

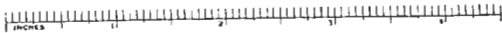
THE PRINCIPALL  
NAVIGATIONS, VOIAGES  
AND DISCOVERIES OF THE  
English nation, made by Sea or ouer Land,

to the most remote and farthest distant Quarters of  
the earth at any time within the compasse

of these 1500. yeeres: Divided into three

seuerall parts, according to the positions of the Reapers wheere  
to they were directed.

THIS VOLUME IS REPRODUCED  
BY CONSENT OF THE HENRY E.  
HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART  
GALLERY AND MAY NOT BE  
REPRODUCED BY OTHERS WITH-  
OUT FORMAL WRITTEN CONSENT  
FROM THAT INSTITUTION.



The first, containing the personall trauels of the English vnto *Indea, Syria, Arabia*, the riuer *Euphrates, Babylon, Balsara*, the *Persian Gulfe, Ormuz, Chaul, Goa, India*, and many Islands adioyning to the South parts of *Asia*: together with the like vnto *Egypt*, the chieft ports and places of *Africa* with in and without the Streight of *Gibraltar*, and about the famous Promontorie of *Buona Esperanza*.

The second, comprehending the worthy discoueries of the English towards the North and Northeast by Sea, as of *Lapland, Serikfinia, Corelia*, the Baie of *S. Nicholas*, the Isles of *Colgoicue, Vaigats*, and *Regna Zembla* toward the great riuer *Ob*, with the mightie Empire of *Russia*, the *Caspian Sea, Georgia, Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar* in *Baltia*, &c diuers kingdoms of *Tartaria*.

The third and last, including the English valiant attempts in searching almost all the corners of the vaste and new world of *America*, from 73. degrees of Northerly latitude Southward, to *Meta Incognita, Newfoundland*, the maine of *Virginia*, the point of *Florida*, the Baie of *Mexico*, all the Inland of *Noua Hispania*, the coast of *Terra firma, Brasill*, the riuer of *Plate*, to the Streight of *Magellan*: and through it, and from it in the South Sea to *Chili, Peru, Xalisco*, the Gulfe of *California, Noua Albion* vpon the backside of *Canada*, further then euer any Christian hitherto hath pierced.

Whereunto is added the last most renowned English Nauigation,  
round about the whole Globe of the Earth.

By Richard Hakluyt Master of *Arts*, and Student of *Arts*  
of Christ-church in Oxford.



Imprinted at London by GEORGE BISHOP  
and RALPH NEWBERIE, Deputies to  
CHRISTOPHER BARKER, Printer to the  
Queenes most excellent Maiestie.

1589.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM

Knight, Principall Secretarie to her Maiestie, Chancellor  
of the Duchie of Lancaster, and one of her Maiesties  
most honourable Prinie Councill.



RIGHT Honorable, I do remember that being a youth, and one of her Maiesties scholars at Westminster that fruitfull nurserie, it was my happe to visit the chamber of M. Richard Hakluyt my cosin, a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, well knowen vnto you, at a time when I found lying open vpon his boord certeine bookes of Cosmographie, with an vniuersall Mappe: he seeing me somewhat curious in the view therof, began to instruct my ignorance, by shewing me the diuision of the earth into three parts after the olde account, and then according to the latter, & better distribution, into more: he pointed with his wand to all the knowen Seas, Gulfs, Bayes, Straights, Capes, Riuers, Empires, Kingdomes, Dukedomes, and Territories of ech part, with declaration also of their speciall commodities, & particular wants, which by the benefit of traffike, & entercourse of merchants, are plentifully supplied. From the Mappe he brought me to the Bible, and turning to the 107 Psalme, directed mee to the 23 & 24 verses, where I read, that they which go downe to the sea in ships, and occupy by the great waters, they see the works of the Lord, and his woonders in the deepe, &c. Which words of the Prophet together with my cousins discourse (things of high and rare delight to my yong nature) tooke in me so deepe an impression, that I constantly resolued, if euer I were preferred to the Vniuersity, where better time, and more conuenient place might be ministrred for these studies, I would by Gods assistance prosecute that knowledge and kinde of literature, the doores whereof (after a sort) were so happily opened before me.

According to which my resolution, when, not long after, I was removed to Christ-church in Oxford, my exercises of duty first performed, I fell to my intended course, and by degrees read ouer whatsoeuer printed or written discoueries and voyages I found extant either in the Greeke, Latine, Italian, Spaniish, Portugall, French, or English languages, and in my publike lectures was the first, that produced and shewed both the olde imperfectly composed, and the new lately reformed Mappes, Globes, Spheares, and other instruments of this Art for demonstration in the common schooles, to the singular pleasure, and generall contentment of my auditory. In continuance of time, and by reason principally of my insight in this study, I grew familiarly acquainted with the chiefe Captaines at sea, the greaest Merchants, and the best Mariners of our nation: by which meanes hauing gotten somewhat more then common knowledge, I passed at length the narrow seas into France with sir Edward Stafford, her Maiesties carefull and discreet Ligier, where during my stuyces aboard with him in his dangerous and chargeable residencie in her Highnes seruice, I both heard in speech, and read in booke other nations miraculously extolled for their discoueries and notable enterprises by sea, but the English of all others for their sluggish security, and continuall neglect of the like attempts especially

pecially in to long and happy a time of peace, either ignominiously reported, or exceedingly condemned: which singular opportunity, if some other people our neighbors had bene blessed with, their protestations are often and vehement, they would farre otherwise haue vsed. And that the truth and euidence heerof may better appeare, these are the very words of Popiliniere in his booke called *L'Admiral de France*, and printed at Paris. Fol. 73. pag. 1. 2. The occasion of his speech is the commendation of the Rhodians, who being (as we are) Islanders, were excellent in navigation, whereupon he woondereth much that the English should not surpasse in that qualitie, in this sort: *Ce qui m'a fait autrefois rechercher les occasions, qui empeschent, que les Anglois, qui ont d'esprit, de moyens, & valeur assez, pour s'acquérir un grand honneur parmi tous les Chrestiens, ne se font plus valloir sur l'element qui leur est, & doit estre plus naturel qu'à autres peuples: qui leur doiuent ceder en la structure, accommodement & police de nauires: comme i'ay veu en plusieurs endroits parmi eux.* Thus both hearing, and reading the obloquie of our nation, and finding few or none of our owne men able to repleie heerin: and further, not seeing any man to haue care to recōmend to the world, the industrious labors, and painefull travels of our country men: for stopping the mouthes of the reprochers, my selfe being the last winter returned from France with the honorable the Lady Sheffield, for her passing good behauior highly esteemed in all the French court, determined notwithstanding all difficulties, to vndertake the burden of that worke wherein all others pretended either ignorance, or lacke of leasure, or want of sufficient argument, whereas (to speake truly) the huge toile, and the small profit to insue, were the chiefe causes of the refusal. I call the worke a burden, in consideration that these voyages lay so dispersed, scattered, and hidden in feuerall bukketers hands, that I now woonder at my selfe, to see how I was able to endure the delays, curiosity, and backwardnesse of many from whom I was to receiue my originals: so that I haue iust cause to make that complaint of the maliciousnes of diuers in our time, which Plinie made of the men of his age: *At nos elaborataijs abscondere atq; supprimere cupimus, & fraudare vitam etiam alienis bonis, &c.*

Plinius. lib. 25.  
cap. 1. Naturali  
historia.

To harpe no longer vpon this string, & to speake a word of that iust commendation which our nation doe indeed deserue: it can not be denied, but as in all former ages, they haue bene men full of actiuitie, stirrers abroad, and searchers of the remote parts of the world, so in this most famous and peerlesse gouernement of her most excellent Maiesty, her subiects through the speciall assistance, and blessing of God, in searching the most opposite corners and quarters of the world, and to speake plainly, in compassing the vaste globe of the earth more then once, haue excelled all the nations and people of the earth. For, which of the kings of this land before her Maiesty, had they banners euer seene in the Caspian sea? which of them hath euer dealt with the Emperor of Persia, as her Maiesty hath done, and obtained for her merchants large & louing priuileges? who euer saw before this regiment, an English Ligier in the stately porch of the Grand Signor at Constantinople? who euer found English Consuls & Agents at Tripolis in Syria, at Aleppo, at Babylon, at Balsara, and which is more, who euer heard of Englishman at Goa before now? what English shippes did heere-tofore euer anker in the mighty riuer of Plate? passe and repasse the vnpassable (in former opinion) straight of Magellan, range along the coast of Chili, Peru, and all the backside of Noua Hispania, further then any Christian euer passed, traues the mighty breadth of the South sea, land vpon the Luzones in despite of the enemy, enter into alliance, amity, and traffike with the princes of the Moluccaes, & the Isle of Iaua, double the famous Cape of Bona Speranza, arriue at the Isle of Santa Helena, & last of all returne home most richly ladē with the commodities

modities of China, as the subiects of this now flourishing monarchy haue done?

Lucius Flarus in the very end of his history *de gestis Romanorum* recordeth as a wonderfull miracle, that the Seres, (which I take to be the people of Cathay, or China) sent Ambassadors to Rome, to intreat a friendship, as moued with the fame of the maiesty of the Romane Empire. And haue not we as good cause to admire, that the Kings of the Moluccaes, and Iaua, haue desired the fauour of her maiestic, and the commerce & traffike of her people? Is it not as strange that the borne naturals of Japan, and the Philippinaes are here to be seene, agreeing with our climate, speaking our language, and informing vs of the state of their Easterne habitations? For mine owne part, I take it as a pledge of Gods further fauour both vnto vs and them: to them especially, vnto whose doores I doubt not in time shalbe by vs caried the incomparable treasure of the truth of Christianity, and of the Gospell, vvhile we vie and exercise communion trade with their marchants. I must confesse to haue read in the excellent history intitled *Origines of Ioannes Goropius*, a testimonie of king Henrie the viij. a prince of noble memory, vvhose intention vvas once, if death had not prevented him, to haue done some singular thing in this case: vvhose vvorde speaking of his dealing to that end with himselfe, he being a stranger, & his history rare, I thought good in this place verbatim to record: *Ante viginti & plus eo annos ab Henrico Rucetto Equite Anglo nomine Regis Henrici Arim accepit, qui conuenerat, Regio sumptu me totam Asiam, quoad Turcorum & Persiarum Regum commendationes, & legationes admitterentur, peragraturum. Ab his enim duobus Asia principibus facile se imperatorum sperabat, ut non solum tunc mihi per ipsorum fines liceret ire, sed et commendatione etiam ipsorum ad confinia quoque daretur penetrare. Sumptus quidem non exiguus erat futurus, sed tanta erat principi cognoscendi auditis, ut nullis pecunijs ad hoc iter necessarijs se diceret paraturum. O Dignum Regia Maiestate animum: O me facilem, si Deus non auis & Rucetium & Regem abstulisset, quam reuersus ab hac peregrinatione fuisset, &c.* But as the purpose of Dauid the king to builde a house and temple to God was accepted, although Salomon performed it: so I make no question, but that the zeale in this matter of the aforesaid most renowned prince may seeme no lesse worthy (in his kinde) of acceptation, although reserved for the person of our Salomon her gracious Maiesty, whom I feare not to pronounce to haue receiued the same Heroicall spirit, and most honorable disposition, as an inheritance from her famous father.

Now whereas I haue alwayes noted your wisdom to haue had a speciall care of the honor of her Maiesty, the good reputation of our country, & the aduancing of navigation, the very walles of this our Island, as the oracle is reported to haue spoken of the sea forces of Athens: and whereas I acknowledge in all dutifull sort how honorably both by your letter and speech I haue bene animated in this and other my travels, I see my selfe bound to make presentment of this worke to your selfe, as the fruits of your owne encouragements, & the manifestation both of my vnfaired seruice to my prince and country, and of my particular duty to your honour: which I haue done with the lesse suspicion either of not satisfying the world, or of not answering your owne expectation, in that according to your order, it hath passed the sight, and partly also the censure of the learned phisitian M. Doctor James, a man many wayes very notably qualified.

And thus beseeching God, the giuer of all true honor & wisdom to increase both these blessings in you, with continuance of health, strength, happinesse, and whatsoeuer good thing els your selfe can wish, I humbly take my leaue. London the 17 of Nouember.

Your honors most humble alwayes to be  
commanded RICHARD HAKLYTT.

Plutarch in  
the life of  
Themistocles.

Richard Hakluyt to the favourable Reader.

**H**ave thought it very requisite for thy further instruction and direction in this history (Good Reader) to acquaint thee briefly with the Methode and order which I have used in the whole course thereof: and by the way also to let thee understand by whose friendly aid in this my travail I have bene furthered: acknowledging that ancient speech to be no lesse true then ingenious, that the officine is great, Non agnoscere per quos profectus, not to speake of them by whom a man in his endeavors is assisted.

Concerning my proceeding therefore in this present worke, it hath bene this. Whatsoever testimonie I have found in any author of authoritie appertaining to my argument, whether stranger or naturall, I have recorded the same word for word, with his particular name and page of booke: here it is extant. If the same were not reduced into our common language, I have first expressed it in the same termes wherein it is originally written, whether it were a Latine, Italian, Spanish or Portugall discourse, or whatsoever else, and thereunto in the next rowe have annexed the signification and translation of the words in English. And to the end that those men who have the paynesfull and personall travellours might receive that good opinion and well commendation which they have deserved, and further, that every man might answer for himselfe, I have referred every voyage to his Author, which both in person hath performed, and in writing hath left the same: for I am not ignorant of Ptolemies assertion, that Peregrinationis historia, and nos those wearie volumes bearing the titles of vniuersall Cosmographie which some me that I could name have published as their owne, being in deed most vntuly and vnpromisable ramass'd and huddled together, is that which must bring vs to the certayne and full discouerie of the world.

Moreover, I meddle in this worke with the Navigations onely of our own nation: And albeit I alleage in a few places (as in the matter and occasion required) some strangers as witnesses of the things done, yet are they none but such as either faithfully remember, or sufficiently confirme the trauesels of our owne people: of whom (to speake in truth) I have receiued more light in some respects, then all our owne Historians could afford me in this case, Bale, Foote, and Eden onely excepted.

And it is a thing withall principally to be considered, that I stand not vpon any action performed neere home, nor in any part of Europe commonly frequented by our shipping, as for example: Not vpon that vntolous exploit not long since achieved in our narrow Seas against that monstrous Spanish army vnder the valiant and prudent conduct of the right honourable the Lord Charles Howard high Admirall of England: Nor vpon the good seruices of our two worthy Generalls in their late Portugall expedition: Nor vpon the two most fortunate attempts of our famous Chrestiane Sir Francis Drake, the one in the Hue of Caler vpon a great part of the enemies chiefest supplies, the other neere the Islands vpon the great Carrack of the East India, the first (though peraduenture not the last) of that employment, that euer discharged Molucca spices in English portes: these (albeit singular and happy voyages of our renowned countrymen) I omit, as things distant and without the compass of my prescribed limites, being neither of remote length and spaciousnesse, neither of search and discouerie of strange coasts, the chief subiect of this my labour.

Thus much in breuitie shall serue thee for the generall order. Particularlie I have disposed and digested the whole worke into 3. partes, or as it were Classes, not without my reasons. In the first I haue marshalled all our voyages of any moment that haue bene performed to the South and Southeast parts of the world, which I chiefly meane that part of Asia which is neere, and of the rest his hermost towards vs: For I find that the oldest trauels as well of the ancient Britains, as of the English, were ordinarily to India which is in Asia, termed by them the Holy land, principally for deuotionis sake according to the time, although I read in Ioseph Bengorion a very authenticall Hebrew author, a testimonie of the passing of 20000 Britains vnto that towne, to the siege and fearfull sack of Ierusalem vnder the conduct of Vespasian and Titus the Romane Emperour, a thing in deed of all the rest most ancient. But of later dayes I see our men haue prececd further into the East, haue passed downe the mightie river Euphrates, haue sayled from Bassara through the Persian gulfe to the Citie of Ormuz, and from thence to Chand and Gon in the East India, which passages written by the parties themselves are herein to be read. To these I haue added the Navigations of the English made for the parts of Africa, and either within or without the streights of Gibraltar: within, to Constaninople in Romania, to Alexandria, and Cayro in Egypt, to Tunes, to Galetta, to Malta, to Alger, and to Tripolis in Barbary: without, to Santa Cruz, to Asaf, to the citie of Marocco, to the River of Senega, to the Isles of

To the Reader.

Cape Verde, to Guinea, to Benyn, and round about the dreadfull Cape of Bonu Speranza, as Iurre as Gon.

The north, and Northerne voyages of our nation I haue produced in the second place, because our access to those quarters of the world is later and not so ancient as the former: and yet some of our trauesels that way be of more antiquitie by many hundred yeeres, then those that haue bene made to the westerne coastes of America. Vnder this title thou shalt first finde the olden theire Navigations of our British Kings, as of Arthur, of Malgo, of Edgar Pacificus the Saxon Monarch, with that also of Nicholas de Luina vnder the north pole: next to them in consequence, the discoueries of the bay of Saint Nicholas of Colgate of Pechora, of the Isles of Vngari, of Noua Zembla, and of the Sea eastward towards the river of Ob: after this, the opening by sea of the great Dukedome and Empire of Russia, with the notable and strange iourney of Master Jenkinton to Roghara in Russia, whereunto thou shalt adde sixe of our voyages eleven hundred vessels against the streame of Dinna to the towne of Volghda: thence one hundred, and four score vessels by land to Yenissei standing vpon the mightie river of Volga, there hence about two thousand, and fiftie hundred vessels downe the streame to the ancient marie Towne of Astracan, and so to the manifold mouthes of Volga, and from thence also by ship ouer the Caspian sea into Adaba, and further thence thither also with Camels vnto Georgia, Armenia, Hyrcania, Gillan, and the chiefest Cities of the Empire of Persia: wherein the Companies of Moscoue Merchants to the perpetuall honor of their Citie, and forreine, haue performed more then any one yea then all the nations of Europe besides: which thing is also acknowledged by the most learned Cosmographers, and Historiographers of Christendome, with in hole honorable testimonies of the action, not many for number, but sufficient for authoritie: these concluded this second part.

Toucing the westerne Navigations, and trauesels of ours, they succede naturally in the third, and last roome, forasmuch as in order and course those coastes, and quarters came last of all to our knowledge and experience. Herein thou shalt reade the attempt by Sea of the sonne of one of the Princes of Northwale, in sayling and searching towards the west more then 400. yeeres since: the offer made by Christopher Columbus this renowned Genewoy to the most sage Prince of noble memorie King Henric the 7. with his prompt and cheerefull acceptation thereof, and the occasion whereupon it became fruitlesse, and at that time of no great effect to this kingdome: then followe the letters Patentis of the foresaid noble Prince giuen to Iohn Cabot Venetian and his 3. sonnes to discover & conquer in his name, and vnder his Banners vnknewen Regions: who with that royall incouragement & contribution of the king himselfe, and some assistance in charges of English Merchants departed with 5. sailes Robert Fitzler from the Port of Bristol accompanied with 200. Englishmen, and first of any Christians found out that mightie and large tract of land and Sea, from the circle Arctike as farre as Florida, as appeareth in the discouerie thereof. The triumphant raigue of King Henric the 8. yielded some presentment of this discouerie: for the 3. voyages performed, and the 4. intended for all Asia by his Maiesties selfe, do approve and confirme the same. Then in proceesse of yeeres ariseth the first English trade to Brazil, the first passing of some of our nation in the ordinarie Spanish fleetes to the west Indies, and the huge Citie of Mexico in Noua Hispania. Then immediately ensue 2. voyages made by M. Iohn Hawkins now Knight, then Esquire, to Hispaniola, and the gulfe of Mexico: vpon which depends sixe verie excellent discoueries of our men, whereof some for 15. or 16. whole yeeres inhabited in New Spain, and ranged the whole Countie, wherein are disclosed the chiefest secretes of the west India, which may in time turne to our no smal advantage. The next leaues thou wilt see, do yeelde thee the first valiant enterprise of Sir Francis Drake vpon Nombre de Dios, the mules laden with treasure which he surprised, and the house called the Cruzes, which his fire consumed: and therewith is voyued an action more venterous then happie of Iohn Oxnam of Plimmouth written, and confessed by a Spaniard, which with his companie passed ouer the streight of Darien, and building certaine pinnes on the west shore, was the first Englishman that entered the South sea. To passe ouer Master Frobisher and his actions, which I haue also newly though briefly printed, and as it were renewed, before Master Iohn Dams hath performed in continuing this discouerie, which Master Frobisher began for the north west passage, I haue faithfully at large communicated in this treatise, so the great kinde of singular prodigies & almost certainties thereof, which by his industry haue risen, may be knowne generally of all men, that some may yet still prosecute for noble an action. Sir Humfrey Gilbert, that courageous Knight, and very expert in the mysteries of Navigation amongst the rest is not forgotten: his learned reasons & arguments for the prooue of the passage before named, together with his last more commendable resolution then fortunate success, are here both to be read. The continuance of the historie, produceth the beginning, and proceedings of the two English Colonies planted in Virginia at the charges of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose entrance vpon those new habitations had bene happy, if it had ben as seriously followed, as it is cheerefully vnderaken, I could not omit in this parte

To the Reader.

the two voyages made not long since to the South-west, whereof I thinke the Spanyard hath had some knowledge, and felt some blotche one of Master Edward Fenton, and his consort Master Luke Wardens one of Master Robert Withington, and his hardie consort Master Christopher Lister as sure as 44. degrees of southerly latitude, set out at the direction and charge of the right honorable the Earle of Cumberland, both which in divers respects may yelde both profit and pleasure to the reader, being carefully perused.

For the conclusion of all the memorable voyage of Master Thomas Candlish into the South sea, and from thence about the globe of the earth doth satisfie mee, and I doubt not but will fully content thee: which as in time it is later then that of Sir Francis Drake so in relation of the Philippines, Japan, China, and the Isle of S. Helena it is more particular and exact: and therefore the want of the first made by Sir Francis Drake will be the lesse: wherein I must confesse to have taken more then ordinarie paines, meaning to have inserted it in this worke: but being of late (contrary to my expectation) seriously delt withall, not to anticipate or prevent another mans paines and charge in drawing all the seruices of that worthe Knight into one volume, I have yeilded vnto those my freindes which pressed me in the matter, referring the further knowledge of his proceedinges, to those intended ascoruses.

No. for the other part of my promise, I must craue thy further patience friendly reader, and some longer surlence from the worke it selfe, in acquainting thee with those veruon gentle men, and others who partly for their private affection to my selfe but chiefly for their deuotion to the furtherance of this my triuiale, haue yeilded me their seuerall good assistances: for I accompt him unworthy of future fauours, that is not thankfull for former benefites. In respect of a generall encouragement in this laborious triuiale, were grosse my iudice: in mee to forget, and in itselfe multicoines not to confesse that man, whose onely name doth carrie with it sufficient estimation and loue, and that is Master Edward Dier of whom I will take thus much in few wordes, that both my selfe and my intentions herein by his friendly means: haue bene made knowne to those, who in sundrie particulars haue much steeled me. More especially in my first part, Master Richard Staper Marchant of London, hath furnished me with diuers things touching the trade of Turkie, and other places in the East. Master William Burroughs, Clarke of her Maiesties nauie, and Master Antonie Ienkinson, both gentlemen of great experience, and obseruations in the north Regions, haue much pleased me in the second part. In the third and last besides myne owne extreme triuiale in the histories of the Spanyards my cheefest lights hath bene receiued from Sir Iohn Hawkins, Sir Walter Raleigh, and my kinseman Master Richard Hakluyt of the middle Temple.

And whereas in the course of this history often mention is made of many beastes, kirads, fishes, serpents, plants, fruits, heaues, rootes, apparell, armon, boates, and such other rare and strange curiosities, which wis men take great pleasure to reade of, but much more contentment to see: herein I my selfe to my singular delight haue bene as it were ransied in beholding all the premisses gathered together with no small cost, and preferred with no little diligence, in the excellent Cabinets of my very worshipfull and learned friends Mr. Richard Garthe, one of the Clerkes of the peise Bags, and Mr. William Cope Gent. man Officer to the right Honourable and most prudent Counseller (the Scnecca of our commonwealth) the Lord Butleigh, high Treasurer of England.

Nowe, because peraduenture it would bee expetted as necessarie, that the descriptions of so many parts of the world should more easily be conceived of the Readers, by adding Geographicall, and Hydrographicall tables therunto, than art by the way to be admonished that I haue contented my selfe with inserting into the worke one of the best generall mapes of the world onely, until the coming out of a very large and most exact terrerstriall Globe, collected and reformed according to the newest, secretest, and latest discoueries, both Spanish, Portugall, and English, composed by M. Emmeric Molliereux of Lambeth, a rare Gentleman in his profession, being therein for diuers yeeres, greatly supported by the care and liberalltie of the worshipfull merchant Mr. William Sandetson.

This being the summe of those things which I thought good to admonish thee of (good Reader) it remaineth that thou take the profite and pleasure of the worke, which I wish to bee as great to thee, as my paines and labour haue bene in bringing these rare fruits vnto this ripeness, and in reducing these loose papers into this order. For euill.

The excellent newe Globe of M. Molliereux.



ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΠΥΛΩΝΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΒΡΕΤΤΑΝΙΑΣ ΠΡΟΪΗΜΑ  
By J. H. de Witt, T. J. de Witt.

Οτι παρ' ούτω δεσφ. τὸ ἐπιπέδον  
ἐστὶν ἡ ἀληθὴς ἕξις τοῦ πλανήτου.  
Οὐδ' ἐστὶν ἀλλοίωσις τοῦ πλανήτου  
ἐκ τῆς κέντρος αὐτοῦ ἰσότητος.  
Εἴρηκα ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας ἰσότητος  
ἐπιπέδου τοῦ πλανήτου ὅτι ἀληθὴς ἕξις  
ἐστὶν ἡ ἀληθὴς ἕξις τοῦ πλανήτου.  
Τὸ ἐπιπέδον ἐστὶν ἡ ἀληθὴς ἕξις  
τοῦ πλανήτου ὅτι ἀληθὴς ἕξις  
ἐστὶν ἡ ἀληθὴς ἕξις τοῦ πλανήτου.

DI MARC' ANTONIO  
PIGAFETA GENTIL-  
HYOMO VICENTINO.

Ignota mistare, con poco honore  
Septa nels' oscur, amiche carte,  
S' alen de signi miei con fessa et arte  
Non hausse bon scoperto il mio splendore.  
Ramiso pria pieno d'ardente amore  
Manifesto le mie piriche parte,  
Che son li done il Mar non diparte,  
E doue il Negro n'ha, e'l Gange scorre.  
Hakluyt po: senza v. rim rignardo  
Di fittica o di danno accell' hi insieme,  
Cio e' hi punto hatur di Tipu Inglese.  
Onde ved' esse doue bella signarda,  
V' la Divina agghaccia, e' l'Obistreme,  
Et altri membri miei non ben palefi.

In eximium opus R. Hakluyti de An-  
glorum ad disium Gissimas regi-  
ones nauagationibus Guillelmi  
Candeni Hexastichon.

Anglia quæ penitus toto discluditur orbe,  
Angulus orbis erat, paruus & orbis erat.  
Nunc cum positos alios detexerit orbis,  
Maximus orbis honos, Orbis & orbis erit.  
At quid Haklute tibi monstranti hæc debeat orbis?  
Laus tua, crede mihi, non erit orbe minor.

In pulcherrimam & præ-  
stantissimam nauigationum An-  
glorum & fide elaboratam, Philippi Ioncij  
Epygramma.

Historias veterum celebres ætate ruentes,  
Suppositis fulcit viribus Aflinus:  
Nempè ut salua forent tota volumina, Rome  
Instruitur lumpus Bibliotheca suo.  
Aflinus Consi. Ik quatuor post Appian, panis  
Impar, par studij interduq; iuris:  
Marta Romulidum Bellona: ancilla dicat:  
Sic vixit: putes quot perijisse prius.  
Approbat hunc illum, ppi censura Senatus:  
Læus tuus fors ille est, Appie palma tibi.  
Sed hec ingenia amplecti non vltima virtus:  
At magnum est vrbem quicquid honestat opus.  
Ecce alio tandem similes contingere visa est  
Nominè materies, iudiciumq; subit.

Quæ fecisse olim constas, bene fecit Ederus:  
Vixit illa Deca: profas vbiq; iur:  
Splendida magnanimus profere tepta virorum  
Occiduis nacti qui sibi nomen aguis.  
Illiq; dum profert peccat: namq; extera profere:  
Externumq; decus prædicata illa Deca:  
Hinc Haklute quis surge doctissimè maior  
Splendor, quo patij est maior honoris amor.  
Centurias nobis Nepunia facta: Britanni  
Illa quidem nostri solij, facta foret.  
Quæq; diu, quæquas lanere oclusa tenebris  
Lumine ferit: tota scellus patent.  
Quæq; diu solij manere imlecta folatis,  
In proprias classes tota coacta placent.  
Tota coacta placent, quod tunc superbis libere,  
Improba vicinis gens macerata bonis?  
Intrepidè Anglorum classis quæ nauita, Diuq;  
Præstitit, hic oculis sunt manifeste tuis.  
Quæ quoque facturus iterumq; iterumq; lubentes,  
In promptu præfens variatur opus.  
Commoda præterco, sensus singula lector  
Sentiet: atque vlti qui quod inest placidi,  
Denique de lectis fit index quæ: Ederus  
Traxit, sed primas Hakluyti ille feret.

Eiusdem distichon.

I Le mode Fuispanus timidus qui temperat Anglos,  
Anglorum aetionis nunc videt illud opus.