ventorum eradicatæ immanique agilitate procella his littoribus, naufragii instar impelluntur, quibus incolæ abunde utuntur. Aiunt præterea persæpe hic audire spiritus se mutuo alloquentes, propriisque nominibus se invicem appellantes, & vivis hominibus nonnunquam apparentes, quibus se ac sua nomina, quæ sint indicare perhibentur, & quibusdam ejusdem Insulæ locis, ignis, visu horribilis per se excutitur & procul jactatur, rotaturque. Et plura alia cum visu tum auditu mirabilia hujus Insulæ inesse asserunt quæ brevitatis causa omituntur.

Nº 10. Hujus regionis incolæ ferinis moribus imbuti, solitudinem incolunt sylvestresque omnino sunt, pane & vino penitus carent, cervos cicures ac mites reddentes, horum dorsis invehuntur. Cumque his hominibus magis ad Septentrionem vergentibus bella semper ineunt Nocturnis nomine appellatis, quia suas ipsorum res tam publicas quam privatas noctu, quemadmodum apud nos diu nostrates peragunt, eis quoque hoc evenit, quia è decimo quarto Septembris die, usque ad decimum Martii, adeo breviter dies eorum semper evolat, ut vix unius horæ spatium contineat; ea gens pessima est, castatrixque & omnimodo latrocinii deditissima, adeo ut nullus viator ea loca adeat, quin ab eisdem Nocturnis occidatur spolieturque. Paulò ante ulterius à Nocturnis Aphricum versus monstra quædam inesse aiunt, quæ quidem toto corpore hominibus, capite vero porcis similia sunt, & grunnientes porcorum instar se mutuo intelligunt.

TABULA SECUNDA.

Nº 11. Los que habitan en esta Region, algunos adoran el Sol, otros la primera cosa que veen por la manana quando se levantan, otros adoran un pedaço de paño colorado que ponen encima de una lança, y asy cada uno adora lo que se le antoja; estan debaxo del poder del gran Can, Imperador de los Tartaros.

Nº 12. Aquí ay monstruos semejantes á hombres, que tienen las orejas tan grandes que les cubre todo el cuerpo; y mas adelante, hazia el oriente, dizen que ay unos hombres que no tienen coyuntura ninguna hazia las Rodillas ny en los pies: Estan debaxo del poder del gran Can. En la provincia de Balor, la qual tiene cinquenta dias de andadura, son hombres silvestres; habitan en los montes y florestas.

Nº 11. Eorum qui hac regione degunt, quidam Solem adorant: Alii vero exurgentes læte quicquid primum viderint: Alii item frustum panni rubri hasta affigentes venerantur numinis instar.

Nº 12. Sunt hic monstra hominibus similia, quæ adeo demissas prægrandesque habent aures, ut his totum corpus operiant. Ulteriusque orientem versus quosdam homines inesse perhibentur, quorum genua & pedes junctura carent, deguntque sub ditione magni Canis, in illa provincia, quem Balor eorum nomine dicitur, hæc quinquaginta dierum iter continet. Hi homines sylvestres omnino sunt, montium nemorumque cultores.

Nº 13. Aquí habita aquel poderoso Rey de Aziumba y Auxama, que algunos llaman Preste Joan, al qual sesenta Reyes le dan obediencia ; es abundantísimo de toda riqueza, y nunca se halla que fuese vencido en batalla alguna, mas muchas vezes bolvió del medio dia, de los pueblos Throgloditas, gente nuda y negra, con gloriosa victoria ; la qual gente llega hasta el cabo de buena esperanza. Entre la qual gente ay una nacion que no hablan, mas sifflando se entienden. Y este no es el Preste Joan, porque el Preste Joan tenia su sennoria en la Yndia oriental y meridional, fasta que Chençhis, primero Rey de los Tartaros, lo venció y superó en una muy cruel batalla, en la qual murió ; y el dicho Chençhis le tomó todos sus Reynos y sennorias, y dexó bivar los Christianos en su ley, y les dió Rey Christiano que los regiese y gobernase ; el qual Rey se llamava Jorge, y despues aca todos los reyes que suceden se llaman Jorge, como lo dize Marco Polo mas largamente á los xlii y á los xlviij capitulos de su libro.

Nº 14. El Rey desta provincia y Reyno de Bengala es muy poderoso señor y tiene debaxo de su sennoria muchas cibdades, y muy grandes y de mucho tracto. Ay en este provincia y Reyno mucha canela, clavo, gengibre, pimienta, sandalos, lacar y seda en mucha cantidad. Tienen por costumbre en este Reyno y provincia, despues que mueren, de quemar los cuerpos ; y quando el marido muere primero que la muger, quemase la muger biva con el marido, diciendo que va á gozar con el en el otro mundo ; y es desta manera ; que muriendo el marido la muger haze un gran combite y se viste de los mas ricos vestidos que tiene ; al qual combite vienen todos sus parientes y del marido, y despues de aver comido, va ella con toda la gente á un lugar donde está hecho un grandísimo fuego, cantando y baylando fasta llegar al dicho fuego ; y despues hechan el cuerpo muerto del marido dentro, y luego ella se despide de sus parientes y amigos, y se lança en el fuego ; y aquella que mas liberalmente se hecha en el fuego, aquella da honra á su linage. Mas ya esta costumbre no se usa como solia, despues que los portugueses tractaron con ellos, y le dieron á entender que Dios nuestro sennor no era servido de tal cosa.

Nº 13. Hic potentissimus ille Regum degit, Aziumbæ Auxamaque civitatibus Imperans, quem vulgus Preste Joannem appellant, cujus ministerio astrincti sexaginta Reges versantur, quorumvis potentissimorum Regum felicissimam sortem divitiis suis exuparans, quippe qui nunquam bello ut ullis pr. . .¹ victus recessit, sed sæpe Throgloditis modo nigroque corpore populis meridiei maxima cum victoria triumphans rediit, qui cum promontorio bonæ spei (ut fertur) conterminat, inter quos genus quoddam horum hominum non loquitur, sed sibilis tantum se invicem percipere solent. Hunc itaque haud Preste Joannem illum esse, facile constat, cum is Eois, ac meridionalibus Indis imperaret, donec Chenchis primus Tartarorum rex, crudelis bellico congressu quodam eum superans feliciter prostravit ejusque imperium armata manu usurpavit. Christicolisque (quoscunque ibi invenerat) impune religione sua uti clemens concessit, ipsis Regem statuit ejusdem fidei, qui mitissimè eos regeret, ac benignè eos tractans gubernaret, Georgius nomine, cujus deinceps successores idem nomen sibi vendicabant, quemadmodum Marcus Polus libri sui quadragesimi, secundo & tertio capite copiosius refert.

Nº 14. Hujus provinciæ regniq; Bengalæ potentissimus rex est, pluribus ingentibus ac insignibus & maximi commercii civitatibus dominatur, estque incredibili propemodum conjunctus necessitudine cum invictissimo Lusitaniæ Rege, quocum perpetuo fœdere pacem inivit unde ingens ei copia provenit Cinamomi, Gariophilorum, Zinziberis, Piperisque, Sandalorum & Bombicis. Horum moris fuisse aiunt cadavera cremare, & si uxoratus aliquis ex vivis decessisset, cum eo vivam ejus conjugem in rogo mariti comburere, credentes illam ad alium orbem migrantem eo ipso usque frui, cum quo hic vitam egerat. Cujus res hujusmodi erat, conjuge mortuo uxor ejus convivium vivis solenne parabat, defunctoque parentalia, induebaturque auro & peplo preciocissimo, omnium quæ possidebat, & ad lautas epulas illar omnes confestim tam sui quam mariti affines & amici properantes convivabantur, quibus postquam exempta fames epulis, mensæque remotæ, tunc illa convivis omnibus & funerali pompa stipata ad pyram accedebat, exultansque canebat & tripudiabat, quo ubi pervenerat, mariti cadavera in ignem dejecta, ipsa deinceps in rogam desiliebat, extremum vale omnibus dicens, & quæ hilariori vultu in flammis se projiciebat, majori se suosque omnes honore afficiebat. Enimvero vanus ille ritus & detestanda religio evannit, ex quo gens Lusitania eorum commercio utitur, quippe quæ diu eos adronens pessimum facinus illud

¹ So on the map; but in Chytraus it is "aut ullis preliis."

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Nº 15. El gran Can, Imperador de los Tartaros es muy grandísimo señor y muy poderoso ; entitulase Rey de los Reyes y Sennor de los sennores ; tiene por costumbre de dar á sus Varones vestidos treze vezes en el anno, en treze grandísimas fiestas que haze en cada un anno, y estas vestiduras son de mayor o menor valor, segun la calidad de las personas á quien se da ; y á cada uno dan una cinta, y calzas, sombrero guarnescido de oro y perlas y piedras preciosas, segun la grandeza de las personas ; y estas vestiduras que da el dicho gran Can en cada un anno son CLVI. M ; y esto haze por egrandescer y magnificar sus fiestas. Y quando muere llevanlo á enterrar á un monte que se dize Alcay, donde se entierran los gran Canes, Imperadores de los Tartaros ; y los que lo llevan á enterrar matan á todos los que hallan, diziendoles ; id á servir á nuestro sennor en el otro mundo ; y assi mismo matan todos sus cavallos, camelo y azemilas que tienen, creyendo que van á servir á su sennor. Quando murió Mongui Can, Imperador de los Tartaros, fueron muertos trezientos mill hombres, que encontraron en el camino aquellos que lo llevaban á enterrar, segun dize Marco Polo en su libro, capítulo XLII. Poggio Florentino, Secretario del Papa Eugenio quarto, acerca del fin de su segundo libro, que escribió de la variacion y mudanza de la fortuna, hace mucho para la confirmacion de lo que el dicho Marco Polo escribió en su libro.

Nº 16. Diversas opiniones ay qual sea la Trapovana, despues que los Españoles y Portugueses navegaron el mar Indico : de la manera que el Ptolemeo la tiene situada, por grados de longitud y latitud, creo que á todos sea notorio. Algunos de los modernos descubridores tienen que la isla de Ceislan es la Trapovana ; otros tienen que es la isla de Camatra. Plinio escribe de la Trapovana en su sexto libro, capítulo xxij, y dize que fue un tiempo que tuvieron opinion que la Trapovana fuese otro mundo, y que se llamava Antichtono ; y que Alexandro fue el primero que nos dió noticia aquella ser isla ; y que Onesechrito, almirante de su armada [dijo] que en la dicha isla de Trapovana ay mayores elephantes y mas bellicosos que en la India ; y que Magasaene pone su longura siete mill estados, y de anchura cinco mill ; que no ay en ella ciudad cercada, salvo sete cientos villages ; y que en el principio de Claudio vinieron embaxadores de la dicha isla á Roma. Desta manera : el li-

dedocuit, quæ omnia Deo displicere faciliè nunc persuadentur.

Nº 15. Princeps ille Tartarorum, quem vulgo magnum Can nominant, locupletissimus potentissimusque esse perhibetur, jubetque superbissima nomenclatura se regem regum ac potentium omnium principem appellari. Huic morem esse aiunt, iis viris omnibus, qui in ejus aula suo ministerio astricti versantur, tredecim diebus festis, quos summo honore peculiari ritu quotannis celebrat, recentes preciosasque vestes pro cujusque meritis dare, donatque his omnibus festis etiam singulas zonas singulis singulaque tibialia, caligulas, galeros vel umbellas, auro, margaritis, ac preciosis gemmis circumseptas, ut cujusvis merita sunt. Vestium autem numerus quas singulis annis largitur, sex millium supra centum quinquaginta proditur, quæ omnia & sua festa colendi, ac extollendi, & proprii nominis celebrandi gratia diligentissimi fieri curat. Qui mortuus in montem, cui Alcai nomen inditum, tumulandus effertur, porro efferentes quotquot inter eundem obvios habent pro victimis occidunt. Aiunt siquidem, par esse, eos principem suum comitari, aut alio orbe debita servitutis obsequia sint præstanda : mactant etiam equos omnes, camelos ac mulos, quibus vivens utebatur, persuasum habentes, ea omnia suo Principi post mortem servitura. Mortuo Mongui horum Tartarorum Principe, quem magnum Can appellari diximus, trecenta hominum milia in itinere, cum in montem (ut diximus) deferretur ab efferentibus reperta, auctore Marco Pollo libro quarto capite 24. cæsa sunt asserit hoc idem Florentinus Poggias, qui à secretis fuit Eugenii Papæ quarti libro secundo de fortunæ mutatione, qui non dubia quæ à Pollo scripta sunt, aperitissimè demonstrant.

Nº 16. Taprovana quænam sit, ac ubi terrarum sita, varie auctores sentiunt, ex quo ab incolis Beticæ regionis, necnon Lusitaniæ mare Indicum navigari cœptum est. Utque à Ptolemæo secundum latitudinem graduum ac longitudinem ejus describitur, neminem latere censeo. Nonnulli vero neotericorum, qui incognita loca nobis nota tradidere, Ceilam insulam Taprobanam esse uno ore asserunt : Alii eam Camatram esse contendunt. Plinius libro 6. capite 22. hujus meminit, dicens : Taprobana alter orbis esse, sententiâ omnium habebatur, unde Antichton ab eis nuncupabatur. Alexandrum autem tradunt primum extitisse, qui eam insulam esse, non orbem indicaverit, utque Onosecritus classis ejus Architalassus refert. Hæc insula majores pugnatioresque habet elephantes omnibus, quos tota India enutrit, cujus insulæ Magastes longitudinem septem milibus stadiorum, quinque vero milibus latitudinem metitur, nullaque civitas mœnibus vallatur, septingenta tamen

berto Danio Plocamio, el qual avia mercado de la republica la renta del mar vermejo, y navegando al rededor de Arabia, fue dal viento setentrional transportado de manera, que al quintodecimo dia entró en un puerto de la dicha isla, el qual se dezia Hipno; y que fue del Rey liberalissimamente resebido y tractado. Y que, despues de aver estado en la dicha isla seis meses, aprendió la lengua, y que un dia, hablando con el Rey, le dixo, que los Romanos y su Imperador eran de inaudita justicia, y que el Rey mirando la moneda, que el dicho liberto tenia, eran de yqual peso aunque las ymages demonstravan ser de diversos Imperadores, movido desto, embió embaxadores á Roma; el primero fue Rachia, á conciliar amicitia con Claudio. De los quales embaxadores entendió que en la dicha isla avia ccccc ciudades, y que estos dichos embaxadores se maravillaron de ver en este nuestro cielo Setentrion y las Vergilias, como cosa nueva y á ellos incognita; y que dezian que en la dicha isla no veian la luna sobre la tierra, si no del octavo dia fasta el quintodecimo; y maximamente se maravillavan que las sombras yvan hazia el nuestro cielo y no hazia el suyo, y que el sol saliese á la diestra y se pusiese á la siniestra; por las quales susodichas razones parece, que en la dicha isla, donde el dicho liberto aportó, no parece la estrella de Norte, la qual parece en la Trapovana isla. Por donde se podría dezir, atento de donde se partió el dicho liberto Danio Proclamio, y al camino que podría hazer con furioso viento setentrional, que la isla, donde el aportó, fue la isla de Sant Lorenzo y no la Trapubana. Y que el Rey de la dicha isla es elegido, por el comun, hombre viejo y clemente y sin hijos; y si despues de elegido engendrase alguno, luego lo descomponen; y quando lo eligen, le dan treynta consejeros; y que el dicho Rey no pueda condenar á nadie, si la mayor parte de los dichos sus treynta consejeros no sean de consentimiento con el; y que despues, el dicho condenado puede apelar para el pueblo, el qual luego eligen setenta Juezes, los quales miran su causa; y si hallan que fue mal sentenciado, danlo por libre, y aquellos consejeros, que fueron en condenarlo, quedan privados de sus officios y por infames para siempre jamas.

villæ ejus provinciæ annumerantur. At hæc sub ditione Claudii circa primam sui Imperii gubernationem hujus Insulæ oratores Romam petiere hac de causa & ratione, Libertus Damius Plocamius à Romanis vectigalia & proventum maris rubri redemit, dumque Arabiam obnavigat, Septentrionalis ventus eum adeo procul disjecebat, ut quindecim elapsis diebus cuidam hujus Insulæ portui appulerit, cui nomen Hippurus, à cujus rege benigno hospitio susceptus est. Postquam sex menses, cum ejus idioma satis apprime addicisset, ac longo sermone regem alloqueretur, maximam Romanorum justitiam, summamque eorum Imperatoris rectitudinem enarrabat, cumque Rex diversum monetæ genus Romanorum diu circumspiceret, quod Libertus secum attulerat, varia Imperatorum imaginem¹ impressos nummos, pondus vero æque omnium idem animadvertens, maximè admiratus est, unde confestim ad Romanorum Imperatorem Oratores legavit, qui perpetuo cum eo pacis fœdus inirent; cui cum sociis Rachias oratorum ejus celeberrimus Claudium conciliavit, ex quibus Imperator quingentas huic insulæ civitates inesse facile percepit. Inque sua cœli plaga Septentrionalem arctum & vergiliarum ortum minimè videri, quibus conspectis admirabantur, siquidem hæc sidera sua regione incognita esse & nunquam apparere asserebant. Præterea Lunam ab octavo ad quintumdecimum usque diem tantum prospici aiebant. Illud omnium maximè eos admiratione afficiebat, quod umbræ dextrorsum ad nostrum polum vergerent, cum sua ipsorum regione sinistras ire semper intuerentur, solemque dextra exoriri, leva vero occidi, quibus de causis & rationibus constat, arctum hac insula, cui Libertus appulit, nunquam videri, quodque Libertus insulam sancti Laurentii, non autem Taprobanam adiit. Siquidem ex Liberti cursu & navigatione, enarrationeque oratorum ad Tiberium, ut dictum est, insula, cui ipse Libertus Damius Plocamius appulit, haud Taprobana fuit, sed potius insula divi Laurentii. Huic insulæ moris esse aiunt regem è senioribus eligere comunibus omnium suffragiis, qui clementia, comitate, ac ingenui animi benignitate longe omnes superaret, quique sine liberis ac prole sit. Hic itaque sceptro jam potitus, si interim liberos adeptus fuerit, confestim regia potestate privari solet. Tempore autem quo is eligitur, triginta consilarii, qui regi assistant decernuntur. Hic autem neminem morti adjudicare potestatem habet, ni prius major eorum numerus ipsi suffragetur, ad hæc jure reo permittitur, qui à rege & ejus consiliariis morti adjudicatus est, populum in sui defensionem provocare, hic protinus septuaginta legum peritissimos ac justissimos judices deligit, qui ejus causam diligenter

¹ Should be "image."

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Retulo del auctor con ciertas razones de la variacion que haze el aguja del marear con la estrella del Norte.

Nº 17. Sebastian Caboto, capitan y piloto mayor de la S. c. c. m. del Imperador don Carlos, quinto deste nombre, y Rey, nuestro sennor, hizo esta figura, extensa en plano, anno del nascimiento de nuestro salvador Jesu Christo de MDXLIII annos, tirada por grados de latitud y longitud, con sus vientos, como carta de marear; imitando en parte al Ptolomeo y en parte á los modernos descubridores, asi Espanoles como Portugueses, y parte por su padre y por el descubierta, por donde podras navegar como por carta de marear teniendo respecto á la variacion que haze el aguja del marear con la estrella del Norte; verbi gratia, tu te quieres partir del cabo de Sant Vincente para ir á tomar el cabo de Finisterra; mandarás gobernar tu navio al Norte por tu aguja de marear y yrás á dar dentro del dicho cabo, mas tu verdadero camino, que tu navio hizo, fue al Norte quarta del Nordeste, porque tu aguja de marear te Nordestea una quarta en el dicho cabo de Sant Vincente, de manera que, mandando gobernar tu navio al Norte por tu aguja de marear, tu camino será al Norte, quarta del Nordeste; y así mismo, partiendote de Salmedina, que es una baxa á la salida de San Lucar de Barameda, para yr á la punta de Naga de la isla de Tenerife, mandarás gobernar al Sudeste por tu aguja y yrás á tomar la dicha punta de Naga por lo que está situada en la carta de marear, mas tu camino no será al Sudeste, por quanto tu aguja de marear te Nordestea en Salmedina una quarta larga, mas será tu camino al Sudeste, quarta del Sur largo; asy que podras dezir que, partiendote del cabo de San Vincente al Norte, tu camino será Norte, quarta de Nordeste, y partiendote de Salmedina al Sudeste, tu camino sera al Sudeste, quarta del Sur; y así por consiguiente haras en toda otra parte deste universo, mirando la variacion que te haze la dicha aguja de marear con la estrella del Norte. Porque la dicha aguja no se buelve ny está en todo lugar al Norte, como el comun vulgo piensa; porque la piedra yman, segun parece, no tiene virtud para hazerla buelver al Norte en todo lugar, mas, segun por experiencia se vee y alcança, tiene solamente virtud de hazerla estar stabil y fixa en un lugar, por donde se de mostrar forçado por linea recta por

examinant, hi si reum mortis inique condemnatum communi omnium consensu compererint, eum ilicò vinculis solvunt, ac pristinae libertati restituunt, consiliarios vero qui reum inorturum censuerunt injustissimè regio privant munere, ac perpetua ignominia afficiuntur.

Epilogus, in quo Auctor hujus Chartæ reddit certas rationes, variationis acus buxulae nauticæ ad stellam Polarem.

Nº 17. Sebastianus Cabotus Dux & archigubernius S. c. c. m. domini Caroli Imperatoris, hujus nominis quinti, & Regis Hispaniæ domini nostri, summam mihi manum imposuit, & ad formam hanc protrahens, plana figura me deliniavit, anno ab orbe redempto, nativitate Domini nostri Jesu Christi 1544. qui me juxtà graduum longitudinem ac latitudinem, ventorumque situm, cum docte tum fideliter, navigationis Chartæ instar descripsit, Geographi Ptolemæi auctoritatem, peritiorumque omnium neotericorum loca clausa nobis aperientium tam Hispanorum quàm Lusitanorum fidem sequutus, necnon ex usu ac industria longæ navigationis integerrimi viri Joannis Caboti natione Veneti, atque Sebastiani astrorum peritia navigandique arte omnium doctissimi, ejus filii auctorisque mei, qui aliquantam orbis partem diu nostratibus clausam aperuerunt, qua propter me fida doctissimaque magistra, ceu Hydrographica charta utens, quocunque est animus mare metiri poteris, acus nauticæ variationem observans, qua ad Arctum vertitur. Cujus rei argumentum est: Sic ex sacro promontorio nauticum solvearis, Celticum promontorium petiturus, navem licet protinus ad Arctum dirigere jubeas, Hydrographica acu, quo cursu recto tramite Finis terræ appuleris promontorio, iter tamen quod vere navis tua peregerat, non recta ad Arctum, sed Arctum versus ad quartam Cæciæ fuit. Navigatoria siquidem acus & si recta linea è Sacro promontorio ad oram Finis terræ cursum demonstrat, ad Arctum nihilominus tamen quarta parte ab Arcto ad Cæciam distare certum est, Quapropter cum navem acu nauticæ ad Arctum regere juseris, erit navigatio tua per quartam Septentrionis Cæciam versus. Eandem navigationis considerationem observaberis, cum è Salmedinà brevi scopulosoque mari, in exitu portus sancti Lucæ ad Nagæ oram Tenerifiæ Insulæ navigare decreveris, tunc siquidem licet ad Liben seu Aphricum navem regere studeas Hydrographicæ chartæ observatione, rectus tamen itineris cursus nauticæ acus probabiliore fide per Aphricum quarta & eo amplius Austrum versus procul dubio erit, Salmedinæ nempe ad Nagam navigatio quarta longe minus quàm Hydrographica charta indicat, nautica acus demonstrat. Unde pro comperto

qualquier viento que fueres, y no por circular, y aessa causa haze la dicha variacion. Que si le dicha aguja se buelviere al Norte, cada y quando y en todo lugar, no haria variacion ninguna porque yria por linea circular, porque siempre estarias en un paralelo, qual no puede ser yendo por linea recta en un redondo. Y as de notar que quanto mas te apartares del meridiano que la aguja te está derechamente al Norte, hazia el Occidente o hazia el Oriente, tanto mas se apartará tu aguja de Norte, es á saber la flor de lis della, la qual está sennahuda por el Norte: por donde parece claramente que la dicha aguja muestra por linea recta y no por circular; y as de saber que el meridiano donde la flor de lis del aguja está derechamente al Norte es obra de treynta y cinco leguas de la isla de Flores, la ultima isla de los Acores hazia el occidente, segun la opinion de algunos expertos, por la mucha experiencia que dello tienen, á causa de la quotidiana navegacion que hazen al Occidente á las Indias del mar Oceano. El dicho Sebastian Caboto navegando hazia el occidente se halló en parte donde el Nordeste quarta del Norte le estava derechamente al Norte; por las quales susodichas experiencias, parece claramente ser verdad los defectos y variacion que la dicha aguja de marear haze con la estrella del Norte.

habebis, cum è Sacro promontorio oram solveris Septentriones petiturus, quod iter tuum erit per quartam Arcti Cæciam versus. Eodem modo si è Salmedina ad Nagan Teneriitæ Insulæ adnavigaveris ad Aphricum, navis tuæ cursus erit per quartam Austri. Eadem ratione sigillatim uti poteris in quavis hujus discretionis parte acus magnetæ fricatæ variationem observans, qua cum Arcti sidere variè operatur, quippè quæ non assidue neque ex omnibus locis Septentrionem expetat (uti plebs indocta censet) cum Magnes lapis ille (ut patet) nullam habet vim dirigendi navigatoriam acum ex omni parte ad Arctum, quin potius (ut experientia constat) calibem volubilem immotum reddere recta linea, non autem circulari ad quemvis vectorum Arcto proximum, & hac de causa acus nautica usque variatur, nam si eadem acus assidue ex omnibus locis verteretur ad Arctum, nulla fieret ejus variatio, utpote quæ per circularem lineam semper viam demonstraret, ex quo sequeretur, eundem æquedistantem seu parallelum frequentare, quod nullo modo continget recta linea circularem formam adeunti. Porrò unum hoc adnotabis, candide lector, quo magis ad Solem ortum vel occasum à linea meridionali secedes, ubi acus nauticæ depictum Liliū ad Arctum directè ostendit, eo magis ab Arcto te distare pro comperto habebis, unde satis liquet, acum nauticam rectè linea non autem circulari viam demonstrare. At notandum igitur est, quod linea meridionalis, quam nauticæ acus liliū rectissimè Septentriones ostendit, distat à Florum Insula triginta parasangis, quæ quidem ultima accipitrum Insula est occidentem versus, juxta peritissimorum omnium navium gubernatorum consensum, opinionemque, necnon ex eorum solerti experientia, quam diutina assiduaque navigatione suo jure profitentur, siquidem Atlanticum mare & Indicum indies remetiri assuescunt. Ad hæc Sebastianus Cabotus meus auctor, occidentalem Oceanum adnavigans, ad æquor quoddam devenit & plagam, ubi quarta parte Septentrionum juxta Cæciam ventus acus navigatoriæ Liliū illi rectissimè Arctum ostenderet, quibus de causis & rationibus & tutissima navigandi experientia apertissimè constat defectus & variationes acus nauticæ crebro fieri cum Arcti observatione.

*Plinio en el segundo libro, Capitulo lxxix
escribe.*

Nº 18. Que de la ciudad de Gadiz y de las columnas de Hercules, con el circuito de la Espanna y de la Galia, se navegó todo poniente. El Oceano Setentrional se navegó la mayor parte en el tiempo de Augusto, passando todo la Germania hasta el cabo de Cimbrí, y desde ay fasta Scythia. Y de Oriente navegó por el mar Indico

hazia Setentrion, fasta tener el mar Caspio al Sur, la armada de Macedonia, en el tiempo que Seleucio y Antiocho reynavan; y mandaron que aquella region se llamase Seleuchida y Antiochida. Y al Septentrion del mar Caspio muchas partes se an navegado; de manera que poco queda que todo el mar Septentrional no le ayan navegado. Y así mismo dize en el mismo capitulo, que Cornelio Nipote escribe que á Quinto Metello Celero, el qual fue consul con Afranio y entonces era Proconsul en la Galia, le fueron imbiados ciertos Indios del Rey de Suevi, los quales eran partidos del mar Indico, con fortuna transportados en Germania.

Nº 19. En estas islas Rocas ay aves de tal grandeza (segun dizen) y fuerça, que toman un boy [buey] y lo traen volando para comer; y mas dizen, que toman un batel por grande que sea, y lo levantan en grande altura, y despues lo dexan caer y comense los hombres. Y el Petrarcha semejantemente lo dize en su libro de prospera y adversa fortuna.

Nº 20. Ay en la ysla de los de Calenguan leones, tigres, honças, ciervos y otras muchas diversidades de animales; así mismo ay aguilas y papagayos blancos, que hablan tan claro como personas lo que á ellos les es ensennado, y otras muchas aves syn numero de diversas faciones. La gente de la dicha isla son ydolatras; comen carne humana.

Nº 21. Halló esta isla de Mamorare una nao de Cambayo, y dizen aver tanto oro en ella que no cargaron otra cosa, segun dizen los portugueses.

Nº 22. En esta isla de Ceilan ay canela de nascimiento y rubies, y iacintos, y ojos de gato y otros generos de piedras preciosas.

[N. W. Quadrant of Map. 18 of Chytraeus.]

Ciapangu es una isla grande situada en alto mar, la qual esta en 1500 milla apartada de la tierra firma del gran Can hazia oriente. Son ydolatras y gente de buena manera y hermosa; tiene rey proprio, libre, que á ninguno es tributario; tiene mucho oro de nascimiento, lo qual nunca se saca fuera de la dicha isla a causa que no aportan navios á ella por estar tan apartada [y] fuera de camino. El rey desta

[S. E. Quadrant of map.]

His Rocorum insulis insunt quedam venatoriae aves ac rapinae deditae adeo procero et ingenti corpore ut humi petentes bovem sursum abstrahentes praedam suis nidis afferant devoraturae; eoque unguibus praepollent ut scapham seu cymbam quantumvis maximam arripientes ac in sublimem tollentes inde rursus deturbere soleant deorsum; gaudent praeterea vesci carne hominum quemadmodum Petrarca refert libro qui de prospera et adversa fortuna inscribitur.

En Romãnce ve á tabla 2ª Nº 19.

Hac insula innumeri leones, tigrides, pantherae, corvi¹ aliorumque diversorum animalium species, armentorum instar, depascunt: praeterea aquilae, psitaci albi, multaue variarum avium genera turmatim convolant. Haec gens idola colit et carne hominum avide vescit.

En Romance ve á tabla 2ª Nº 20.

Hanc Hemorare insulam aperuit quedam (ut fertur) Cabierum navis, quam tot aurifodinis abundare perhibet ut navem ipsam solo auro oneraverint.

En Romance ve á tabla 2ª Nº 21.

[N. E. Quadrant of map.]

Hac Ceilani insula ingens cinnami inde extracta provenit copia. Pluribus lapidibus, lunaribus, piropis, hiacintis, aliisque preciosis lapillis abundat.

En Romance ve á tabla 2ª Nº 22.

¹ Should be "cervi."

isla tiene un palatio muy grande y muy maravilloso, todo cubierto de oro hecho de pasta, de grosura de dos reales; y las ventanas y columnas deste palatio son todas de oro. Tienen piedras preciosas y perlas en mucha cantidad. El gran Can, oyda la fama de la riqueza desta dicha isla, quisola conquistar y embió á ella una grande armada y nunca la pudo soyuzoar [sojuzgar], segun Marco Polo mas largamente lo cuenta y dize en su libro, capitulo ciento y seis.

[The Latin of this is not on the map.]

[S. W. Quadrant of Map. Not in Chytraeus.]

En esta figura estense en plano se contienen todas las tierras, islas, puertos, rios, anglas, baxos, que hasta oy día se han descubierto; y con sus nombres y quien fueron los descubridores dellas, como por las tablas desta dicha figura mas claramente consta; con todo lo demas que antes fue conocido, y todo lo que por Ptholomeo ha zido escripto, como son: provincias, regiones, ciudades, montes, rios, climas y paralelos, por sus grados de longitud y latitud, assí de Europa como de Assia y Aphrica.

Y as de notar que la tierra está situada conforme á la variacion que haze el aguja del marear con la estrella del norte; la razon de lo qual podras ver en la tabla segunda del número diez y siete.

[The Latin of this is immediately above it on the map.]

[S. E. Quadrant of Map. S. of Africa. Not in Chytraeus.]

Del pescado que detiene una nao.

Plinio escribe en el su noveno libro, capitulo veinte y cinco, de un pescado que se dize Nichio, el qual dise ser como redondo y que pegandose á una nao la tiene aunque baya á la vela. Et Petrarca, en el prohemio del segundo libro de prospera y adversa fortuna, dize que el echenis o remora, pez de grandeza de medio pie detiene una nao aunque sea muy grande y que los bientos y ondas y remos y velas le ayden á yr; el solo fuerza la fuerza de los elementos y hombres, no con otra obra ninguna, sino pegandose á las tablas del navio, ni con otra fuerza alguna, si no con sola su naturaleza; el qual pece es como limo¹ o cieno placandolo [y sacandolo] del agua pierde la fuerza. Hallase lo suso dicho en mui claras escripturas, las quales aquí no se ponen por no ser prolixo.

[No Latin on the map.]

¹ Limazon, a snail?

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE LEGENDS.

FIRST TABLE.

Of the Admiral

N^o 1. The admiral Don Cristoval Colon, a Genoese by birth, offered to their Catholic Majesties of glorious memory to discover the islands and mainland of the Indies,¹ by the west, provided they gave him for this purpose a sufficient *fleet* and favor;² and having it, and having fitted out three caravels in the year 1492, he proceeded to discover them, and from that time on many other persons have continued the said discovery, as is shown by the present description.

N^o 2. In the island Española there is much virgin gold and *very fine lapis-lazuli* [*blue copper ore* ?] and much sugar and cassia fistula, and an infinite number of cattle³ of all kinds.⁴ *The swine of this island they give to the sick, as here in our parts they give mutton.* This said island contains many harbors,⁵ and *very good ones*, and the chief one of them is the city of Santo Domingo, which is a very good city and of much trade, and all the others are places built and settled by the Spaniards; and in the island of Cuba and of San Juan, and in all the other islands, and on the mainland virgin gold is found;⁶ and in the city of Santo Domingo his Majesty has his royal chancery, and in all the other towns⁷ and provinces governors and rulers who govern and rule them⁸ with much justice; and every day are discovered⁹ new lands and provinces, very rich, by means of which our Holy Catholic Faith is, and will be, much increased, and these kingdoms of Castile have become great with much *glorious fame and riches*.

N^o 3. This mainland which the Spaniards named New Spain, the most illustrious gentleman, Don Fernando Cortez, marquis del Valle de Guaxacon, conquered. There are, in this land provinces and cities innumerable: the chief of them is the city of Mexico,¹⁰ which contains more than fifty thousand inhabitants; it is in a salt lake which extends over forty leagues. There is in the said city, and in all the other provinces, much gold, virgin silver, and all kinds of precious stones; and there is produced in the said land and provinces much very good silk, and cotton, alum, orchil, dyewood, cochineal, and saffron, and sugar,¹¹ of all the aforesaid great quantities, with which many ships come loaded to these kingdoms of Spain.¹² The natives of this land are very expert in all that relates to trade; instead of coins, they make use of certain kernels, split in halves, which they call cacao, or cacanghuate, a barbarous expression.¹³ They have much wheat and barley, and many other grains, and vines, and many fruits of different kinds. It is a land of many animals, deer, mountain boars, lions, leopards, tigers, and much other game, both birds and land animals. It is a people¹⁴ very skilful in moulding any object after nature, and in painting pictures. The women usually adorn themselves with precious stones and valuable pearls. These Indians use a certain kind of paper, on which they draw what they wish to express with figures [pictures] instead of letters. They never had peace among themselves; on the contrary, some persecuted others in continuous fights in which the prisoners on either side were sacrificed by their enemies to their gods, and their dead bodies were given to the army, as public banquets. They were idolaters, and adored whatever took their fancy; they were very fond of eating human flesh, whereas now they have laid aside these fierce and cruel customs, and have clad themselves in Jesus Christ, believing heartily in our holy evangelical faith,¹⁵ and obeying our most holy mother¹⁶ church and its most holy precepts.

1 the western islands and mainland of the Indies.

2 if they provided him sufficiently with the things needful to him.

3 and flocks.

4 [In the Latin version the last clause of this sentence comes first.]

5 and ports.

6 all these places are filled with many inhabitants.

7 cities and islands.

8 rather by the reason and integrity of the laws than by arbitrary will.

9 and conquered.

10 is called Mexico by the name of the Indians.

11 or juice of the cane.

12 to Seville of Andalusia.

13 by the barbarous Indian name.

14 very learned and.

15 and the religion of the Christians.

16 orthodox C. tholic.

N° 4. This strait of All Saints was discovered by Hernando de Magallanes, captain of an expedition which his Sacred Cæsarean Catholic Majesty,¹ the emperor and king Don Carlos, our lord, ordered to be made to discover the Maluco islands. There are in this strait men of such great stature that they seem giants; it is a very desolate land,² and they dress themselves in the skins of animals.³

N° 5. These islands of Maluco⁴ were discovered by Fernando de Magallanes, commander of⁵ an expedition which his⁶ Majesty ordered to be made to discover the⁷ said islands, and by Juan Sebastian del Canno;⁸ that is to say, the said Fernando de Magallanes discovered the strait of All Saints, which⁹ is in 52½ degrees towards the Antarctic pole; and¹⁰ after having passed the said strait, [and not] without very great labor and danger, he continued his journey towards the said islands; after many days he arrived at certain islands of which the southern one is situated in 12 degrees,¹¹ and because the people were so turbulent, and because they stole from him the boat of one of his ships, they gave it the name of the isle of thieves (de los Ladrones); and thence continuing his journey, as has been said, they discovered an island, which they called la Aguada, because they took in water there; and from thence on they discovered another, which is called Bunham, and Aceilani, and another, which is called Cubu, in which island died the said Captain Hernando de Magallanes, in a skirmish which took place with the natives thereof, and the survivors of the said expedition chose Juan Sebastian del Canno as commander of it, who afterwards discovered the island of Bendanao, in which there is much virgin gold, and very fine cinnamon; and in the same way he discovered the island of Poloan, and that of Brunay, and that of Gilolo, and the island of Tridore, and that of Terenati, and Motil, and many others in which there is much gold, and cloves, and nutmeg, and other kinds of spices and drugs. The said Sebastian del Canno loaded two ships which¹² remained to him out of five which they took with them, with cloves in the said island of Tidori, for in it, and in the said island of Terenati, the said cloves are said to grow, and not in any other, and in the same way he took much cinnamon and nutmeg;¹³ and coming on through the Indian Ocean,¹⁴ in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope, one ship was forced to put back and return to the said island of Tidori, from which it had set out, on account of the great amount of water which it was making, and the said Captain Juan Sebastian del Canno with his ship, called St. Mary of Victory (Sancta Maria de la Victoria), came to these kingdoms of Castile, to the city of Seville, in the year 1522, by the Cape of Good Hope; so that it clearly appears that the said Juan Sebastian del Canno sailed round the whole universe,¹⁵ because he proceeded only towards the West, although not on one parallel, through the East to the place in the West whence he set out.

N° 6. These provinces were discovered¹⁶ by the honored and valiant gentleman,¹⁷ Francisco Pizarro, who¹⁸ was governor of them during his life; in which there is infinite gold and virgin silver and mines of very fine emeralds. The bread which they have they make of¹⁹ maize, and the wine likewise; they have much wheat and other grain. It is a warlike race; they use in their wars bows and slings and lances; their arms are of gold and silver. There are in the said provinces certain sheep of the form of small camels; they have very fine wool. They are an idolatrous people, and of very subtle mind;²⁰ and on all the sea-coast, and for more than twenty miles inland it never rains. *It is a very healthy land.* The Christians have made many settlements in it, and continually keep increasing them.

N° 7. The Indians call this great river the river Huruai, in Spanish the river of silver (Rio de la Plata). They take this name from the river Huruai, which is a very

1 fifth of the name.

2 and with few inhabitants.

3 only.

4 long closed to us.

5 his royal Spanish fleet.

6 His Sacred Cæsarean Catholic Majesty the Emperor Charles, fifth of the name.

7 these very rich islands of the Indies.

8 which said expedition set sail from the port of Seville, a famed city of the province of Andalusia.

9 measuring from the Equator to the Antarctic.

10 seeking the aforesaid islands.

11 north latitude.

12 which he had saved from shipwreck.

13 much cinnamon and nutmeg is collected in Bendanao, of which likewise, he took thence great quantities.

14 to Spain, and hastening to double the Cape.

15 in a circle.

16 and conquered.

17 knights Francisco Pizarro and Almagro.

18 that is, Francisco Pizarro.

19 very large corn, which, in the language of the Indians, is called maize.

20 [In the Latin version the statement that "They are an idolatrous people, and of very subtle mind," follows immediately after "It is a warlike race."]

mighty river¹ which runs into the great river Parana. Juan Diaz de Solis, pilot-major of their² Catholic Majesties³ of glorious memory, discovered it, and he explored it as far as an island, to which the said Juan Diaz gave the name of the island, of Martin Garcia, because in it he buried a sailor who was called Martin Garcia, which said island is about thirty leagues above the mouth of this river and the said discovery cost him very dear, for the Indians of the said land slew him and ate him; and after many years had gone by it was again discovered by Sebastian Cabot, Captain and Pilot-major⁴ of his Sacred Cesarean Catholic Majesty the Emperor Don Carlos Fifth of the name, and king, our lord, who was commander of an expedition which his Majesty ordered should be made to discover Tarsis and Ophir⁵ and Oriental Cathay; which said Captain Sebastian Cabot came to this river by chance, for the commander's ship, in which he was, was lost,⁶ and seeing that he could not continue his said voyage, he determined to explore with the people he had with him the said river, by reason of the very great account which the Indians of the land gave him of the very great wealth in gold and silver which there was in the land, and not without very great labor and hunger, and dangers both of his own person and of those who were with him.⁷ And⁸ the said⁹ Captain endeavored to make near the said river certain settlements of the people whom he brought from Spain.¹⁰ This river is larger than any that is known up to the present time. Its breadth at the mouth where it enters the sea is thirty-five¹¹ leagues, and three hundred leagues above the said mouth it is two leagues in breadth. The cause of its being so great and mighty is that there run into it many other and mighty rivers. It is a river infinitely full of fish and of the best there is in the world. The people, on arriving in that land, wished to learn if it were fertile and fit to plough and raise bread; and they planted in the month of September fifty-two grains of wheat,—for there was no more in the ships,—and they gathered soon in the month of December fifty-two thousand grains of wheat; and this same fertility was found in all the other seeds.¹² Those who live in that land say that not far from there, in the country inland, there are certain great mountain-ranges from which they take infinite gold, and further on in the same mountains they take infinite silver. There are in this land certain sheep large as ordinary asses, of the shape of camels, except that the wool they bear is fine as silk, and other animals of different kinds. The people of the country differ very much; for those who live on the slopes of the mountains are white like us, and those who are near the banks of the river are dark. Some say that in the said mountains there are men who have faces like dogs, and others are from the knee down like ostriches, and that these are great workers, and that they raise much maize, of which they make bread and wine. Many other things they say of that land, which are not put down here lest they be tedious.¹³

N^o 8. This land was discovered by Juan Cabot, a Venetian, and by Sebastian Cabot, his son, in the year of the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ 1494, on the 24th of June,¹⁴ in the morning, to which they gave the name of "first land seen" (*prima tierra vista*); and to a large island which is situated along the said land they gave the name San Juan, because it had been discovered the same day.¹⁵ The people of it are dressed in the skins of animals. They use in their wars bows and arrows, lances and darts, and certain clubs of wood, and slings. It is a very sterile land. There are in it many¹⁶ white bears, and very large stags like horses, and many other animals; and likewise there is infinite fish,—sturgeons, salmon, very large soles a yard in length, and many other kinds of fish,—and the greatest quantity of them is called (*baccallaos*) rodfish;¹⁷ and likewise there are in the same land hawks black as crows, eagles, partridges,¹⁸ linnets, and many other kinds of birds of different species.

1 into which runs.

2 conquering and.

3 Ferdinand and Isabel.

4 most skilful in the art of navigation and of astronomy.

5 Ciapangu and Eoicatai.

6 being buried in the stormy waves.

7 [In the Latin version the last clause, beginning "and not without very great labor," precedes the clause beginning "by reason of."]

8 Wherefore.

9 most energetic.

10 and to build certain citadels and forts by which the Spanish inhabitants could easily be protected and could thence repel the attacks of their Indian enemies.

11 twenty-five.

12 This extraordinary statement as to the productiveness of a grain of wheat in the country of the *Ta Plata* is repeated in the Latin version of this section. It is probably an inadvertence. Eden, who copied this section from Cabot's map, in the free English version, into his "Decades of the New World," London, 1555, pp. 317-319, corrects the error, but on what authority, except his own knowledge of natural history, we do not know. He makes the text read thus: "Taking, therefore, fifty grains of wheat and committing the same to the earth in the month of September they gathered thereof two thousand and fifty at December next following." Eden then proceeds: "Wherein some being deceived and mistaking the thing, have written in the stead of two thousand and fifty, fifty thousand and two."—*Note by Mr. Deane.*

13 [In the Latin version the last sentence follows immediately after "infinite silver," and is itself followed by the clause beginning "and that these are great workers,"]

14 24 July, at the fifth hour, about daybreak.

15 on the solemn festival of St. John.

16 lions.

17 by the common people.

18 dark.

N^o 9 In this same island of Iceland (Islanda) there is a great quantity of fish. They take it in winter, and dry it by means of the very great cold which there is there, because this said island is within the Arctic circle, and in summer men¹ go there from many parts and barter for this fish, thus dried, in exchange for meal and beer; and this said fish is so dry and hard, that to eat it they beat it with certain hammers of iron on certain stones hard as marble, and then they put it to soak a day or two, and thus they eat it, stewed with butter. And in all this Northern sea there is a very great quantity of fish, and many of them large and of monstrous shape; those who sail in these seas have seen very large lampreys, which resemble great serpents and [have seen them] attack ships, in order to eat the sailors. The natives of the said island most of them build their houses underground, and the walls of fish-bones. They have no wood, except some extremely small trees, and of these very few and in few places; but the Provider of all things provides every year that there comes to them by sea, on the northern parts of the said island, a very great quantity of trees of different kinds and sizes, as driftwood, borne by furious north winds to the coast of the said island, with which the natives provide themselves, and make use of it for all that is needful to them. And they say that c^often they hear spirits speak and call each other by name, and take the form of living persons, and tell them who they are; and in certain parts of the said island there rise up² certain very dreadful fires, and other wonders³ the natives of the said island say there are in it.⁴

N^o 10. The men who dwell in this region are savages,⁵ they are destitute of bread and wine, they tame deer and ride upon them, and they fight with another people which is situated farther to the north, and which they call the Nocturnal people, for they go about in the night and perform their business as here [we do] in the day, and this because the days there from the 14th of September to the 10th of March are so short that there is not an hour of light. They are a very wicked people, quarrelsome, they rob all those who pass [through their country] so that no ship dares to ride at anchor near the coast for fear of these night people, because they slay and rob all who fall into their hands; and a little beyond these night people toward the southeast they say there are certain monsters which have bodies like those of human beings except the head, which is like that of a pig, and that they understand one another, grunting like pigs.

N^o 11. Those who inhabit this region, some adore the sun, others the first thing they see in the morning, others adore a piece of colored cloth which they place on a lance, and thus each worships what he prefers: they are under the sway of the great Khan, emperor of the Tartars.

N^o 12. Here there are monsters like unto men who have ears so large that they cover the whole body, and they say that farther on towards the East there are certain men who have no joints whatever at the knees nor in the feet: they are under the sway of the grand Khan. In the province of Balor, which is fifty days' journey in extent, there are wild men; they live in the mountains and forests.

N^o 13. Here dwells that mighty king of Aziumba and Auxama whom some call Prester John, to whom sixty kings yield obedience; he is very wealthy in all riches,⁶ and there is no record that he was ever defeated in any battle, but often as he come back with glorious victory from the south from the Throglodyte people, a race naked and black, which people extends as far as the Cape of Good Hope. Among which people there is a race which does not speak but they understand each other by whistling; and this is not Prester John,⁷ because Prester John had his empire in eastern and southern India until Genghis Khan, first king of the Tartars, defeated and overcame him in a very cruel battle, in which he died and the said Genghis took from him all his kingdoms and lordships, and allowed the Christians to live in their own faith, and gave them a Christian king to rule and govern them, which king was called George, and from that time till now all the kings who succeed him are called George, as Marco Polo relates more at large in the 42nd and 48th chapters of his book.⁸

N^o 14. The king of this province and Kingdom of Bengal is a very mighty lord, and has under his rule many cities, very large and of great trade.⁹ There is in this kingdom and province much cinnamon, cloves, ginger, pepper, sandalwood, lacquer, and silk in great quantities. They are wont¹⁰ in this province and kingdom to burn

1 Englishmen, Germans, and the inhabitants of various other regions.

2 fire, dreadful to be seen, rises of itself, and is thrown up and whirled away to a distance.

3 both to be seen and heard.

4 which for the sake of brevity are omitted.

5 live in the desert and are entirely wild.

6 surpassing by his wealth the most fortunate lot of these most powerful kings.

7 It is easy to prove that this one is hardly the real Prester John.

8 in the second and third chapters of his fortieth book.

9 and he is bound with extremely close bonds with the ever victorious king of Portugal, with whom he has made a perpetual treaty of peace, by means of which he receives immense quantities of.

10 Were wont, they say.

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call
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bodies after death, and when the husband dies before the wife, the wife burns herself alive with her husband, saying that she is going to be happy with him in the other world, and it is done in this way, that, the husband dying, the wife gives a great entertainment and dresses herself in the richest garments she has, to which entertainment come all her relatives and those of her husband, and after having eaten, she goes with all the people to a place where a very great fire has been built, singing and dancing until she reaches the said fire, and then they throw in the dead body of the husband, and at once she bids farewell to her relatives and friends and leaps into the fire, and she who most nobly throws herself into the fire brings most honor upon her family. but even now this custom is not observed as it used to be, since the Portuguese have traded with them and given them to understand that Our Lord God is not served by such a practice.

N^o 15. The grand Khan of the Tartars is a very great lord and very mighty, he is called King of Kings and Lord of Lords: he is wont to give to his liegemen garments thirteen times a year, at thirteen very great feasts which he holds each year; and these garments are of greater or less value according to the quality of the person to whom they are given, and to each one is given a¹ belt and leggings, a hat adorned with gold and pearls and precious stones according to the greatness of the personage, and these garments which the said grand Khan gives each year are 156,000; and this he does to give greatness and magnificence to his feasts, and when he dies they bear him to be buried to a mountain which is called Alcay, were are buried the grand Khans, Emperors of the Tartars, and those who bear him to burial slay all those they find, saying to them go and serve our master in the other world; and in the same way they slay all his horses, camels, and baggagemules which they have, thinking that they will go to serve their lord. When *Mongui* Khan, Emperor of the Tartars, died, there were slain three hundred thousand men, whom those who bore him to burial met on the way as Marco Polo says in his book, chapter 42.² Poggio the Florentine, secretary of Pope Eugenius IV, *towards the end of his second book*, which he wrote on the variation and changes of Fortune, does much to confirm what the said Marco Polo wrote in his book.

N^o 16. There are various opinions as to what is Trapovana,³ since the Spaniards and Portuguese have navigated the Indian Ocean. How Ptolemy places it in degrees of latitude and longitude I think is well known to all. Some modern explorers hold that the island of Ceylon is Trapovana; others hold that it is the island of Sumatra.⁴ Pliny writes of Trapovana in his sixth book, chapter 22, and says there was a time when the opinion was held that Trapovana was another world, and that it was called Antichton, and that Alexander was the first to inform us that it was an island, and that Onesechritus, admiral of his fleet, [says] that in the said island of Trapovana there are larger and more warlike elephants than in India, and that Magasaene gives as its length seven thousand stadia, and as its width five thousand; that there is no walled city in it, but seven hundred villages, and that in Claudius' reign⁵ ambassadors came from the said island to Rome. In this way: the freedman Damius Plocamius, who had bought of the republic⁶ the taxes of the Red Sea and sailing around Arabia was carried by the north wind in such a way that on the fifteenth day he entered a port of the said island called Hipnus,⁷ and was very generously received and treated by the king, and that after having remained in the said island six months he learned the language, and that one day talking with the king he told him that the Romans and their Emperor were incredibly just, and that the king, seeing that the coins which the said freedman had were of equal weight although the stamp showed that they were of different emperors, moved by this, sent ambassadors to Rome, the chief of whom was Rachia, to make friendship with Claudius, from which ambassadors he heard that in the said island there were five hundred cities, and that the said ambassadors were astonished to see in these heavens of ours the north star and the Pleiades as something new and to them unknown, and that they said that in the said island they only saw the moon above the earth from the eighth day to the fifteenth, and they were especially astonished that shadows turned⁸ towards our sky and not⁹ towards theirs, and that the sun rose on the right and set on the left, from which aforesaid reasons it seems that in the said island where the said freedman made harbor the north star is not seen, which is seen in the island Trapovana, whence it might be said, considering whence the said freedman Damius Proclamius started and the course he might have made with a raging north wind,¹⁰ that the island where he made harbor was the island of San Lorenzo and not Trapubana. And that as king of the said island an old and mild man

1 belts, leggings, shoes, helmets or shade hats [cf. Marco Polo.]

2 in the twenty-fourth chapter of his fourth book.

3 and where it is situated.
4 [What follows is not taken from the text of Pliny, but is translated directly from the Spanish.]

5 about the beginning of his government.

6 the Romans.

7 Hippurus [cf. Pliny].

8 to the right towards our pole.

9 when in their country they saw them always go the left.

10 and the narration of the envoys to Tiberius.

without children is usually elected, and if after being elected he should beget any, at once they depose him; and when they elect him they give him thirty counsellors; and that the said king can condemn no one if the majority of his said thirty counsellors are not agreed with him, and that afterwards the said condemned man can appeal to the people, which thereupon selects seventy judges, who examine his case, and if they find that he was wrongly sentenced they set him free, and those counsellors who agreed in condemning him are deprived of their offices and are held infamous forever after.

Inscription of the author with certain reasons for the variation which the needle of the compass makes with the north star.

N^o 17. Sebastian Cabot, captain and pilot-major of his Sacred Cæsarean Catholic Majesty, the Emperor Don Carlos, fifth of the name, and King,¹ our lord, made² this figure projected on a plane in the year of the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ 1544, drawn by degrees of latitude and longitude, with its winds,³ as a navigating chart, imitating in part Ptolemy⁴ and in part the modern discoverers both Spanish and Portuguese, and⁵ partly discovered by his father and partly by himself, by which you may navigate as by a navigating chart, bearing in mind the variation which the needle of the compass makes with the north star. For example, you wish to set out from Cape St. Vincent in order to make Cape Finisterre; you will give orders to steer your ship to the north according to the needle of the compass, and you will strike within the said cape, but your real course, which your ship made, was to the north, quarter northeast because your compass-needle northeasts you a quarter at the said Cape of St. Vincent, so that commanding your ship to be steered north by the compass-needle, your course will be north, quarter northeast; and in the same way sailing from Salmédina, which is a shoal as you go out of San Lucar de Barrameda, to go to the point of Naga on the island of Tenerife you will give orders to steer southwest by the needle and you will make the said point of Naga because it is situated on the navigating chart, but your course will not be to the southwest inasmuch as your compass-needle northeasts you a wide quarter point at Salmédina, but your course will be southwest, a wide quarter south; so that you may say that sailing from St. Vincent to the north your course will be north, quarter northeast, and sailing from Salmédina to the southwest your course will be southwest, quarter south, and so consequently you will do in every other part of this universe, watching the variation which the said needle of the compass makes with the north star, for the said needle does not turn or stay fixed to the north in every place, as the vulgar think, since the magnet-stone, as it appears, has not the power to make it turn to the north in every place, but, as is seen and acquired by experience, it has only the power to make it remain stable and fixed in one place, wherefore it must point necessarily in a straight line whatever wind you may have, and not in a curved line, and this cause brings about the said variation; for if the needle were to turn to the north always and in every place, there would be no variation, for then it would follow a curved line, because you would always be on one parallel, which cannot be when you go in a straight line on a sphere; and you must notice that the further you move from the meridian on which the needle points directly north, towards the west or east, so much the more will your compass move from the north, that is, from the flower-de-luce in it which marks the north: wherefore it clearly appears that the said needle points along a straight line and not a curved line; and you must know that the meridian where the flower-de-luce of the needle points directly north is about thirty-five⁶ leagues from Flores, the last island of the Azores towards the west, according to the opinion of certain experts, because of the great experience which they have of this, on account of the daily navigation which is made toward the West, to the Indies of the Ocean. The said Sebastian Cabot,⁷ sailing towards the west, found himself in a place⁸ where northeast quarter north [of the compass] stood directly north, on account of which observations aforesaid it appears clearly that defects and variations which the said needle of the compass makes with the north star really exist.

Pliny in the second book, chapter 79,⁷ writes:—

N^o 18. That from Cadiz and the columns of Hercules, sailing around Spain and Gaul, the whole west was sailed over. The greater part of the northern ocean was

¹ of Spain.

³ so wisely, so exactly.

⁵ and likewise the experience and labors of the long nautical life of the most honest man John Cabot, a Venetian by birth; and the knowledge of the stars and of the art of navigation of Sebastian his most learned son and my author, who discovered some part of the world which had long been unknown to us.

⁶ thirty.

⁷ my author.

⁸ came to a sea and shore.

⁷ [Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 67. There is no Latin for this on the map. In Chytæus, where it is numbered 19, the Latin is copied directly from Pliny, l. c., and not translated from the Spanish.]

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sailed over in the time of Augustus, passing by all Germany as far as the Cimbric Cape, and thence as far as Scythia. And from the East the fleet of Macedonia sailed along the Indian Ocean towards the north until the Caspian Sea was to the south of them, in the time that Seleucus and Antiochus reigned, and they ordered that that region should be called Seleuchida and Antiochida. And to the north of the Caspian many parts have been sailed over, so that the northern sea has been nearly all sailed over: and he likewise says, in the same chapter, that Cornelius Nepos writes that Quintus Metellus Celer, who had been consul with Afranius, and who was then proconsul in Gaul, there were sent certain Indians by the king of the Suevi, who, starting from the Indian Ocean, had without mischance been carried to Germany.

N^o 19.¹ In these Roccos islands there are birds of such size (as they say) and strength that they take up an ox and bear it in their flight² in order to eat it, and *still more they say*³ that they take a vessel, no matter how great it may be, and raise it to a great height and then let it drop, and they eat the men. Petrarch likewise says so in his book of Prosperous and Adverse Fortune.

N^o 20. There are in the island of the people of Calenguan lions, tigers, panthers, deer, and many other different kinds of animals; likewise there are eagles, and white parrots *who speak as clearly as human beings what is taught them*, and many other countless birds of various kinds. The people of the island are idolaters; they eat human flesh.

N^o 21. A ship from Cambaya discovered this island of Mamorare, and it is said there was so much gold in it that they loaded it with nothing else *according to what the Portuguese say*.

N^o 22.⁴ There are in this island of Ceylon native cinnamon, and rubies and hyacinths and cats' eyes and other kinds of precious stones.

Ciapangu is a large island lying in the high seas, which island is one thousand five hundred miles distant from the mainland of the Grand Khan towards the east. They are idolaters, and a gentle and handsome race. It has an independent king of its own, who is tributary to no one. It contains much virgin gold, which is never taken away from the said island, because ships never touch there, as it is so distant and out of the way. The king of this island has a very great and very wonderful palace, all made of gold in ingots of the thickness of two reals, and the windows and columns of the palace are all of gold. It [the island] contains precious stones and pearls in great quantities. The Grand Khan, having heard the fame of the riches of this said island, desired to conquer it, and sent to it a great fleet, and could never conquer it, as Marco Polo more amply relates and tells in his book, chapter 106.

[S. W. Quadrant of Map.]

In this figure, projected on a plane, are contained all the lands, islands, ports, rivers, waters, bays, which have been discovered to the present day, and their names, and who were the discoverers of them, as is made more manifest by the inscriptions [tables] of this said figure,—with all the rest that was known before, and all that has been written by Ptolemy, such as provinces, regions, cities, mountains, rivers, climates, and parallels, according to their degrees of longitude and latitude, both of Europe and of Asia and Africa.

And you must note that the land is situated according to the variation which the needle of the compass makes with the north star, for the reason of which you may look in the second table of No. 17.

[S. E. Quadrant of Map.]

Of the fish which stops a ship.

Pliny writes in his ninth book, chapter twenty-five, of a fish which is called Nichio, which he describes as being round, and that attaching itself to a ship it holds it even though it be under sail. And Petrarch, in the preface to the second book of Prosperous and Adverse Fortune, says that the echenis or remora, a fish of half a foot in length, stops a ship, though it be very large, and winds and waves and oars and sails aid its course; it alone overpowers the power of the elements and of man, with no other agency save attaching itself to the planks of the ship, and with no other force than its own nature; which fish is like mud or mire, and taking it out of the water it loses its power. The aforesaid is found in very distinguished writings, which are not quoted here lest it take too much space.

1 [The Latin of Nos. 19, 20, and 21 is in the S. E. quadrant of the map. It ends in each case with a reference in Spanish to the Spanish of the tables.]

2 to their nests.

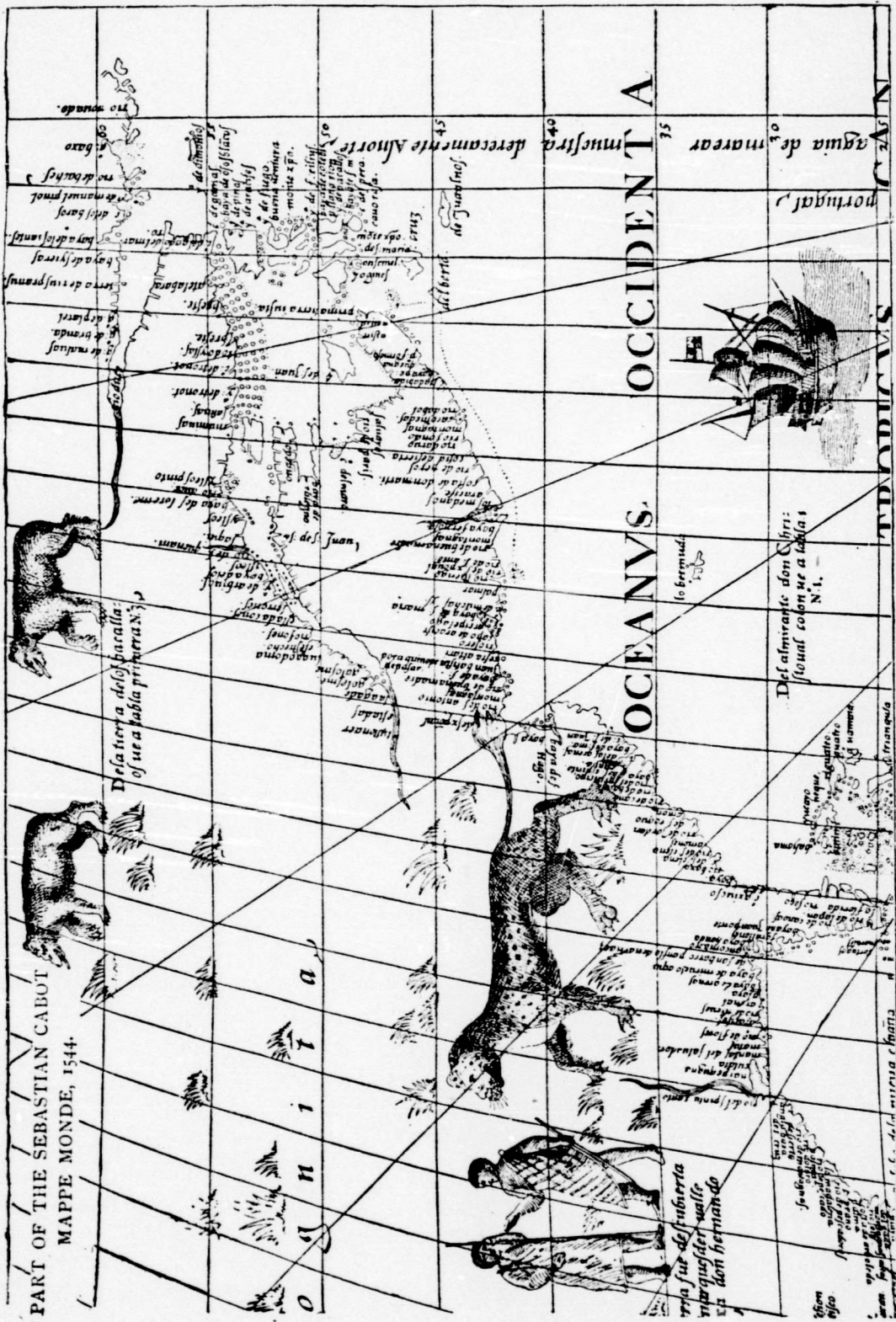
3 their talons are so strong.

4 Latin in N. E. quadrant of map.



PART OF THE SEBASTIAN CABOT
 MAPPE MONDE, 1544.

NORTH AM



PART OF THE SEBASTIAN CABOT MAPPE MONDE, 1544.

NORTH AMERICAN PORTION OF THE CABOT MAP OF 1544 (FROM WINSOR, NARR. AND CRIT. HIST., VOL. 3, P. 22).

