

but only their lances and swords, wherewith to attack, if needed. For if they came on people who tried to capture them, their best remedy would be in their horses' feet, unless they found one man alone of whom they might make use without danger.

Now in the performing of this action the youths shewed clearly what sort of men they would prove. For although they were so far distant from their own country and knew not what kind of people, or how many, they would find, not to speak of the dread of wild beasts, whose fearful shadow might well have alarmed them, considering their youth (for they were not either of them more than seventeen years of age), yet putting all this aside, they set out boldly and followed the course of the river for the space of seven leagues, where they found nineteen men all banded together without any other arms of offence or defence, but only asse-gais. And as soon as the youths saw them, they attacked them with great courage. But that unknown company, although so many in number, dared not meet them on the level, but rather for security retired to some rocks, whence they fought with the youths for a good space. And during the fight one of those youths was wounded in the foot, and although the wound was slight, it did not remain unavenged, for they wounded one of the enemy likewise. And they kept on fighting until the sun began to give warning of night, on which account they went back to their ship. And I am sure that the injuries of that combat would not have been so small, if the enemy had remained upon the open ground. Two things I consider in this place, saith he who wrote this history.⁵⁵ And first, what would be the fancy in the minds of those men at seeing such a novelty, to wit, two such daring youths, of colour and features so foreign to them; what could they think had brought them there, aye and on horseback, with lances and swords, arms that some of them had never seen. Of a surety I ween that their

hearts were not so faint, but that they would have displayed greater bravery against our men, had it not been for the wonderment that was caused by the novelty of the thing. Secondly I consider the daring of these two youths, who were in a strange land, so far from the succour of their companions, and yet were bold enough to attack such a number, whose power of fighting was so uncertain to them. One of the youths, I knew in after time as a noble gentleman, very valiant in the profession of arms, and he was called Hector Homem: the same you will find in the Chronicle of the Kingdom well proved by great deeds. The name of the other was Diego Lopez d'Almeida, also a gentleman and a man of good presence, as I have learnt from some that knew him. So they held on their journey to the ship, as we have related, and reached it about dawn and took a little repose. And as soon as it was light, Affonso Gonçalvez had the boat made ready, and putting himself and some of his people into it, followed the course of that river, sending the youths on horseback along by the land, till he reached the place where the Moors had been found the other day, intending to fight with them and capture some; but their toil was in vain, for so great was the alarm that, although the youths had retreated, the natives were possessed with a great fear and departed, leaving behind them the greater part of their poor belongings, with the which Affonso Gonçalvez loaded his boat as a witness of his toil. And seeing that it would not profit to pursue any further, he returned to the ship. And because he saw on a bank at the entrance of the river a great multitude of sea-wolves, the which by the estimate of some were about 5,000, he caused his men to kill as many as they could, and with their skins he loaded his ship—for, either because they were very easy to kill, or because the bent of our men was towards such an action, they made among those wolves a very great slaughter.

H. Homem
 Diego Lopez

Hector Homem
Lopez d'Almeida

knowledge

abt 5000
 sea wolves

But with all this Affonso Gonçavez was not satisfied, because he had not taken one of those Moors, so going on beyond this for a space of fifty leagues to see if he could make captive some man, woman, or child, by which to satisfy the will of his Lord, he came to a point, where stood a rock which from a distance was like a galley. And for this reason they called that port from that day forward the "Port of the Galley". And there they went on land, where they found some nets, which they took on board. And here you may note a new matter, new I say to us who live in this Spain, that the thread of those nets was of the bark of a tree, so well fitted for such a use that without any other tanning or admixture of flax, it could be woven right excellently, and nets made of it, with all other cordage.⁵⁶

And so Affonso Gonçavez turned back to Portugal, without any certain knowledge as to whether those men were Moors or Gentiles, or as to what life or manner of living they had. And this was in the year of Jesus Christ 1436.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the things that were achieved in the years following.

IN the years that follow* we did not find anything noteworthy to record. True it is that there went to those parts two ships, each in its turn, but one turned back on account of contrary weather and the other went only to the Rio d'Ouro for the skins and oil of those sea-wolves, and loading a cargo of these returned to Portugal. And in that year† passed over our noble Infant Don Henry into Tangier, for which reason he sent no more ships

* *I.e.*, 1436 to 1441.

† 1437.

to that land. And in the year 1438 departed out of this world the very virtuous Don Edward on the 9th of September, in Thomar, on whose death there followed very great discords in the kingdom.⁵⁷

And in these troubles the presence of the Infant was so necessary, that of all other matters he clean forgot himself, to bring a remedy to the perils and travail in which the realm was. And it was so that the King Don Affonso, who ordered the writing of this history, was at the age of six, and had to be tutored and protected, he and his realm, by governors; and about the authority of these there followed great contentions, in which the Infant Don Henry toiled much for peace and a good settlement of affairs, as you may find more at length in the Chronicle of the reign of this King Don Affonso.⁵⁸ And so it was that in those years there went no ships beyond that Cape, for the reasons that we have said. True it is that in the year 1440 there armed themselves two caravels to go to that land, but because they had hap that was contrary, we do not tell further of their voyage.

CHAPTER XII.

How Antam Gonçalvez brought back the first Captives.

I THINK I can now take some sort of pleasure in the narrating of this history, because I find something where-with to satisfy the desire of our Prince; the which desire was so much the greater as the matters for which he had toiled so long were now more within his view. And so in this chapter I wish to present some novelty in his toilsome seed-time of preparation.

Now it was so that in this year 1441, when the affairs of this realm were somewhat more settled though not

1438 to
deu of the
G. d. s. s. e. n. s. e.

perils of
home

1440 Cap
will be told

By 1441
peace

fully quieted, that the Infant armed a little ship, of the which he made captain one Antam Gonçalvez, his chamberlain, and a very young man; and the end of that voyage was none other, according to my Lord's commandment, but to ship a cargo of the skins and oil of those sea-wolves of which we have spoken in previous chapters. But it cannot be doubted that the Infant gave him the same charge that he gave to others, but as the age of this captain was weaker, and his authority but slight, so the Prince's orders were less stringent, and in consequence his hopes of result less confident.

But when he had accomplished his voyage, as far as concerned the chief part of his orders, Antam Gonçalvez called to him Affonso Goterres, another groom of the chamber, who was with him, and all the others that were in the ship, being one and twenty in all, and spoke to them in this wise: "Friends and brethren! We have already got our cargo, as you perceive, by the which the chief part of our ordinance is accomplished, and we may well turn back, if we wish not to toil beyond that which was principally commanded of us; but I would know from all whether it seemeth to you well that we should attempt something further, that he who sent us here may have some example of our good wills; for I think it would be shameful if we went back into his presence just as we are, having done such small service. And in truth I think we ought to labour the more strenuously to achieve something like this as it was the less laid upon us as a charge by the Infant our lord. O How fair a thing it would be if we, who have come to this land for a cargo of such petty merchandise, were to meet with the good luck to bring the first captives before the face of our Prince. And now I will tell you of my thoughts that I may receive your advice thereon. I would fain go myself this next night with nine men of you (those who are most ready for the

Rio d' Ouro

business), and prove a part of this land along the river, to see if I find any inhabitants; for I think we of right ought to meet with some, since 'tis certain there are people here, who traffic with camels and other animals that bear their freights. Now the traffic of these men must chiefly be to the seaboard; and since they have as yet no knowledge of us, their gathering cannot be too large for us to try their strength; and, if God grant us to encounter them, the very least part of our victory will be the capture of one of them, with the which the Infant will feel no small content, getting knowledge by that means of what kind are the other dwellers of this land. And as to our reward, you can estimate what it will be by the great expenses and toil he has undertaken in years past, only for this end." "See what you do", replied the others, "for since you are our captain we needs must obey your orders, not as Antam Gonçalvez but as our lord; for you must understand that we who are here, of the Household of the Infant our lord, have both the will and desire to serve him, even to the laying down of our lives in the event of the last danger. But we think your purpose to be good, if only you will introduce no other novelty to increase the peril, which would be little to the service of our lord." And finally they determined to do his bidding, and follow him as far as they could make their way. And as soon as it was night Antam Gonçalvez chose nine men who seemed to him most fitted for the undertaking, and made his voyage with them as he had before determined. And when they were about a league distant from the sea they came on a path which they kept, thinking some man or woman might come by there whom they could capture; but it happened otherwise; so Antam Gonçalvez asked the others to consent to go forward and follow out his purpose; for, as they had already come so far, it would not do to return to the ship in vain like that. And the others being content they departed thence, and, journeying through

Cil Ennaco
 x f. 100. 100. 100. 100.
 10. 10. 10. 10.
 10. 10. 10. 10.

Quest for
 knowledge

144
 The main
 of the
 10. 10. 10. 10.

chose 9
 men

that inner land for the space of three leagues, they found the footmarks of men and youths, the number of whom, according to their estimate, would be from forty to fifty, and these led the opposite way from where our men were going. The heat was very intense, and so by reason of this and of the toil they had undergone in watching by night and travelling thus on foot, and also because of the want of water, of which there was none, Antam Gonçalvez perceived their weariness that it was already very great, as he could easily judge from his own sufferings: So he said, "My friends, there is nothing more to do here; our toil is great, while the profit to arise from following up this path mescemeth small, for these men are travelling to the place whence we have come, and our best course would be to turn back towards them, and perchance, on their return, some will separate themselves, or may be, we shall come up with them when they are laid down to rest, and then, if we attack them lustily, peradventure they will flee, and, if they flee, someone there will be less swift, whom we can lay hold of according to our intent; or may be our luck will be even better, and we shall find fourteen or fifteen of them, of whom we shall make a more profitable booty." Now this advice was not such as to give rise to any wavering in the will of those men, for each desired that very thing. And, returning towards the sea, when they had gone a short part of the way, they saw a naked man following a camel, with two assegais in his hand, and as our men pursued him there was not one who felt aught of his great fatigue. But though he was only one, and saw the others that they were many; yet he had a mind to prove those arms of his right worthily and began to defend himself as best he could, shewing a bolder front than his strength warranted. But Affonso Goterres wounded him with a javelin, and this put the Moor in such fear that he threw down his arms like a

beaten thing. And after they had captured him, to their no small delight, and had gone on further, they espied, on the top of a hill, the company whose tracks they were following, and their captive pertained to the number of these. And they failed not to reach them through any lack of will, but the sun was now low, and they wearied, so they determined to return to their ship, considering that such enterprise might bring greater injury than profit. And, as they were going on their way, they saw a black Mooress come along (who was slave of those on the hill), and though some of our men were in favour of letting her pass to avoid a fresh skirmish, to which the enemy did not invite them,—for, since they were in sight and their number more than doubled ours, they could not be of such faint hearts as to allow a chattel of theirs to be thus carried off:—despite this, Antam Gonçalvez bade them go at her; for if (he said) they scorned that encounter, it might make their foes pluck up courage against them. And now you see how the word of a captain prevaieth among men used to obey; for, following his will, they seized the Mooress. And those on the hill had a mind to come to the rescue, but when they perceived our people ready to receive them, they not only retreated to their former position, but departed elsewhere, turning their backs to their enemies. And so let us here leave Antam Gonçalvez to rest, considering this Chapter as finished, and in the following one we will knight him right honourably.

imitation
 They espied
 Co they were
 affable
 but they determined
 to turn back

They seized
 Black Mooress
 the slave of
 those on the
 hill

Chapter
 all only
 2 captives

CHAPTER XIII.

How Nuno Tristam reached the spot where Antam Gonçalvez was, and how he dubbed him knight.

FOR that the philosopher saith,⁵⁹ that the beginning is two parts of the whole matter,⁵⁹ we ought to give great praise to this noble youth, for this deed of his, undertaken with so great boldness; for since he was the first who made booty in this conquest, he deserveth advantage over and above all the others who in after time travailed in this matter. For the custom was among the Romans, as Saint Augustine saith in the book that he made *De Civitate Dei*, and as Titus Livius also saith in his *Decades*, that all those who struck the first blow in battles or were the first to enter into forts or to leap into ships, were granted in return a higher increase of honour, which they bore on the day of triumph in testimony of their valour, as Valerius telleth us more in detail, in the summary that he made of Roman history.⁶⁰ And so let Antam Gonçalvez receive his knight-hood, as we purpose to describe in this chapter, and after this we will give him commanderies in the Order of Christ (whose habit he afterwards assumed), making him the private secretary to this great and noble prince. And for the remembrance of his honour, let him be satisfied that he is inscribed in this volume, whose tenor will for ever, so long as writing endureth among men, be a witness of his excellence.

Now you must know that Nuno Tristam, a youthful knight, very valiant and ardent, who had been brought up from early boyhood in the Infant's privy chamber, arrived at that very place where was Antam Gonçalvez, and brought with him an armed caravel, with the special command of his Lord, that he should pass beyond the Port of the Galley, as far as he could, and that he should bestir him-

self as well to capture some of the people of the country, as best he could. And he, pursuing his voyage, now arrived at the place where Antam Gonçalvez was. And you can well imagine how great was the joy of these two, being natives of the same Kingdom and brought up in one and the self-same Court, to meet again at so great a distance from their own land. But leaving out of this account the words we may suppose they would use—the one in asking for news of his lord, and of his friends and acquaintances; the other in his desire to know of the booty—Nuno Tristam said, that an Arab whom he had brought with him there, and who was a servant of the Infant his lord, should speak with one of those captives, to see if he understood their language, and that, if they could understand one another, it would be of great profit to know all the state and conditions of the people of that land. And so all three of them spoke,* but their language was very different from that of the others, so that they were not able to understand one another. But as soon as Nuno Tristam perceived that he was not able to learn more of the manner of that land, than what Antam Gonçalvez had told him, he was eager to depart, but that emulation which Socrates⁶¹ praised in gallant youths, tormented his heart in such a manner that he wished first of all to see whether he could not do something of more account before the eyes of his fellows. “How is it right”, said he to those of his company, “that we should allow these men to go on their way back to Portugal, without first shewing them some part of our labour? Of a surety, I say to you, that as far as it concerneth me, I trow I should receive disgrace, holding the order of knighthood as I do, if I gained here no booty richer than this, by which the Lord Infant may

* I.e., Nuno Tristam, Antam Gonçalvez, and the Arab interpreter all questioned the captives, but the latter could not understand them.

gain some first-fruits of a recompence for the great expense he has incurred."

Thereupon he caused Antam Gonçalvez to be called, and the principal men whom he brought with him, that he might show them his mind. "You", said he, "my friend Antam Gonçalvez, are not ignorant of the will of the Infant our Lord, and you know that to execute this purpose of his he hath incurred many and great expenses, and yet up till now, for a space of fifteen years, he hath toiled in vain in this part of the world, never being able to arrive at any certainty as to the people of this land, under what law or lordship they do live. And although you are carrying off these two captives, and by their means the Infant may come to know something about this folk, yet that doth not prevent what is still better, namely, for us to carry off many more; for, besides the knowledge which the Lord Infant will gain by their means, profit will also accrue to him by their service or ransom. Wherefore, it seemeth to me that we should do well to act after this manner. That is to say, in this night now following, you should choose ten of your men and I another ten of mine—from the best which each of us may have—and let us then go together and seek those whom you have found. And since you say that, judging from the fighting you had with them, they were not more than twenty men fit for battle, and the rest women and boys, we ought to capture them all very quickly. And even if we do not meet with the very same that you encountered, nevertheless we shall surely find others, by means of whom we can make as good a booty, or perhaps even better."

"I cannot well believe", replied Antam Gonçalvez, "that our expedition in search of those we found before, will have any sure result, for the place is all one great bare hill, in the which there is no house or hut where one could fancy they would lodge, and the more so since we saw them

turn again like men that had come there from another part. And what seemeth to me worst of all is that those men* will have forewarned all the others, and, peradventure, when we think to capture them we may ourselves become their booty. But consider this well, and where we have been in a manner victorious, let us not return to suffer loss."

Yet, although this counsel of Antam Gonçalvez was good, according to the circumstances of the affair; and although Nuno Tristam was not unwilling to fall in with it; there were there two squires, in whom these reasons did not suffice to oppose their desire of doing brave deeds. Gonçallo de Sintra was the name of one of these—and of his valour you will know more fully in the progress of this history; the other was Diego Añes de Valladares, a squire, valiant in body, well proved in many great perils. And these two persuaded the Council to depart from the advice which Antam Gonçalvez had given, in this way, that as soon as it was night, they set out according to the order that Nuno Tristam gave at first. And so it chanced that in the night they came to where the natives lay scattered in two encampments, either the same that Antam Gonçalvez had found before or other like it. The distance between the encampments was but small, and our men divided themselves into three parties, in order that they might the better hit upon them. For they had not yet any certain knowledge of the place where they lay, but only a perception of them; as you see the like things are perceived much more readily by night than by day. And when our men had come nigh to them, they attacked them very lustily, shouting at the top of their voices, "Portugal" and "Santiago";⁶² the fright of which so abashed the enemy, that it threw them all into disorder.

* Whom my people fell in with.

And so, all in confusion, they began to fly without any order or carefulness. Except indeed that the men made some show of defending themselves with their assegais (for they knew not the use of any other weapon), especially one of them, who fought face to face with Nuno Tristam, defending himself till he received his death. And besides this one, whom Nuno Tristam slew by himself, the others killed three and took ten prisoners, what of men, women and boys. And it is not to be doubted that they would have slain and taken many more, if they had all fallen on together at the first onslaught. But among those who were taken there was one greater than the rest, who was called Adahu, and was said to be a noble; and he shewed in his countenance right well that he held the pre-eminence of nobility over the others. Now, among those ten who I said were with Nuno Tristam, was one Gomez Vinagre, a youth of good family, brought up in the Infant's household, who showed in this battle what his valour was like to be in after time, for which in the result he was honourably advanced. When the action was thus accomplished, as we have described, all met together, even as they were in the fight, and began to request of Antam Gonçalvez, that he should be made a knight. But he, appraising his toil at far less than they did, answered that it was not right that he for so small a service should receive so great an honour, and one too that was more than his age did warrant. Of his own free will he said he would never have it, except when he had accomplished greater deeds than these. Yet at last by the excessive entreaties of the rest, and because Nuno Tristam perceived it was right, he had to make Antam Gonçalvez a knight, though it was against his will; and for this reason they called that place henceforth, "the Port of the Cavalier".⁶³ And so he was the first knight that was made in those parts. Then those captains returned to the ships and bade that Arab

whom Nuno Tristam had brought with him, to speak with those Moors* but they were not able to understand him, because the language of these people was not Moorish, but ^{Tanaga} Azanegyuy of Sahara, for so they name that land. But the noble, † in that he was of better breeding than the other captives, so had he seen more things and better than they; and had been to other lands where he had learned the Moorish tongue; † forasmuch as he understood that Arab and answered to whatever matter was asked of him by the same. And the further to try the people of the land and to have of them more certain knowledge, they put that Arab on shore, and one of the Moorish women whom they had taken captive; who were to say to the others, that if they wished to come and speak to them about the ransom of some of those whom they had taken prisoners, or about traffick in merchandise, they might do so. And at the end of two days there came to that place about 150 Moors on foot and thirty-five on horses and camels, bringing the Moorish slave with them. And although outwardly they seemed to be a race both barbarous and bestial, yet was there not wanting in them something of astuteness, wherewith they sought to ensnare their enemies. For only three of them appeared on the shore, and the rest lay in ambush, to the end that our men, being unaware of their treachery, might land, when they who lay hid could seize them, which thing they might have done by sheer force of numbers, if our men had been a whit less cautious than they. But the Moors, perceiving that their wiles were discovered by us—because they saw that the men in the boat turned about on seeing that the slave did not appear—revealed their dissembling tricks and all came into sight on the shore, hurling stones and making gestures. ‡ And there they also displayed that

The prisoners
of Azanegyuy

prince
Adahu
he could
understand
the Arab
interpreter

The number
of captives
about 150
about 35 on
horses

After 2 days
150 Moors
35 on
horses

process of
Azanegyuy

only 3 captives
rest in ambush

* Their prisoners.

† Adahu.

‡ Of defiance.

interpret
 Arab who had been sent to them, held as one whom they wished to keep in the subjection of a captive. And he called out to them that they should be on their guard against those people; for they would not have come there, except to take them at a disadvantage if they could. Thereupon our men turned back to the ships, where they made their partition of the captives, according to the lot of each, and the other Moors betook themselves to their encampments, taking the Arab with them. And Antam Gonçalvez, because he had now loaded his ship with cargo, as the Infant had commanded, returned to Portugal, and Nuno Tristam went on his way, to fulfil his orders, as we have said before that he had received commandment.

passkey and the
ent of the Galley
get Captives
 But after the departure of Antam Gonçalvez, seeing that his caravel needed repair, he caused them to beach her, where he careened and mended her as far as was needful, keeping his tides as if he had been in front of Lisbon harbour,⁶⁵ at which boldness of his there was much marvel. And pursuing his voyage, he passed the Port of the Galley, and went on till he came to a Cape which he called Cape Branco,⁶⁶ where his men landed to see if they could make any capture.

Huroto
Huroto
apt has
side of of
was in
Nuno Tristam
Cape
Branco.
and traces
near some
not last
of of
back, in contact
 But although they found traces of men and even some nets, they now took counsel to return, perceiving that for that time they would not be able to advantage themselves above their first achievement.

CHAPTER XIV.

How Antam Gonçalvez, and afterwards Nuno Tristam, came before the Infant with their booty.

I CANNOT behold the arrival of these ships, with the novelty of the gain of those ^{12 slaves} slaves before the face of our Prince, without finding some delight in the same. For messemeth

that I behold before my eyes that pleasure of his, of what kind it would be. For just in so far as things are more desired, and more numerous and heavy labours are undergone for them, so much the greater delight do they bring with them when a man obtaineth them. O holy prince, peradventure thy pleasure and delight might have some semblance of covetousness, at receiving the knowledge of such a sum of riches, even as great as those thou didst expend to arrive at that result? And now, seeing the beginnings of some recompense, may we not think thou didst feel joy, not so much for the number of the captives taken, as for the hope thou didst conceive of the others thou couldst take?

But of a surety it was not in thy noble heart to set store by such small wealth! And justly I may call it small, in comparison of thy greatness; without which thou wast not able, and knewest not how, to begin or finish any part of thy deeds. But thy joy was solely from that one holy purpose of thine to seek salvation for the lost souls of the heathen, as I have already said in the VIIth Chapter of this work. And in the light of this it seemed to thee, when thou sawest those captives brought into thy presence, that the expense and trouble thou hadst undergone was nothing: such was thy pleasure in beholding them. And yet the greater benefit was theirs, for though their bodies were now brought into some subjection, that was a small matter in comparison of their souls, which would now possess true freedom for evermore.

Antam Gonçalvez was the first to come with his part of the booty, and then arrived Nuno Tristam, whose present reception and future reward answered to the toil he had undergone; just as a fruitful soil with but little sowing answereth the husbandman, when for however small a part it receiveth, it giveth back a great increase of fruit.

CHAPTER XV.

How the Infant Don Henry sent his embassy to the Holy Father, and of the answer that he had.

ALTHOUGH the language of those captives could not be understood by any of the other Moors who were in this kingdom, either as freemen or captives, it sufficed, for a beginning, that the noble whom Antam Gonçalvez had brought could recount for the understanding of the Infant a very great part of the matters of that land where the afore-said noble dwelt. And considering how it was necessary that he should often send his ships, manned with his people, where of necessity they would have to fight with those infidels, he determined at once to send an embassy to the Holy Father, to ask of him to make a partition with himself of the treasures of Holy Church, for the salvation of the souls of those who in the toils of that conquest should meet their end.

And on this embassy he sent an honourable cavalier of the Order of Christ, called Fernam Lopez d'Azevedo, a man of great counsel and authority, on account of which he had been made Chief Commander in the same Order and was of the Council of the King and the Infant.

He had it in charge also to ask from the Supreme Pontiff other things of great importance, as for instance the indulgences of St. Mary of Africa, in Ceuta town, with many other graces that were to be requested of the Pope, the true form of which you can find in the general history of the kingdom.

And as for that part of the business that needeth to be recorded here, the Holy Father was very glad to grant him such a grace as he was requested; as you may see more fully in this transcript of his letter, which we have set down here for your better understanding.

in case
the Pope

Fernam Lopez

Azevedo
to the Pope

1443

“Eugenius the Bishop,⁶⁷ servant of the servants of God, etc. For an abiding memorial and remembrance. As, without any merit of ours we have the authority of Jesus Christ our Lord, who refused not to be sacrificed as the price of human salvation, by continual care we strive for those things that may destroy the errors and wickednesses of the infidels and by which the souls of good and Catholic Christians may the more speedily come to Salvation ;

“And as it hath now been signified to us by our beloved son and noble baron Henry, Duke of Viseu, and Governor in spirituals and temporals of the Knighthood of the Order of Christ, that confiding firmly in the aid of God, for the destruction and confusion of the Moors and enemies of Christ, and for the exaltation of the Catholic faith, he purposeth to go in person, with his men at arms, to those lands that are held by them, and to guide his army against them ; And howbeit that, for the time he is not personally in the field, yet as the knights and brethren of the said order, with all other faithful Christians, purpose to make war under the banner of the said order against the said Moors and other enemies of the faith—to the intent that these faithful Christians may bestir their minds with the greater fervour to the aforesaid war—

“We now do concede and grant, by apostolic authority and by the tenor of these present letters, to each and all of those who shall be engaged in the said war, Complete forgiveness of all their sins, of which they shall be truly penitent at heart and have made confession by their mouth.

“And let no one break or contradict this letter of mandate, and whoever presumeth to do so let him lie under the curse of the Almighty God and of the blessed Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. Given, etc.”

Also the Infant Don Pedro, who at that time ruled the Kingdom in the name of the King, gave the Infant his brother a charter by which he granted him the whole of the Fifth that appertained to the King and this on account of the great expenses he had incurred in the matter.

And considering how by ^{Henry} him* alone the discoveries

* The Infant Henry.

One side
The Order of
Christ had
it esp.

pleas
indulgance
1443

1443
1000
3 Royal
to Henry

were enterprised and made, not without great trouble and expense, he granted him moreover this right, that no one should be able to go there* without his license and especial mandate.⁶⁸

CHAPTER XVI.

How Antam Gonçalvez went to make the first ransom.

As you know that naturally every prisoner desireth to be free, which desire is all the stronger in a man of higher reason or nobility whom fortune has condemned to live in subjection to another; so that noble of whom we have already spoken, seeing himself held in captivity, although he was very gently treated, greatly desired to be free, and often asked Antam Gonçalvez to take him back to his country, where he declared he would give for himself five or six Black Moors; and also he said that there were among the other captives two youths for whom a like ransom would be given.

And here you must note that these blacks were Moors like the others, though their slaves, in accordance with ancient custom, which I believe to have been because of the curse which, after the Flood, Noah laid upon his son Cain,⁶⁹ cursing him in this way:—that his race should be subject to all the other races of the world.

And from his race these blacks are descended, as wrote the Archbishop Don Roderic of Toledo, and Josephus in his book on the *Antiquities of the Jews*, and Walter, with other authors who have spoken of the generations of Noah, from the time of his going out of the Ark.⁷⁰

The will of Antam Gonçalvez to return to that land, for

* To the new found parts.

desire of the ransom and profit he would get, was not so great as his desire to serve the Infant his lord—and therefore he asked leave to go on this journey, saying, that (forasmuch as he perceived the great desire his Grace had to know part of that land) if that were not sufficient which he had ascertained from that Moor,* that he should give him license to go and ransom him and the other captive youths with him.

For as the Moor told him, the least they would give for them would be ten Moors, and it was better to save ten souls than three—for though they were black, yet had they souls like the others, and all the more as these blacks were not of the lineage of the Moors† but were Gentiles, and so the better to bring into the path of salvation.⁷¹

Also he said that the blacks could give him news of land much further distant, and he promised that when he spoke about the traffic with the natives, he would find means to learn as much news as possible.

The Infant answered all this and said that he was obliged by his offer, and that he not only desired to have knowledge of that land, but also of the Indies, and of the land of Prester John, if he could.⁷²

Antam Gonçalves made ready to go with his captives, and beginning his voyage, met with so great a tempest that he had to return again to Lisbon, whence he set out. And there happened to be there a gentleman of the Household of the Emperor of Germany, who had attached himself to the Household of the Infant with the intention of going to Ceuta, where he desired to be made a knight, but not without first doing so much for his own honour, as merited such a reward.

His name was Balthasar, and certainly, as we understand, his heart did not fail him in following out his good purpose;

* Adahu.

† Mohammedans proper.

profit

great for knowledge

1
Christianity

The Blacks better to bring into path of salvation

2
great for knowledge
3
Commercegreat for knowledge
abt the Indies
Iland of Prester JohnAdahu 500000
Actual danger
Tempest

Foreigner

Balthasar
the German
of the Household
of the Emperor of
Germany

ALL GOLD COAST L

for with great honour he received his knighthood, first performing very notable deeds with his own right hand, as you may read at greater length in the history of the Kingdom.

And he said many times that he much desired, before he left that land of Portugal, to see a great tempest, that he might speak of it to those who had never seen one.

And certainly his fortune was no niggard in accomplishing his wish, for he happened to be with Antam Gonçalvez, as we have said, seeking to go and see that land before he left this* and the tempest was so great that it was a marvel they escaped destruction. However they returned again to the voyage; and arriving at the boundaries of that land where the ransom had to be made, they resolved to put on shore that Moorish noble, that he might go and make ready his ransom at the place where he had agreed to meet Antam Gonçalvez again.

The Moor was very well clad in garments given him by the Infant, who considered that, for the excellence of his nobility that he had above the others, if he received benefits, he would be able to be of profit to his benefactors by encouraging his own people and bringing them to traffic. But as soon as he was free, he forgot very quickly all about his promises, on the security of which Antam Gonçalvez had trusted him, thinking that the nobility he displayed would be the chief hindrance of any breach of faith on his part; but his deceit thenceforth warned all our men not to trust one of that race except under the most certain security.

And now Antam Gonçalvez entering the Rio D'Ouro with his ship for a space of four leagues, dropped anchor, and waited for seven days without getting a message from

* Of Portugal.

any, or a glimpse of one single inhabitant of that land; but on the eighth day there arrived a Moor seated on a white camel, and another with him, who gave a message that they should await the others who would come and make the ransom, and that on the next day they would appear, as in fact they did.

And it was very clear that those youths* were in great honour among them, for a good hundred Moors, male and female, were joined in their ransom, and Antam Gonçalvez received for his two captives, ten blacks, male and female, from various countries—one Martin Fernandez, the Infant's Alfaqueque,† managing the business between the parties.⁷³

And it was clear that the said Martin had great knowledge of the Moorish tongue, for he was understood among these people, where the other Arab, who was Moor by nation, could only find one person to understand him.

And besides the blacks that Antam Gonçalvez received in that ransom, he got also a little gold dust and a shield of ox-hide, and a number of ostrich eggs, so that one day there were served up at the Infant's table three dishes of the same, as fresh and as good as though they had been the eggs of any other domestic fowls. And we may well presume that there was no other Christian prince in this part of Christendom, who had dishes like these upon his table.

And according to the account of those Moors there were merchants in that part, who traded in that gold,⁷⁴ which it seemed was found among them; but the Moorish noble never returned to fulfil his promise, neither did he remember the benefits he had received.

And by thus losing him, Antam Gonçalvez learnt to be cautious where before he was not. And returning to the

* Our captives.

† Ransomer of captives.

the 2 captives

100 Moors

For the 2

captives

Antam

Gonçalvez

got 100

male of

some
p Captive

had to

buy

10 black

gold dust

Shield of

ox-hide

ostrich

gold

profit

the

trade

Infant, his lord, he received his reward, and so did the German knight, who afterwards returned to his own land in great honour, and with no small largess from the Infant.

CHAPTER XVII.

How Nuno Tristam went to the island of Gete, and of the Moors that he took.

So these matters went on increasing little by little, and people took courage to follow that route, some to serve, others to gain honour, others with the hope of profit: although each of these two things bringeth the other with it; that is, in serving they profited themselves and increased their honour as well. And in the year of Christ, 1443, the Infant caused another caravel to be armed; and bade embark in it that noble knight, Nuno Tristam, with some other people, and principally those of his own household. And pursuing their voyage, they arrived at Cape Branco.

And trying to go further, they passed the said Cape about twenty-five leagues, and saw a little island, the name of which they afterwards found to be⁷⁵ Gete.* And from this island they now saw that twenty-five canoes, made of wood, had set out and in them a number of people, but all naked, not so much for the need of swimming in the water, as for their ancient custom.

And they journeyed in such wise that they had their bodies† in the canoes and their legs in the water, and used these to help them in their rowing as if they had been oars, and in each boat there were three or four of the natives. And because this was a matter where our men had had so little experience, when they saw them from a distance,

* Arguim.

† Lit, Over.

they thought they were birds that were moving so; and though they were rather different in size, yet they thought it might well be that they were birds, in a part of the world where other marvels greater than this were said to exist. But as soon as they perceived that they were men, then were their hearts clothed with a new joy; and most of all because they saw them so placed that they were well able to take them. But they were not able to make a large booty because of the smallness of their boat: for when they had hauled fourteen captives into it, with the seven men of the caravel who made up the crew, the boat was so loaded that it could hold no more.

And it booted not to return, for such terror had come upon our adversaries, and they were so quick in taking flight, that before they arrived at the island, some had perished,* and the others escaped. But in achieving this capture they experienced two contrary feelings: first of all, the pleasure they had was very great to see themselves thus masters of their booty, of which they could make profit, and with so small a risk; but on the other side they had no little grief, in that their boat was so small that they were not able to take such a cargo as they desired. But yet they arrived at the island and captured fifteen other Moors.

And very near this island they discovered another, in which there were an infinity of royal herons; which appeared to go there to breed, as in fact they did, and with these our men found great refreshment. And so Nuno Tristam returned with his booty, so much more merrily than at the first, as it had the advantage of being greater than the former, and had been won further off; and also because he had no companion with whom he would have to make an equal division of the same.

* By drowning.

Wander

very to keep
the men

profit

more
Fishes from
the island

another island
royal
herons
refreshment

15 29

rae SS
 A Zurara

 The reception and reward which the Infant gave him I omit to write down here, for I think it superfluous to repeat it every time.

CHAPTER XVIII.

How Lançarote required license from the Infant to go with his ships to Guinea.

rae of
 ppant
 Speech

 OF a truth the condition of the people, as Livy saith, is such that men are always found to asperse great actions, especially at the beginning; and it appeareth to me that this is through not having knowledge of the results, for the man of faint heart, when he seeth the base and start of great events, always thinketh them more formidable than they really are; and because his spirit is not sufficient for the accomplishment of these deeds, he beareth along with him a very natural doubt whether they are capable of being performed. And this appeareth to be very well proved by the deeds of our prince. For at the beginning of the colonisation of the islands, people murmured as greatly as if he were spending some part of their property on it; and basing their doubts upon this, they gossiped about it until they declared his work was absolutely impossible, and judged that it could never be accomplished at all. But after the Infant began to people those islands, and to shew these persons how they could profit by the new discovered land; and after the fruits of those countries began to appear in Portugal in far greater abundance; then those who had been foremost in complaint grew quiet, and with soft voices praised what they had so loudly and publicly decried.

Supp

 And just the same they did in the commencement of this conquest; for in the first years, seeing the great equipment that the Infant made, with such great expense, these

busybodies left off attending to their own affairs, and occupied themselves in discussing what they understood very little about; and the more slowly the results came in of the Infant's undertaking, the more loudly did they blame it. And the worst of it was that besides what the vulgar said among themselves, people of more importance talked about it in a mocking manner, declaring that no profit would result from all this toil and expense.

But when they saw the first Moorish captives brought home, and the second cargo that followed these, they became already somewhat doubtful about the opinion they had at first expressed; and altogether renounced it when they saw the third consignment that Nuno Tristam brought home, captured in so short a time, and with so little trouble; and constrained by necessity, they confessed their mistake, considering themselves foolish for not having known it before. And so they were forced to turn their blame into public praise; for they said it was plain the Infant was another Alexander; and their covetousness now began to wax greater. And, as they saw the houses of others full to overflowing of male and female slaves, and their property increasing, they thought about the whole matter, and began to talk among themselves.

And because that after coming back from Tangier, the Infant usually remained always in the kingdom of Algarve, by reason of his town which he was then having built, and because the booty that his captains brought back was discharged at Lagos, therefore the people of that place were the first to move the Infant to give them license to go to that land whence came those Moorish captives.⁷⁶

For no one could go there with an armed ship without the express permission of the Infant, as the King had granted him in the same charter in which he presented him with the Royal Fifth, as you have seen above.

And the first who interposed to beg for this license, was

Opposition
 1) 200 Captives
 etc the
 vulgar
 & people of
 more impor-
 tance too

2) Moorish
 Captives

3) Captives

4) Alexander
 the Infant
 another
 Alexander

1439

part of Portugal
 Lagos

As yet 3
 groups have
 been built

1443
 Grant of
 Municipality

a squire, who had been brought up from early youth in the Household of the Infant and was now married and become Almoxarife* for the King in that town of Lagos.

And because he was a man of great good sense, he understood well how the matter stood, and the profit that he would be able to gain by his expedition, if God guided him, so that he could arrive at that land.

And when he had pondered well this plan, he began to speak of it with some of his friends, stirring them up to join him in that action.

And this matter was not hard for him to compass ; for that he was very well beloved in the place and the inhabitants were in general men of honour, always ready to exert themselves for a share in good things and especially in naval contests ; because their town was on the coast and they were much more on shipboard than on land. So

Lançarote prepared six armed caravels to carry out his purpose and spoke to the Infant about a license ; saying that he begged he would grant it him that he might do him service, as well as obtain honour and profit for himself.

And he gave him an account of the people that were going with him, and of the caravels that they were taking.

And the Infant was very glad of this and at once commanded his banners to be made, with the Cross of the Order of Jesus Christ, one of which each caravel was to hoist.

* A Collector of Taxes.

CHAPTER XIX.

Who were the Captains of the other Caravels, and of the first booty that they made.

THE chief captain, as we have said, was Lançarote ; the second was Gil Eannes, whom we have noticed as the first to pass the Cape of Bojador ; besides these, there were there—Stevam Affonso, a noble man, who afterwards died in the Canary islands, Rodrigo Alvarez, John Diaz, a ship-owner, and John Bernaldez, all of whom together were very well prepared for the expedition.⁷⁷

And pursuing their voyage, they arrived at the Isle of Hérons, on the eve of Corpus Christi Day, where they rested a little and refreshed themselves on the multitude of young birds that they found there, for it was the breeding season.

Then they took counsel about their intended actions and Lançarote began to set forth his reasons in this manner :—

“ My friends! we have left our land to do service to God and to the Infant our Lord, who may expect from us with good reason some performance to his advantage ; both from the bringing up that some of us have had of him ; and because we are men of such a kind that very shame should force us to do more and greater things than any who came here before. For with such a fleet, it would be matter for great shame to turn back to Portugal without a worthy booty. And because the Infant hath learnt, by some of those Moors whom Nuno Tristam brought home, that in the Island of Naar, which is close by, there are little less than 200 souls ; it seemeth good to me therefore that Martin Vicente and Gil Vasquez, who have already been by it and seen where it lieth, should go with these boats, and with those men only who can row, against one side of the island, and that if they can find it, they should return quickly

along the coast until they reach us, for we, God willing, will set sail very early in the morning and go towards the island; so that on their returning we shall be so near as to be able to hear the news they bring and take counsel as to what it behoves us to do."

Lançarote, as I said, was a man of great good sense, as all those with him knew well: so that they did not care to examine his reasons; but all exclaimed with one voice, that it was very good what he had said.

And so ^{T. Ast. g. on a ve and off Vusfues} these two captains made ready to go forth-with, and they took with them thirty men, to wit, six ^{5 boats} in each boat, and set out from the island where they were, about sunset. And rowing all that night, they arrived about daybreak at the ^{near} island that they sought. And as soon as they recognized it by the signs that the Moors had told them of, they hugged the shore for some way until they arrived, as it grew light, at a settlement of Moors, which was close to the beach; where were collected together all the people of the island. And seeing this, our men stopped for a while to consult what they ought to do. And they were greatly in a strait betwixt two courses, for they did not know whether they should return to the caravels, as their chief captain had ordered them, or whether they should at once attack the settlement that was so near. And while they were still undetermined, each one thinking for himself, Martin Vicente arose and said "Of a surety, our doubts give us food for thought; for, if we transgress the orders of our ^{Lançarote} captain, we shall fall into a mistake; and all the more so if any damage or danger were to come upon us; for then it would be an occasion, not only of loss to ourselves, but of our being very badly reputed. On the other hand we have come here chiefly to procure an interpreter through whom the Infant our Lord may get news of this land, a matter he greatly desires, as all of you know. But now we are so near this settlement that, as it is

already morning, we shall not be able to get off to the caravels without being discovered, and if discovered we cannot hope, after that, to obtain an interpreter here; for these Moors will all have fled on to the ^{the continent} continent, which as you see is close by—aye, and not only the inhabitants of this island, but also those of the other islands near at hand, being at once warned and prepared by these from here. And so our journey will bring in but small profit, and the Infant our Lord, for this turn, will not have what he desireth from this land. But it appeareth to me, and this is my counsel, if you agree, that we attack the Moors whilst they are unprepared; because they will be conquered by the disunion that will prevail amongst them through our arrival, and, though we gain nothing there save an interpreter, we should be contented with that. And as for disobeying our ^{captain's order} captain's order, provided God assist us to do something good, as I hope He will, it should not be reckoned against us, and, even if it be, we shall be lightly pardoned for two reasons. First, because if we do not fight it is certain that our coming here will be all in vain; and the ^{to get knowledge} design of the Infant our Lord will fail by reason of our being discovered; and secondly, because, although we are commanded to return we are not forbidden to fight. And to fight seemeth to me to be reasonable; for we are here thirty in number, and the Moors, as you have heard, are only 170 or 180 all told, of whom fifty or sixty should be fighting men; and so, if it seem good to you, let us not delay any longer, for the day is coming on quickly enough, and, if we delay, our expedition and purpose will be of little avail indeed.

All replied that his counsel was very good, and that they would go forward at once. And when all this reasoning was done, they looked towards the settlement and saw that the Moors, with their women and children, were already coming as quickly as they could out of their dwellings,

because they had caught sight of their enemies. But they, shouting out "St. James", "St. George", "Portugal", at once attacked them, killing and taking all they could.

Then might you see mothers forsaking their children, and husbands their wives, each striving to escape as best he could. Some drowned themselves in the water; others thought to escape by hiding under their huts; others stowed their children among the sea-weed, where our men found them afterwards, hoping they would thus escape notice.

And at last our Lord God, who giveth a reward for every good deed, willed that for the toil they had undergone in his service, they should that day obtain victory over their enemies, as well as a guerdon and a payment for all their labour and expense; for they took captive of those Moors, what with men, women, and children, 165, besides those that perished and were killed. And when the battle was over, all praised God for the great mercy that he had shewn them, in that he had willed to give them such a victory, and with so little damage to themselves. And as soon as they had their captives put safely in their boats, and others securely tied on land (because the boats were small and they were not able to store so many in them at once), they sent a man to go as far as possible along the shore, to see if he could get sight of the caravels. He set out at once; and one full league from the place where the others were staying, he had sight of the caravels coming; for Lançarote, as he had promised, had started as soon as it was dawn. Now the scout put a white ensign on his pike, and began to make signs to the caravels with it, and they as soon as they espied him, directed their course to that part where they saw the signal. And on their way they lighted on a channel through which the boats could easily go to the island, and forthwith they launched a small boat they had, and pulled to land to hear the news, which was told them every whit by the fellow who there

graphic
narrative

profit
5 years
on the edge of
war

insal

awaited them. And he said also that they ought to land and help them to bring off to the caravels those captives who remained on shore under guard of seven men, who were staying with them on the island. For the other boats were already coming along the shore with the other Moors they were carrying.

And when Lançarote, with those squires and brave men that were with him, had received the like news of the good success that God had granted to those few that went to the island; and saw that they had enterprised so great a deed; and that God had been pleased that they should bring it to such a pass; they were all very joyful, praising loudly the Lord God for that he had deigned to give such help to such a handful of his Christian people.

But to the man who asketh me if their pleasure at the affair was altogether sincere, and without being in some way feigned, even though slightly, I would say "nay"—for those on whom God hath bestowed stout and lofty hearts, cannot feel really contented if they are not present at every brave deed they reasonably can meet with; nor are such altogether without that envy which, in a like case, is not one of the chief vices, but may rather be named a virtue, if it rest on a sound reason, as with good men and true.

After the Moorish prisoners had all been transferred from the boats to the caravels, some of our Christian folk were left to watch them and the rest landed, and went over the ¹⁶⁷island, until they found the others under guard of the seven men of whom we have spoken before. And when they had collected all their prisoners together, it was already late, for in that land there is a difference in the length of days from ours; and the deed was all the greater, by reason of the distance of the caravels from the scene of action and of the great number of the Moors. ¹⁷⁰⁻¹⁸⁰ *weather*

Then our men rested and enjoyed themselves as their share of the toil required. But Lançarote did not forget to

*at for
wledge* | learn from the Moorish prisoners what it was his duty to learn, about the place in which he was now staying and its opportunities; and he ascertained of them by his interpreter, that all about there were other inhabited islands, where they would be able to make large captures with little trouble.

And so, taking counsel about this, they determined to go and seek the said islands. *That the Moors said counsel*

CHAPTER XX.

How they went to the island of Tiger, and of the Moors that they

Day after the capture took. Moors
ON the next day, which was Friday, they made ready their boats, since the caravels had to stay where they were, and put in them all the provisions they needed for two days only, as they did not intend making a more protracted absence from the ships. About thirty men embarked in the boats, namely, Lançarote and the other captains of the caravels; and with them squires and good men that were there. And they took with them two of those Moors whom they had taken captive; for they had told them that at the Island of Tiger,⁷⁸ which was five leagues off, there was a settlement of Moors containing about 150 in all. And as soon as it was morning, they took their departure, commending themselves all to God very devoutly, and begging for grace that He would so guide them in their way, that He might be served and His holy Catholic faith exalted. And they went on until they came to the said island of Tiger; and as soon as they had leaped on shore, the Moor they brought with them guided them to a settlement, where had been all the Moors, or at least the greater part of those that were in the island.

Tiger

side

with

But when they came to it they found it empty, because for some days, as they learnt afterwards, that place had been deserted. Then fearing that their Moor was lying to them (in order to get them into some place far from there, where they would find such a force of Moors that they would perchance suffer loss), they took counsel on what they ought to do. And before they had determined anything, they began to beat the Moor, and to threaten him, to make him speak the truth. But he said that he would bring them to a place where the Moors were, and that if they went at night, they would be able to take or to kill the greater part of them : but by day, as they were going then, they could not reach there without being seen ; and, as soon as they were perceived, ^{T Moor} they * could place themselves in safety, if they did not dare to fight with them.*

On the Moor saying this, it was not believed by all, but some said that it would be well to return to the ships, and there to agree on what they ought to do ; others said that at all events they ought to go forward and seek for that settlement to which the Moor affirmed that he knew well how to guide them ; because in reason that ^{Tiger} island † ought not to have more fighting men on it than the other isle of Naar, where they had already made their first booty ; for it was not so great nor so convenient for a large settlement.

Thus they were arguing, each for his own view and not agreeing on any final resolution for their action, when Gil Eannes, a good knight and valiant, of whom we have spoken in another place, answered and said : " I see well that the delay in agreeing on what we ought to do in this matter (of which we should have good hope with the grace and favour of our Lord Jesus Christ), may cause us some

* "They" of course are "the Moors"; "them" the Christians.

† Tiger.

hindrance and small profit, in that all division, especially among people so few in number ³⁰ as we are, is very weakening, and may bring about our ruin, with little honour to ourselves and little service to God and the Infant our Lord. Wherefore I advise that with this Moor should go fourteen or fifteen men, towards that part where he saith that the Moors are, till they see the settlement or certain place of their abode; and as soon as they have seen it, that they should return to where all the others are waiting, without stirring until the return of the vanguard. And then with the grace of God, that we should all set out together and go to seek them. And in reason there ought not to be so many men of war as there were in the isle of Naar, that we ought not to conquer them in fight, with the aid of our Lord God, in whom is all our succour, who by His grace causeth the few to conquer and the greater number to be overcome by the less. But now if you are satisfied with what I have said, we ought not to delay to fall to work."

All were very content with his speech, saying that it was very good and that they should at once do as Gil Eannes said.

"Since you all", said Lançarote, "agree in this counsel of Gil Eannes, I would wish to go with those who are to search for the settlement; and I think that it will be well for Gil Eannes to stay with you others and to guard the boats, that you may succour us if the matter cometh to such a pass as to require it; and however it be, I ask him* to remain here."

And although Gil Eannes refused at first to remain, yet seeing how the request became a command (since he who made it was his captain), and especially as all the others agreed in this request, Gil Eannes had in any case to stay:

* G. Eannes.

and Lançarote, with fourteen or fifteen men, went off towards the spot where the Moor was guiding them. And when they were already half a league from where the others were staying, they saw nine natives, male and female, marching along, with ten or twelve asses laden with turtles, who were about to pass over to the island of Tiger, which was a league from them, for at low water it is possible to cross from one to the other on foot. And as soon as they saw them, they ran to them, and without any defence availing them in aught, they took them all, except one who turned and fled to give news to the others that were in the village. And as soon as they had taken these prisoners, they dispatched them to where Gil Eannes was stationed; Lançarote sending him word to put a guard over those Moors, and that he should follow after them and bring all the men he had there, adding that he thought they would find some people with whom to fight.

And as soon as the captives reached them,* they bound them tightly and placing them in the boats, left with them one man only on guard and at once started after Lançarote, following steadily upon his track, till they arrived where Lançarote was with his men.

Now after the taking of the Moors, whom they had sent to the boats, these men† had gone on where the Moor guided them, and arrived at a village from which the inhabitants had all departed, being warned by the Moor who had escaped when the others were taken.

And then they saw all the people that were in the island, standing on an islet to which they had passed over in their canoes: but the Christians were not able to get at them, save by swimming; and they did not dare to retreat, lest it should give courage to the enemy, who were many more in number than they were. And so they waited till

* Gil Eannes' men.

† *I.e.*, Lançarote's first party.

all their other men had come up;* and seeing that even when united, they would not be able to do the enemy any harm, by reason^{of} the inlet that was between them, they determined to return to their boats, which were two full leagues off.

And, on their return, they entered the village and searched it thoroughly, to see if they could find anything in the houses. And in searching they lighted on seven or eight Moorish women, whom they took with them, giving thanks to God for their good fortune, which they had obtained through his grace; and so they turned themselves to their boats, which they reached about sunset time. And they rested and enjoyed themselves that night, like men that had toiled hard in the day.

CHAPTER XXI.

How they, Lançarote and the others, returned in their boats to Tiger, and of the Moors that they took.

ALTHOUGH the necessity of the night obliged them to spend it chiefly in sleeping, yet their wills were so bent upon this charge that their thoughts never left what lay before them. And so they took counsel as to what they should do on the next day, and agreed, after many reasons given (which I omit in order not to make too long a story), that they should go in the boats and attack the settlement before morning. For it is very likely, they said, that the Moors, having seen our retreat, will think that we went away like men in despair of being able to catch them, and, thinking so, will return to their encampment;

* With Gil Eannes.

and not only would their return profit us, but also the security with which they are able to repose.

And this counsel being settled, they set off in the night, rowing their boats along the coast. And at the first dawn they disembarked and attacked the village, but they found no one there; for the Moors, as soon as they saw their enemies retreat on the previous day, came to the village but would not sleep in it, and went and stayed a quarter of a league distant, near a ford by which they passed to Tiger. And when the Christians saw that they found nothing in the village, they returned to their boats and coasted along that island on the other side of Tiger, and ordered fifteen men to march along the land and look if they could see any Moors, or find any trace of them. And on their way they saw the Moors flying as fast as they could; for they had already caught sight of them, and at once all our men leaped on shore and began to run after them. But as yet they could not overtake the Moor men, but only the women and little children, not able to run so fast, of whom they caught seventeen or eighteen.

And one of the boats, in which was John Bernaldez, and which was among the smallest in the fleet, was coasting the island, and they who were in this boat saw some twenty canoes passing over to Tiger, in which were Moorish men and women, great and small, in each one four or five. And with this sight they were exceeding glad, at the first view of it, but afterwards they were still more grieved thereat. The pleasure they had was in seeing the profit and honour that now offered, which was the end for which they had come there: but they had great sorrow when they saw that their boat was so small that they could only take in a few. But with their slender oarage they followed after as fast as could, till they were among the canoes; and, moved with pity, although they were heathen who were going in the boats, they sought to kill but few of them. But it

Bernaldez
17-18 women
or children
20 canoes
profit

is not to be doubted that many, who in their terror forsook their boats, perished in the sea.

And some of them our men left on the right, and others on the left, and going into the middle among them all, they chose the smallest of them, because they could get more of these into their boat, of whom they took fourteen; so that those who were captured in those two days, apart from some who were killed, were in all forty-eight.

And for this good booty, and all the grace that God had shown them in those days, they rendered Him much praise for His guidance and the great victory He had given them over the enemies of the faith. And with the will and purpose to toil still more in His service, they embarked again in their boats and returned to their ships, which were lying five leagues off. And here, on their arrival, they reposed themselves, as men who needed it much, for they had toiled enough. But their respite was not long, for that very night they took counsel of what they ought to do next, as men who strove to make use of time, while they thought that the opportunity offered for doing their business.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of the reasons that Gil Eannes gave, and how they went to Tiger, and of the Moors that they took.

FORASMUCH as you see well that in councils (where many take part), there is always much talking, so in discussing that matter each one declared his mind; but at last Gil Eannes asked them all to be silent for a space, and they all obeyed with a good will.

Then he began to reason with them in this wise: "Friends and brothers, mescemeth the wills of you all are ready for some brave action; and this I fancy because there is no

talk of repose among you nor of returning to our country ; but rather I see that each and all of you wish and require to toil and labour for the common honour and profit. But where we do not agree is in that we do not clearly know to what part we ought to go in search of the aforesaid toil, to do service to God and the Infant our Lord. And forasmuch as we are so near the isle of Tiger, as you all know, and in this there is so great a power of Moors, as these prisoners we have taken tell us ;—and as under the command of the Infant our Lord, it is ordered us that we shall not meddle with it without great caution, and that we are only to see if we can in any wise learn about the people that are in the island, and whether their power is such as is said ;—therefore I say that we should do well to go to it, and it may be that our Lord Jesus Christ, who always aideth those who do well, will ordain that we shall light upon some one there who may interpret for us ; and although we accomplish no more than to see how many people there are in the island, yet it will profit us afterwards ; for the Infant our Lord will be able, knowing the power of the same, to send a fleet fit to cope with it and crews to match, who will be able to fight with all the Moors of the island and conquer it ; which will be of great service to God and to himself. And therefore let us go to it and land, but let us not wander far from the shore ; for of a surety, if their numbers are great, when they see we are but few, and that we will not wander from the shore, they will discover themselves ; and if we see what people they are it may please our Lord God, when we are not concerned at aught else,* to shew us some grace we do not think of."

All considered as good what Gil Eannes said, and on the next day at dawn full thirty men started in the boats,

* Except his service.

and the others remained to clean their ships, that they might be ready*^{for Portugal}; and so it was agreed that they should start on their voyage home to Portugal as soon as those returned who had just started for the island.^{to go}

They arrived at Tiger at mid-day, and twenty men landed, while the other ten stayed in the boats; and the former went about half a league distant from the shore and constantly explored those places that seemed to them suitable for any people to lie in; and afterwards they took their station on a hillock and began to look carefully over the island. And as they were standing thus, they espied two Moors coming in their direction, who saw them not, or peradventure thought that they were some of the Moors of the island. These they made for and captured, and in taking them they saw, further off, ten Moors coming, with fifteen or twenty asses laden with fish. Some of our men made for them, and although they put themselves on their defence, it pleased our Lord God that this their defence availed little; for they were put to rout and fled, some to one side and others to another, and so the Christians captured them all.

And while they were there, two men went further on in front, to see if they could descry anybody else; and they saw many Moors, who made for them as hard as they could. The two men turned and fled, and gave this news to the others who were with the prisoners; telling them to fly as fast as they could, for that a great power of Moors was coming upon them. So they made off all together towards the boats, taking their captives with them; and the Moors came after them as well as they could. And then it pleased our Lord God (who succoureth those who go in His service in their dangers and toils) that the Christians should reach the shore before the Moors came up with

* I.e., for return.

them ; but before they had all got safely into their boats, the Moors were already among them, and fought with them ; and only with sore trouble did the Christians gain their boats. All of our men in that retreat showed their good qualities and their brave and ardent hearts ; so that it would be difficult to distinguish who did best. But Lançarote and a squire of the Infant, named Martin Vaz, were the last who got into the boats.

Now the Moors were about 300 fighting men, who showed well that they meant to defend their land. Many of them were wounded during the retreat of the Christians ; but of the Christians, by the mercy of God, not one was wounded, to speak of. And as soon as they had got into their boats with their prisoners, they started for the spot where they had left the caravels, although night had already fallen.

CHAPTER XXIII.

How they went to Cape Branco, and of what they did there.

THEN on board it was determined that next day they should start for Cape Branco. The which matter, as soon it was dawn, they put in execution, making sail for the said Cape, where they arrived after two days, and some landed at once—about twenty or twenty-five men—to see what the land was like ; and when they were a little distance from where they landed, they saw a number of Moors go by, fishing. And though they appeared to them to be rather great in number, they had a mind to attempt that matter by themselves, without acquainting those who were in the ships with their project ; and they made after them. And the Moors, on seeing them, began to fly ; but when they saw they were so few in number, they awaited them

Handwritten note: This is the discovery

Handwritten note: great for knowledge

as men who desired to fight, in the hope of victory. The Christians reached them, and the battle began, without any one shewing to his enemy any signs of fear; and at last He from whom (as saith St. James) cometh down every good thing, and who had already given our men such a good beginning and middle, as hath been said, was pleased that in the end⁷⁹ they should have a complete victory over their enemies, and that their lives should be saved and their honours increased; for after a little skirmish the Moors began to get the worst of it, each flying as best he could; and the Christians, following them a long distance, took fourteen of them captive, besides those that died; and so with this victory, and filled with great joy, they returned to their ships. And if their fortune was good against their enemies, it was not less good in the refreshment they had afterwards, for they had there many eels and crowfish,* which they found in the nets that the Moors had thrown out.

Then Lançarote, as a man who did not forget his first purpose, said he thought it well, before they departed from that place, that some men should go along the land and see if they could find any native settlements; and at once five set out, and lighted on a settlement, and returned to tell Lançarote and the others. But although they set off very speedily, their journey was fruitless, for the Moors had caught sight of the first party, and fled at once from that place; so that they only found one girl, who had stayed sleeping in the village; whom they took with them, and returning to the caravels, made sail for Portugal.

* Named after their black fins.

CHAPTER XXIV.

How the caravels arrived at Lagos, and of the account that Lançarote gave to the Infant.

THE caravels arrived at Lagos, whence they had set out, having excellent weather for their voyage, for fortune was not less gracious to them in the serenity of the weather than it had been to them before in the capture of their booty.

And from Lagos the news* ^{of their arrival} reached the Infant, who happened to have arrived there a few hours before, from other parts where he had been for some days. And as you see that people are desirous of knowledge, some endeavoured to get near the shore; and others put themselves into the boats they found moored along the beach, and went to welcome their relations and friends; so that in a short time the news of their good fortune was well known, and all were much rejoiced at it. And for that day it sufficed for those who had led the enterprize to kiss the hand of the Infant their Lord, and to give him a short account of their exploits: after which they took their rest, as men who had come to their fatherland and their own homes; and you may guess what would be their joy among their wives and children.

And next day Lançarote, as he who had taken the main charge of the expedition, said to the Infant: "My Lord, your grace well knoweth that you have to receive the fifth of these Moors, and of all that we have gained in that land, whither you sent us for the service of God and of yourself.

"And now these Moors, because of the long time we have been at sea; as well as for the great sorrow that you must consider they have at heart, at seeing themselves away

* Of their arrival.

from the land of their birth, and placed in captivity, without having any understanding of what their end is to be;—and moreover because they have not been accustomed to a life on shipboard—for all these reasons are poorly and out of condition; wherefore it seemeth to me that it would be well to order them to be taken out of the caravels at dawn, and to be placed in that field which lies outside the city gate, and there to be divided into five parts, according to custom; and that your Grace should come there and choose one of these parts, whichever you prefer.”

The Infant said that he was well pleased, and on the next day very early, Lançarote bade the masters of the caravels that they should put out the captives, and take them to that field, where they were to make the divisions, as he had said already. But before they did anything else in that matter, they took as an offering the best of those Moors to the Church of that place; and another little Moor, who afterwards became a friar of St. Francis, they sent to St. Vincent do Cabo,⁸⁰ where he lived ever after as a Catholic Christian, without having understanding or perception of any other law than that true and holy law in which all we Christians hope for our salvation. And the Moors of that capture were in number 235.

CHAPTER XXV.

Wherein the Author reasoneth somewhat concerning the pity inspired by the captives, and of how the division was made.

O, THOU heavenly Father—who with Thy powerful hand, without alteration of Thy divine essence, governest all the infinite company of Thy Holy City, and controlllest all the revolutions* of higher worlds, divided into nine

* Lit. axes.

spheres, making the duration of ages long or short according as it pleaseth Thee—I pray Thee that my tears may not wrong my conscience; for it is not their religion but their humanity that maketh mine to weep in pity for their sufferings. And if the brute animals, with their bestial feelings, by a natural instinct understand the sufferings of their own kind, what wouldst Thou have my human nature to do on seeing before my eyes that miserable company, and remembering that they too are of the generation of the sons of Adam? ⁸¹

On the next day, which was the 8th of the month of August, very early in the morning, by reason of the heat, the seamen began to make ready their boats, and to take out those captives, and carry them on shore, as they were commanded. And these, placed all together in that field, were a marvellous sight; for amongst them were some white enough, fair to look upon, and well proportioned; others were less white like mulattoes; others again were as black as Ethiops, and so ugly, both in features and in body, as almost to appear (to those who saw them) the images of a lower hemisphere. But what heart could be so hard as not to be pierced with piteous feeling to see that company? For some kept their heads low and their faces bathed in tears, looking one upon another; others stood groaning very dolorously, looking up to the height of heaven, fixing their eyes upon it, crying out loudly, as if asking help of the Father of Nature; others struck their faces with the palms of their hands, throwing themselves at full length upon the ground; others made their lamentations in the manner of a dirge, after the custom of their country. And though we could not understand the words of their language, the sound of it right well accorded with the measure of their sadness. But to increase their sufferings still more, there now arrived those who had charge of the division of the captives, and who began to separate one

from another, in order to make an equal partition of the fifths ; and then was it needful to part fathers from sons, husbands from wives, brothers from brothers. No respect was shewn either to friends or relations, but each fell where his lot took him.

O powerful fortune, that with thy wheels doest and undoest, compassing the matters of this world as pleaseth thee, do thou at least put before the eyes of that miserable race some understanding of matters to come ; that they may receive some consolation in the midst of their great sorrow. And you who are so busy in making that division of the captives, look with pity upon so much misery ; and see how they cling one to the other, so that you can hardly separate them.

And who could finish that partition without very great toil ? for as often as they had placed them in one part the sons, seeing their fathers in another, rose with great energy and rushed over to them ; the mothers clasped their other children in their arms, and threw themselves flat on the ground with them ; receiving blows with little pity for their own flesh, if only they might not be torn from them.

And so troublously they finished the partition ; for besides the toil they had with the captives, the field was quite full of people, both from the town* and from the surrounding villages and districts, who for that day gave rest to their hands (in which lay their power to get their living) for the sole purpose of beholding this novelty. And with what they saw, while some were weeping and others separating the captives, they caused such a tumult as greatly to confuse those who directed the partition.

The Infant was there, mounted upon a powerful steed, and accompanied by his retinue, making distribution of his

* Lagos.

favours, as a man who sought to gain but small treasure from his share ; for of the forty-six souls that fell to him as his fifth, he made a very speedy partition of these ;* for his chief riches lay in† his purpose ; for he reflected with great pleasure upon the salvation of those souls that before were lost.

And certainly his expectation was not in vain ; for, as we said before, as soon as they understood our language they turned Christians with very little ado ; and I who put together this history into this volume, saw in the town of Lagos boys and girls (the children and grandchildren of those first captives, born in this land) as good and true Christians as if they had directly descended, from the beginning of the dispensation of Christ, from those who were first baptised.

CHAPTER XXVI.

How the Infant Don Henry made Lançarote a Knight.

ALTHOUGH the sorrow of those captives was for the present very great, especially after the partition was finished and each one took his own share aside (while some sold their captives, the which they took to other districts) ; and although it chanced that among the prisoners the father often remained in Lagos, while the mother was taken to Lisbon, and the children to another part (in which partition their sorrow doubled the first grief)—yet this sorrow was less felt among those who happened to remain in company. For as saith the

* Among others.

† The accomplishment of.

text,⁸² the wretched find a consolation in having comrades in misfortune. But from this time forth they* began to acquire some knowledge of our country; in which they found great abundance, and our men began to treat them with great favour. For as our people did not find them hardened in the belief of the other Moors; and saw how they came in unto the law of Christ with a good will; they made no difference between them and their free servants, born in our own country; but those whom they took while still young, they caused to be instructed in mechanical arts, and those whom they saw fitted for managing property; they set free and married to women who were natives of the land; † making with them a division of their property, as if they had been bestowed on those who married them by the will of their own fathers, and for the merits of their service they were bound to act in a like manner. Yea, and some widows of good family who bought some of these female slaves, either adopted them or left them a portion of their estate by will; so that in the future they married right well; treating them as entirely free. Suffice it that I never saw one of these slaves put in irons like other captives, and scarcely any one who did not turn Christian and was not very gently treated.

And I have been asked by their lords to the baptisms and marriages of such; at which they, whose slaves they were before, made no less solemnity than if they had been their children or relations.

And so their lot was now quite the contrary of what it had been; since before they had lived in perdition of soul and body; of their souls, in that they were yet pagans, without the clearness and the light of the holy faith; and of their bodies, in that they lived like beasts, without any

* The black captives.

+ Of Portugal.

custom of reasonable beings—for they had no knowledge of bread or wine, and they were without the covering of clothes, or the lodgment of houses; and worse than all, through the great ignorance that was in them, in that they had no understanding of good, but only knew how to live in a bestial sloth.

But as soon as they began to come to this land, and men gave them prepared food and coverings for their bodies, their bellies began to swell, and for a time they were ill; until they were accustomed to the nature of the country; but some of them were so made that they were not able to endure it and died, but as Christians.

Now there were four things in these captives that were very different from the condition of the other Moors who were taken prisoners from this part. First, that after they had come to this land of Portugal, they never more tried to fly, but rather in time forgot all about their own country, as soon as they began to taste the good things of this one; secondly, that they were very loyal and obedient servants, without malice; thirdly, that they were not so inclined to lechery as the others; fourthly, that after they began to use clothing they were for the most part very fond of display, so that they took great delight in robes of showy colours, and such was their love of finery, that they picked up the rags that fell from the coats of the other people of the country and sewed them on to their garments, taking great pleasure in these, as though it were matter of some greater perfection. And what was still better, as I have already said, they turned themselves with a good will into the path of the true faith; in the which after they had entered, they received true belief, and in this same they died. And now reflect what a guerdon should be that of the Infant in the presence of the Lord God; for thus bringing to true salvation, not only those, but many others, whom you will find in this history later on.

Now when the partition was thus accomplished, the captains of the other caravels came to the Infant, and with them some noblemen of his house, and said to him : " Sire, in that you know the great toil that Lançarote, your servant, hath undergone in this action just achieved, and with what diligence he effected it, by the which God hath given us so good a victory as you have seen ; and also as he is a man of good lineage, who deserveth every good ; we beg your grace that for his reward, you would be minded to knight him with your own hand. Since you see that for every reason he deserveth this honour ; and even if he had not deserved it so well (said those captains of the caravels), we think it would be an injury to us (as he was our captain-general, and laboured so much before our eyes), if he did not receive for it some honour superior to that which he had before, being an upright man and your servant, as we have said."

The Infant answered that it pleased him greatly ; and that besides he was much obliged for their having asked it of him ; for by it they gave example to the others that might desire to act as captains of brave men, and toil for their honour.

And so forthwith he made Lançarote a knight, giving him a rich guerdon, according as his deserts and his excellence required. And to the other leaders also he gave increased advancement, so that besides their first profit they considered their labour right well bestowed.

CHAPTER XXVII.

How the Infant ordered Gonçallo de Sintra to go to Guinea, and how he was killed.

IT would be an ugly thing in prosecuting our history, if we did not write the misfortunes of our people, as well as their successes; for Tully⁸³ saith in his books, that among the great charges that are laid upon the historian, he ought chiefly to remember that of writing the truth, and when he writeth the truth he should not diminish it in aught. And of a surety* he not only doth his duty, but is a cause of much profit; for it oft happeneth that men receive great warnings by the misfortunes of their fellows. And the ancient sages said: "Blessed is the man who gaineth admonishment by the evils of others."⁸⁴

But you must know that this Gonçallo de Sintra, of whom at present we intend to speak, was a squire brought up from early youth in the Infant's household—indeed I believe he had been his equerry. And because he was a man who had a good stature of body and a high courage, the Infant greatly increased him; ever laying upon him the charge of great and honourable matters.

And some time after Lançarote's return, the Infant caused a caravel to be armed; and gave it in charge of Gonçallo de Sintra as captain, admonishing him, before his start, that he should go straight to Guinea, and for nothing whatever should fail of this.

And he, pursuing his voyage, arrived at Cape Branco; and like a man envious of obtaining fame, and desiring to win for himself advantages above the others,† he began to talk of going to the isle of Arguim, which was now very near⁸⁵ them; where he thought that with little trouble

* If he so act.

† Who had preceded him on this way.

he could make some prisoners. The others began to contradict this; saying, that he ought not to do anything of this sort; for, in meddling with any such matter, he would work two evils: to wit, first in going beyond the command of the Infant; secondly, in tarrying there and wasting the time without any profit—but they should rather (they said) make their way straight to Guinea, the land of the Negroes. But he, like a man whom death invited to make his end there, said that the detention would be only short; and that in these matters the injunctions of lords were not always to be strictly attended to; and so at once he gave command to the mariners that they should make their way to the said isle. And it appeareth that arriving by night, they were perceived; so that when they landed in the morning they only found one girl, whom they took to their ship. And thence they went off to another island, that lieth near there; where they caught one woman, being discovered in just the same way when they arrived there.

interpreter
Now Gonçallo de Sintra took with him an Azanegue boy as an interpreter, who already knew a great deal of our language, and whom the Infant had given into his charge, commanding him to keep a good watch over him. But it appeareth that there was lack of good advisement among those who had the charge of him; and principally on the part of the captain, whose care should have been all the greater. For the boy, seeking for a suitable time and place, escaped one night from among them; and joined those dwellers on the island, to whom he gave information of all that he knew about their enemies.

And although they knew who he was, yet they were not so ill-advised as to believe all that he said straightway; but to obtain certainty of the truth, one of them undertook to go with false dissimulation to the caravels; calling out from the shore that they should take him on board, for he sought

to go with them to Portugal. And afterwards when he was among our men he made his signs to them; to shew that on account of the great longing and regret that he had for his relations and friends, who were now in this realm of Portugal, he did not know how to live except among them; and that by God, let his life be what it might, he would be very content to endure it, if only he could have sight of them and intercourse with them again. And the others, like men very little on their guard against his devices, were exceedingly pleased with him; though some there were who said they were not at all content with his coming on board, for it looked like treachery to them. And because of the speech of these they put some guard over the Moor, though it was but a small one. But on the second night the Moor took greater care to escape than they to guard him; and made his way out of the caravel so softly that he was never perceived by our people; and in truth they had pretty well forgotten all about him. But when his escape was known next day, everyone saw that they had been much deceived; and said at once to the Captain that all these signs were against their making any booty in that land "For look," said they, "how we have been discovered in both islands whither we have gone; how the youth has escaped from us; how one Moor by himself has come to befool us. Of a surety we are not the men to accomplish any great action."

"Then," said Gonçallo de Sintra, "may I perish in these islands; for I will never depart hence till I have performed some exploit so signal that never shall one like me, nor yet a nobler, come here and accomplish a greater deed or perform it better than I."

The others however contended strongly with him, that he should not make any further delay (since the danger was so well understood), and said that he should pursue his voyage straight away. For in doing what the Infant bade

Gonçallo de Sintra

him he would be doing his duty ; and in any other way he would fall into error, especially seeing how manifest were the chances of his ruin.

But neither did these reasons prevail, nor many others that were spoken for his advisement ; for in spite of them he steered the caravel towards the isle of Naar; and as the islands are all near one to another, and the Moors are able to move quickly about in their canoes, all in that island were at once advised of his approach. Gonçallo de Sintra, in his desire of honour as well as profit, bade them launch his boat, and embarked in it with twelve men, the best of his company ; and a little before midnight he left the boat and began to walk along the island ; and, as it appeareth, the tide had already passed the ebb, and was now beginning to flow somewhat. And there they came upon a creek, which they passed over easily enough, and likewise another near it. But because Gonçallo de Sintra and the rest of his company did not all know how to swim, they determined to wait a little, and see how far the tide would rise, so that if by chance it rose so much that they would have to return, yet they would be near at hand to cross. And during the stay that they made there, morning came on, and either because they slept or because they did not understand the extent of the water, when dawn came they perceived that they would not be able with such ease to retrace their steps ; because the tide was now nearly at the full, and the creek had become large and deep. So it was necessary for them to remain there till the water should fall somewhat, and give them a better chance for their passage ; and in this they spent two or three hours of the day without seeking to move from there.

And the Moors (though they saw them as soon as it was dawn), like men who were already prepared for it, did not attempt for a long time to attack them, hoping that they would come up further into the country, so that

near near
ygnon
there
near note
165

they might seize them more readily ; but after they fully perceived their intention they fell upon them all together, as upon a vanquished party. And as in the fight they were very unequally matched (for the enemy were 200 in number and our men but twelve, without hope of succour), they were very easily overcome.

There was killed Gonçallo de Sintra, not in truth like a man who had forgotten his courage, but inflicting great injury upon his enemies, till his strength could aid him no more and he had to make his end. And of the others there perished seven—to wit, two youths of the Infant's Household, one whom they called Lopo Caldeira and another Lopo d'Alvellos, and an equerry who was named George, and one Alvaro Gonçalvez Pillito and three sailors. And in truth I wish to make no difference between them, for they all died fighting, without one of them turning back a foot ; and although the youths of the Household and the equerry knew how to swim and so to escape, yet they would never abandon their captain, but bravely received burial around him. May God receive the soul that He created, and the nature that came forth from Him, for it is His very own!

The five survivors returned to their caravel, and shortly made sail for the Kingdom ;* for after such a loss they had no inducement to do anything else, or to push on further,† as had been commanded them before.⁸⁴

Very imp
tant love
of body
they come
back to
the port de

* Portugal.

† To the South.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Of the reasons that the Author giveth for a warning as to the death
of Gonçallo de Sintra.

IN the event recorded in the last chapter there seemeth to me a great mystery contained, for I know not whether it came about from the spirit of covetousness or from the wish to render service, or from the desire to gain honour. However, since the peril was so manifest, and might have been avoided on that occasion if that ^{Gonçallo de} Captain had been willing to receive advice, I should say that of a certainty the wheels of destiny* had so ordained it, and that their appointed purpose blinded his reason so that he knew not the ills that would be his. For although St. Augustine doth write many and holy words repro-
August-
Feb
bating the predestination of celestial influences, yet methinks in other places I find authorities to the contrary; as for example Job, who saith that God hath placed us bounds which we cannot pass, and many besides in Holy Scripture which I omit to mention, that I may not be drawn away from my first purpose.⁸⁵ But whether it were the predestination of fortune, or a divine judgment for some other sin, or peradventure that God thought good to take them so for their more certain salvation, it is well for us to see if we can gather up some measure of profit from this untoward event. And when I consider it, there appeareth to me seven things from which we may take warning.

Now the first is that no Captain who hath a superior, from whose hand he receiveth his charge, ought in any way to transgress the mandate of his lord or master. And we have an example of this in the deeds of the Romans in the

* Lit., the heavens.

case of Julius Cæsar; for although he gained very glorious victories, and made subject to the Roman power France, Brittany, England, Spain, and Germany, yet, because he overpassed the space of five years (which was the limit marked out for him in which to conquer his enemies), the honour he ought to have received was denied and taken from him, and for no other reason save that he had transgressed his orders. And Vegetius, in the fourth book, *De re Militari*, relateth how Aurelius the Consul would have his son serve among the foot soldiers because he had gone beyond his commands. And again, St. Augustine in the fifth book of the City of God, telleth of Torquatus that he slew his son, although victorious, for having fought against his orders.⁸⁶

Julius
Cæsar

Vegetius

The second thing is that upon captured hostages and interpreters from a foreign land a special guard should ever be placed to keep watch over them with great caution. And the ill results that lately followed from a neglect of this are evident.

The third thing is that when an enemy throweth in his lot* with the Captain the latter ought not to trust him, but should rather keep a diligent look-out, and hold his coming as suspicious until the final victory be won. For from a like cause was lost the battle of Cannæ (as Titus Livius writeth in his book on the ^{Punic} Second † War), that is because the Romans refused to be forewarned by those of the enemy who came over to them.⁸⁷

Livy

The fourth is that we should hearken to the counsel of those who are in our own company and give us profitable advice; for, saith the Holy Spirit, there is safety in a multitude of counsels. And so the sage in the Book of Wisdom doth admonish all men to take counsel—where he saith, in the sixth of Ecclesiasticus, “List, my son, and take

Holy
Spirit

* Lit., himself.

† Punic.

2re.c. thou counsel alway. For every wise man doeth his actions with advice." Moreover, Seneca layeth it down in his Treatise on the Virtues that every governor, be he Prince or Prince's Captain, should be careful to take counsel of the things he hath to do;—"Regard everything that may chance to happen and revolve it in thy heart, and let nothing come as a surprise but rather have it well provided against, for the wise man never saith—I did not think this would come to pass; and this is because he is not in doubt, but expecteth it, and conjectureth not, but rather attendeth to the reason of all things; for when the beginning of an affair is perceived, the end and egress should ever be watched."⁸⁸

And fifthly, that when our enemies have certain intelligence of our power and intentions we should beware much of invading their land, for a Captain's chief duty as regardeth his enemy is to conceal from them his force; and the contrary leadeth only to his own destruction and that of his men. And so Hannibal ever ordained his ambushes with such skill that his foes might never think his strength to be greater than it appeared for the moment.⁸⁹

Sixthly, that we should take much care not to be discovered on a coast where we would make an inroad. And experience showeth examples of this every day to those who keep armed ships on the sea. And greatly do I marvel that Gonçallo de Sintra, a man who had oftentimes sailed in ships of the Armada⁹⁰ by his lord's command and had taken a part in very great actions, both on the coast of Granada and in Ceuta, was not more on his guard at such a time.

And the seventh conclusion I draw from the above event is that no man who cannot swim should cross rising water in a hostile country, except at the time for him to find that it hath ebbed away on his return.

Such then are the matters I have had to write for your warning, and henceforth I will take up again the thread of my narrative.

CHAPTER XXIX.

How Antam Gonçalvez and Gomez Pirez and Diego Affonso
went to the Rio d'Ouro.

IN that year the Infant bade Antam Gonçalvez, that noble knight of whom we have already spoken, to sail in one caravel and Gomez Pirez, master of the Royal Galley in another: and this man went by command of the Infant Don Pedro, who at that time governed the kingdom in the name of the King. And at the same time there was another caravel with them, in which sailed one Diego Affonso, a servant of the Infant Don Henry: and all these commanders went jointly to see if they could bring the Moors of that part to treat of merchandise.

And they had much talk with them and obtained great sureties by means of the Moors whom the Infant sent there to see if with the aforesaid pretence they could guide them into the way of salvation. But they were not able to accomplish aught or do business with them, except in the matter of one negro.

And so they turned back without achieving any more; except that they brought with them one old Moor, who of his own free will wished to come and see the Infant, from whom he received great rewards, according to his quality, and who afterward sent him back to his own country. But I am not so much surprised at the coming of this man as of a squire who went with Antam Gonçalvez, called John Fernandez; who of his own free will decided to stay in that land of Guinea, only to see the country and bring the news of it to the Infant when he should chance to return. But of the travels of this squire and of his excellent qualities I leave the account to another place.

Commerce

1st time
that we
hear of
the City
out for us

quest for
knowledge

CHAPTER XXX.

How Nuno Tristam went to Tira, and of the Moors that he took captive there.

FOR a better understanding of the matter that now happened, we will here tell how Nuno Tristam, of whom we have already spoken, first saw the land of the Negroes. And it was so, that being sent in a caravel, by order of the Infant, to those parts, he went straight to those islands where they had been already. Now these were then left desolate, for the inhabitants, perceiving the damage they were receiving, had forsaken their land and betaken themselves for a time to other islands, of which they presumed that their enemies had no knowledge. "Seeing that this is so," said Nuno Tristam, "and that we can find no booty in these islands, my wish is to proceed as far as I can, till I come to the land of the Negroes—for you know well," said he, "the desire which the Infant our Lord hath in this matter, and we cannot employ our time better than in doing what we know will most please him."

All said this was well, and that it should be his business to direct them; for they were ready for any emergency, as men who possessed no other good thing except the favour of that lord who sent them there. And they proceeded so far that they passed that land and saw a country very different from that former one—for that was sandy and untilled, and quite treeless, like a country where there was no water—while this other land they saw to be covered with palms and other green and beautiful trees, and it was even so with all the plains thereof.⁹¹ Nuno Tristam here caused his ship's boat to be launched, with the intention of land-

His friends.

ing where he saw certain men who appeared to be very willing to speak with them.

And with this Nuno Tristam had been very content, if the roughness of the sea had permitted his boat to reach the land; but the waves were huge and perilous withal, so that he was forced to return to his ship and to make sail, to escape the distemperature of the wind, which was very contrary. But Nuno Tristam said, that although he was driven away from the point where stood those who would fain speak with him, he well understood that they were of the company of the Negroes.

And so Nuno Tristam, forced back by contrary weather, arrived with his caravel nigh to those islands where Lançarote in earlier time had made his booty; but he went on to the mainland, where he landed to see if he also could make a capture.

And he went there several nights before he was able to secure anything; till he captured one Moor, already old, who by signs told him of the whereabouts of a settlement, about two leagues from there. But the distance might just as well have been greater, for Nuno Tristam, with the delay he had made before accomplishing any capture, would equally have adventured it. But the Moor was not able to tell him how many were the dwellers in that settlement towards which he was guiding them; or, to speak more accurately, they could neither have asked nor yet have understood him;* and this, it appears to me, should have put our men in some fear, because they knew not what the enemy's numbers might be; but, where there is enough of good will, determinations are never closely examined.

And in the night following that in which the Moor was discovered, they attacked the settlement, but they did not capture there more than twenty-one persons; and we do

The Moor
he could
not find a
go forward

force
interpret
one old
yet

force
21 persons

* His reply.

not find any record whether there were any boys or women among these twenty-one, nor how many men Nuno Tristam took with him, nor if he had to do any fighting there before making his capture. Nor could we find out about these matters, because Nuno Tristam was already dead at the time when King Don Affonso commanded this history to be written.⁹²

And so we leave this matter thus without saying any more.

CHAPTER XXXI.

How Dinis Diaz went to the land of the Negroes, and of the Captives that he took.

THERE was in Lisbon a noble squire, who had been a servant of the King Don John (the grandfather of the king Don Affonso, and father of this virtuous prince),* who was called Dinis Diaz.

And he hearing news of that land,† and how the caravels were already sailing so far from this coast;‡ and also because he was a man desirous of seeing new things and of trying his strength (although he was now settled in that city,§ which is one of the noblest in Spain, with profitable offices which had been given him in reward for his services), now went nevertheless to the Infant Don Henry to beg him to despatch him to that land. For considering that he was a servant of his father, and that all his rise was through him, and that he had both the courage and the youth to serve him withal, he had no mind to let his life slip away in the pleasures of repose.

The Infant thanked him for his good will, and had a caravel armed and got ready for the aforesaid Dinis Diaz

* Henry.

† Of Portugal.

‡ Of Guinea.

§ Lisbon.

to go and accomplish his purpose. And he, leaving Portugal with his company, never lowered sail till he had passed the land of the Moors and arrived in the land of the blacks, that is called Guinea.

And although we have already several times in the course of this history, called Guinea that other land to which the first* went, we give not this common name to both because the country is all one; for some of the lands are very different from others, and very far apart, as we shall distinguish further on at a convenient place.⁹³ And as the caravel was voyaging along that sea, those on land saw it and marvelled much at the sight, for it seemeth they had never seen or heard speak of the like; and some of them supposed it to be a fish, while others thought it to be a phantom, and others again said it might be a bird that ran so on its journey over that sea. And after reasoning thus concerning the novelty, four of them were bold enough to inform themselves concerning this doubt; and so got into a small boat made out of one hollow tree-trunk without anything else being added thereto.

Now this I think must have been a kind of "coucho", like to some that are in use on the rapids of the Mondego and the Zezeze, in which the labourers cross when they are obliged to do so in the depth of winter. And they came a good way out towards where the caravel was pursuing its course; and those in her could not restrain themselves from appearing on deck. But when the negroes saw that those in the ship were men, they made haste to flee as best they could; and though the caravel followed after them, the want of a sufficient wind prevented their capture. And as they† went further on, they met with other boats, whose crews, seeing ours to be men, were alarmed at the novelty of the sight; and moved by fear they sought to

* Explorers.

† Our men.

Guinea
the land of
Palm-wood
green
fact: to
my
Guinea
Palm

The blacks
see!
A fish,
phantom,
ag + bird:
to me canoe

drag out
Arabs

ce
negroes
used to
to be
surrendered
voluntarily

flee, each and all; but because our men had a better opportunity than before, they captured four of them, and these were the first to be taken by Christians in their own land, and there is no chronicle or history that relateth aught to the contrary.⁰⁴

* The Prince's

And for certain this was no small honour for our Prince, whose mighty power was thus sufficient to command peoples so far from our kingdom, making booty among the neighbours of the land of Egypt; and Dinis Diaz ought to share in this honour, for he was the first who (by his* command) captured Moors in that land. And now he pushed on till he arrived at a great cape, to which they gave the name of Cape Verde.⁰⁵ Cape Verde

think by
Azurara
must be
the Prince's
own land

And it is said that they met there with many people, but it is not related in what way they met with them; whether our men saw them from the sea while on board their ship; or whether† as they were moving about in their little boats, busy with their fishing. It is enough that they did not capture any more on this voyage; except that it is said they landed on an island where they found many goats and birds, with which they greatly refreshed themselves; it is also said that they found many things there different from this land of ours, as will be related further on. And thence they turned back to this Kingdom; and although their booty was not so great as those that had arrived in the past, the Infant thought it very great indeed —since it came from that land. And so he gave to Dinis Diaz and his companions great rewards on account of it.

* The Prince's.

† They were sighted.

CHAPTER XXXII.

How Antam Gonçalvez, Garcia Homem, and Diego Afonso, set out for Cape Branco.

IT would be well that we should now return to that squire *John*
 who in the past year remained at the Rio d'Ouro, as we *Fernandes*
 have said already.

And his service was of especial merit, and is worthy of great remembrance. For, as often as I consider it, I marvel much at the same. And what shall I say of a single man, who had never been in that land (and there was not nor had there been any other whom he knew or of whom he had heard), willing thus to stay among a race little less than savage, whose nature and wiles he knew not?

Let me consider with what a countenance he would first appear before them, and for what end he would say he was remaining, or how he would be able to arrange with them about food and other things for his use. It is true that he had already been a captive among the other Moors, and in this part of the Mediterranean Sea, where he acquired a knowledge of their language; but I know not if it would serve him among these. Antam Gonçalvez who had left him there, remembering his story, spoke to the Infant about him in this wise:—

“Your Highness knoweth how John Fernandez, your squire, stayed at the Rio d'Ouro, to learn all he could about that land, small things as well as great, to inform you of the same, even as he knew was your desire; and you know how many months he hath been there, for your service. Now, if your grace is willing to send me to fetch him away, and some other ships with me, I will labour for your service so that, besides bringing back this squire, all the expense of this our voyage may be covered

*quest for
 knowledge*

profit

as well." And you must be well aware in the case of a man filled with such desire for these matters* how bitter it would be to hear such a request.⁹⁶

The ships were quickly ready, and of these Antam Gonçalvez was chief captain, taking in his company García Homem and Diego Affonso, servants of the Infant, as you have heard elsewhere. And these two† received charge of the other two caravels, but all under the command of the chief captain.

Madeiras
the sailing
place

Now the ships, on setting out, went first to victual at the Madeiras, because of the great supplies that were there. And thence they agreed to push on straight for Cape Branco, and in case by any hap they should be separated, they were nevertheless to steer for the said cape. And the weather taking its accustomed course, that is changing quickly from fair to foul, and sometimes too from foul to fair, there arose such a tempest over them that in a very short time they thought they were lost, and they separated one from the other; for each of those captains thought, judging by his own great labour, that his companion's must be much greater, and so on this account presumed he was lost; and the opinions were so many in each caravel, that they could hardly decide on any settled course.

tempest

But at last they decided, each one for his part, to go straight on with the voyage to the place that they had all previously determined on, each thinking that to himself alone appertained all that charge; for they felt very doubtful of their partners reaching there, believing that the best thing that could have happened to them would be their return to Portugal, but asserting that their shipwreck was much more likely. So they went on withstanding their fate, with great bodily toil and no less terror of

* As was the Infant.

† Homem and Affonso.

mind, till it pleased God that the sea should abate somewhat of its first fury and return to its former calmness, as was necessary for their voyage. Diego Affonso, who first reached Cape Branco, caused to be erected on land a great cross of wood, that his partners, in case they should come after him, not having passed it already, might know that he was going on before them. And with such firmness was that cross set up, that it lasted there many years afterwards, and even now, I am told, yet standeth there. And right well might any one of another country marvel, who should chance to pass by that coast, and should see among the Moors such a symbol, without knowing anything of our ships, that they were sailing in that part of the world.

Great was the delight of each one of the other captains, when they came to that spot and understood that their partners were in front. Diego Affonso did not wish to make any stop near the Cape, considering that if the others came there they could soon find him; and that since he was not certain of their coming, he ought to push on and do what he could to make some booty; so that the time might not be lost without his winning some honour and profit while it lasted. I do not care to mention certain matters of the voyage of these people,* which I found written by one Affonso Cerveira, who first sought to set in order this history;⁹⁷ for since they brought no result it serveth no good purpose to waste time over them, and so to weary the good will of my readers and make them tired of my history; all the more as I possess the matter to adorn my work and render it very pleasing.

The caravels having joined one another again, the captains very gladly met in their boats, each one proud to

* Of Diego Affonso's.

At St. George
of Lourenço
erected by
Diego Affonso

Affonso
Cerveira
lost time

Tempest

speak of what he had just passed through with so much toil and terror.

And because Antam Gonçalvez was the last to arrive, and the others had to govern themselves by his commands, they told him how they had already landed several times, but had not been able to capture anything to bring them profit; and what was worse, that the Moors had fled from them, and that as they had been discovered they felt it would be of little use returning there again.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

How they went to Ergim* Island, and of the Moors they took there.

“JUST as much”, said Antam Gonçalvez, “as the beginning of our voyage was troubled, so much I hope that our ending will be the better; trusting in that God who by His mercy hath united us here and saved us from so great a danger. “Wherefore”, said he, “as you perceive that by your landing the Moors here are all forewarned, you know well that further on from here is an island which is called Ergim; Moors that we can make captives of. I tell you this, for I and there, I trust, if we go by night, we shall light on some do not intend to undertake any matter without your counsel.”

And not only did the captains say that this pleased them, but so did the others also in whose presence all had been spoken; who made haste that there might be no great delay in performing this. And as soon as the sun began to hide the rays of his brightness, and the twilight of night filled the air with its obscurity, they were all ready

* Arguim.

in their boats; taking with them as many people as they saw would be wanted for their defence; ^{Anto Calles, 1590} each captain putting another in charge of his caravel in place of himself, with orders that as soon as morning dawned they should come and look for them by the ^{of} said island. And so the men in the boats set off, as had been ordered, and a little after midnight they arrived at the said island; on which they landed and made straight for the native settlement, but they only found there one blackamoor and his daughter, whom they carried off.

And the Moor by signs made them understand that, if they went to the mainland, they would find a settlement of Moors on the sea shore, showing them himself the way to the spot. And upon this, they decided to rest there the whole of the following day, for their deed could not be performed except by their arriving at night; and so they spent the day, partly in sleep, partly in eating and drinking; and especially did they delight themselves in the goodness of the water, for of this there was great abundance to be found there. And when night came, they started again, rowing briskly to the ^{of} point which the Moor had indicated to them by signs before. And this was a marvellous thing; that as soon as one of the natives was captured, he took a delight in shewing to the enemy, not only his neighbours and friends, but even his wife and children. And so pursuing their way, some of them became doubtful of that project; thinking that they were going with too little advisement; in that they did not know how great was the number of our enemies, nor how they were equipped for defence. But the words of these men did not have much effect; because when the wills of men are eager for such deeds as these, they do not often wait to take counsel. And arriving at the mainland far on in the night, they put the Moor in front of them as their guide; but, through

Race
piracy

Good
plan
water

the Moor

their difficulty in not being able to understand him, they delayed so much, that when morning dawned, they were still a great way distant from the village. *Part of*

And the Moors ^{of the village} rising up about dawn had sight of them where they were coming; and like men without heart and deprived of hope, they began to fly, every one where he perceived he could best take refuge, leaving behind goods, wives and children, as men who perceived that they had quite enough to do to save their own lives.

And our people, who were observing them, when they saw them flee thus, rejoiced somewhat at being safe from the peril which they had looked for before; yet on account of the loss which they saw they would suffer by the flight of them, they could not be very glad. But this thought had not time to be well considered in their minds, for though they were wearied, it was not perceptible in the course of their race; for just as briskly and with as much good will did they hasten on, as at other times they had done; rising from their beds and seeking to prove their cunning in the fields hard by those towns where they had been brought up. And it well appeared with what good will they did it in the capture of their booty; for though they had sighted it so far off, as we have said, and the enemy were rested and used to that business, yet they took twenty-five of them. But agile above all on that day was one Lawrence Diaz, a dweller in Setuval, who was a servant of the Prince, for he by himself alone took seven of those natives prisoners. And the toil was by no one much regarded in comparison of the pleasure with which they went along the shore to seek the caravels, for it was three days since they had left them.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

How John Fernandez came to the caravels.

JOHN FERNANDEZ had now been seven months dwelling in that country,⁹⁸ and it seemeth clear, according to reason, that at the time Antam Gonçalvez left him he must have settled to return for him, or to beg the Infant to despatch some other, who could take him off in this way. And after John Fernandez perceived that the caravels had had time enough to return from Portugal, he came down many times to that shore to see if he could have sight of any of them. And I can well believe that this was his principal care.

And it happened that those who remained in the caravels, seeking to fulfil the orders of their chief captains, made sail to the Isle of Ergim (of which it appeared that they had no knowledge), and passed on and went cruising up and down for two days until they came to another land beyond. And a little more than an hour after they had cast anchor, they saw a man who stood on the land over against them. Quickly one caravel made ready to go and see who it could be; and making sail toward him it was not able to go as far in as it wished, because the wind was off the land. And John Fernandez, seeing the hindrance that the caravel received, resolved to go along the shore, either hoping that the ship's boats would be there, or for some other reason; and so went a little way, till he saw the boats that were coming in search of their ships. And when he shouted towards where they were coming, the others were very glad, thinking that he was some Moor who came to them of his own will to treat about the ransom of some one of these captives; but when they understood his speech, and he named himself for what he was, they were yet much more glad; so that they hastened towards him

the quicker. And I consider, saith our author, what must have been the appearance of that noble squire, brought up as he had been upon the food you know, to wit, bread and wine and flesh and other things skilfully prepared, after living seven months in this fashion, where he could eat nothing except fish and the milk of camels—for I believe there are no better cattle in that part—and drinking brackish water, and not too much of that; and living in a burning hot and sandy land without any delights. O ye people who live in all the sweetness of Spanish valleys, who when you chance to miss any part of your accustomed maintenance in the houses of the lord with whom ye live, will let nothing else be heard for your complaints—look, if you will, upon the sufferings of this man, and you will find him worthy to be a great example for anyone who wisheth to do the will of his Lord by serving him. And we others, who perchance fast one day in many months by command of the Church, or for satisfaction of our penance, or in honour of some festival of the Church, if it be such that we must eat only bread and water, we give up all that day to sadness. And how many there are who dispense their own consciences, breaking their fasts to content their bellies. Let us see if there is one here who, for a single week, would endure a like toil of his own free will for Christ's sake. I will not say that the impulse of John Fernandez was not with some regard for his Lord, for I knew this squire myself, and he was a man of good conscience and a true Catholic Christian; and since the object of the principal ^{principal} mover* was so righteous and so holy, as I have already said in other places, all the other matters set in motion by him must needs in some way have corresponded to his first intention.

* In this action, *i.e.*, Henry.

CHAPTER XXXV.

How Antam Gonçalvez went to make the ransom.

IF I marvelled before at the endurance of John Fernandez (to wit, his living in that land and enduring what I have said), little less do I marvel at the affection which those who dwelt there came to feel for him. And albeit that his affability was very great towards all other people, I was astonished it could exist towards these, or how it could be so felt and returned by such savages; for I am assured that when he parted from the men among whom he had lived those seven months, many of them wept with regretful thought. But why do I say so, when I know that we are all sons of Adam, composed of the same elements, and that we all receive a soul as reasonable beings? True it is that, in some bodies, the instruments are not so good for producing virtues as they are in others, to whom God by His grace hath granted such power; and when men lack the first principles on which the higher ones depend, they lead a life little less than bestial. For into three modes is the life of men divided, as saith the Philosopher. The first are those who live in contemplation, leaving on one side all other worldly matters and only occupying themselves in praying and contemplating, and those he calls demi-gods. And the second are those who live in cities, improving their estates and trading one with another. And the third are those who live in the deserts, removed from all conversation,* who, because they have not perfectly the use of reason, live as the beasts live; like those who after the Division of Tongues (which by the will of our Lord God was made in the Tower of Babylon), spread themselves through the world and settled there without increasing

John
Fernandez

Aristotle

* Of men.

† In the deserts.

any part of their first stock of knowledge. But yet these last have their passions like other reasonable creatures ; as love, hate, hope, fear, and the other twelve which all of us naturally have ; the which each one of us setteth in use more or less, according to the grace he hath of God, for as St. Paul hath said : God is He who worketh in us the fulfilment of His will. And by these primal passions I hold that these men were moved to the love of John Fernandez, for which reason they henceforth felt sorrow at his departure. And it would be very fitting to speak a little upon these passions, and in what way they are universal in all men ; but I fear to prolong my story, and to weary your goodwill by lengthening out my words, even though all would be profitable.⁹⁹ So let us leave the long conferences that there might be among those on board the caravels at the coming of John Fernandez, and let us only tell how he said to Antam Gonçalvez that there was hard by there a noble called Ahude Meymam, and that he wished to traffic with them in the matter of some blacks whom he had taken ; and of this Antam Gonçalvez was very glad, and put on shore the same John Fernandez, who in a short time brought a great number of that people there. And, after settling the matter of hostages, Antam Gonçalvez received two Moors as security ; and he on his side gave two others of those that he had with him. And those two, who were so given on the part of Antam Gonçalvez while the exchanges were being made, were taken to the tents of the Moors, where was a very great number of Moorish women, and those among the best of that land.

Now it happened that the Moors raised an uproar among themselves, for which reason they went out of their dwellings a good way on to the plain. And the Moorish women, looking upon those two hostages, thought to try them, shewing a very great desire of lying with them ; and those who thought themselves best favoured shewed themselves

right willingly as naked as when they first came out of the bellies of their mothers, and so made them other signs sufficiently unchaste. But seeing that the others* were more concerned at the terror they felt (thinking that the tumult of those Moors was warily raised in order chiefly to cause them injury), the women nevertheless persevered in their unchaste purpose, making them signs of great security, and asking them, as could be understood by their gestures, that they should perform what they sought. But whether this was attempted with deceit, or whether it was only the wickedness of their nature that urged them to this, let it be the business of each one to settle as he thinks best. Great confidence was shown by those Moors in their trafficking, for, in speaking about their matters, many came boldly on to the ships, bringing their women with them, who above all desired to see that novelty.† ^{Europe}

And when the noble‡ ^{and Fernam} concluded his bargaining, he received some things which pleased him most among those tendered to him by our men (though they were really small and of little value), and he gave us for the same nine negroes and a little gold dust.¹⁰⁰ ^{2d gold dust.} And upon the end of this same bargaining, one squire who dwelt in the isle of Madeira required of Antam Gonçalvez that he should knight him; because, as I believe, he was of great age and had some lineage of nobility; and, having a sufficient wealth, he wished to acquire an honourable title for his sepulchre. He was called Fernam Taavares, and that place was known from henceforth by the name of the Cape of the Ransom.¹⁰¹

Well would it have pleased me to speak somewhat in this chapter of the things that John Fernandez saw and learnt in that land; but it is necessary that I should bring the action of those three caravels to an end; and afterwards

* Our men.

† Of the ships.

‡ Ahude Meymam.

when I find time I will tell you of all, that I may pursue my story in the order that seemeth best to me.

Now the Moors having left that place, and the caravels sailing on, those men of ours who were working the sails saw near the shore some 200 camels, with certain Moors who followed them. And because they seemed to be very near they went towards them right briskly; but those Moors, seeing themselves pressed by the others, jumped up lightly upon the camels and fled upon them. But the camels were more in number than the men, for which reason some stayed on the spot where they were; and of these our men killed forty, and the others fled and escaped.

And so the caravels going on, came nigh to the island of Tider,^{*102} ~~where we have said already there were many Moors~~; and seeing near the shore where they were, some houses; and wishing to know if they could find anything there, they landed. And perceiving that all was desolate, they had a mind to go further inland; where they saw two Moors, who were coming in their direction, and our men, anxious to take them, contended for them. But Antam Gonçavez, being advised of their deceit, understood by their countenance that that movement of theirs was for the purpose of some ambush; for, as to such confidence shewn by two men against so many, any man of judgment could understand that it was to essay some stratagem.

"Go", said Antam Gonçavez to two of his men, "a little way inland (signing to them whither they were to proceed), and you will see the treachery of these dogs." And so, as the Christians advanced from the side of the shore, the Moors came out against them; and being near, they hurled their spears, and the Christians ran after them till they came to the place that had been marked out for them before, and so turned back. And

* *I.e.*, Tiger.

as our men began to retire to the ships the ambuscade was discovered; and those who were of it very soon came down upon the shore, so that, if our people had not retired thus sharply, they could not have escaped from these without very great loss. For the Moors, perceiving their advantage, shewed clearly enough their desire, entering into the water as far as they could; whence, had they not been kept at a distance by the cross-bows, they would have followed still, even by swimming, in order to accomplish their desire of injuring our men.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

How they took the Moors at Cape Branco.

“LET us return”, said Antam Gonçalvez, “to Cape Branco, for I have heard say that on the side opposite the sunset there is a village, in which we could find some people of whom we could make booty, if we took it suddenly and by surprise.” All said that this was good counsel, and that they should put it in action at once; and, for this thirty-eight men were set apart, who were most ready for the service, and they landed and went to the village straightway, at the beginning of the night, but found nothing in it. “Then said some of them, it would be well for us to return to our boats and row as far as we may along the land, till we see morning; and as soon as that shall happen, we will land and go towards those Moors to hold the passage of the Cape; because they needs must go along the said Cape before they can retreat into the upland. And as they have with them women and children, they will be forced to rest part of the night, and though they travel continually, they cannot go so fast as to prevent us from passing them.” And in this counsel they were all

For Le
Portugal

agreed, and rowing all the night without taking any rest (because in such places and times slothfulness is the greatest cause of loss), the night came to its end. And when the clearness of the day was beginning, twenty-eight of them landed, for the others stayed to guard the boats. And those that were on land went on, till they arrived at a certain high place, from which they perceived they could keep a good watch over all the parts round about; and concealing themselves as well as they could on account of the rising of the sun, they saw Moors coming towards them, men and women, with their boys and girls, in all seventy or eighty, as they reckoned. And without any further speech or counsel they rushed out among them, shouting out their accustomed cries, "St. George", "Portugal". And at their attack the Moors were so dismayed that most of them at once sought relief in flight, and only seven or eight stood on their defence, of whom there now fell dead at the first charge three or four. And these being despatched, there was no more toil of fight, and only he who knew himself light of foot thought he had any remedy for his life; but our men did not stand idle, for if their enemies took care to run they did not for their part let themselves rest; for at such a time toil of the kind that they underwent is true rest for the conquerors. And so they captured in all fifty-five, whom they took with them to the boats. Of their joy I will not speak, because reason will tell you what it must have been, both of those who took the captives and of the others on board the caravels, when they came with their prize. And after this capture they agreed to turn back to the kingdom;* both because they perceived that they could accomplish no more to their profit in that part, and especially because of the deficiency of victuals. For there was not enough

* Of Portugal.

to last any long time for them and for the prisoners they had with them; and all the more as the ^{long} way* was long, and they knew not what kind of a voyage they would have.

Wherefore they guided their caravels towards Portugal, making straight for Lisbon, where they arrived quite content with their booty. But who would not take pleasure at seeing the multitude of people that ran out to see those caravels? for as soon as they had lowered their sails, the officers who collected the royal dues¹⁰³ took boats from the shore to find out whence the ships came and what they brought; and as soon as they returned and the news passed from one to another, in a short time there was such a multitude in the caravels that they were nearly swamped. Nor were there less on the next day, when they took the captives out of the ships and wished to convey them to a palace of the Infant, a good way distant from the Ribeira.¹⁰⁴ For from all the other parts of the city they flocked on to those streets by which they had to convey them. Of a surety, saith the author of this history, many of those I spoke of at first, who murmured over the commencement of this action, might well rebuke themselves now, for there was no one there who would be then counted as of that number. And the noise of the people was so great, praising the great virtues of the Infant (when they saw them take the captives in bonds along those streets), that if anyone had dared to speak in the contrary sense he would very soon have found it well to recant. But perchance it would have availed him little, for the populace (and most of all in a time of excitement) but rarely pardoneth him who contradicteth what it willeth to hold established. Nor doth it appear to me that there could be a man of such evil condition that he could speak against so manifest a good, from which followed such great profits.¹⁰⁵

* Home.

The Infant was then in the district of Viseu, from which he sent to receive his fifth; and, of those who remained, the captains made a sale in the city, from which all received great advantage.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

How the caravel of Gonçalo Pacheco and two other ships went to the isle of Ergim.

As the town of Lisbon is the most noble in the Kingdom of Portugal, so likewise its inhabitants (if we reckon the most for all) are the noblest and have the largest properties. And let no one be so simple as to take this word in a wrong sense, and think that this nobility is specially to be found in them* more than in those of other cities and towns—for the Fidalgos and men of high family are noble wheresoever they be found—only I speak generally, because as Paulo Vergeryo said, in the instruction that he gave to the youth of the gentry, the splendour of the great city is a large part of nobility. ^{Lisbon} And they, † seeing before their eyes what wealth those ships brought home, acquired in so short a time, and with such safety, considered, some of them, how they could get a part of that profit.¹⁰⁶

Now, there was in that city ^{Lisbon} a squire of noble lineage, which he had not soiled as regardeth goodness and valour, called Gonçalo Pacheco, who was one of the Infant's Court and was High Treasurer of Ceuta, a man of great wealth and one who always kept ships at sea against the enemies of the Kingdom.¹⁰⁷ And it seemeth that he considered of this matter, and wrote at once to the Infant to

* Of Lisbon.

† The people of Lisbon.

permit him to arm a fine caravel, which he had lately had built for his service; and the same allowance he asked for two other caravels which sought to accompany him. He had little delay or hindrance in getting the licence he desired, and much less in making ready the matters that were necessary for the armament. Then Gonçalo Pacheco made captain of his caravel one Dinis Eanes de Graã, nephew of his wife in the first degree, and a squire of the Regent's;* and in the other caravels went their owners, to wit, Alvaro Gil, an Assayer of the Mint, and Mafaldo, a dweller in Setuval; and they, hoisting on their ships the banners of the Order of Christ, made their way towards Cape Branco.¹⁰⁸ And arriving there they agreed all together not to go to the village, which stood one league from the Cape, by reason of the writing they found (which Antam Gonçalvez had placed there), in which he advised those who should pass by that place not to take the trouble of going against that village with any hope of profit, because he had been in it and found it empty. And they agreed to go and look for another, which was two leagues from there; and in the result they came to it and found it likewise empty. But there chanced to be in that company among those who went to that village, one John Gonçalvez a Gallician, who was a pilot, and had already been in that land with Antam Gonçalvez, when he had returned there this last time to search for John Fernandez; and it appeareth that as soon as he reached Lisbon he had joined their company. "And now," said that John Gonçalvez, "you may make a great profit in this business if you will follow my counsel; because I have faith in God that He will give us a prize worth having; for I have already been in this land and seen how the others acted who had a better knowledge of it." All said with one voice that they were very content and

* D. Pedro.

that they thanked him much, and that he should say at once* what he thought best. "You know," said he, "that the caravels in which Diego Affonso and Garcia Homem came, went on along this coast frightening the Moors before Antam Gonçalvez reached it. And when Antam Gonçalvez arrived he agreed with them to go to Ergim, and when they came there, the islanders were already prepared; wherefore they all fled away, and there only remained one of them, with one Moorish girl his daughter, whom they brought to Portugal. And we saw the houses on the island, which were capable of holding a very large number of people, and it was evident that the Moors had only just set out, and we went forth and caught twenty-five of them. And I believe that since we were so recently in this island the Moors will not now be ready and on the watch for this year, and so will have returned to the island; and if you follow my guidance, with the grace of God, I shall know how to take you to a place where I imagine they are; and if we light upon them the booty cannot but be good." "How can it be," answered some, "that the Moors should so quickly return to a place where they know they have been looked for before? For that which you are very sure of must be much more doubtful to us, and that is the brevity of the time which you make the principal cause for their return, and which seems to us exactly the contrary, because their suspicion, since it is so manifest, should not give them a sense of security so soon." Nevertheless, the captains did not wish to hear any more reasoning, but as men settled in their first counsel, commanded to launch the boats from the ships and made themselves ready with the crews they thought to be necessary; and because it had already been ordained among them that each captain should land in turn, the lot fell upon Mafaldo for this expedition, and the others

* Lit. in good time.

stayed in their caravels. And, moreover, they were all commanded that no one should disobey the order of the pilot, from whom I have said before that they received counsel. And they rowed their boats so that about midnight they were in the harbour of that island, close to the settlement; and, leaping on shore, Mafaldo said that they should consider how it was still deep night, and that they were so near to the place that, if they attacked it at this time, by reason of the darkness many would be able to escape; or that perchance they were resting outside at a distance from there, not having got over their former fright; and therefore his counsel was to surround the village, and, as day was breaking, to attack it. Mafaldo was a man who was well accustomed to this business, for he had been many times in the Moorish traffic; so that all considered his advice very profitable.

And so, in going to place themselves where they had before agreed on, they lighted on a road which ran from the village to a fountain; and they stood a little while waiting there; and upon this they saw a girl coming for water, who was quickly taken, and likewise a Moor (who shortly after came along the same path), whom they asked by signs if there were there many people, and he answered in the same way that there were not more than seven. "Since this is so," said Mafaldo, "there is no reason for us to wait any longer for the morning, but let us make for them, for with so few we have no need of so many cautions." And in a word, the village was quickly encompassed and those seven were all captured. And Mafaldo at once took aside one of them and began to ask him (as well as he could, for a man who had no other interpreter) where were the other Moors of that island? And the Moor made signs that they were on terra firma, where they had gone in the fear they had of the Christians; and he offered himself at once to guide them to the spot, for they lay near to the sea. And

of the pilot, a Galician

primary a fountain of water

Mafaldo, when he learnt this, came and spoke with his company; asking them if they thought well to go in search of those Moors? And because where there are many heads there are many judgments, certain doubts began to appear among them; some saying that such an expedition was very questionable, because the Moor could not say, nor they understand, the number of the Moors; and even if he did tell it, that he would speak it treacherously, with the intention of taking them among such a number that they could not get the victory over them. "Then," said Mafaldo, "if in every matter you wish to seek for difficulties, they will never fail you, and if in such deeds you will go to the very end of their reason, late or never will you perform anything notable. Let us go, with God's aid," said he, "and not let our courage fail, for He will be with us to-day of His mercy." All the rest agreed that it was better to start at once; and they left there eight Moors, and with them six men to guard them; and took with them the man who had first told them where the others lay. And it chanced that one of the eight that had been left there escaped from our men who were guarding him, and passed over to the mainland in a canoe to give news to the others who lay there (in chase of whom the Christians were started), and related to them how he and the rest of the eight had been made prisoners. But he knew not to advise them of any matter that pertained to their hurt, for it appeared that he did not perceive what was coming upon them; and although the others were grieved at the news, they supported it with the patience with which men bear the troubles of their fellows,¹⁰⁰ And so they let themselves rest and be easy, and that man with them. And after the Christians entered the boats, they set out at once in the night for the point which the Moor had shewn them, and proceeded the space of two leagues; and landing they followed the Moor to the place where he showed them,

by his signs, that they were nigh at hand. And there they all halted, sending on one of them who was called Diego Gil, who was to see if he could find any trace of the people; and he went on until he saw the houses; and approaching nearer, he heard an infant cry.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

How Mafaldo took forty-six Moors.

DIEGO GIL was not slothful in returning and telling his news to the others, and they agreed that it was best to wait there for the morning; for, in the island (as they said), by reason of the darkness of the night, many of the natives could escape,—for such was their boldness that they had no doubt of the capture of these people. And so they stayed on, waiting until near the dawn, which to most of them seemed a delay more than was reasonable, such was their desire of getting to the end of that action. And oft-times it happeneth in other parts (where through necessity men have to watch) that when that hour cometh they cannot bear up without sleeping, so much are they oppressed by sleep. But it was not so with these, for there was not one who was not very sure of himself against such an event. And Mafaldo (on whose care that action most depended), as soon as he saw the time had come for departure began to speak to them thus: “Friends, the time is near in which we have to finish that for which we have toiled so hard in this part of the night. But we are in an enemy’s land, where we know not if we have to deal with many or with few. Wherefore I call upon you to remember your honour, and each one of you to act bravely, and not to faint in the execution of this deed. And now,” said he, “let us go on our way, for God will be with us.”

The space was but short from where the enemy lay, and they, seeing themselves surrounded, began to run out of their huts; and, like men more full of terror than of courage, put all their hope in flight. And at last they took captive of them forty-six, besides some who were killed at the first shock. And though the action was not one of any great danger, we will not omit to give the advantage of labour to those who behaved the best, and who would not have shown less strength in the fight (had it happened), however great it might have been. Now, besides Mafaldo (who was captain), Diego Gil, and Alvaro Vasquez and Gil Eannes, (but not that knight of whom we spoke before), toiled manfully, as men who showed well that they were fit for greater deeds than this. And so the booty of that night was fifty-three Moorish prisoners.¹¹⁰

CHAPTER XXXIX.

How they landed another time, and of the things that they did.

WE can well understand, from the hap of these men, that the greater part of the actions achieved in this world are more subject to fortune than to reason. And what man in his right judgment could trust in the motions of the head, or the signs of the hands, which a Moor made him? Might it not chance, too, that that Moor, for the purpose of getting free, or perchance to get vengeance over his enemies, should show them one thing for another, and (under pretence of bringing them to a place where, on his showing, our people might expect to win a victory) should lead them into the middle of such a host of foes that they would escape little less than dead? Certainly no judgment in the world could think the contrary. Yet I believe that the chief cause of these matters lay in the understanding

that our men already had of these people,* perceiving their cunning to be but small in this part of the world.¹¹¹

So Mafaldo arrived with his booty, where he had such a reception from the other captains as the presence of the booty, gained by his toil, required of them. And making an end of recounting his joyful victory, he said he thought they ought to ask each one of the Moors they brought with them if, peradventure, beyond that settlement where they were taken, there was any other in which they could make any booty? And after getting the consent of all, he took aside one of those Moors in order to put him the aforesaid question; and he answered that there was.† And they were already so much emboldened, that they waited not to ask if the enemy were many or few, or how many fighting men they numbered, or any of the other matters which it was fitting for them to ask in such a case. But like men who had fully determined upon their action, they started off the same afternoon, where by the signs of that Moor they were guided to a village, at which on their arrival they found nothing they could make booty of. And when they threatened the Moor for this, he made them understand that, as the people were not there, they must be in another settlement not very far from this. But here they only found one old Moor in the last infirmity; and seeing him thus at the point of death they left him there to make his end; not wishing to molest that little part of life that from his appearance was left him. And as it appeareth, the Moors, having already perceived the Christians to be among them, had left that village and moved off to another part of the country. And so our people who were there took counsel not to go further on, because it seemed to be a toil without hope of profit; but they agreed to return there in the future, presuming that

* Moors.

† Such a settlement.

the Moors, knowing of their coming and departure, would feel secure and return to their huts. But that was not so, for the Moors that time went a very long way off; where they still felt fearful of being sought out, even though they were so distant. True it is that our men (following their counsel as already taken) went to their caravels, from which they again returned to the village; and seeing they could not find anything, but only that Moor whom they had left before, it now seemed better to them to take him with them. Well might that poor man curse his fortune; that in so short a time it revoked his first sentence, conforming so many wills on each occasion regarding the fate of his happiness. And other times also our men went on shore, but they found nothing of any profit, and so returned to their ships.

CHAPTER XL.

How Alvaro Vasquez took the seven Moors.

GREAT doubts were spread in the counsel of our men by the caution and preparedness that they perceived in the Moors of that land; and they now saw it would be necessary to seek other parts, in which there was no knowledge of their arrival. And some said that it would be well to go to Tider,* because they knew there were many Moors there. Others said that their going to that part would be hurtful; because their enemy was so numerous that the fighting would be very unequal; and to attempt such a matter would be nothing but an insane boldness. For, being so few as they were, such an attempt would appear

* *I.e.*, Tiger.

monstrous to any prudent person ; when the injury would not only be the loss of their bodies, but shame before the presence of the living as well. Others again said that they should push on; and if, perchance, they could make no booty in the land of the Moors, that they should go to the land of the Negroes; for it would be a great disgrace to them to return with such small results from places where the others had gained their fill of riches. This saying was praised by all ; and so they set out thence, and, going on their voyage for a space of thirty-five leagues beyond Tider,* all three caravels waited for one another, and the captains spoke among themselves. And they agreed that it would be well to send some people out to see if it was a land where they could make any gain. And taking out the boats from the ships, Alvaro Vasquez, that squire of the Infant's, said that it seemed to him it would be well to order two or three men to go out on one side, and as many others on another, to see if they could get any sight or knowledge of the Moors ; by whom at least they might understand who lived in that land, that they might come and warn the others who had to attack them. All agreed in that counsel, and selected four scouts for each side, among whom Alvaro Vasquez was one ; and each party following their path to the end, the former came to a place where were some nets, which the Moors had only just left. And Alvaro Vasquez with the others went on so far that at night they came upon a track of Moors ; and do not wonder because I say "at night",—for perchance you think it doubtful if they could tell such a track in the darkness of the night. Wherefore you must understand that in that country there is no rain as here in Portugal, nor is the lower sky overclouded as we see it in these Western parts ; and besides the brightness of the moon (when there is one), the

* *I.e.*, Tiger.

stars of themselves give so much light that it is easy for one man to recognise another, even though they be a little space apart. So that track was found ; yet, because they saw no reason to put reliance in it, they would not return to their captains until they had a more certain understanding of the matter. And so going on, they came where the Moors lay, and saw them so close that they felt they could not turn back without being perceived. Therefore they went for the Moors with a rush ; and with their accustomed cries leapt among them, being twelve in number. And such was their* dismay that they did not look at the number of their enemy, but like conquered people began to flee ; though this was of little service to them, for only two escaped, while three were killed and seven taken. And thus, returning to their ships, our men were received as those who deserved honour for their toil and bravery ; for although we write some part of their desert, we have not done so as perfectly as they performed it, for the knowledge of a thing can never be so proper by its likeness as when it is known by itself ; and yet historians, to avoid prolixity, often summarize things that would be far greater if these were related in their true effects.¹¹²

The captaincy for that turn was in the hands of Dinis Eannes, as we have said already ; and he took aside one of those Moors to know if there were any other people in that land. And the Moor answered by signs that there was no other settlement near there, but only a village very far distant from that part, in which there were many people, but few of them men of war. " Now we shall make small profit by our coming here," said Dinis Eannes to his company, " if we are not ready to endure bodily toils ; and though this village be so far distant as this Moor maketh me to understand, I should think it would be well for us to go to

* " Their " refers to the Moors.

it, for all the amount of our gain dependeth on our labour." All agreed to go, in any case, where some profit could be got; and taking that Moor for their guide, they went on a space of three leagues, till they arrived at that village which the Moor had named to them before. But they found there nothing by which they could get any profit, for the Moors had already removed far off. So they returned again, not without great weariness; for what they felt most sorely, after going through such great toil, was the finding of nothing that they had sought.



LONDON:


PRINTED AT THE BEDFORD PRESS, 20 AND 21, BEDFORDBURY, STRAND, W.C.



AFRICA, ETC., IN THE LAURENTIAN PORTOLANO OF 1351.



*Hee sont statues q. stant ad ripas Abulhis quatuor q. funde ad equitatem
 homines navesq. quare eos fuso ad eadem mare quia peccat navesq. et
 et foras portanda statua est. Mors. ser de quo naves portat ubi ore navis.*

Y^a de Braçur 

Isolæ dictæ Fortunatæ
Y^a Canaria
Y^a Capricia



Lanceroto

Fortaventura
Canaria

Y^a de Palme

Y^a del Inferno

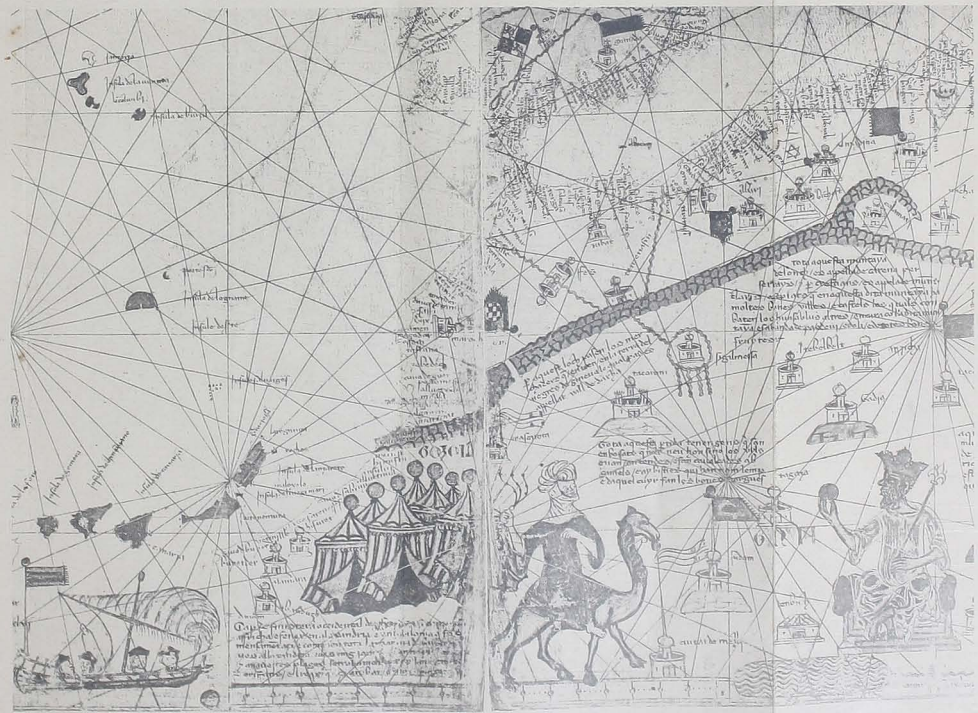
C. de Cantin

Mogodor

Alvet Sus

Caput Finis Coxolæ

El Palotus



N.W. AFRICA, ACCORDING TO THE CATALAN MAP OF 1375



WEST AFRICA AND EUROPE, ACCORDING TO ANDREA BIANCO, 1486.

THE
HAKLUYT SOCIETY

1896.

President.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., Pres. R.G.S.

Vice-Presidents.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

SIR A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Council.

C. RAYMOND BEAZLEY, Esq., M.A.

MILLER CHRISTY, Esq.

COLONEL G. EARL CHURCH.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE N. CURZON,
M.P.

ALBERT GRAY, Esq.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAWKESBURY.

EDWARD HEAWOOD, Esq., M.A.

ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H. HOSKINS,
K.C.B.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. H. MARKHAM.

A. P. MAUDSLAY, Esq.

E. DELMAR MORGAN, Esq.

CAPT. NATHAN, R.E.

ADMIRAL SIR E. OMMANNEY, C.B.
F.R.S.

CUTHBERT E. PEEK, Esq.

E. G. RAVENSTEIN, Esq.

COUTTS TROTTER, Esq.

REAR-ADMIRAL W. J. L. WHARTON,
C.B., R.N.

Honorary Secretary.—WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq. (*India Office, S.W.*)

Bankers.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, RANSOM, BOUVERIE, & Co.

1, PALL MALL EAST.

THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY, established in 1846, has for its object the printing of rare or unpublished Voyages and Travels.

Books of this class are of the highest interest and value to students of history, geography, navigation, and ethnology; and many of them, especially the original narratives and translations of the Elizabethan and Stuart periods, are admirable examples of English prose at the stage of its most robust development.

The Society has not confined its selection to the books of English travellers, to a particular age, or to particular regions. Where the original is foreign, the work is given in English, fresh translations being made, except where it is possible to utilise the spirited renderings of the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

More than ninety volumes have now been issued by the Society. The majority of these illustrate the history of the great age of discovery which forms the foundation of modern history. The discovery of AMERICA, and of particular portions of the two great western continents, is represented by the writings of COLUMBUS, AMERIGO VESPUCCI, CORTES and CHAMPLAIN, and by several of the early narratives from HAKLUYT'S collection. The works relating to the conquest of PERU, and to the condition of that country under the Incas, are numerous

and of the highest value; similar interest attaches to STRACHEY'S *Virginia Britannia*, DE SOTO'S *Discovery of Florida*, and SIR ROBERT SCHOMBURGK'S edition of RALEIGH'S *Discoverie of Guiana*. The works relating to AFRICA already published comprise BARBOSA'S *Coasts of East Africa*, the *Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia* of ALVAREZ, and *The Travels of Leo the Moor*. Notices of AUSTRALIA, INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN, etc., as they appeared in early times to European eyes, both before and after the discovery of the Cape route, are also included in the series, a well-known example being the work on *Cathay and the Way Thither*, contributed by a former President, SIR HENRY YULE. The search for the North-west and North-east Passages is recorded in the narratives of JENKINSON, DE VEER, FROBISHER, DAVIS, HUDSON, BAFFIN, etc.; whilst more extensive voyages are signalled by the great names of MAGELLAN, DRAKE, and HAWKINS.

The works selected by the Council for reproduction are printed (with rare exceptions) at full length. Each volume is placed in the charge of an editor especially competent—in many cases from personal acquaintance with the countries described—to give the reader such assistance as he needs for the elucidation of the text. Whenever possible, the interest of the volumes is increased by the addition of reproductions of contemporary portraits, maps, and other illustrations.

As these editorial services are rendered gratuitously, *the whole of the amount received from subscribers is expended in the preparation of the Society's publications.*

The subscription is One Guinea per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year. This entitles the subscriber to receive, free of charge, the current publications of the Society. Usually two volumes are issued each year; but it is hoped to add from time to time a third volume, whenever the state of the funds will permit. Members have the sole privilege of purchasing sets of the previous publications; and the more recent of the Society's volumes are also reserved exclusively for its subscribers. In addition, they are allowed a special discount of 15 per cent. on the volumes permitted to be sold to the public. It may be mentioned that the publications of the Society tend to rise in value, and those which are out of print are now only to be obtained at high prices.

The present scale of charges for back volumes is as follows:—

TO NEW MEMBERS.—*Complete sets of back publications, omitting Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 19, to be sold for* net £31.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.—*A limited number of single copies as follows:—*

Nos. 23, 26, 29, 31, 34, 49, 47, 59, at	8s. 6d.
Nos. 18, 21, 24, 28, 30, 35, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60 to 73, at	10s.
Nos. 16, 20, 27, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41 to 45, 49, 52, 57, at	15s.
Nos. 54 and 59, at	20s.

°° Subject in case of Members to a discount of 15%.

A list of works in preparation is given at page 9. The Secretary will be happy to furnish any further information that may be desired.

Gentlemen desiring to be enrolled as members should send their names to the agent, MR. C. J. CLARK, 4, *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.*, who will also furnish back volumes upon application. Paper remittances should be crossed *Barclay and Co.*

WORKS ALREADY ISSUED.

1—The Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knt.,

In his Voyage into the South Sea in 1593. Reprinted from the edition of 1622, and edited by Capt. C. R. DRINKWATER BETHUNE, R.N., C.B.
(First Edition out of print. See No. 57.) Issued for 1848.

2—Select Letters of Columbus,

With Original Documents relating to the Discovery of the New World. Translated and Edited by R. H. MAJOR, Esq.
(First Edition out of print. See No. 43.) (1847.) Issued for 1849.

3—The Discoverie of the Empire of Gulana,

By Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. Edited by SIR ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK, Phil.D. (1848.)
(Out of print.) Issued for 1850.

4—Sir Francis Drake his Voyage, 1595.

By Thomas Maynarde, together with the Spanish Account of Drake's attack on Puerto Rico. Edited by W. D. COOLEY, Esq. (1849.)
Issued for 1850.

5—Narratives of Early Voyages to the North-West.

Edited by THOMAS RUNDALL, Esq. (1849.)
(Out of print.) Issued for 1851.

6—The Historie of Travalle into Virginia Britannia,

Expressing the Cosmographie and Commodities of the Country, together with the manners and customs of the people, collected by William Strachey, Gent., the first Secretary of the Colony. Edited by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. (1849.)
(Out of print.) Issued for 1851.

7—Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America

And the Islands adjacent, collected and published by Richard Hakluyt, Prebendary of Bristol, in the year 1582. Edited by JOHN WINTER JONES, Esq. (1850.)
(Out of print.) Issued for 1852.

8—A Collection of Documents on Japan.

With a Commentary by THOMAS RUNDALL, Esq. (1850.)
(Out of print.) Issued for 1852.

9—The Discovery and Conquest of Florida.

By Don Ferdinando de Soto. Translated out of Portuguese by Richard Hakluyt; and Edited by W. B. RYE, Esq. (1851.)
Issued for 1853.

10—Notes upon Russia,

Being a Translation from the Earliest Account of that Country, entitled *Rerum Muscoviticarum Commentarii*, by the Baron Sigismund von Herberstein Ambassador from the Court of Germany to the Grand Prince Vasiley Ivanovich, in the years 1517 and 1526. Two Volumes. Translated and Edited by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. Vol. I. (1851.)
(Out of print.) Issued for 1853.

11—The Geography of Hudson's Bay.

Being the Remarks of Captain W. Coats, in many Voyages to that locality, between the years 1727 and 1751. With Extracts from the Log of Captain Middleton on his Voyage for the Discovery of the North-west Passage, in H.M.S. "Furnace," in 1741-2. Edited by JOHN BARROW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. (1852.) *Issued for 1854.*

12—Notes upon Russia.

Vol. 2. (1852.) *Issued for 1854.*

13—Three Voyages by the North-East,

Towards Cathay and China, undertaken by the Dutch in the years 1594, 1595 and 1596, with their Discovery of Spitzbergen, their residence of ten months in Novaya Zemlya, and their safe return in two open boats. By Gerrit de Veer.

Edited by C. T. BEKE, Esq., Ph.D., F.S.A. (1853.)

(*First Edition out of print. See No. 54.*) *Issued for 1855.*

14-15—The History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China and the Situation Thereof.

Compiled by the Padre Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza. Reprinted from the Early Translation of R. Parke, and Edited by SIR GEORGE T. STAUNTON, Bart. With an Introduction by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. 2 vols. (1853-54.)

Issued for 1855.

16—The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake.

Being his next Voyage to that to Nombre de Dios. Collated with an unpublished Manuscript of Francis Fletcher, Chaplain to the Expedition.

Edited by W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A. (1854.)

Issued for 1856.

17—The History of the Tartar Conquerors who subdued China.

From the French of the Père D'Orleans, 1688. Translated and Edited by the EARL OF ELLESMERE. With an Introduction by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. (1854.)

Issued for 1856.

18—A Collection of Early Documents on Spitzbergen and Greenland.

Edited by ADAM WHITE, Esq. (1855.)

Issued for 1857.

19—The Voyage of Sir Henry Middleton to Bantam and the Maluco Islands.

From the rare Edition of 1606. Edited by BOLTON CORNEY, Esq. (1855.)

Issued for 1857.

20—Russia at the Close of the Sixteenth Century.

Comprising "The Russe Commonwealth" by Dr. Giles Fletcher, and Sir Jerome Horsey's Travels. Edited by E. A. BOND, Esq. (1856.)

Issued for 1858.

21—The Travels of Girolamo Benzoni in America, in 1542-56.

Translated and Edited by ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, F.R.S., F.S.A. (1857.)

Issued for 1858.

22—India in the Fifteenth Century.

Being a Collection of Narratives of Voyages to India in the century preceding the Portuguese discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; from Latin, Persian, Russian, and Italian Sources. Edited by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. (1857.)

Issued for 1859.

23—Narrative of a Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico,

In the years 1599-1602, with Maps and Illustrations. By Samuel Champlain. Translated from the original and unpublished Manuscript, with a Biographical Notice and Notes by ALICE WILMERE. (1859.)

Issued for 1859.

24—Expeditions into the Valley of the Amazons

During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: containing the Journey of Gonzalo Pizarro, from the Royal Commentaries of Garcilasso Inca de la Vega; the Voyage of Francisco de Orellana, from the General History of Herrera; and the Voyage of Cristoval de Acuna. Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq. (1859.) *Issued for 1860.*

25—Early Indications of Australia.

A Collection of Documents shewing the Early Discoveries of Australia to the time of Captain Cook. Edited by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. (1859.) *Issued for 1860.*

26—The Embassy of Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo to the Court of Timour, 1403-6.

Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq. (1859.) *Issued for 1861.*

27—Henry Hudson the Navigator.

The Original Documents in which his career is recorded. Edited by GEORGE ASHER, Esq., LL.D. (1860.) *Issued for 1861.*

28—The Expedition of Ursua and Aguirre,

In search of El Dorado and Omagua, A.D. 1560-61. Translated from the "Sexta Noticia Historiale" of Fray Pedro Simon, by W. BOLLAERT, Esq.; with an Introduction by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq. (1861.) *Issued for 1862.*

29—The Life and Acts of Don Alonzo Enriquez de Guzman.

Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq. (1862.) *Issued for 1862.*

30—Discoveries of the World

From their first original unto the year of our Lord 1555. By Antonio Galvano. Reprinted, with the original Portuguese text, and edited by VICE-ADMIRAL BETHUNE, C.B. (1862.) *Issued for 1863.*

31—Marvels described by Friar Jordanus,

From a parchment manuscript of the Fourteenth Century, in Latin. Edited by COLONEL H. YULE, C.B. (1863.) *Issued for 1863.*

32—The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema

In Syria, Arabia, Persia, India, etc., during the Sixteenth Century. Translated by J. WINTER JONES, Esq., F.S.A., and Edited by the REV. GEORGE PERCY BADGER. (1863.) *Issued for 1864.*

33—The Travels of Cieza de Leon in 1532-50

From the Gulf of Darien to the City of La Plata, contained in the first part of his Chronicle of Peru (Antwerp, 1554). Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq. (1864.) *Issued for 1864.*

34—The Narrative of Pascual de Andagoya.

Containing the earliest notice of Peru. Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq. (1865.) *Issued for 1865.*

35—The Coasts of East Africa and Malabar

In the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, by Duarte Barbosa. Translated from an early Spanish manuscript by the HON. HENRY STANLEY. (1866.) *Issued for 1865.*

36-37—Cathay and the Way Thither.

A Collection of all minor notices of China, previous to the Sixteenth Century. Translated and Edited by COLONEL H. YULE, C.B. Two Vols (1866.) *Issued for 1866.*

38—The Three Voyages of Sir Martin Frobisher.

With a Selection from Letters now in the State Paper Office. Edited by
REAR-ADMIRAL COLLINSON, C.B. (1867.)

Issued for 1867.

39—The Philippine Islands,

Moluccas, Siam, Cambodia, Japan, and China, at the close of the 16th Century.
By Antonia de Morga. Translated from the Spanish, with Notes, by
the LORD STANLEY of Alderley. (1868.) *Issued for 1868.*

40—The Fifth Letter of Hernan Cortes

To the Emperor Charles V., containing an Account of his Expedition to
Honduras in 1525-26. Translated from the Spanish by DON PASCUAL DE
GAYANGOS. (1868.) *Issued for 1868.*

41—The Royal Commentaries of the Yncas.

By the Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega. Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS
R. MARKHAM, Esq. Vol. I. (1869) *Issued for 1869.*

42—The Three Voyages of Vasco da Gama,

And his Viceroyalty, from the Lendas da India of Caspar Correa; accompanied
by original documents. Translated and Edited by the LORD STANLEY
of Alderley. (1869.) *Issued for 1869.*

43—Select Letters of Christopher Columbus,

With other Original Documents relating to his Four Voyages to the New
World. Translated and Edited by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. 2nd Edition (see
No. 2). (1870.) *Issued for 1870.*

44—History of the Imâms and Seyyids of 'Omân,

By Salil-Ibn-Razik, from A.D. 661-1856. Translated from the original
Arabic, and Edited, with a continuation of the History down to 1870, by the
REV. GEORGE PERCY BADGER. (1871.) *Issued for 1870.*

45—The Royal Commentaries of the Yncas.

Vol. 2. (1871.) *Issued for 1871.*

46—The Canarian,

Or Book of the Conquest and Conversion of the Canarians in the year 1402,
by Messire Jean de Bethencourt, Kt. Composed by Pierre Bontier and Jean
le Verrier. Translated and Edited by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. (1872.)
Issued for 1871.

47—Reports on the Discovery of Peru.

Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B. (1872.)
Issued for 1872.

48—Narratives of the Rites and Laws of the Yncas.

Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.
(1873) *Issued for 1872.*

49—Travels to Tana and Persia,

By Josata Barbaro and Ambrogio Contarini; Edited by LORD STANLEY of
Alderley. With Narratives of other Italian Travels in Persia. Translated and
Edited by CHARLES GREY, Esq. (1873.) *Issued for 1873.*

50—Voyages of the Zeni

To the Northern Seas in the Fourteenth Century. Translated and Edited
by R. H. MAJOR, Esq. (1873.) *Issued for 1873.*

51—The Captivity of Hans Stade of Hesse in 1547-55,

Among the Wild Tribes of Eastern Brazil. Translated by ALBERT TOOTAL,
Esq., and annotated by SIR RICHARD F. BURTON. (1874.)
Issued for 1874.

52—The First Voyage Round the World by Magellan.

Translated from the Accounts of Pigafetta and other contemporary writers.
 Edited by LORD STANLEY of Alderley. (1874.)
Issued for 1874.

53—The Commentaries of the Great Afonso Dalboquerque,

Second Viceroy of India. Translated from the Portuguese Edition of 1774,
 and Edited by WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, Esq., F.R.S.L. Vol. I. (1875.)
Issued for 1875.

54—Three Voyages to the North-East.

Second Edition of Gerrit de Veer's Three Voyages to the North-East by
 Barents. Edited by Lieut. KOOLEMANS BEYENEN, of the Royal Dutch Navy.
 (1876.)
Issued for 1876.

55—The Commentaries of the Great Afonso Dalboquerque.

Vol. 2. (1877.)
Issued for 1875.

56—The Voyages of Sir James Lancaster.

With Abstracts of Journals of Voyages preserved in the India Office, and the
 Voyage of Captain John Knight to seek the N.W. Passage. Edited by
 CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (1877.)
Issued for 1877.

57—The Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knt.,

In his Voyage into the South Sea in 1593, with the Voyages of his grand-
 father William, his father Sir John, and his cousin William Hawkins.
 Second Edition (see No. 1). Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq.,
 C.B., F.R.S. (1878.)
Issued for 1877.

58—The Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger,

From his capture at the battle of Nicopolis in 1396 to his escape and return
 to Europe in 1427. Translated by Commander J. BUCHAN TELFER, R.N.;
 with Notes by Professor B. BRUUN. (1879.)
Issued for 1878.

59—The Voyages and Works of John Davis the Navigator.

Edited by Captain ALBERT H. MARKHAM, R.N. (1880.)
Issued for 1878.

The Map of the World, A.D. 1600.

Called by Shakspeare "The New Map, with the Augmentation of the Indies."
 To illustrate the Voyages of John Davis. (1880.)
Issued for 1878.

60-61—The Natural and Moral History of the Indies.

By Father Joseph de Acosta. Reprinted from the English Translated Edition
 of Edward Grimston, 1604; and Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq.,
 C.B., F.R.S. Two Vols. (1880.)
Issued for 1879.

Map of Peru.

To illustrate Nos. 33, 41, 45, 60, and 61. (1880.)
Issued for 1879.

62—The Commentaries of the Great Afonso Dalboquerque.

Vol. 3. (1880.)
Issued for 1880.

63—The Voyages of Willlam Baffin, 1612-1622.

Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (1881.)
Issued for 1880.

64—Narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia

During the years 1520-1527. By Father Francisco Alvarez. Translated and
 Edited by LORD STANLEY of Alderley. (1881.)
Issued for 1881.

65—The History of the Bermudas or Somer Islands.

Attributed to Captain Nathaniel Butler. Edited by General Sir J. HENRY
 LEFROY, R.A., K.C.M.G. (1882.)
Issued for 1881.

66-67—The Diary of Richard Cocks,
Cape-Merchant in the English Factory in Japan, 1615-1622. Edited by
EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Esq. Two Vols. (1883.)
Issued for 1882.

68—The Second Part of the Chronicle of Peru.
By Pedro de Cieza de Leon. Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS R.
MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (1883.) *Issued for 1883.*

69—The Commentaries of the Great Afonso Dalboquerque.
Vol. 4. (1884.) *Issued for 1883.*

70-71—The Voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies.
From the Old English Translation of 1598. The First Book, containing his
Description of the East. Edited by ARTHUR COKE BURNELL, Ph.D., C.I.E.,
and Mr. P. A. TIELE, of Utrecht. (1885.) *Issued for 1884.*

72-73—Early Voyages and Travels to Russia and Persia,
By Anthony Jenkinson and other Englishmen, with some account of the first
Interchange of the English with Russia and Central Asia by way of the
Caspian Sea. Edited by E. DELMAR MORGAN, Esq., and C. H. COOTE, Esq.
(1886.) *Issued for 1885.*

74—The Diary of William Hedges, Esq.,
Afterwards Sir William Hedges, during his Agency in Bengal; as well as on
his Voyage out and Return Overland (1681-1687). Transcribed for the Press,
with Introductory Notes, etc., by R. BARLOW, Esq., and Illustrated by copious
Extracts from Unpublished Records, etc., by Col. Sir H. YULE, K.C.S.I.,
R.E., C.B., LL.D. Vol. 1, The Diary. (1887.) *Issued for 1886.*

75—The Diary of William Hedges, Esq.
Vol. 2. Sir H. Yule's Extracts from Unpublished Records, etc. (1888.)
Issued for 1886.

76-77—The Voyage of François Pyrard to the East Indies,
The Maldives, the Moluccas and Brazil. Translated into English from the
Third French Edition of 1619, and Edited by ALBERT GRAY, Esq., assisted
by H. C. P. BELI, Esq. Vol. 1. (1887.) Vol. 2, Part I. (1888.)
Issued for 1887.

78—The Diary of William Hedges, Esq.
Vol. 3. Sir H. Yule's Extracts from Unpublished Records, etc. (1889.)
Issued for 1888.

79—Tractatus de Globis, et eorum usu.
A Treatise descriptive of the Globes constructed by Emery Molyneux, and
Published in 1592. By Robert Hues. Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM,
Esq., C.B., F.R.S. To which is appended,

Sailing Directions for the Circumnavigation of England,
And for a Voyage to the Straits of Gibraltar. From a Fifteenth Century
MS. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq.; with a Glossary by E. DELMAR
MORGAN, Esq. (1889.) *Issued for 1888.*

80—The Voyage of François Pyrard to the East Indies, etc.
Vol. 2, Part II. (1890.) *Issued for 1889.*

81—The Conquest of La Plata, 1535-1555.
I.—Voyage of Ulrich Schmidt to the Rivers La Plata and Paraguai. II.—
The Commentaries of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca. Edited by DON LUIS
L. DOMINGUEZ, (1891.) *Issued for 1889.*

82-83—The Voyage of François Leguat

To Rodriguez, Mauritius, Java, and the Cape of Good Hope. Edited by
Captain PASFIELD OLIVER. Two Vols. (1891.)

Issued for 1890.

84-85—The Travels of Pietro della Valle to India.

From the Old English Translation of 1664, by G. Havers. Edited by
EDWARD GREY, Esq. Two Vols. (1892.) *Issued for 1891.*

86—The Journal of Christopher Columbus

During his First Voyage (1492-93), and Documents relating to the Voyages
of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real. Translated and Edited by CLEMENTS
R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (1893.) *Issued for 1892.*

87—Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant.

I.—The Diary of Master Thomas Dallam, 1599-1600. II.—Extracts from the
Diaries of Dr. John Covel, 1670-1679. With some Account of the Levant
Company of Turkey Merchants. Edited by J. THEODORE BENT, Esq.,
F.S.A., F.R.G.S. (1893.) *Issued for 1892.*

88-89—Voyages of Captain Luke Foxe and Captain Thomas James

In Search of a North-West Passage, in 1631-32; with Narratives of Earlier
N.-W. Voyages. Edited by MILLER CHRISTY, Esq., F.L.S. Two Vols.
(1894.) *Issued for 1893.*

90—The Letters of Amerigo Vespucci

And other Documents relating to his Career. Translated and Edited by
CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (1894.)

Issued for 1894.

91—The Voyage of Pedro Sarmiento to the Strait of Magellan, 1579-80.

Translated and Edited, with Illustrative Documents and Introduction, by
CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (1895.)

Issued for 1894

92-93-94—The History and Description of Africa,

And of the Notable Things Therein Contained. The Travels of Leo Africanus
the Moor, from the English translation of John Pory (1600). Edited by
ROBERT BROWN, Esq., M.A., Ph.D. Three Vols. (1896.)

Issued for 1895.

95—The Discovery and Conquest of Guinea.

Written by Gomes Eannes de Azurara. Translated and Edited by C. RAYMOND
BRAZLEY, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., and EDGAR PRESTAGE, Esq., B.A.
Vol. I. (1896.)

Issued for 1896.

OTHER WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY EDITORS.

The True History of the Conquest of New Spain, by Bernal Diaz. Translated
from the Spanish, and Edited by Vice-Admiral LINDESAY BRINE.

A Reprint of 17th Century Books on Seamanship and Sea Matters in General.
Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by H. HALLIDAY SPARLING, Esq.

Histoire de la Grande Isle Madagascar, par le Sieur De Flacourt, 1661.
Translated and Edited by Captain S. PASFIELD OLIVER.

Raleigh's Empire of Guiana. Second Edition (see No. 3). Edited, with
Notes, etc., by EVERARD F. IM THURN, Esq.

The Voyages of Cadamosto, the Venetian, along the West Coast of Africa, in
the years 1455 and 1456. Translated from the earliest Italian text of
1507, and Edited by H. YULE OLDHAM, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.

Jens Munk's Voyage to Hudson's Bay, translated from the Danish; with the
Voyages of James Hall to Greenland, 1605-6. Edited by MILLER
CHRISTY, Esq., and C. A. GOSCH, Esq.

The Topographia Christiana of Cosmas Indicopleustes. Edited by J. W.
MCCRINDLE, Esq., M.A., M.R.A.S.

- The Voyages of the Earl of Cumberland, from the Records prepared by order of the Countess of Pembroke. Edited by W. DE GRAY BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A.
- The Voyage of Alvaro de Mendaña to the Solomon Islands in 1568. Edited by CHARLES M. WOODFORD, Esq.
- De Laëti's Commentarius de Imperio Magni Mogolis (1631). Translated and Edited by SIR ROGER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E., M.A.
- The Voyages of Willoughby and Chancellor to the White Sea, with some account of the earliest intercourse between England and Russia. Reprinted from Hakluyt's Voyages, with Notes and Introduction by E. DELMAR MORGAN, Esq.
- The Journal of Sir Thomas Roe during his Embassy to India, 1615-19. Edited by WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., B.A.
- Dr. John Fryer's New Account of East India and Persia (1698). Edited by ARTHUR T. PRINGLE, Esq.
- The Expedition of Hernan Cortes to Honduras in 1525-26. Second Edition (see No. 40), with added matter. Translated and Edited by A. P. MAUDSLAY, Esq.
- The Letters of Pietro Della Valle from Persia, &c. Translated and Edited by CAPTAIN M. NATHAN, R.E.
- The Voyage of Sir Robert Dudley to the West Indies and Guiana in 1594. Edited, from Sloane MS. 358 in the British Museum, by GEO. F. WARNER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts.

WORKS SUGGESTED FOR PUBLICATION.

- J. dos Santos. The History of Eastern Ethiopia. 1607.
- The History of Ethiopia, by Manoel de Almeida.
- Journal of the Jesuit Desideri in Tibet.
- Travels of Friar Rubruquis.
- Travels of the brothers Sherley in Persia.
- The Travels of Ralph Fitch in India and Burma, 1583-91.

LAWS OF THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY.

I. The object of this Society shall be to print, for distribution among its members, rare and valuable Voyages, Travels, Naval Expeditions, and other geographical records, from an early period to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

II. The Annual Subscription shall be One Guinea, payable in advance on the 1st January.

III. Each member of the Society, having paid his Subscription, shall be entitled to a copy of every work produced by the Society, and to vote at the general meetings within the period subscribed for; and if he do not signify, before the close of the year, his wish to resign, he shall be considered as a member for the succeeding year.

IV. The management of the Society's affairs shall be vested in a Council consisting of twenty-one members, viz., a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and seventeen ordinary members, to be elected annually; but vacancies occurring between the general meetings shall be filled up by the Council.

V. A General Meeting of the Subscribers shall be held annually. The Secretary's Report on the condition and proceedings of the Society shall be then read, and the meeting shall proceed to elect the Council for the ensuing year.

VI. At each Annual Election, three of the old Council shall retire.

VII. The Council shall meet when necessary for the dispatch of business, three forming a quorum, including the Secretary, and the Chairman having a casting vote.

VIII. Gentlemen preparing and editing works for the Society, shall receive twenty-five copies of such works respectively, and an additional twenty-five copies if the work is also translated.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Hakluyt Society.

1896.

- Abercromby, Hon. John, 62, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh.
Aberdare, Lord, Longwood, Winchester.
Adelaide Public Library, per Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trübner & Co.
Admiralty, The (2 copies).
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
All Souls College, Oxford.
American Geographical Society, 11, West 29th-street, New York City, U.S.A.
Amherst, Lord, of Hackney, Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk.
Antiquaries, the Society of, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Army and Navy Club, 36, Pall-mall.
Astor Library, New York.
Athenæum Club, Pall Mall.

Baer, Joseph & Co., Messrs., Rossmarkt, 18, Frankfort-on-Maine.
Bain, Mr., 1, Haymarket, S.W.
Bank of England Library and Literary Association.
Barclay, Hugh G., Esq., Colney Hall, Norwich.
Barlow, R. Fred., Esq., 15, Ambrose-place, Worthing, Sussex.
Barrow, J., Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., 17, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park.
Basano, Marquis de, per Messrs. Hatchard's, Piccadilly, W.
Bateman, John, Esq., F.R.G.S., Brightlingsea, Essex.
Baxter, James Phinney, Esq., 61, Deering-street, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Beazley, C. Raymond, Esq., 13, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.
Bell and Bradfute, Messrs., 12, Bank-street, Edinburgh.
Bellamy, C. H., Esq., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Brook-road, Heaton Chapel, near Stockport.
Berlin Geographical Society.
Berlin, the Royal Library of.
Berlin University, Geographical Institute of (Baron von Richthofen), 6 Schinkelplatz, Berlin, W.
Birch, W. de G., Esq., British Museum.
Birmingham Central Free Library.
Birmingham Library (The).
Blackburn, H. A., Esq., 2, Lower Grosvenor-place, Buckingham Palace-road, S. W.
Bodleian Library, Oxford (*copies presented*).
Bonaparte, H. H. Prince Roland, 10, Avenue d'Jéna, Paris.
Boston Athenæum Library, U.S.A.
Boston Public Library.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, U.S.A.
Bower, Capt. H., 17th Bengal Cavalry, Stirling Castle, Simla, India.
Brewster, Charles O., Esq., University Club, New York City, U.S.A.
Brighton Public Library.
Brine, Vice-Admiral Lindsay, 13, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington.
British Guiana Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, Georgetown,
British Museum (*copies presented*). [Demerara.
Brooke, Thos., Esq., Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield
Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, U.S.A.
Brooklyn Mercantile Library.
Brown, Arthur W. W., Esq., 6, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, W.
Brown, J. Allen, Esq., 7, Kent-gardens, Ealing.

- Brown, J. Nicholas, Esq., Providence, R.I., U.S.A.
 Brown, H. T., Esq., Roodeye House, Chester.
 Brown, General J. Marshall, 218, Middle-street, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
 Burgess, Jas., Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., 22, Seton-place, Edinburgh.
 Burns, J. W., Esq., Kilmahew, Dumbartonshire.
- Calvert, A. F., Esq., The Mount, Oseney-crescent, Camden-road, N.W.
 Cambridge University Library.
 Canada, The Parliament Library.
 Carlton Club, Pall-mall.
 Carlisle, The Earl of, Naworth Castle, Bampton, Cumberland.
 Cawston, Geo., Esq., Warnford Court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
 Chamberlain, Right Hon. Joseph, M.P., 40, Princes-gardens, S.W.
 Chetham's Library, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
 Chicago Public Library.
 Christiania University Library.
 Christy, Miller, Esq., Pryors, Broomfield, near Chelmsford.
 Church, Col. G. Earl, 216, Cromwell-road, S.W.
 Cincinnati Public Library.
 Clark, J. W., Esq., Scroope House, Cambridge.
 Cohen, Herr Friedrich, Am Hof 22, Bonn, Germany.
 Colgan, Nathaniel, Esq., 1, Belgrave-road, Rathmines, Dublin.
 Colonial Office (The), Downing-street, S.W.
 Collingridge, George, Esq., Hornsby Junction, New South Wales, Australia.
 Congress, Library of, Washington, United States.
 Cooper, Lieut.-Col. E. H., 42, Portman-square, W.
 Copenhagen Royal Library.
 Cora, Signor Guido, M.A., 74, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Turin.
 Cornell University.
 Corning, C. R., Esq., care of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10, Wall-street
 New York, U.S.A.
 Corning, H. K., Esq., Villa Monnet, Morillon, Geneva.
 Cortissoz, Royal, Esq., Editorial Room, *New York Tribune*, New York, U.S.A.
 Cow, J., Esq., Montredon, Arkwright-road, Hampstead, N.W.
 Curzon, Right Hon. George N., M.P., 4, Carlton-gardens, S.W.
- Dalton, Rev. Canon J. N., per Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Henrietta-street.
 Danish Royal Naval Library.
 Davis, Hon. N. Darnell, C.M.G., Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana.
 Derby, The Earl of, 25, St. James's-square, S.W.
 Detroit Public Library, per Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.
 Dijon University Library, Rue Monge, Dijon.
 Dorpat University, per Messrs. Sotheran and Co., 140, Strand, W.C.
 Doubleday, H. Arthur, Esq., 2, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.
 Dresden Geographical Society.
 Ducie, The Earl, F.R.S., Tortworth Court, Falfield.
 Dundas, Captain Colin M., R.N., Ochertyre, Stirling.
 Dunn, John, Esq., 1, Park-row, Chicago, U.S.A.
- Eames, Wilberforce, Esq., Lenox Library, 890, Fifth-avenue, New York, U.S.A.
 Edinburgh Public Library.
 Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq., 5, Hyde Park-gate, Kensington Gore, S.W.
 Edwards, Mr. Francis, 83, High-street, Marylebone, W.
 Ellsworth, James W., Esq., 1820, Michigan-avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 Elton, Charles I., Esq., Q.C., F.S.A., 10, Cranley-place, Onslow-square, S.W.
- Faber, Reginald S., Esq., 10, Primrose Hill-road, N.W.
 Fanshawe, Admiral Sir Edw., G.C.B., 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.
 Fellows Athenæum, per Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co.
 Field, W. Hildreth, Esq., 923, Madison-avenue, New York City, U.S.A.
 Fisher, Arthur, Esq., St. Aubyn's, Tiverton, Devon.

- Fitzgerald, Edward A., Esq., per Mr. Jas. Bain, 1, Haymarket, S.W.
 Foreign Office (The).
 Foreign Office of Germany, Berlin.
 Forrest, G. W., Esq., Kintore, Southborough, Tonbridge, Kent.
 Foster, William, Esq., Bordean, Holly-road, Wanstead.
 Franks, Sir A. Wollaston, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., British Museum, W.C.
- Gasset, Major-General M. W. E., C.B., 43, Courtfield-road, South Kensington, S.W.
- Georg, Mons. H., Lyons.
 George, C. W., Esq., 51, Hampton-road, Bristol.
 Gladstone Library, National Liberal Club, Whitehall-place, S.W.
 Glasgow University Library.
 Godman, F. Ducane, Esq., F.R.S., 10, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, W.
 Gore-Booth, Sir H. W., Bart., Lissadell, Sligo.
 Göttingen University Library.
 Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone, G.C.S.I., York House, Twickenham.
 Gray, Albert, Esq., 12, Culford-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.
 Gray, M. H., Esq., Silvertown, Essex.
 Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, U.S.A.
 Guildhall Library, E.C.
 Guillemard, Arthur G., Esq., Eltham, Kent.
 Guillemard, F. Henry H., Esq., The Old Mill House, Trumpington, Cambridge.
- Haig, Maj.-General Malcolm R., Rossweide, Davos Platz, Switzerland.
 Hamburg Commerz-Bibliothek.
 Harmsworth, A. C., Esq., Elmwood, St. Peter's, Kent.
 Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 Hawkesbury, Lord, 2, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.
 Heap, Ralph, Esq., 1, Brick-court, Temple, E.C.
 Heawood, Edward, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., 3, Underhill-road, Lordship-lane, S.E.
 Hervey, Dudley F. A., Esq., per Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 45, Pall-mall.
 Hiersemann, Herr Karl W., 2, Königsstrasse, Leipzig.
 Hippisley, A. E., Esq., care of J. D. Campbell, Esq., C.M.G., 26, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.
 Hobhouse, C. E. H., Esq., M.P., The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts.
 Horner, J. F. Fortescue, Esq., Mells Park, Frome, Somersetshire.
 Horrick, Mrs. Perry, Beau Manor Park, Loughborough.
 Hoskins, Admiral Sir Anthony H., K.C.B., 17, Montagu-square, W.
 Hoyt Public Library, per Messrs. Sotheran and Co., Strand.
 Hudson, John E., Esq., 125, Milk-street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 Hull Public Library (W. F. Lawton, Esq., Librarian).
 Hull Subscription Library.
- India Office (21 copies).
 Inner Temple, Hon. Society of the (J. E. L. Pickering, Esq., Librarian).
 Ismay, Thos. H., Esq., 10, Water-street, Liverpool.
- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A.
 Johnson, General Sir Allen B., 60, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, S.W.
- Keltie, J. Scott, Esq., 1, Savile-row, W.
 Kelvin, Lord, F.R.S., LL.D., The University, Glasgow.
 Kensington, South, Science and Art Department.
 King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
 Kimberley Public Library, per Messrs. Sotheran and Co., Strand.
 Kleinseich, M., National Library, Paris (2 copies).
- Lee, Henry, Esq., 22, St. John's-grove, Croydon.
 Leeds Library.
 Lehigh University, U.S.A.

- Leipzig, Library of the University of, per Herr O. Harrasowitz, Leipzig.
 Lenox Library, New York.
 Lewis, Walter H., Esq., 11, East 35th-street, New York City, U.S.A.
 Liverpool Free Public Library.
 Loescher, Messrs. J., & Co., Via del Corso, 307, Rome.
 Logan, Daniel, Esq., Solicitor-General, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Logan, William, Esq., The Priory, St. Andrews, Fife.
 London Institution, Finsbury-circus.
 London Library, 12, St. James's-square.
 Long Island Historical Society, U.S.A.
 Lopez, B. de B., Esq., 22, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
 Lucas, C. P., Esq., Colonial Office, S.W.
 Lucas, F. W., Esq., 21, Surrey-street, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
 Luyster, S. B., Esq., 10, Silver-street, W.C.
 Lyon, Jeremiah, Esq., 4, Lombard-court, E.C.
- Macgregor, J. C., Esq., 37, Conyers-road, Streatham, S.W.
 Macmillan, A., Esq., 16, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
 Macmillan & Bowes, Messrs., Cambridge.
 Manchester Public Free Libraries.
 Manierre, George, Esq., 184, La Salle-street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 Manila Club, The, per Mr. J. Bain, 1, Haymarket, S.W.
 Margesson, Lieut. W. H. D., R.N., H.M.S. Buzzard.
 Markham, Rear-Admiral Albert H., F.R.G.S., 19, Ashburn-pl., Kensington, W.
 Markham, Sir Clements, K.C.B., F.R.S., 21, Eccleston-square, S.W.
 Marquand, Henry, Esq., 160, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, 30, Tremont-street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 Massie, Admiral T. L., Chester.
 Maudslay, A. P., Esq., 32, Montpelier-square, Knightsbridge, S.W.
 Maund, E. A., Esq., c/o Messrs. Haas & Nutt, 2, Langham-place, W.
 McClymont, Jas. R., Esq., Koonya, Tasmania.
 Melbourne, Public Library of.
 Meyjes, A. C., Esq., Rose-cottage, Sudbury, Middlesex.
 Michigan, University of, per Messrs. H. Sothoran & Co., 140, Strand, W.C.
 Minneapolis Athenaeum, U.S.A., per Mr. G. E. Stechert, 2, Star-yard, W.C.
 Mitchell Library, 21, Miller-street, Glasgow.
 Mitchell, Wm., Esq., 14, Forbesfield-road, Aberdeen.
 Molyneux, Lieut.-Col. Edmund, F.R.G.S., Warren Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.
 Morgan, E. Delmar, Esq., 15, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 Morris, H. C. L., Esq., M.D., Gothic Cottage, Bognor, Sussex.
 Moxon, A. E., Esq., Farncombe-place, Godalming, Surrey.
 Munich Royal Library.
 Murchison, Kenneth R., Esq., 116, Park-street, Park-lane, W.
- Nathan, Captain, R.E., 11, Pembroke-square, W.
 Natural History Museum, Cromwell-road, per Messrs. Dulau & Co., Soho-sq.
 Naval and Military Club, 94, Piccadilly, W.
 Netherlands, Geographical Society of the, per Mr. Nijhoff, The Hague.
 Nettleship, E., Esq., 5, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.
 Newberry Library, The, Chicago, U.S.A.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Literary and Scientific Institute.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library.
 New London Public Library, Conn., U.S.A.
 New York Yacht Club, 67, Madison-avenue, New York City, U.S.A.
 New York State Library, per Mr. G. E. Stechert, 2, Star-yard, Carey-st., W.C.
 Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.
 Northbrook, The Earl of, G.C.S.I., Stratton, Micheldever Station.
 North, Hon. F. H., C 3, The Albany, W.
 North Adams (Mass.) Public Library (Miss Jackson, Librarian), 96, Quincy-street, North Adams.
 Northumberland, His Grace the Duke of, Grosvenor-place, S.W.

Nutt, Mr. D., 270, Strand, W.C.

Oliver, Captain S. P., Findon, near Worthing.

Oliver, Commander T. W., R.N., 16, De Parys-avenue, Bedford.

Ommanney, Admiral Sir Erasmus, C.B., F.R.S., 29, Connaught-sq., Hyde Park.

Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.

Parlane, James, Esq., Rusholme, Manchester.

Peabody Institute, Baltimore, U.S.

Peckover, Alexander, Esq., Bank House, Wisbech.

Peek, Cuthbert E., Esq., 22, Belgrave-square, S.W.

Petherick, E. A., Esq., 21, Bedford-place, Russell-square, W.C.

Philadelphia Free Library, U.S.A., per Mr. G. E. Stechert, 2, Star-yard, W.C.

Philadelphia, Library Company of, U.S.A.

Poor, F. B., Esq., 160, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

Poor, Henry W., Esq., 45, Wall-street, New York, U.S.A.

Portico Library, Manchester.

Pringle, Arthur T., Esq., Madras, c/o Messrs. G. W. Wheatley & Co., 10, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

Pym, C. Guy, Esq., 35, Cranley-gardens, S.W.

Quaritch, Mr. B., 15, Piccadilly, W.

Raffles Library, Singapore.

Ravenstein, E. G., Esq., Albion House, 91, Upper Tulse-hill, S.W.

Reform Club, Pall-mall.

Richards, Vice-Admiral Sir F. W., K.C.B., United Service Club, Pall-mall, S.W.

Riggs, E. F., Esq., Washington, U.S. [square, W.C.]

Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia, U.S.A., per Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar-

Rockhill, W. W., Esq., care of Fidelity Trust Company, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

Royal Artillery Institute, Woolwich (Major A. J. Abdy, Secretary).

Royal Colonial Institute (J. S. O'Halloran, Esq., Sec.), Northumberland-avenue, W.C.

Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile-row, W. (*copies presented*).

Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh (John Gunn, Esq., Librarian).

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, S.W.

Russell, Lady A., 2, Audley-square, W.

Satow, H. E. Sir E., K.C.M.G., 104, The Common, Upper Clapton, E.

Saunders, Howard, Esq., 7, Radnor-place, Gloucester-square, W.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, H.R.H. the Reigning Duke of (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., K.T., etc.

Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, 7, East 32nd-street, New York, U.S.A.

Seymour, Rear-Admiral E., 9, Ovington-square, S.W.

Signet Library, Edinburgh (Thos. G. Law, Esq., Librarian).

Silver, S. W., Esq., 3, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

Sinclair, W. F., Esq., Bombay C. S.

Société de Géographie, Paris.

Sotheran, Messrs. H., & Co., 140, Strand, W.C.

South African Public Library.

South Australian Legislature Library.

Stairs, James W., Esq., c/o Messrs. Stairs, Son and Morrow, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Stanley, Lord, of Alderley, Alderley Park, Chelford, Cheshire.

St. Andrew's University.

St. John, N. B., Canada, Free Public Library (J. R. Ruel, Esq., Chairman).

St. Louis Mercantile Library, per Mr. G. E. Stechert, 2, Star-yard, Carey-street, W.C.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Free Public Library, 115, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

St. Petersburg University Library.

St. Wladimir, Bibliothèque de, Kiev, Russia.

Stephens, Henry C., Esq., M.P., Avenue House, Finchley, N.
 Stevens, J. Tyler, Esq., Park-street, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
 Stevens, Son, & Stiles, Messrs., 39, Great Russell-street, W.C.
 Stockholm, Royal Library of.
 Strachey, Mrs. Richard, 69, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, W.
 Stride, Mrs. Arthur L., Bush Hall, Hatfield, Herts.
 Stringer, G. A., Esq., 248, Georgia-street, Buffalo, N.J., U.S.A.
 Stubbs, Captain Edward, R.N., 13, Greenfield-road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
 Surrey County School, Cranleigh.
 Sydney Free Library, per Mr. Young J. Pentland, 38, West Smithfield, E.C.

Taylor, Captain William R., Eversley, Egmont-road, Sutton, Surrey.
 Temple, Major R. C., Pioneer Press, Allahabad, India.
 Thin, Mr. Jas., 54, 55, South Bridge, Edinburgh.
 Thompson, H. Yates, Esq., 26A, Bryanston-square, W.
 Thomson, B. H., Esq., North Lodge, Ascot.
 Thurston, Sir John B., K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Fiji.
 Toronto Public Library.
 Toronto University.
 Transvaal State Library, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa, per Messrs. Mudie.
 Travellers' Club, 106, Pall-mall, S.W.
 Troop, W. H., Esq., c/o Messrs. Black Bros. & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Trinder, H. W., Esq., Northbrook House, Bishops Waltham, Hants.
 Trinder, Oliver Jones, Esq., Mount Vernon, Caterham, Surrey.
 Trinity College, Cambridge.
 Trinity House, The Hon. Corporation of, Tower-hill, E.C.
 Trotter, Coutts, Esq., Athenæum Club, S.W.
 Trübner, Herr Karl, Strasburg.
 Turnbull, Alex. H., Esq., 7, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Union League Club, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 Union Society, Oxford.
 United States Naval Academy.
 University of London, Burlington-gardens, W.
 Upsala University Library.

Vienna Imperial Library.
 Vignaud, Henry, Esq., U.S. Legation, 59, Rue Galilee, Paris.

Wahab, Colonel G. D., Knowle, Godalming.
 Ward, Admiral Hon. W. J., 79, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.
 Warren, W. R., Esq., 81, Fulton-street, New York City, U.S.A.
 Washington, Department of State.
 Washington, Library of Navy Department.
 Watkinson Library, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.
 Watson, Commander, R.N.R., Ravella, Crosby, near Liverpool.
 Webb, Captain Sir J. Sydney, The Trinity House, E.C.
 Webb, William Frederick, Esq., Newstead Abbey, Nottingham.
 Webster, Sir Augustus, Bart., Guards' Club, 70, Pall-mall.
 Wharton, Rear-Admiral W. J. L., Florys, Princes-road, Wimbleton Park, S.W.
 Wilson, Edward S., Esq., Melton Grange, Brough, East Yorkshire.
 Wisconsin State Historical Society.
 Wohlleben, Mr. Th., Great Russell-street, W.C.
 Wood, Commander R. T., R.N., 2, Esplanade, Whitby, Yorkshire.
 Worcester, Massachusetts, Free Library.

Yale College, U.S.A.
 Young, Alfaes, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
 Young, Sir Allen, C.B., 18, Grafton-street, W.
 Young & Sons, Messrs. H., 12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

Zürich, Bibliothèque de la Ville.