DIVERS
voyages touching the discovery of America, and the lands adjacent
unto the same, made first of all by our Englishmen, and afterward by the Frenchmen and Britons:

And certain notes of advertiments for observations, necessary for such as shall hereafter make the like attempt,

With two maps annexed herewith for the plainer understanding of the whole matter.

Imprinted at London for Thomas Woodcoke, dwelling in paules Church-yard, at the signe of the blacke beare,

1582.
The names of certaine late writers of Geographie, with the yeere
wherin they wrote.

The yeere of

1300  A Belfada Ignat prince of Syria, Persia, and Assyria.

1320  John Manduill Englishman.

1350  Albertus Crantzius of Hamburge.

1350  Peter Martyr Militanoyl.

1325  Gonfaluo Ouiedo Spaniard.

1327  Robert Thorne Englishman.

1350  Hieronymus Fracatior Italian.

1353  Gemma Frisius.

1340  Antonie di Mendoza Spaniard.

1341  Gerardus Mercator Fleming.

1349  John Baptista Guichardine Florentine.

1353  John Baptista Ramulfius, he gathered many notable things.

1354  Schaffian Munster German.

1354  Thomas Giunti Venetian.

1355  Clement Adams Englishman.

1357  Orontius Finaeus Frenchman.

1364  Abraham Ortelius Fleming.

1374  Hierome Olorius Portingall.

1373  Andreas Theuer Frenchman.

1375  Francis Belfore Frenchman.

1376  Humfrey Gilbert knight, Englishman.

1377  Dionys Settle Englishman.

1378  George Belle Englishman.

1380  Nicolas Chauncellor Englishman.

The names of certaine late travaylers, both by sea and by lande, which
also for the most part haue written of their own travailes and voyages.

The yeere of

our Lorde.

1178  Benjamin Tudelenis a Frawe.

1270  Marcus Paulus a Venetian.

1300  Harron an Armenian.

1320  John Manduile knight, Englishman.

1380  Nikolaus and Antonius Zeni, Venetians.

1444  Nikolaus Conti Venetian.

1492  Christophor Columbus a Genoway.

1497  Sebastian Gabo, an Englishman the sonne of a Venetian.

1497  M. Thorne and Hugh Fleot of Brilowe, Englishman.

1497  Valques de Gama a Portingale.

1500  Gaspar Cotterealis a Portingale.

1516  Ederardus Barbosa a Portingale.

1519  Fernandus Magallanes a Portingale.

1530  John Barros a Portingale.

1534  Jaques Callier a Briton.

1540  Francis Valques de Coronado Spaniard.

1542  Ioho Guzet Spaniard.

1542  Francis Xavier a Portingale.

1553  Hugh Willowy knight, & Richard Chauncelor Eng.

1554  Francis Galvano a Portingale.

1566  Stenen and William Barros Englishmen.

1562  Antonio Jenkinson Englishman.

1563  John Ribaul a Frenchman.

1565  andrewes Theuer a Frenchman.

1576  Martin Frothber Englishman.

1578  Francis Drake Englishman.


1583  Humfrey Gilbert knight, Edward Heyes, and Andoide
  Brigham Englishmen.
A verie late and great probabilitie
of a passage, by the Northwest
part of America in 58 degrees
of Northerly latitude.

An excellent learned man of
Portugall, of singular都知道
and experience tobo-
me very largely, that one Amos
Cortereal, captain of the ship of
tereau about the yeere
1574, which is not above eight
years past, sent a shippe to dis-
cover the Northwest passage of
America, that the same shippe
arriving on the coast of the said America in fifteen degrees
of latitude, found a great entrance exceeding deep
and broad, without any impediment of ice, into which they
pilled about twenty leagues, and found it alwaies to tend
northwards the South, the land lying lowe and plaine on
either side. And that they persuaued them selues very
that there was a way opne into the south sea. But their victualls
failing them, and being but one shippe, they returned backe
against with joy. This place seemseth to lie in equal degrees
of latitude, with the first entrance of the coast of Denmark
betweene Norway and the head lande, called in latim
Cimbras
from promisouram, and therefore like to bee open and nau-
gable a great part of the yeere. And this report may bee well
amended by the other eight reasons mentioned in my ep-
ntle descriptio, for proofe of the likelihood of this passage by
the Northwest.

5 To the right worshipfull and
most vertuous Gentleman master
Phillip Sydney Esquire.

Manuall not a little (right wor-
shipfull) that since the first dis-
covery of America (which is nowe
full fourefoote and tenne yeerees)
after to great conquests and plant-
inges of the Spaniardes and Por-
tingales there, that wee of Eng-
lande could never haue the grace
to set foot in such ferti-
and temperate places, as are
left as yet unpossesed of them. But a
gaine when I consider
that there is a time for all men, and see the Portingales time to
be out of date, & that the nakedesse of the Spaniards, and their
long hidden secretes are nowe at length expiied, whereby they
took about to delude the world, I conceive great hope, that
the time approaceth and nowe is, that wee of England shall share
and part shalke (if wee will our selues) both with the Spaniards
and the Portingale in part of America, and other regions as yet
vindicated. And surely if there were in vs that desire to
advance the honour of our Countrye which ought to bee in
every good man, wee wold not all this while have fore-
flowering the poffeuling of those landes, which of equitie
and right appertaine vnto vs, as the dircounter that follow
shall appeare most plainly. Yea if wee would beholde with the
eye of pite for our Prisons are ridded and filled with
able men to servie their Countrye, which for small poverties are
daily hanged up in great numbers euery twentie at a clappe out
of one isle (as was done at the last assizes at Rochefell) wee
would suffer and further every man to his power the deduc-
ting of some Colonies of our hopeful people into those tem-
perate and fertile partes of America, which being within five
weekes
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weeks, saying of England are yet vopostified by any Christian and seeme to offer themselves into vs, stretching neers into her Maiesties Dominions, then to any part of Europe. Wee reade that the bees, whide they grow to be too many in their owne places at home, are wont to bee led out by their Captaines to swarm abroad, and seek themselves a new dwelling place. If the examples of the Grecians and Carthaginians of old time, and the prudence of our age may not move vs, yet let us learn to love wise creatures for the sakes of our heart.

It chanced very late that upon occasion I had great conceit in matters of Columbus with an excellent learned man of Portugal, most privy to all the discoveries of his nation, who wondered that those blessed countries, from the point of Florida Northward, were all this while unvisited by Christians professing with great assurance and zeal, that if hee were now as young as 16, for at this present hee is three score yeares of age, hee would do all hee had, being a man of no small wealth and honor, to furnish a convenient number of ships to see for the inhabiting of those countries, and reducing those gentile people to Christianitie.

Moreover hee added that John Barros their chiefie Cosmographer being moved with the like desires, was the cause that Bibles were first inhabited by the Portugallies, where they have nine baronets or barons ships, & thirty tennage of lesser, two or three hundred sailings belonging to each man, with a Judge, and other officers, & a Church so that every mile is as it were a little common wealth, and that the country was first planted by such men, as for small offenses were casted from the rope. This wee spake not only unto me, and in my hearing, but also in the presence of a friend of mine, a man of great skill in the Mathematickes. If this mans desire might bee executed, wee might not only for the present time take possession of that good land, but also in short space by Gods grace finde our that shorte and careless passaige by the Northwest, which we have hitherto so long desire, and whereof wee have many good and more then probable conjectures: a fewe whereas I thinke it not amisse here to let downe, although your worship knowe them as well.

Dedicatory.

Well as I may, first therefore it is not to bee forgotten, that Sebastian Gabot wrote to master Bapostus Ramusius, that hee very wisely believed that the North part of America is divided into Islands. Secondly that master John Verarzyn, which had beene thrice on that coast, in an old excellent mappe, which hee gave to king Henrie the eight, and is yet in the custodie of master Locke, doth say it as it is to bee seen in that mappe annexed to the end of this booke, being made according to Verarzyn's plat.

Thirdly the story of Gil Gonzales recorded by Franciscus Lopez de Gomara, which is saide to have bought a passage by the Northwest, seemeth to agree and prove the same. Fourthly, in the second relation of Iacques Cartier the 1st Chapter the people of Segouin do tell us that upon their coasts was anis there is a fea the end whereof is unknowne unto them. Fifthly, in the end of that discourse it is added this, as a special remembrance, to wit, that they of Canada say, that it is a moneths space to sail to a lande where cinnamon and cloves are growing. Sixthly, the people of Florida signified unto John Rhubal (as it is expressed in his discourse hereafter imprinted) that they might sail from the River of Maynoe Cruas and the South Sea through their countrie within twentie dayes. Seventhly, the experience of Captain Abernethy on the other side, and Sir Fraunces Drake on the backside of America, with the testimonies of Nicolas and Anthonyus Zeni, that Esotland is an Island, both yeelding no small hope thereof. Lastly, the judgemen of the excellent Geographer Gerhardus Mercator, which his sonne Rumold Mercator my friends hee wrote me in his letters, & drewe out for mee in writing, is not of wife men lightly to be regarde. His words are these, Magna non esse paucis de nove Fregatis navigations sericia, quam mirum ante omnes annos, vix aggrediendum. Non enim dumnum sit universa & belli summa per saeculum, ut per concitum Cobitians sibi. In good regnis, si recte navigacionem infinstans, sobelissimus statu mundi mercos colligens, & multis Generationes abhinc ideolorum Christii nominem communicat. You write (faith hee to his sonne) great matters though very briefly of the newe discoverie.
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of Frobisher, which I wonder was never these many yeeres heretofore attempted. For there is no doubt, but that there is a straight and short way open into the West even unto Cathay. Into which kingdom, if they take their course aright, they shall finde the most noble merchants of all the world, and shall make the name of Christ to bee knowne unto many idolatrous and Heathen people. And here to conclude and shet up this matter, I have hearde my selfe of Merchants of credite that have lived long in Spainne, that King Phillip hath made a lawe of late that none of his subiectes shall discoure to the Northwaides of five and fortie degrees of America: which may bee thought to procede chiefly of two causes, the one, lest passing farther to the North they should discoure the open passage from the south sea to our north sea; the other because they have not people enough to possesse and keepe that passage, but rather thereby shoule open a gape for other nations to passe that way. Certes if hether in our owne discoueries we had not beene led with a preposterous desire of seeking rather gaine then Godly glory, I shewe my selfe that our lotts hath taken farre better effect. But were forrence, that Godliness is great riches, and that if we fastenke the kingdome of God, plouther things will be come unto vs, and that as the light compasseth the Sunne, and the heart the fire, so lasting riches do waite upon them that are zealous for the advancement of the kingdome of Christ, and the enlargement of his glorious Gospel; as it is saide, I will honoure them that honour me. I trute that noe being taught by their manifolde foles we men will take a more godly course, and vide some part of their goods to his gloorie; if not, he will runne even their countouer to freshe him, as he hath done the pride and austencie of the Spaniards and Portugales, who pretending in glorious words that they made their discoueries chiefly to convert Infidels to our most holy faith, (as they say) indeed and truth forgoth not them, but their goods and riches. Whiche thing that our nation may more speedily & happily performe, there is no better mean in my simple judgement but then the increas of knowledge in the art of navigation, & breas

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breaking of full vehinosse in the sea men: which be Charles the Tenth and the king of Spain that nowe is widely considering have in their contraction house in Stull appointed a learned reader of the science of Navigation, and to assist with him certaine examiners, and have distinguished the orders among the sea men, as the groome: which is the basest degree, the master which is the second, the master the third, and the pilot the fourth, into which these degrees none is admitted without he have heard the reader for a certaine space (which is commonly an excellent Mathematician, of which number were Pedro di Medina which wrote learnedly of the art of navigation, and Alonfo di Chauze & Hieronimus di Chauze, who have worked likewise I have seene) and being founde fit by him and his assistants, which are to examine matters touching experience, they are admitted with as great solemnity and giving of presents to the ancient masters and pilots, and the reader and examiners, as the great doctors in the Universitie, or our great surgeons at the law when they proceed, and so are admitted to take charge for the indies. And that your worshippe may know that this true, Master Steven Borrowes, nowe one of the foure masters of the Queenes caue, told me that newlye after his returne from the discovery of Moscouie by the North, in Queenes Marie's days, the Spaniards, hauing intelligence that he was master in that discovery, tooke him into their contraction house at their making and admitting of masters and pilots, giving him great honour, & present him with a payre of perfumed gloves worth five ducat. I speake all this to this eade, that the like order of erecting such a Lecture here in London or about Ryliffe in such convenient place, were a matter of great consequence and importance, for the sizing of many mens houses and goods, which be created in London, nowe though gross ignorance are daily in great hazard, to the no small detriment of the whole realm. For which cause I have dealt with the right worshipfull Sir Frances Drake, that seeing God hath blest him so wonderfully, he would do this bome now to him selfe and benefit to his country, to bee at the cost to erect such a lecture: Whereunto a most bountifull manner

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The author, of the most famous navigation of all time, presented the motion to the King, whom he had before hand to a learned man to furnish him with instruments and maps, that would take this thing upon him: ye so ready he was that he earnestly requested me to help him to the notice of a little man for that purpose, which I, for the sake I bare to this good ship, did presently bring him in, who came into him & conferred with him thereupon: but in fine he would not undertake the business, unless he might have forty pounds a yeere standing, and so the matter ceased for that time; howbeit the worthy and good Knight remained still constant, and will be, as he told me very lately, as good as his word. 

Now if God should put into the head of any noble man to contribute other twenty pounds, to make this lecture a competent living for a learned man, the whole realm no doubt might receive no small benefit thereby. To leave this matter & to desire an end, I have here right worshipful in this his letter, desir'd put downe the side which we have to that part of America which is from Florida to 57 degrees northward, by the letters patent granted to John Gabot and his three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Santius, with Sebastian own certificate to Espirits Ramusius of his discourse of America, and the chronology of Fabian our own Chronicer. Next I have caused to be added the letters of M. Robert Thorne to King Henry the eight, and his discourse to his Ambassadors doctor Ley in Spain of the like argument, with the kings setting out of two ships for discover in the 17 yeere of his reign, the which I have translated the voyage of John Verazzano from three degrees to Cape Breton, and the last yeere at my charges, and other of my friends by my exhoration, I caused Jacques Carrier two voyages of discovering the grand Bay and Canada, Seguinsy, and Hochelaga to be translated out of my volumes, which are to be annexed to this present translation. Moreover following the order of the map, and not the course of time, I have put downe the discourse of Nicholas and Antonius Zenic. The last treatise of John Ribault is a thing that hath been already printed, but not now to be

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he had, vnlesse I had caused it to be printed againe. The mappe is made by Michael Locke, a man, for his knowledge in divers languages, and especially in Cosinography, able to doe his country good, and worthy in my judgement, for the manifolde good partes in him, of good reputation and better fortune. This curious pamphlet I am bold to present unto your worshippe, but I had rather want a little discretion, than to bee founde vnthankful to him, which hath been alwaies so ready to pleasure me and all my name.

Here I crave, granting pardon for my over boldness, trusting also, that your worshippe will continue & increase your accustomed favour towards these godly and honourable discoveries.

Your worshippes humble always to command, R. H.
A latine copie of the letters patentes of King Henrie the seveth, granted unto John Gabote and his three sones, Lewis, Sebastian, and Santius for the dicinger of newe and unknowne landes.

Enricus degratissime Anglie & Franciae & dominis illiberis, omnibus, ad quos presentes litterae nostre peruncerint salutem.

Notum fit & manifestum, quod dedimus & concessimus, ut per presentes damus & concedamus pro nobis & hreditibus nostris dicitum nobis Ioanni Gaboocii nostris, Lodonico, Sebastian & Santo filio dicti Ioannis, & eorum & communibus & eorum hereditibus & deputatis plenus ac liberum autoris act, facultatem & potestatem navigandi ad omnes partes, regiones & sinus orientalis, occidentalis, & septentrionales sub bannis, vexillis, & insigniis nostris, cum quunque m nutis fines nautici, cursumque portum & qualitatem exigit, & cum tot & tantis navibus & hominibus quos & quanta in dictis maribus secum ducere voluerint, suis & eorum propriis simplicibus & expensis, ad inuentandum, dissecandum, & inuenta, gandum quaecumque insulas, partes, regiones quae proximias gentium & infidelium quorumcumque in quacunque parte mundi possint, quae Christiani omnibus ante hos temporibus serit ignota. Concessimus etiam eisdem & eorum committer, eorumquae & communibus eorum hereditibus & deputatis ac licentiam dedimus ad aggregandum praelitatam bannas nostras & insignias in quacunque villa, oppido, castro, insula seu terra firma ase noniter inuentiam. Et quod pronominam Ioanne & filis eisdem.
The same letters patents in English.

Curie by the grace of GOD, king of England, and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. It is known to you that we have granted, and by these presents do grant, and for our better belief, that John Abbot, citizen of London, to Lewes, Sebastian, and Santius, surnamed of the false John, and to the heirs of them and every of them, and their deputys, full and free authority, license, and power to take to all parts, counties, and towns of the East, of the West, and of the North under our banners and ensignses, with five ships, of what burden or quantity soever they be, and as many mariners, as many as they shall with them in the false ships, upon their own proper costs and charges to seek out, discover, and find whatsoever places, counties, regions, provinces, or the heathen and infidels whatsoever they be, and in what part of the worldsoever they be, and that before this time have been unknown to all Christians. We have granted to them also to take of them, and to carry of them and their deputys, to have given them license to keep our banners and ensignses in every village, country, castle, and maine land of them newly found, and that for said John and his surnames to their heirs and assigns may subside, occupy, and possess all such countries, cities, castles, and ples of them found, which they can subside, possess, and have, by our suffizient and lieutenantes, getting unto us by the rule, title, and jurisdiction of the same villages, counties, castles, and same landes so found.

A 3

Yet
A note of Sebastian Gabotes
voyage of discoverie, taken out of an old
Chronicle written by Robert Fabian sometime
Alderman of London, which is in the consistory of
John Stowe Citizen, a diligent searcher
and president of Antiquities.

A so prece the King, (by In the x. prece
meant of a Venetian which of king Henry
made himself very expert and
running in knowledge of the
ciruits of the world and
Isles of the same, as by a
Carve and other demonstration
reasonable he sowed)
routed to man and virtuall a
shippe at Bittowe, to search:
for an Island, which, she said she knew she well, was riche
and replenished with rich commodities. Which ship
thus manned and virtuall at the kinges cost, divers mer-
chants of London ventured in her small stocks, being in
her as chiefe patron the same Venetian. And in the com-
panye of the same shippe taken also out of Bittowe there
soure small shipps fraught with fleete and grosse merch-
andises, as course cloath, caps, Laces, hones and other trifles,
and so departed from Bittowe in the beginning of May:
whome in this Maries time returned no tidings.

Of three savage men which she brought home,
and presented unto the king in the xvii.
years of his reign.

This were also were brought into the king three men
which were taken in the new founde Iland, that before a shewe of
men brought into England

Yet so that the forelaid John and his sons and heires, and
their Deputies were held and bounden, of all the fruities,
profites, grines & commodites growing of such naviga-
tion, for every their voyage as often as they shall arrive at
our port of Bittowe, (at the which port they shall be bounde
and helden only to arrive) all manner of necessarie clothes
and charges by them made being debuted, to pay into vs
in wages of money the fift part of the Capitall gaine so
occasion. We giving and granting them into them and to
their heires and Deputies, that they shall bee free from all
paying of customs of all and singular such merchandize, as
they hall bring with them from those places so newly
founde.

And moreover we haue given and granted to them,
their heires and Deputies, that all the tyme landes, Isles,
Villages, Townes, Castles and places whatsoever they
be that shall chance to finde, may not of any other
of our subiectes be sequestred or distrained without the licence
of the forelaid John, his sons and their deputies under paine
of forsaitude as well of their ships, as of all and singular
goods of all them that shall presume to take to those places
so founde. Willing and most straitly commanding all
and singular our subjectes as well on lande as on sea ap-
pointed officers, to give good alliance to the forelaid John
and his sons and deputies, and that as well in arming and
furnishing their ships or barke, as in provision of wheretoe,
and in buying of necessaries for their money and all other
things by them to be provided necessarie for the same naviga-
tion, they doe gue them all their helpe and favour. In
witness whereof we have caused to be made these our let-
ters patents. Witness our selfe at Westminster the xxi.
day of March in the st. yeare of our reign.
in William Purchases time being Pope. These were cho-
sen in beatifull manner, and were sworn to be always to
speak that no man could understand them, and in their
demeanour like to holy beastes, which the king kept a time
after. Of the which upon two preset days after I saw the
apparelled after the maner of Englishmen in Westminster
palace, which at that time I could not discern from
Englishmen, till I was learned what they were. But as
for speech I heard none of them utter one word.

John Baptista Ramusius in his Preface to the thirde
volume of the navigations, wrieth thus of
Sebastian Gabot.

In the later part of this volume are put certaine re-
lections of John de Lorysama a Florentine, and of a great
Captain a Frenchman, and the two voyages of Jacques
Cartier a Boston, who came unto the lands set in fitte de-
grees of latitude to the north, which is called Novo Francia
of which lands blissfull it is not thoughtly knowne
whether they be two or one with the same lands of Floren
sia Hesperia, or whether they be separated & builded all by
the Sea of Lands, and whether that by that way one may
goe by Sea unto the countrie of Cathais: as many peoples
paid it was written unto me by Sebastian Gabot out our coun-
trey man Christen, a man of great experience, by parte
in the art of Navigation and the knowledge of Colonia-
graphie: who declasse from the charge of king Darius the fourth king of
Englande: And he tells mee that having opere a long
time West and by North beyond the lands into the
latitude of 67 degrees and ensuite under the North Pole,
and at the 11 day of June shewinge the open Sea
without any manner of impediment, she thought thereby by
that way to have passed on still the way to Cathais, which is
in the East, and would have done it, if the multitude of the
Signamster and mariners had not rebelled and made him
to returne homewards from that place. But is learned
that God both yet still restrayned this great enterprise for some
great Prince, to discover this voyage of Cathais by this same great
way, which for the bringing of the spices from India Planta
into Europe were the most easie and shortest of all other
ways to be found out. And surely this enterprise
would bee the most glorious and of most importance of all
others that can be imagined, to make his name great, and fame
immortal to all ages to come, so may more then can bee done. This discovery
by any of all these great troubles and warses, which haply
were a most

This much concerning Sebastian Gabot as discoverie
may suffice for a present tail: but shortly, God willing, shall
come out in print all his owne mappes & discoveries of
those, and many other mappes, which are in the custodie of the
twochipull master William Worthington one of her Majesty's
Penlouers, who (because to worship the monuments
which are buried in perpetual oblivion) is very willing
to suffer them to be overseene and published in as good op-
der as may bee, to the encouragement and benefite of our Countrie men.

William Wor-
thington Pen-
louer.
A declaration of the Indies and landes

discovered, and subdued unto the Emperor, and the king of Portugale, and also of other partes of the Indies and rich Countries to bee discovered, which the war.

Most excellent Prince.

Experience poureth that naturall.

ly all Princes bee brestious to extend and enlarge their dominions and kingdoms. Wherefore it is not to bee maruelled, to see them every day pursue the same, not regarding any cost, peril, and labour, that may thereby chance, but rather it is to bee maruelled, if there be any prince content to live quiet with his owne dominions. For surely the people would not use, he lacketh the noble courage and spirit of all other. The world knoweth that the desires of Princes have beene to seruents to obtaine their purpose, that they hauenture and poued things to mans consetence impossible, the which they hauenture possible, and also things difficult have made easie, and thus to obtaine their purpose hauent in manner turned up and downe the whole world to many times, that the people inhabiting in the farthest regions of the Occident have purluished with great desire, labour and peril, to penetrate and enter into the farthest regions of the Orient: And in like wise those people of the said partes of the Orient have had no lesse labour and desire to enter and penetrate into the farthest landes of the Occident, and following their purchase have not feared untill they could.
which hisberto as I suppose hath bene haid: which is that if not.
with a small number of yuppies there may be discovered
divers newe landes and kingdomes, in the whiche without
your grace hall winne perpetuall glory and your
subjectes infinite profit. To which places there is
left one way to discover, which is into the North: For that
of the four partes of the world it seemeth these partes are
discovered by other princes. For out of Spainne they
have discovered all the Indies and Seas Oriental, and
out of Portugal all the Indies and Seas Oriental: So
that by this part of the Orient and Occident, they have
discovered the west: For the one of them departing to-
ward the Orient, and the other toward the Occident, met
againe in the course of way of the middle of the way, and
so then was discovered a great part of the same seas and
coastes by the Spaniards. So that now rest to be dis-
covered the faile North partes, the which it seemeth to me,
is onely your charge and dutie. Because the sit-
uation of this Your Realme is thenceunto nearest and op-
test of all other: and also so that you have alreadie taken
it in hande: And in mine opinion, it will not serue well
to leave so great and profyable an enterprize, seeing it may
so easily and with so little cost, labour, and danger,
be followed and obtained: Though heereof your
grace hath made thereof a practise, and founde not
the commoditie thereby as you trusted, at this time it shall
bee no impediment. For there may bee noto yoved
remedies for things, then lacked, and the inconvenient-
ces and troubles remonstrated that ther were cause your
Graces before make no full effect, which is, the course to be
changed, and follow the straighte in newe courses. And con-
cerning the mariuines, ships, and provision, one order may
be devisd and taken there, and conscience much better ther-
better. By reason whereof, and by Gods grace, no doubt
your purpose shall take effect, surely the beste hircine
will bee nothing, in comparison to the great profit.
The labour is much less; no nothing at all, where so great honour and glory is hoped for: and considering well the courses, truly the vager is more short to be, the to Spain or Portugal, as by several reasons appears. And none to declare some thing of the commoditie and certainty of this Navigation and discovering, as very clear and certain, that the prizes that commonly men say, or without great danger, from difficultie and peril, can neither it is impossible to passe, those same seas be navigable and without any such daunger, but that shippes may passe and hace in them perpetual clearnesses of the day without any darkness of the night: which thing is a great commoditie for the navigators, to see at all times round about them, as well as safe guards as dangers, and how great difference it is betwixt the commoditie and perill of other, which lese the most part of every course and a little hours the said light, and goe in darknesse grooping their way, I thinkke there is none so ignorant but perceiveth this more plainly, then it can be express'd; yet what a bantage shall your Princes Subjects have also by this light to discouer the strange lands, countries, and coaste, for if they that bee discoverd to hope by them in darknesse is with great danger, much more then the coaste not discoverd be dangerous to travell by night or in darknesse. Yet these dangers our knouledge hath not tettered the Spaniards and Portugals and other, to discover many unknowne realmes to their great peril, which considering (and that your Graces Subjects may have the said lights) it will forme your Graces Subjects to bee without actitudes of courage, in leaving to doe this glorious and noble enterprise. For they being past this little way which they named so dangerous, which may bee it, or till none before they come to 9 Pole, and as much more after they passe the Pole, it is cleere that from thence forth the seas and lands are as temperate as in these partes, that then it may be at the tull and pleasure of the navigators, to choose whether they will passe by coaste, or se the baynde temperate or hot. For they being past the pole, it is plain they may passe decline to what parte they list. If they will go to waare the Orient, they shall passe the regions of all the Tartarians that extend towarde the midday, and from thence they may passe and proceede to the lande of 9 Chinas, from thence to the lande of Cathai oriental, which is on all the mayne lande most oriental that can bee reckonded from our habitation. And from thence they doe continue their navigation, following the coaste that returnes towards the Orient, they shall fall in Spaulia, and so in all the Indies which we call oriental, and following that way may returne either by the Cape of Bonia Sperum: and thence they shall returne the whole waare. And if they will take their course after they be past the pole, towards the Orient, they shall goe in the back side of the new found lande, which of late was discoverd by your Graces Subjects, until they come to the backside and South west of the Indies oriental. And so continuing their voyage they may returne throuer the strait of Magallanas to this countrey, and so they compass the whole waare by that way, and if they goe this third way, and after they bee past the pole, goe right towarde the pole Antaricks, and then decline towarde the lands and Islands situated betwixt the Tropickes, and under the Equinoctial; without doubt they shall finde there richest lands and Islands of the waare of golde, precious stones, nares, spices, and other things that are here esteme most: which come out of strange countreyes, may returne the same way. By this it appeareth your Graces have not onely a great advantage of the richest, but also your Subjects have that not travel halfe of the way that other doe, which goes round about as aforesayde.
The booke made by the right worshipfull Master Robert Thorne in the yere 1527. in Si-
vill to Doctourley, Lorde ambassadour for King Hen-
tie the eight to Charles the Emperour, being an
information of the parts of the world, disco-
tuered by him and the King of Portin-
gale: And also of the way to the
Molucases by the
north.

Right noble ye scowerde in ye.
I receivd your letters, your
procurers and sent to knowe of
your servante, who your Lo-
ship wrott shoultt bee sicke in
Merchena. I can not there of
els where heart of hys, thou
be returned to you or gone
to St. Lucar a shippe. I can not
judge but that of some contagi-
tous sickness he dyed, so that he
does the house for defam-
ing his house woulde bury him secretely, and not be known
of it. For such things have ofte times happened in this cound-
try.

As to vise to your Lordship of the northe crane
of Spicrie of the Emperour, there is no house but that the Is-
lands are fertile of clowes, nutmegs, rice, and cinnamon.
And that the said Islands, with other there about, abounde
in gold, Rubies, Diamonds, Mallasses, Granates, Incenses &
other stones & pearls, as all other lands, that are under ye nor-
ye equinoctial. For we see, where native gieteth any thing, be
is no nigerde. For as with vs and other, that are aperted
from the said equinoctial, our metallers be lead, spone, and
pian, so theirs be golde, silver, and copper. And as our
fruitses and grainses be apples, nuttes, and corn, so theirs be
dates, nutmeggs, pepper, cloves, and other spices. And as
wee have iote, amber, cristall, sapphire, and other like stones,
some are rubies, diamonds, balastes, saphires, Incenses,
and other like. And though some say of such precious
metals, grains or kind of spices, and precious stones, the
abundance and quantite is nothing to great, as our metals,
fruits or stones above rehearsed, yet if it be well considered,
how the quantite of the earth under the equinoctial to both
the tropicall lines, (in which space is founde the said golds,
spices and precious stones) to be as much in quantite, as
almost all the earth from the tropicaces to both the poles; it can
not be denied but there is more quantite of the said metals,
fruits, spices, and precious stones, then there is of the other
metals and other things before rehearsed. And I see
that the preciousnesse of these thynge is measured after
the distance that is betwene vs, and the things that we have ap-
petite unto. For in this navigation of the Spicrie was testi-
ued, that these Islands nothing set by golde, but set more
by a knave and a naple of yron, then by his quantite of golde.
And with reason, as the thing more necessarie for mans ser-
jour. And I doubt not but to them shoultt bee as precious
our cornes and seeds, if they might haue them, as to us
their spices, and likewise the prices of gianc that haue beene
haue counterfeated as precious to them, as to us their
stones, which by experience is seene daulie by them that
haue trade thither. This of the riches of those countries is
sufficient.

Touching that your Lordship wrotte, whether it may
godeable to the Emperour of vs, it may be without doubt,
that goate of great passe: if as the king of Frant seenall hath, he woulde
become a Marchant, and provide ships and their lading,
and trade thither alone, and defende the trade of these Islands
for himselfe. But other greater busines withouteth him
from this. But still, as nowe it is begunne to be occupied, it
would come to much. For the ships comming in faste, there
would thither many every year, of which to the Empe-
roure is due of all the wares and Incenses that come from

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thence the said part for his custome cleare without any cost. And besides this be payd in every Nore a certaine quantitie of money, of which bee emprised of the gaine pounde and pounds like as other adventurers doe. In a slot of three ships and a carawell that went from this time armed by the mercantile of it, which departed in April last part, I and my partner have 1400. Ducats that we employed in the said seste, principally for that two Englishmen friends of mine, which are somewhat learned in Cosmography, should go in the same shippe, to bring me certaine relation of the situation of the country, and to bee expert in the navigation of those seas, and there to have informations of many other things, and advise that I desire to know especially. Seeing in those quarters are shippe, and mariners of that country, and cardes by which they sail, though much unlike ours: that they should procure to have the said cardes, and learn how they understand them; and especially to know what navigation they have for those Canades Northwestwardes, and Northeastwardes.

For if from the said Canades the Sea do extende, without interposition of land, to saile from the South pole to the Northwest point 1700, or 1800 leagues, they should come to the Nortw outiers Canades that bee discovered, and to bee shouled bee nearer to the said since by almost 2800 leagues then the Emperour, or the King of Spoynting are. And to advise your Lordship whither of these spoynting of the King of Spoynting or the Emperour is nearer, and also of the titles that eather of them bath, and howe our Nortw outiers Canades are parted from it, (for that by tryeing without some demonstration, it were hard to give any declaration of it.) I have cause that your Lordship shall receave here with a little Mappe of Cardes of the world; the which I dare mee, shall put your Lordship to more labour to understand, then mee to make it, only for that it is made in so little room that it cannot be but obscurely set out, as is desired to be done in it, and also for I am in this science little expert: yet to remedy in part this

difficulty, it is necessary to declare to your Lordship my intent, with which I trust you shall perceive in this card part of your desire, if so that I cannot express mine intent, with my declarat I do not make it more obscure.

First, your Lordship knoweth that the Cosmographers have descryed the earth in 360 degrees in latitude, and in many in longitude, under which is comprehended the roundnesse of the earth: the latitude being divided into 4 quarters, ninety degrees amount to a meridian quarter, which they measure by the altitude of the poles, that is the North and South starrs, being from the line equinoctial till they come right under the North starrs the said ninety degrees: and allusche from the said line equinoctial to the South starrs be other ninety degrees. And allusche more is also from easter of the said starrs agayne to the equinoctial. Which imagined to be rounde, is some perceived thus, 360, degrees of latitude to be consumed in the said four quarters, of ninety degrees a quarter, so that this latitude is the measure of the world from North to South, and from South to North. And the longitude, in which are also counted other 360, is counted from East to East, or from East to West, as in the card is set. The said latitude your Lordship may see marked and divided in the end of this card on the left hand, so that if you would know in what degree of latitude any region of coast standeth, take a compass and set the one foot of the same in the equinoctial line right against the said region, and apply the other foot of the compass to the said region of coast, and then set the said compass at the end of the card, where the degrees are divided. And the one foot of the compass standing in the line equinoctial, the other will shew in the scale the degrees of altitude of latitude that the said region is in. Also the longitude of the world I have set out in the neither part of the card, containing also 360, degrees: which begin to be called after Ptolome and other Cosmographers from an head land called Capo Verde, which is over against a little crose made in the part occidentall, where...