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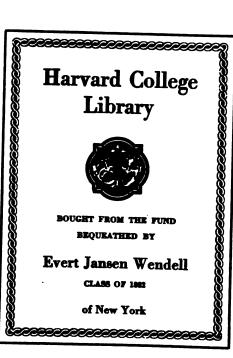
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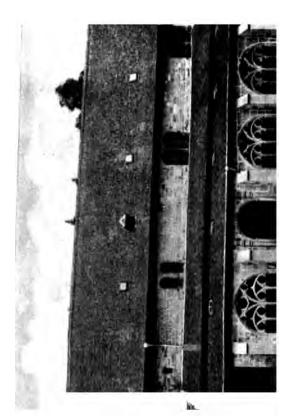
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STATES CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY MONOGRAPH IV

THE COMOGRAPHIÆ NTRODUCTIO

OF

* ARTIN WALDSEEMÜLLER IN FACSIMILE

wed by the Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, with their Translation into English;

to which are added

Waldseemüller's Two World Maps of 1507 With an Introduction

BY

PROF. JOSEPH FISCHER, S.J., AND PROF. FRANZ VON WIESER

EDITED BY

PROF. CHARLES GEORGE HERBERMANN, Ph.D.

NEW YORK

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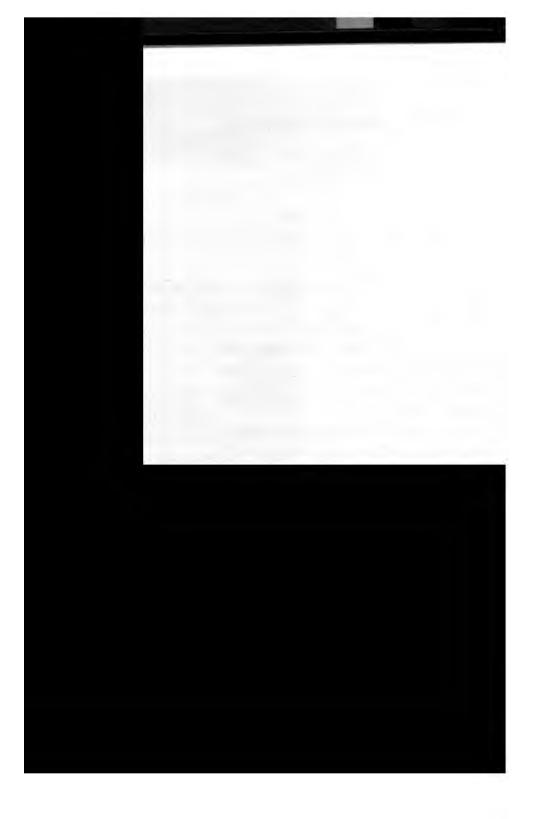
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PREFACE

Four hundred years ago, in the little town of St. Dié in Lorraine, the geographer, Martin Waldseemüller, published two world maps, one for use as a globe, the other a flat projection of the then known world. These two maps were the first that gave to the new world the name "America," which it bears to this day. At the same time, Waldseemüller published a pamphlet of forty pages whose purpose was to explain the world map and its various features, its bearings on geographical sides, and its record of new discoveries. Here the author set forth his reason for calling the newly found continent "America." The pamphlet bore the title, Cosmographiæ Introductio or Introduction to Cosmography. By cosmography was meant geography, but Waldseemüller's little work has special reference to the world map published at the same time. As part of the Cosmographiæ Introductio appeared a Latin version of the four voyages of Amerigo Vespucci. serve as a justification for calling the new world "America."

Preface

The United States Catholic Historical Society, sirous of commemorating the four-hundredth iniversary of this notable event, publishes hereith a little memorial volume consisting:

FIRST. Of an excellent facsimile reprint of e 1507 edition of the Cosmographiæ Introectio, which is one of the treasures of the niversity Library of Strasburg. This also inudes the four voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, anslated into Latin by Jean Basin of Sendacour. his copy belonged in 1510 to the celebrated amanist Beatus Rhenanus of Schlettstadt as apears from his name at the foot of the title-page.

Preface

various problems raised by Waldseemüller's publications by Prof. Joseph Fischer, S.J., the discoverer of the Waldseemüller map, and Prof. F. von Wieser of the University of Innsbruck, whose authoritative scholarship on all questions touching Martin Waldseemüller is recognized everywhere.

It is needless to say a word on the appropriateness of this publication at the present time. Besides its sentimental value, the publication will offer the reader a copy of the oldest map cut in wood, and probably of the oldest wall map ever published. The map will exhibit a picture of the world such as it was known four hundred years ago and, we may add, substantially such as it was known to Columbus himself, while the facsimile of the pamphlet will present us with a piece of early Strasburg black letter.

The Editor desires to express his warm recognition of the courtesies of Professors Fischer, S.J., and von Wieser in preparing their authoritative exposition of the history and significance of the Cosmographiæ Introductio and the accompanying documents. He also returns his sincere thanks to Dr. Leigh Harrison Hunt, Professors William Fox, August Rupp, and Dr. J. Vincent Crowne of the College of the City of New York for valuable assistance given in the preparation of this work.

INTRODUCTION

By Prof. JOS. FISCHER, S.J., and Prof. FR. v. WIESER, Ph.D.

Four hundred years ago, on the 25th of April, 1507, there appeared in a little out-of-the-way Vosges village, St. Dié, in Lorraine, a little book destined to attain great historical importance—a book which later became of the utmost interest, particularly for America. The title of the book is as follows:

COSMOGRAPHIÆ INTRODVCTIO, CVM QVIBVSDAM GEOMETRIÆ AC ASTRONOMIÆ PRINCIPIIS AD EAM REM NECESSARIIS.

Insuper quatuor Americi Vespucii Navigationes.

Universalis Cosmographiæ descriptio tam in solido quam plano, eis etiam insertis, quæ Ptholomæo ignota a nuperis reperta sunt.

As appears from the title, this book consists of two distinct parts: a geographical introduction (Cosmographiæ Introductio), and an account of the four voyages of Amerigo Vespucci (Quatuor Americi Vespucii Navigationes). Moreover,

ve see that two maps belong to the book—a clobe and a plane projection, on which, in ddition to what was already known to Ptolemy, ll newly discovered lands are laid down.

This work in its four parts was destined to atisfy, in great measure, the lively interest vinced by all classes of that day in geographcal research, and particularly in the marvelous counts of the discoveries recently made by he Spanish and Portuguese.

The publication met with instant success, and n a few months several editions of the text vere issued. The map, as Waldseemüller himelf informs us in a later publication, attained in

Of the Cosmographiæ Introductio, printed at St. Dié, in 1507, omitting mention of later reprints, we have two chief editions: one of the 25th of April, 1507 (vii Kal. Maii), and the other of the 29th of August, 1507 (iiii Kal. Sept.). Of each of these editions there are two variants. In one Martinus Ilacomilus (the Græcized form of the name of Waldseemüller), and in the other the Gymnasium Vosagense are named as the editors. These variations appear in the dedication of the work to the Emperor Maximilian I:

- 1. Divo Maximiliano Cæsari Augusto Martinus Ilacomilus fælicitatem 10ptat.
- 2. Divo Maximiliano Cæsari semper Augusto Gynnasium Wosagense non rudibus indoctisve artium humanitatis commentatoribus nunc exultans gloriam cun (!) fælici desiderat principatu.

The Gymnasium Vosagense was composed of

¹ The Strasburg edition appeared in 1509, the undated Lyons edition about 1518.

Detailed statements regarding the differences in the two editions and their readings may be found in the following: [M. D'Avezac], Martin Hylacomylus Waltzemüller, ses ouvrages et ses collaborateurs, Paris, 1867; H. Harrisse, Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, New York, 1866, and Additions, Paris, 1872; Ed. Meaume, Recherches critiques et bibliographiques sur Améric Vespuce et ses Voyages (Mémoires Soc. d'Archéologie Lorraine, 3° serie, t. xvi, Nancy, 1888; J. Boyd-Thacher, The Continent of America, Its Discovery and Its Baptism, New York, 1896; F. v. Wieser in his introduction to the facsimile edition of the Cosmographia Introductio in the collection, Drucke und Holzschnitte des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts in getreuer Nachbildung, Strasburg, T. H. Ed. Heitz, 1907.

small group of humanists' which Canon alter Ludd, secretary to Duke René II of orraine, had gathered about him, and which ablished his works in the printing-house erected ere by Ludd himself.' Besides Walter Ludd, is literary circle counted among its most ominent members Nicholas Ludd, the nephew Walter, Joh. Basinus Sendacurius, Philesius ingmann, and Martin Waldseemüller. The st two, it is true, entered the service of the to Ludds' only as paid printers; but there in be no doubt that Waldseemüller and Ringann were the most learned members of the sympasium Vosagense—those of the greatest literary to Duke Proposed Printers and Ringann were the most learned members of the sympasium Vosagense—those of the greatest literary to Duke Proposed Printers and Ringann were the most learned members of the sympasium Vosagense—those of the greatest literary to Duke Proposed Printers and Ringann were the most learned members of the sympasium Vosagense—those of the greatest literary to Duke Printers and Ringann were the most learned members of the sympasium Vosagense—those of the greatest literary to Duke Printers and Ringann were the most learned members of the sympasium Vosagense—those of the greatest literary to Duke Printers and Ringann were the most learned members of the sympasium Vosagense—those of the greatest literary to Duke René II of Duke

We know that Walter Ludd, the head of the Gymnasium Vosagense, had not only established, as previously mentioned, a printing office at St. Dié and was an author, but had also furnished the money for the publications produced by other members of the Gymnasium, and that in the present case he had moreover procured the necessary scientific material.

As literary collaborators in the Cosmographiæ Introductio are to be mentioned Philesius Ringmann and Joh. Basinus Sendacurius. The former contributed two poems—a shorter dedicated to Emperor Maximilian I, and a longer intended for the reader. The latter furnished the Latin version of the four voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, and as a preface a decastich and a distich ad lectorem.

There can be no doubt, however, that Martinus Waldseemüller (Ilacomilus) must be recognized as the real publisher of the entire work; for not only did the treatise on cosmography originate from his pen, but the two maps going with the work were designed by him. Both parties, therefore, in a way had the right to pose as authors of the work. In view, however, of the fact that Martin Waldseemüller undertook the principal task, and that the work represents in all its scientifically significant parts

^{&#}x27; See D'Avezac, l.c., p. 65.

intellectual property, we consider it a point honor to connect his name forever with the blication of the Cosmographiæ Introductio.

For this reason, also, we have chosen the ding of the edition of the 25th of April, 07, containing his name and which must bographically be regarded as the editio princeps, reproduction in our facsimile edition.

Martin Waldseemüller' was born between 70–1475, probably at Radolfszell on Lake instance. It is established by documentary idence that his father had lived in Freiburg ce 1480, at least, and that in 1490 he became citizen of that city. On December 7th of

was therefore a clergyman in his native diocese of Constance. Subsequently, he became Canon at St. Dié, which position he occupied' until his death, about 1522. Probably Waldseemüller, as far back as 1505, was engaged at Strasburg, jointly with Philesius Ringmann, in the study of the geography and the maps of Ptolemy.' It is likely that before 1507 he also spent some time in Basel and collated in its libraries manuscripts for the proposed edition of Ptolemy. While there he became a friend of the printer Amerbach. In 1507 we find both Waldseemüller and Ringmann in the printing establishment of Walter There Waldseemüller dis-Ludd at St. Dié. played his many-sided activity. He was employed as a printer—in his letter to the Duke René, previously mentioned, he styles himself "imprimeur"—and together with other members of the Gymnasium Vosagense he prepared a new edition of Ptolemy. At the same time, he worked on various portions of the important work now engaging our attention.

We shall now proceed to examine more closely the several portions of the Waldseemüller publications of 1507.

¹ See Gallois, Bulletin, l.c., 221 sqq.
² See Ringmann's letter from Strasburg, dated August 1, 1505, in his edition, relative to the third expedition of Amerigo Vespucci, De era Antarctica, Argentinæ 1505.

^{*}See Waldseemüller's letter to Amerbach, cited above, dated April 5, 1507.

THE OUTLINES OF COSMOGRAPHY

Cosmographiæ Introductio

IN THE nine chapters of his Cosmographiæ ntroductio, Waldseemüller treats the chief teachigs of cosmography essentially according to raditional views.

In the introduction he discusses the principal neorems of geometry as far as they are needed or the understanding of geography; and he

Outlines of Cosmography

The original words of the two passages above referred to run thus:

- 1. (p. 25) "Quarta orbis pars (quam quia Americus invenit, Amerigen quasi Americi terram sive Americam nuncupare licet)."
- 2. (p. 30) "Quarta pars per Americum Vesputium (ut in sequentibus audietur) inventa est, quam non video, cur quis jure vetet, ab Americo inventore sagacis ingenii viro Amerigen quasi Americi terram sive Americam dicendam, cum et Europa et Asia a mulieribus sua sortita sint nomina."

Waldseemüller himself carried out this proposal in his publication of 1507, when he inscribed on both maps belonging to the Cosmographiæ Introductio the word America as the name of the newly discovered continent. Both maps are stated to belong to the work not only on the title-page of the book, but also in several passages of the text; in fact, Waldseemüller declares outright that the outlines of geography, called "Cosmographiæ Introductio," was but an explanatory text for his large map of the world,—"Generale nostrum, pro cuius intelligentia hæc scribimus."

'See p. 23 of this facsimile edition. The expression "generale" is also used elsewhere as synonymous with "Map of the World" and may be found in the letter of Waldseemuller to Amerbach, previously cited, and in the poem of dedication by Ringmann to the Emperor Maximilian I. (See l.c., p. 2.)

AMERICO VES

Quatuor Americi Vespuci

On THE title-page of the which contains the account confering of Amerigo Vespucci, the transhe had done it into Latin from the dedication prefacing the dedication prefacing the which which is the contained of the conference of t

The dedication prefacing' of the journey runs thus:

"Illustrissimo Renato Iherus. duci Lothoringiæ ac Barnensi, humilem reverentiam et debitam

According to this, Ameria evidently have sent the storwritten in French, to René, t Jerusalem and Duke of Lorra Walter Ludd, too, declares

Four Voyages of Vespucci

work Ludd also informs us that it was he who urged its translation into Latin, and that he had entrusted Joh. Basinus with its execution: "Quarum etiam regionum descriptionem ex Portugallia ad te, Illustrissime rex Renate, gallico sermone missam Joannes Basinus Sendacurius insignis poeta, a me exoratus qua pollet elegantia latine interpretavit."

Now it seems very strange that an Italian like Amerigo Vespucci should have sent an account of his voyages from Portugal to the Duke of Lorraine and in the French language. be conceded that Duke René may have received the account of Amerigo Vespucci from Portugal at the same time when he received the Portuguese sea-charts, a question we shall consider It is possible, also, that Vespucci wrote his report in French, for we know that in his youth he sojourned in France for some time as secretary of one of his relatives, who was the Florentine envoy at the court of Louis XI. But it is inconceivable that Amerigo Vespucci should have addressed his report to the Duke of Lorraine. With Duke René Vespucci

¹ Concerning this work of the utmost rarity and interest see R. H. Major, *Memoir on a mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci* Archæologia Vol. XL. (London, 1865) p. 21 and 31; Harrisse, B.A.V. p. 99 seq. D'Avezac, l.c., 65; F. v. Wieser, Magalhæs-Strasse, p. 118.

^a Cf. on this point G. Uzielli, *Toscanelli* 1893, p. 13 et seq., 23 et seq.; L. Gallois, l.c., Bulletin 1900, p. 72.

of his uncle, G. Antonio Ves we can entertain no doubt the send his account to Duke Roknow that Vespucci was an fellow-student of his countrini, subsequently Gonfalon The passage quoted from well as the address used, "Vuo in the Italian edition of the tiones is quite applicable to passages as well as others rowere inadvertently reproductions and the recipient of the letter would fit Duke René of Lorraine.

It seems more than prob wrote the account of his Soderini in Italian. As a n

Four Voyages of Vespucci

exists a very ancient printed edition of the work which, while undated, must belong to the sixteenth century, judging from its typography. This original Italian edition was then translated into French and thence into Latin by Basinus Sendacurius at St. Dié. Waldseemüller in the Cosmographiæ Introductio (p. 18) explicitly states: "Quatuor Navigationes ex Italico sermone in Gallicum et ex Gallico in latinum versæ." It must be left undecided whether the French version was actually translated in Portugal as intimated by Walter Ludd, or whether it was made in Paris, a city with which Duke René, of course, was in constant communication. also doubtful whether the flattering substitution of the name of René as the intended recipient of the report was made while it was being translated into French or by Basinus Sendacurius.'

¹ In regard to the different editions of the Vespucci letters and the literature dealing therewith, read besides the works cited above, D'Avezac, Meaume, Gallois, and particularly Harrisse Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, p. 55 et seq., and Additions p. xxii et seq., F. A. de Varnhagen, Amerigo Vespucci, son caractère, ses ecrits (mèmes les moins authentiques), sa vie et ses navigations, Lima 1865, p. 9 et seq. and 27 et seq., and the introductions of the 2 facsimile-editions of the "Lettera" by B. Quaritch, London 1885 and 1893.

The Latin text of Sendacurius was included by Simon Grynæus in his well-known collection of voyages, Novus orbis (Basel 1532, Paris 1532, Basel 1537 and 1555; a German edition appeared 1534. In more recent times M. F. Navarrete reprinted the entire Latin text in his Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos, III, Madrid 1829, p. 191 et seq.; F. A. de Varnhagen, Amerigo Vespucci p. 34 et seq.; G. Berchet Fonte Italiane per la storea della Scoperta del nuovo mondo, Rome 1893, et sq.; J. Boyd-Thacher, l.c., reproduces the report of the first voyage.

of the South American Contining to his own statement, a voyage he reached as far so second degree of latitude and inhospitable coast.

In a separate account, dealing voyage and published in numerations, he conceived the vast 1 southern hemisphere to be one and called it the "New Windows."

It is therefore not surprisin müller got the impression that A was the discoverer of the new conceived the idea of calling the AMERICA in his honor.

III

WALDSEEMÜLLER'S LARGE WORLD MAP OF 1507

Plate I

The map of the world which belongs to the Cosmographiæ Introductio is called Universalis Cosmographiæ descriptio in plano on the title-page of the book.' Until quite recently this map was thought to be lost. From reduced copies made' by the Swiss cosmographer, Henricus Glareanus, which have but lately come to light, it was possible, however, to obtain a fair

'The two maps belonging to the Cosmographiæ Introductio are frequently referred to in the text as "Totius orbis typus tam in solido quam plano," also "Cosmographia tam solida quam plana," or by other terms. See pp. 3, 4, 20, 37, etc., of our facsimile.

² Of the two reductions of this map by Glareanus the one was found by Fr. v. Wieser in a copy of the Cosmographiæ Introductio belonging to the University Library at Munich, the other by A. Elter in a copy of the Ulm-Ptolemy of 1482 belonging to the University Library at Bonn. In this latter work it is explicitly stated, "Secutus Geographum Deodatensem seu potius Vosagensem." See Fr. v. Wieser, Magalhâes-Strasse und Austral-Continent; Innsbruck, 1881, pp. 12, 26; A. Elter, De Henrico Glareano geographo et antiquissima forma "Americæ" commentatio; Festschrift der Bonner Universität, 1896, p. 7 et seq. See also E. Oberhummer, Zwei handschriftliche Karten des Glareanus in der Münchener-Universitätsbibliothek (Jahresbericht der Geogr.-Gesellschaft in München 1892, p. 67 sq.), Edw. Heawood, Glareanus, his Geography and Maps (in the Geographical Journal, London, 1905, p. 647 et seq.). C. F. Close, Glareanus (in the Royal Engineers Journal, 1905, p. 303).

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A facsimile edition of this rathe utmost importance to the has raphy and of the age of transnawas published in 1903, togeth haustive commentary by Jos. Fi Wieser in both German and En

Although Waldseemüller in tantroduction remarks that his madimensions than the globe; and eanus in the Munich edition comore sharply emphasizes the Waldseemüller's map, the newly print nevertheless caused a sensation of its impressive size, abundant the artistic merit of its adornment consists of twelve sections engage of the ble alteste Karte mit dem Namen Amerika

Waldseemüller's Large Map of 1507

and is arranged in three zones, each of which contains four sections. Each section measures to its edge 45.5 x 62 cm. (18 x 24½ in.). The map, covering thus a space of three square meters—about 36 square feet—represents the earth's form in a modified Ptolemaic coniform projection with curved meridians. On the lower edge, in capital letters, the title is thus inscribed: "UNIVERSALIS COSMOGRAPHIA SECUNDUM PTHOLOMÆI TRADITIONEM ET AMERICI VESPUCII ALIORUMQUE LUSTRATIONES."

The name of the author of this work is nowhere stated nor the date or place of its publication. By circumstantial evidence, however, it can be proved without the shadow of a doubt that at last we have Waldseemüller's long-lost large map of the earth, belonging to the Cosmographiæ Introductio. Among these proofs are the following:

- 1. Its perfect agreement with the two copies of Glareanus, both in projection and in the outline of the several countries.
- 2. The conformity of the map to all the statements made regarding its details in the Cosmographiæ Introductio, such as:
 - a. The title, Universalis Cosmographia.
 - b. The designation of the several countries by means of the coats of arms of their re-

of Egypt, the Goling Irons of the Anchor of the G the Red Cross of Royal Arms of S the newly discove

- c. The use of small oplaces dangerous d. The name of "An
- newly discovered e. The fact that the
- named and depict

 f. The agreement of a

chart with those is

graphiæ Introduction 3. The explicit referent by Waldseemüller himself

of 1516, which has the s

Waldseemüller's Large Map of 1507

quem ante annos paucos absolutum non sine grandi labore ex Ptolomei traditione, auctore profecto prænimia vetustate vix nostris temporibus cognito, in lucem edideramus et in mille exemplaria exprimi curavimus. . . . Additis non paucis, quæ per marcum civem venetum et Cristoforum Columbum et Americum Vesputium capitaneos Portugallenses lustrata fuere.

The antithesis of the Ptolemaic tradition and the new discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese is pictorially expressed on the Waldseemüller map of 1507 by the busts of Ptolemy and Amerigo Vespucci.

The principal basis of Waldseemüller's large mappemonde were no doubt the maps of Claudius Ptolemy, which Waldseemüller knew from the Ptolemy edition published at Ulm in 1486. The Tabulæ modernæ of the same edition gave him additional aid in the representation of Italy, Spain, France, and the territories of the North. In designing Germany, he made good use of Ezlaub's map for travelers, published a short time previously. Another source of information were the travels of Marco Polo, which he utilized for his designs of northern and eastern Asia as well as of the southern and

¹ See A. Wolkenhauer, Über die ältesten Reisekarten von Deutschland aus dem Ende des 15. u. dem Anfang des 16. Jahrhunderts (Deutsche Geographische Blätter, vol. xxvi, fasc. 3 & 4, Bremen, 1903).

on the Globe of Martin Bel representation of the interior was at Waldseemüller's dispussional Map of Abyssinia, whowever, he wrongly localize Blue Nile appear to dischart the White Nile from the left the territory about Lake Tan South Africa.

For his designs of the lan by the Spaniards and Port müller, according to his ow lowed certain sea-charts, cart sumus. We can prove positiv müller made use of two Por in preparing his large map of of them must have been of the Hamy map, formerly known as

Waldseemüller's Large Map of 1507

Waldseemüller's principal cartographic source of information, however, regarding the newly discovered territories was, as we have shown in our earlier work, the *Canerio map*. From Canerio Waldseemüller borrowed both the outlines and the legends for the representation of the coasts of the New World and South Africa.

The agreement of the two charts is so marked and extends to so many minor details of drawing in precisely the same places—as, for instance, the placing of the Padrâos, of the elephant in South Africa, of the armorial bearings, etc., in precisely the same positions—that it could not have been a map of the Canerio type which served Waldseemüller as the chief reference for his great work, but must have been Canerio's map itself, now preserved in the Naval Archives of Paris.

Waldseemüller's great map of the world produced a profound and lasting impression on cartography; it was a map of wholly new type and represented the earth with a grandeur never before attempted.

Ere many years had elapsed, many reduced copies of the work appeared; for instance, in 1510 the above-mentioned manuscript reproduc-

Études hist. et géogr., Paris, 1896. See also Nordenskiöld, Periplus, plate xlv.

¹ Fischer and v. Wieser, The Oldest Map, p. 27 et seq.

³ L. Gallois, Le Portulan de Nocolas de Canerio, in the Bulletin de la Société de géogr. de Lyon, 1890; G. Marcel, Reproductions de cartes et de globes, Paris, 1893; Harrisse, Discovery of North America, pl. xiv.

the busts of Ptolemy and the upper edge of the larg reproduced in the origina by Joh. Stobnicza in his Cosmographiam, printed in in manuscript form by G Münster.

Waldseemüller's map of widely spread by numerouthose of Joh. Schöner, Vadian, Sebastian Müns Kaspar Vopelius, and Abr

In the little mappemon graphia, attached to the the Rudimenta Cosmographia humanist, Joh. Honteru thence into other works, V Map continued to exist:

IV

WALDSEEMÜLLER'S GLOBE OF 1507

Plate II

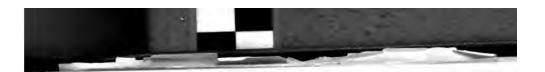
THE reference made in the title of the Cosmographiæ Introductio to a "Universalis cosmographiæ descriptio tam in solido quam plano" has been variously interpreted by scholars studying Waldseemüller's works. On the one hand the view was taken that the expression referred to two maps, one of which, in solido, represented a small chart in the form of a planisphere; while on the other hand it was contended that the words "tam in solido quam plano" signified but one complete map, on which small hemispherical supplementary maps had been inscribed in addition to the large chart.' This latter contention was apparently justified by the rediscovery of Waldseemüller's map of 1507; for here are actually two small supplementary maps above the large one, representing, respectively, the Eastern and Western Hemisphere. On closer examination, however, it is clear that these two hemispherical charts

¹ Breusing, Leitfaden durch das Wiegenalter der Kartographie, Frankfurt, 1883, p. 31.

^{*} Elter, l.c., pp. 21, 23.

grees of latitude; for while equator is marked in according to the system of however, we compare the with the main map, no difference to the countries of the worl noticeable on the western compared to the countries of the worl noticeable on the western compared to the countries of the worl noticeable on the western compared to the countries of the worl noticeable on the western compared to the countries of the worl noticeable on the western compared to the countries of the western countries

There exists, however, in tenstein Collection at Vien sentation of the terrestrial only one hitherto found, who statements published in the ductio. The coast of Guine proaches about ten degrees of than on the large map of



Waldseemüller's Globe of 1507

small charts representing the hemispheres. In Central America the Tropic of Cancer appears to the south of Hayti, while on the large map of the world its course is laid directly through the island of Isabella, or Cuba, as it is now called.

In the representation of America on the Hauslab-Liechtenstein globe the degrees of latitude correspond exactly with those found on contemporary Spanish and Portuguese maps such as those of Juan de la Cosa, of Bartholomeo Colombo, of the Hamy map, of the Cantino, and of the Canerio maps.

While the degrees of latitude of Africa do not exactly follow those of the Portuguese maps, Waldseemüller still being greatly influenced in these by Ptolemy, the Hauslab-Liechtenstein globe-strips correspond in every other particular with the details of the large map of 1507.

Attached to an edition of the Cosmographiæ Introductio published in Lyons there is a small printed chart representing the globe, which corresponds with the Hauslab-Liechtenstein copy not only in the drawing and the disposition of the various territories, but also in the degrees of latitude above mentioned.

From all these facts we may safely infer that in the Hauslab-Liechtenstein globe-strips we possess the long-sought-for Waldseemüller globe by John Grieninger, an extra and publisher, on which Wala milus) name appears as the Grieninger, who was give literature, at the same time per translation of the Quature Na two editions appeared in classout Mid-Lent, the other supplement to this German an account of the four voyage pucci, a small booklet was per inger, entitled Der welt (Description of the Globe).

F. A. de Varnhagen, Jo. Schöner a Influencia de um o outro e de varios de sea 1872, p. 47 et seq. L. Gallois, Les Renaissance, Paris, 1890, p. 48 et seq., and Cosmographiæ Introductio. . . . P. opus Ingeniosus vir Joannes Grüniger. super sesquimillesimum nono. Harrisse, B

Waldseemüller's Globe of 1507

A few months later, toward the end of August, 1509, another publication by Grieninger appeared, entitled Globus mundi declaratio, which is a Latin translation of Der welt kugel Beschrybung. In both these descriptions of the globe, reference is made not only to a small sphere belonging to the work but also to "unser grosse Mappa." Considering all that has been said we cannot resist the conjecture that by this small globe and this large "Mappa" are meant Waldseemüller's two charts and that they are new impressions from the original woodcuts of 1507.

As regards the large map of the world this may be unhesitatingly admitted, for there is nothing whatever known of a later edition; and

treichs hie angezogt und vergleicht einer rotunden kuglen, die dan sunderlich gemacht hie zu gehörende, darin der Kauffman und ein ietlicher sehen und mercken mag, wie die menschen unden gegen uns wonen und wie die son umbgang, herin beschriben mit vil seltzamen dingen. Getruckt zu Strassburg. Von Johanne Grüniger im yar M.D. IX uff ostern. Johanne Adelpho castigatore. Harrisse, Add., p. 43 et seq.

Wie weit aber also sei von einem ort zu dem andern, daz ist mysslich in dieser kleinen Kuglen ze wüssen der grad halb so alhie nit mögen beschriben noch bezeichnet werdenn, sonder so du das begerest ze wüssen, Mustu unser grosse Mappa anschauwen. "Der welt Kugel Beschrybung," Cap. xii.

In the Latin edition, Globus mundi declaratio, this paragraph reads as follows: Quantum vero locus unus a reliquo distat, difficile cognitu ast in hoc parvo globo propter gradus qui assignari omnes non possunt in eo. Si vero idipsum scire volueris mappam majorem considerabis cosmographiæ planæ, in quacertius ac verius apprehendes secundum longum et latum extensos.

This opinion was already (1900) set forth by L. Gallois, Bulletin, l.c., p. 78 et seq.

of the small globe in Germa this important aid to the se coveries accessible to the ge representation of the globe both the German and Latipoint to this. This vignette sphere on which the various tributed in exactly the same large globe of 1507, but we The small slice of the newly Continent does not bear the ica," but that of "nüw welt

From this it must not, he that the German globe did: word "America," as in the tion of the globe both elindifferently to designate the ered by Vespucci.

Waldseemüller's Globe of 1507

Tabula terræ novæ of the Ptolemy edition published in Strasburg, 1513, the map of the world in the Strasburg edition of the Margarita philosophica of 1515, and the large Carta Marina of 1516.

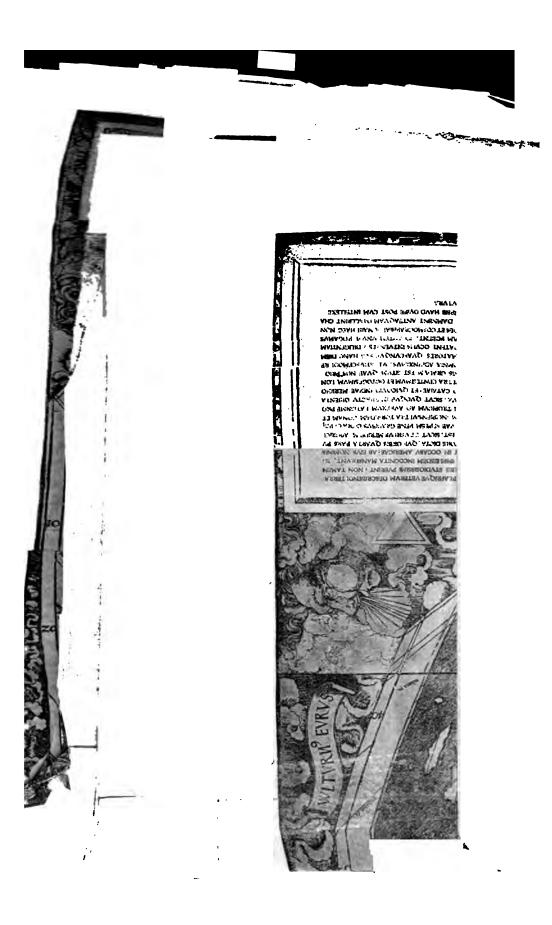
Waldseemüller subsequently became convinced that Amerigo Vespucci should not be regarded as the true discoverer of the New World as he believed in 1507. His attempt, however, to withdraw the word "America," a name he himself invented and used, proved a failure; for his works, published in 1507, had been rapidly spread far and wide in numberless prints, copies, and versions. As early as 1508 Waldseemüller wrote with just pride to his friend and co-worker, Philesius Ringmann, that his globe and world-map of 1507 were disseminated and known and highly commended throughout the whole world.1 In accordance with the proposal made by Waldseemüller in 1507, the name America was, for the time being, restricted to the southern part of the New World. After the lapse of three decades, however, another German cartographer applied the name America to the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere. On Gerhard Mer-

^{1 &}quot; Cosmographiam universalem tam solidam quam planam non sine gloria et laude per orbem disseminatam." These words are found in Waldseemuller's treatise, "Architecturæ et Perspectivæ Rudimenta," published, 1508, in the Strasburg edition of the Margarita philosophica.

Mercator, the great reform who knew the New Work tinent, was the first to introcical literature the names N South America.

Marriano Unald, ales Jlaronghas and some sales

¹ This map of Mercator, only one colibrary of the American Geographical Soci the Facsimile-Atlas of Nordenskiöld, plate









COSMOGRAPHIAE INTRODY. CTIO / CVM Q VIBVS DAM GEOME TRIAE AC ASTRONO MIAE PRINCIPIIS AD EAM REM NECESSARIIS:

Insuper quatuor Americi Ves spuci naugationes.

Vniuerlalis Colmographię delcriptio tam in lolido & plano/cis etiam inleriis que Ptholomeo ignota a nuperis

ignota a nuperi: reperta lunt.

DISTICHON.

Cum deus altra regat/& terræ climata Cælar Nec tellus nec eis sydera maius habent.

Est Brati Rhenam Solostatimi. M D x. - Atop freta Herculeo nomine no Quacp dies medius flagranti sydo Congelat & Septem terga mai Aciubeas regu magnorum maxii Mitia ad arbitrium iura subire t Hinc tibi deuota generale hoc me Qui mira præsens arte parauit

o TELOOL



DIVO MAXIMILIANO CAESARI AV GVSTO MARTINVS ILACO MILVS FOELICITA TEM OPTAT.

Si multas adiffe regiones/& populoru vltimos vidisse/nő solu voluptariú sed etiam in vita códuci bile est (quod in Platone / Apollonio Thyanæo ator alijs multis philosophis/qui indagandaru rere caula remotissimas oras petiuerut /clarum euadit) quis oro inuictissime Cæsar Maximiliane / regio nu atch vrbium litus / & externorum hominum Ouos videt condens radios sub vndas Phœbus extremo veniens ab ortu: Quos premunt Septem gelidi Triones: Quos Nothus sicco violentus estu Torret ardentes recoquens harenas. Quis inqua illorii omniu ritus ae mores ex libris cognoscere iu cundu ac vrile esse inficias ibit. Sane (vt dica quod mea fert opinio) licut longissime peregrinari lauda bile est/ita de quis cui ipse terraru orbis vel ex sola chartaru traditione cognitus est/no absurde repeti identide potest illud Ödissex caput quod doctissi Homes mus poetaru Homerus de Vlisse scripsit. rus Dic mihi musa viru captæ post tempora Troiæ **O vi mores hominu multorum** vidit & vrbes. Hinc factu est vt me libros Ptholomçi ad exeplar Grecu quorunda ope p virili recognoscete/& qua tuor Americi Velpuci nauigationu lustrațioes adiți ciete: totius orbis typu tā in solido & plano (velut

tissimo in eis rebus iudicio aliqu me satis sœcisse intellexero. Va Ex oppido diui Deodati. Anno rem supra sesquimillesimu septir TRACTANDORVM

Cũ Colmographiæ noticia sil astronomię cognitione/et ipa et Geometriæ pricipijs plęne habe primo in hac succicta itroductio metrię inchoamentis ad spherę n

- 2 Deide gd sphera/axis/poli &c.
- 3 De cœli circulis.
- Quanda iplius sphere secundu g
- De quincy Zonis celestibus earundecy & graduu coeli ad ter
- De Paralellis.
- De climatibus orbis.
- Be ventis cu eonz et alianz reru fig



DE PRINCIPIIS GEOMETRIAE AD SPHERAE NOTICIAM NE. CESSARIIS CAPVT PRIMVM



VIA IN SEQUENTIBUS circuli/circumferentiq/centri/dia, metri/et id genus aliorum crebra mentio fiet: ideo primum nobis fingillatim de talibus breuissime

tractandum venit

Est igitur Circulus / figura plana vna quidem circumducta linea contenta:in cuius medio pune ctus est/a quo omnes rectæ lineæad circudantem lineam eductæadinuicem sunt equales.

Figura plana/est cuius mediũ nõ subsultat/nect

ab extremis egreditur.

Circuferentia/est linea circulu continens ad qua omnes rectæ linea centro circuli eiectæ inter se su æquales/quæ & ambitus/& circuitus/curuaturaca ac circulus a latinis/grece autem peripheria dicitur.

Centru circuli/est punctus ille a quo omes recte ad linea circulu continente eductæ adinuicem sunt

equales.

Dimidius circulus/est figura plana diametro circuli & medietate circuferentiæ contenta.

Diameter circuli/ est que cuq linea recta per cen A iii em figuræ particula a lineg cont

nem lurgens.

Angulus rectus/est angulus eadente/& vtrince altrinlecus c les angulos faciente caufatus:qu tinent rectilineus: li curug/curu i Obtulus é q è recto maior.

Solidu/est corpus longitudir

dinect dimensum.

Altitudo/crassicies/profundi Integrum est res tota/aut rei pa: partitione non prouenit.

Minutum/est sexagesima integ Secundum/lexagelima pars mi Tertiu sexagesima secundi/& it

CAPUT SECUNDUM O axis/poli & c.strictissim Anteach aliquis Colmograp



INCHOAMENTA

sputio latius illustrată facilius intelliget. loit.

Sphera(vt ea Theodosius in libro de spheris designit) e solida & corporea sigura vna quide couexa Theo superficie cotenta/ in cuius medio puctus e/a quo dosius: omnes rectæ ad circuserentia educte adinuice sunt equales. Et cu(vt neotericis placet) decem sint spheræ cœlestes sit materialis sphera ad instar octaue (quod stellisera sit aplanes dicitur) excirculis artisici cialiter adinuicem iunchis per virgulam & axe me dium centrum (que terra est) tangetem coposita.

Axis spheræ/est linea per centru spheræ träsiens ex vtrace parte suas extremitates ad spheræ circus ferentiä applicas: circa quam sphera /sicut rota cirs ca axem carri (qui stipes teres est) intorqtur & co tiertitur/estep ipsius circuli diametrus. De q Mani

ÚS.

lius ita loquitur.

Aera per gelidum tenuis deducitur axis Sydereus medium circa quem voluitur orbis

Poli (qui & cardines & vertices dicuntur) sunt puncta cœli axem terminantia/ita fixa ut nucif mo ueantur sed perpetuo eodê loco maneant. Et que hic de axe ac polis dicuntur ad octava spheram re ferêda sunt. Quoniam in presentiarum materialis spheræ determiationê/q (ut diximus) octave spheræ similitudinem habet/susepimus. Sunt itaqs eoz ru duo principales /vnus Septemtrionalis (qui & Arcticus & Borealis apellatur/alter Australis/que

Baptis.

ro maioreVrla q & Calisco & ptetrionalis a septe stellis plaul tant: & lut minoris Vrlæ/qua adpellant. Unde Mantuanus Carme. Tu nobis Elice nobis Cynosur Te duce vela damus.&c. Item nicus ab eius mudi parte vento ris vocare alueuerunt. Huic op cus/vñ & nomē sorcit. Nam ai ne cotra significat. Is & Nothi cus dicit: atch a nobis propter 1 deuexus videri non potest/sed esse copertu é) cernit. Vbi & ob Deuexu/rei spherice tu more Cõuexu vo cius corrariu est/e Sunt preterea duo alij poli iplit cœl o circulos arcticu. s. & antar Veru quia zodiaci & arctici ato cœlo sut circuli)mentione fœcir.



RVDIMENTA

dicunt in spera & cœlo no reuera quidem existen/

tes sed imaginabiles: maiores. s. & minores.

Maior circulus is est/qui in cõuexa supficie sphe re descriptus ipsam in duo equa dividit/horu sunt sex. Aequator. s. Zodiacus/Colurus æquinoctios ru/Colurus solsticior/Meridianus/& Horizon.

Circulus minor in sphera e qui in eade sphere su perficie descriptus spheram minime in duo equa di uidit: Tales sunt quatuor. Arcticus/ Cancri/ Capri corni/& Antarcticus. Ita summatim sunt dece de quibus debita scrie et primo quidem de maioribus dicemus.

Aequator(qui & primi mobilis cingulus/et equi noctialis dicit) est circulus maior spheram in duo æqualia diuidens/secundum quamlibet sui partem ab vtrocp polo eque distans. Sic dictus quonia so le ipsum transeunte (quod bis in anno in principio arietis. s. mese Martio/& pricipio libre mense sepetembri contingit) toto terraru orbe æquinoctium & dies nocti æqualis est.

Aequinoctiū Marcij /arietis/vernale:

Aequinoctium Septembris/libræ/authumnale: Zodiacus/est circulus maior æquatorem in duo bus punctis(que sunt principia arietis & libræ)diri mens/cuius vna medietatu ad septemtrione/altera vero ad Austrum declinat. Ita dictus vel a zodion quod animal significat/qiñ duodecim animalia in

In media zodiaci latitudine c in duo gqua parties et vitro ci relinqus îtelligit: qua Ecliptica Tolis aut lunæ deli quiu & et eorum vteres sub ea linea in e gradibus decurrat. In eodem si quium. In oppolitis vero li ipli per sub ea linea medius incedi Luna aut & cæteri planetarur citra vel vltra expaciati vagant Duo sunt in sphera coluri/q

noctia distinguut.Ita a Colon brum lignificat/& vris bobus(Cælar. Elephantű Cælar comentarios silua esse ait) dicti/qin sicut cau erecta semicirculu & non com colurus semper imperfectus ap dietas videtur/cum alia sit occu

🗗 - Colurus solsticioru aui & d

RVDIMENTA

est per principia arietis ac libræ/& mudi polos tra

Meridianus est circulus maior per punctu verti sis & polos mundi transiens. Tales in generalibus mostris tam solido & plano decem gradibus abino uice distinximus. Est aut puctu verticis (quod & zenith dicit) in coelo puctus directe rei suppositus.

Horizon(quem finitore quots dicunt) est sphere ræ circulus maior superius hemispherium (id est di midiu spheræ) ab inferiori dividens. Est cp is in que sub divo consistentiu /circuducentium coulos vi det obtutus desicere: qui et partem cœli visam a no visa dirimere cernitur. Diversaru aut regionu varir us est horizon: & omniu horizontiu capitis verrexex/ polus dicit. Nam tale punctu omniquace ab sinitore at cp ipso horizonte eque distat. Et hæc de circulis maioribus/nunc ad minores veniamus.

Circulus arcticus é circulus minor qué polus zos diaci ad motú primi mobilis circa polú mundi ars chicum describit.

Antarcticus/est circulus minor que alter polus zodiaci circa polu mundi antarcticu causat atcp de scribit. Nucupamus aut polu zodiaci de quo etia superiori capite diximus) punctu vndecucp ab ecliptica eque distante. Sut em poli zodiaci axis ecliptice extreitates. Et ceta e maxia solis declinatio (de squa plura) tâta e poli zod. a polo mudi distâtia

SPHERAE MATE.

ropicus Cancri est/circulus minor quem sol in cipio cancri existes ad motu primi mobilis des it/qui & solsticium estiuu dicitur.

ropicus capricorni/est circulus minor que sol u capricorni tenens ad motu primi mobilis des it.Hunc etiam circulu brume dicimus.

eterum quia declinationis mentione fœcimus

eclinatione esse quando sol de equinoctiali ad picu cancri scandit/vel ad capricorni tropicuu bis descendit.

scensione pro cotrario accipimus/qñ.s. a tros

[RVDIMENTA

gicis ait.
Quince tenent cœlu zonæ: quaru vna coruleo
Semper sole rubens/ & torrida semper ab 19ni est
Quam circu extremæ dextra læuace trahuntur
Cerulea glacie concretæ atæ himbribus atris/
Has inter mediamæ duæ mortalibus ægris
Munere concesse diuŭ: & via secta per ambas
Obliquus qua se signoru verteret ordo.

De quaru qualitate in sequentibus plura dicent. Quia vo superius tetigimus expolus Zodiaci scir culu arcticu describat: ideo pro viteriori speculatio ne sciendu hoc de superiori Zodiaci polo (qui in so.gradu &.o.miñ. eleuatióis situs c/atch a polo ar chico.22. gradibus ac.51.mi. distats itelligi oportere:

Vbí & illud non ignorandů Gradum tricelimă Grad. Iigni partem este. Et Signű duodecimam circuli. Signű. At triginta duodecies mitiplicata.360.reddűt.

Quare liquidu enadit quod gradus iteru tricente sima et sexagelima circuli pars esse definiri posset.

Circulum aut Antarcticum polus Zodiaci inferior describit: qui in eode gradu declinationis situs est et eque a polo antarctico distatsicut superior ab arctico.

Tropicu cancri/eclipticæ reflexio/ siue maxima solis y sus septemtrione declinatio (que ab equino chiali ad.33: grad: 8.51.miñ. sita est) designat.

Tropicu capricorni alia Eclypticæ reflexio/ liue

SPHERAE MATE.

ima folis y fus Auftrum declinatio (que ad to » n gradus licut predicta lita est) describit. istantia inter tropicu cancri & circulu arcticu

istantia inter tropicu cancri & circulu arcticu 2. graduŭ & .18. miñ. Totidem etiam graduŭ listantia inter tropicu capricorni & circulum reticum.

equatorem media coeli amplitudo a polis mu uedistans efficit.

více de quince zonis & earum abinuicem die tia.cofequenter etiam strictim de reliquis que trademus.

irculu zodiaci eius iplius poli oftendut/a quis



RVDIMENT A.

Tpheriu nostru ab altero per solis ortu & occasum: His vero qui sub æquinoctiali sunt per vtrosog mu di polos. Et distat semper zenith in omni horizote ab ipsius circuserentia. 90. gradibus qui sunt quarta pars circusi. Est op peripheria horizontis quater dissantiam inter zenith & horizonta superans.

Id demű ammaduerlíone nő elt indignum axem műdi in materiali lphera diametraliter ab eiuldem polis per ceutrű mundi(que elt terra) tranlire.

Axis vero zodiaci in sphera no apparet sed intel ligendus est. & hic axem mundi medium ad angus los impares siue obliquos in centro intersecat.

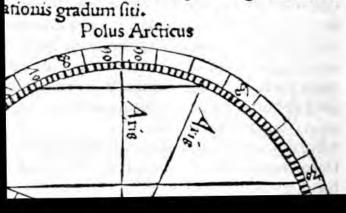
Hoc modo in ipla mundi fabrica mirabilis series & reru ordo precipuus esse videtur: cuius imagine veteres astronomi describentes factoris ipsius qua tum sieri potuit vestigia (qui omnia in numero poe dere & mensura seccit) sequun sunt. Nos quoce ea de re tractantes spacij iniquitate sic exclusi vt ratio minutoru non vel vix possit observari/& si observuaretur etiam tedium cum errore gigneret/a plazonis graduum annotationibus circulorum positioo nem sumemus. Nam non multum distat inter .51. miñ. & plenum gradum qui sexaginta minuta con tinet sicuti supradiximus/atcp in sibro de sphera & aliubi ab harum rerum studiosis examussim dedaz ratur. Itacp in sigura quam pro talium intelligenzatia hocloco subiungemus ipsi bini tropici cancri. s.

Βij

SPHERAE MATE.

apricomi, atcp maxime folis declinationes ab nochali.2e.gradibus distabut.Quantu & pos us zodiaci/liue circuli arcticus & atarcticus a mundi funt diftantes super sexagesimu fextu ationis gradum liti.

Polus Arcticus





RYDIMENTA

De quint Zonis cœlestibus /earundem & graduu cœli ad terră applicatione.

CAPVT OVINTVM

Hactenus breuissime de nonullis Geometrie pri cipijs/de sphera/polis/quinca Zonis/atca ipsis mu di circus/reruca taliu quadă Theorica diximus:nue recto(ni fallor) ordine de applicatione horu circus loru & graduu ad ipam terră suscipienda determinatio venit. Ergo igit sciendu est in terra quica pla Ouidi gas per zonas predictas distingui. Vnde et Ouidis us in Methamorphosi ait.

Vtcp duæ dextra cœlum totidem plinistra
Parte secant zonæ/quinta est ardentior illis
Siconus inclusum numero distinxit eodem
Cura dei:totidem plage tellure premuntur
Quaru que media est non est habitabilis estu
Nix tegit alta duas/totidem inter vtraseplocauit
Temperiem p dedit mixta cu frigore slamma.

Arcticus/cancri/capricorni/ & antarcticus disters minant distinguitch quinch coeli zonas. Vt(verbi causa) esto in sequenti figura. a. polus mundi arctis cus/b.c.circlus Boreus/d.e.circulus Cancri/f.g.circulus capricorni/h.k.ātarcticus/l. so polus Nothi cus. Erit prima zona. s. Borea arcticach totu inter. b. a.c. interceptu spaciu/que perpetuo frigore rigors inhabitata est. Secuda erit totum inter. b.c. et. d.e.

Biŋ

Quarta est totu inter. l.g. et. h. atcp habitabilis/si aquarū vast cies id impune sinat. Quinta e interclusum spaciū frigore sem

nterciulum spaciu trigore sem
Cum aut dicimus aliqua coe
nam vel habitata vel inhabitat
nem a simili zona terræ illi coe
intelligi volumus: & qñ habita
cimus/bene & facile habitabil
tatam vel inhabitabilē/egre di
intelligimus. Sunt em qui exu
nam nuc habitant multi. Vt qu
ream incolut/vt Taprobanens
xima pars terre semper incogr
co Vesputio reperte. Qua des
tungentur nauigationes ex Ita
licum/& ex Gallico in latinum

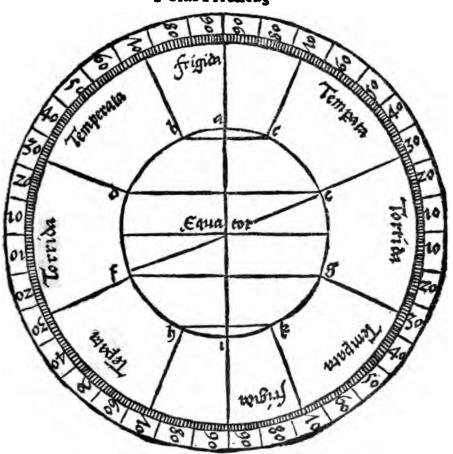
Itacp sciendu quod (vt & su ra)prima zona q polo arctico :



RVDIMENTA

Quarta que par est /totidem Quinta yo torrida & media gradus, 27.8., 22. mi. Sed horū quendam typum ponamus.

Polus Archicus



Polus Antarct

SPHERAE MATE. CAPVT SEXTVM DE PARALELLIS

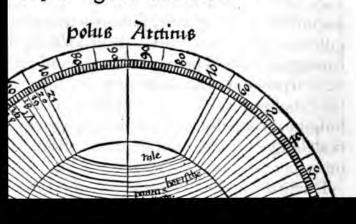
aralelli(qui & Almucantharat dicunt) sunt cir vel lineg quo quo versus/atop ex omni parte edistantes/& nunco si possent etiam in infinis ptrahi cocurrentes. Qualis est in sphera equa um alijs quatuor circulis minoribus. No quia atu primus a secundo/tantum secundus a ters istet:nam hoc sassum cst/vt ex precedetibus si sele op quilibet duo circuli simul iunchi secuns ualibet sui pte eque abinuice sint distates. No sest equator ex vua parte altero tropicoru opericante a

Paralelli	gradus	Hore dies	Quot milli:	
ab equat.	cœli 1	rů ma.	fa.gra.vnus	Ĕ.
21 Diatiles 8	63	20	28.2	ma
20	61	19		ta c
19	58	18	32.2	100
18		17	12	rad
17	52	17	37.2	ibe
16 Diarhip.7	51. 2	16.2	20.2	d St
15 Diabor.6	28.2	16	22.2	ara
12	25	15.2	22	lell
13	23.12	15.2	95	93
12 Diarho.5!	20. 2. 3.12	15	97	i fit
111	38. 2.12	12.2.2.	28.2	H
10 Diarhod. 2	36	12.2	150	Timata cu gradibus paralellore fimul horas
9	33.3	12.2		ras
8 Diaalex.3	30.3	12	152	ĺ
7	27.2.0	$13.\overline{2}.\overline{Q}$		
6 Diasienes 2	23.2.3	$13.\frac{1}{2}$	57	lua
5	20.0	13.2		Ī
2 Diamero.1	16.3.12	13		13
3	12.2	12.2.2		J E
2	8.3.12	12.2		Iä
1	2.2	12.0	59	ah
Aeqtor a polis	eqdistans	12 cotinue	60	100
ı	2.2	12.支	59	12
2	8.1.12	12.2		Infinuat numeris ifta figura fuis-
3	12.2	12.2.0		j
2 Diameroes		13		j
5	20.2.	13.克] 8

XXI

.& di.	Gradus	Hore	Milliaria
ntidialiencs	23.23	13.2	52
14214	27.26	13.2 2	

et ita deinceps vlus Antarcticum pol**u. Quod** iblequens figura comonstrat.



RVDIMENTA

De dimatibus caput.vij.

Licet clima proprie regio interpretetur/hoc tas men loco spaciu terre inter duas equedistantes ape pellatur/in quo porrectissime diei ab initio climatis vice ad finem dimidic hore variatio est. Et quottu aliquod clima ab equatore fuerit/tot semihoris lon gissima eius loci dies superat diem nochi equalem. Suntcp ipsorum Septemgemina: Tuis ad austrum nő lit leptimum adhuc lustratum. Sed Boream ver sus Ptholomeus terram septem semihorarii spacio hospitalem & habitabile inuenit: que septem clima ta ab insigni aut Vrbe/aut fluuio/aut mote sua no 🔾 mina funt sortita.

Primu dicitur DiaMeroes/a dia quod apud gre cos per significat/& casu patrio iungit. Atch a Me roe que E Africe ciuitas in torrida zona citra equas torē.16. gradibus sita/in quo paralello & ipse Nie lus esse invenitur. Eius/& subsequetium etia initiu medium & finem atcp maxime diei in quolibet ipo rum horas generale nostru(pro cuius intelligentia hec (cribimus) tibi liquido oftendet.

Dia Sienes a Siene Aegipti vrbe/quod e puicie &

Thebaidos principium

Dia Alexandrias . Ab Alexandria infigni vrbe 3 Africæ Aegipti Metropoli: quam Alexander Ma gnus condidit de quo dictu est a poeta. Vinus Pel leo iuueni non fufficit orbis.

a ij

SPHERAE MAT.

hiaRhodon /a Rhodo Afie minoris infula: que ni nominis in ea litam nostra tempestate clară tatem habet/fortiter Thurcaru esferos bellicos npetus sustinentem/atcp prostigantem genero me.

niaRhomes /ab vrbe Europe notissima/iter Ita maxime clara/& insigni olim gentiù domitrie tos orbis capite/nuc patris patru maximi sede. DiaBorischenes /a magno Scytharu suuio qui quartus ab Histro.

ica Europa infignes funt perpetua niue candē

b his insignibus locis per que ferme climatum

RVDIMENTA

Rhomes/antidiaBorischenes: a greca ăticula anti a oppolituvel cotra denotat. Atch in lexto climate Antarcticu versus/& pars extrema Africæ nuper reperta &/Zamzibar/laua minor/& Seula infule & quarta orbis pars (quam quia Americus inueuit Amerigen /quali Americi terră / liue Americă nun Ameri cupare licet) litælunt. De quibus Australibns cliø ge matibus hec Pomponii Melle Geographi verba in telligeda sunt /vbi ait. Zone habitabiles paria agut Põpo: anni tempora/veru no pariter. Antichthones alter Mellæ ram/nos alteram incolimus.Illius litus ob ardorē in tercedentis plage incognitus/huius dicendus est. Vbi animaduertendum est quod dimatu quodos alios & aliud plerucs fœtus pducat/cu diuerle sut naturę 78% alia atcp alia lyderū virtute moderentur. Vnde Virgilius. Vergi.

Nec vero terre ferre omnes omnia possunt Hic segetes/illic veniunt fœlicius vue Arborei fœtus alibi/atcp iniussa virescunt Gramia. None vides croceos vt Thmolus odores India mittit ebur; mittut sua thura Sabei At Calybes nudi ferru: virosacp pontus Costerea. Eliadu palmas Ep iros equaru & c.

OCTAVVM CAPVT DE VENTIS.

· Quoniă in superioribus ventoru aliquando inscidenter memores suimns (cu.s. polu Boreu/polu Nothicu/atcp id genus alia diximus)& ipsoru ces

a lij

lius

terram mota &c.

Quia vero sol secundu l ¿ quo re triplice ortu atce oci chiale/ac hyemale seruat: et septetrionis verince sint late priu ventu habet: so sumati entis/tres occidentis/totidi chis totide: ex abus atuor c diu locu tenebut pricipalio

		• • • • •	
Vento rū for≠ ma.	Collat.	Trop.Canc. 1	
	Medij.	Aequator. Si	
	Collat.	Trop.Cap. E	
	Collat.	Meri	
	Medn	Euro Austr	

,RVDIMENTA

Poete tñ mius pricipales (d et collafales dicut)
p principalioribus ex licentia (vt luus libi mos est)
vsurpare colueuerunt. Hinc & Ouidius ait
Eurus ad Aurora Nabatheach regna recessit
Persidach & radijs iuga subdita matutinis.
Vesper & Occiduo que littora sole tepescunt
Proxima sut Zephiro: Scythiam/septech Triones
Horrifer iuualit Boreas/contraria tellus
Nubibus assiduis/pluuioch madescit ab Austro
Est aute Subsolani aura saluberrima/que a sole
purior & subsolo ani sefficitur.

Zephirus Caloris et humoris temperiem habes Vergi; montiu pruinas resoluit. Vñ è illud Vergiln Liqui

tur et putris Zephiro se gleba resoluit.

Austri flatus crebro tempestatu/pcellaru /atos himbriu psagus e. Quare & Nazo insit. Madidis Nothus euolat alis.

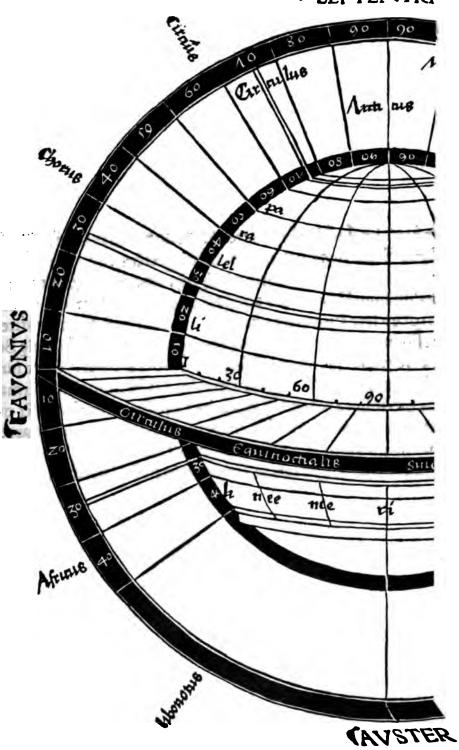
Aquilo suo rigore aquas ligat/atque constringit
Vir. Et glacialis hyems Aquiloibus asperat vndas
His de ventis Gallinariu nostru multe doctrine Gallina
viru sequetes quatuor edere versiculos memini.
Eu rus et Eoo slat Subsolanus ab ortu.
Flatibus occasum Zephirusce Fauonius implent.
Auster in extremis Lybiæ et Nothus estuat oris.
Sudificus Boreas Aquiloce minatur ab axe.

Et licet vēti septentrionales sint natura frigidi/ mihilo tamen minus quando torridam zonam per a ii j

COSMOGRAPHIAE

feunt/mitigantur: sicut & de Austro torridam nam anteacă ad nos veniat transeunte/copertă Quod sequentibus versibus insinuatur. och loco prodit gelidus surit Auster/ & arctis it aquas vinclis/at dum per torrida statu era transierit/nostras captandus in oras neat: & Boreş seuissima tela recorquet t contra Boreas nobis grauis/orbe sub imo atione pari moderatis seuior alis. era mox varios qua cursus stamina mittunt ant proprig naturam sedis eundo. ucusos de ventis dictu sufficiat. Ponamus nue omniu sigurăvniuersale: in qua sint poli/axes/ li cu maiores tum etiam minores/oriens/occi/

"SEPTENTRI



Propolitum est hoc libello quandam Colo depinximus. In solido quidem spacio exclui se partiri limite campum/ita orbis terrarum ab ea in qua sumus parte incipiamus) ad Ear tur)posuimus atcp claue summi patris patri i cinximus Maphricam pene omnem & Asse

RVDIMENTA

Europa ab occidete mari Athlantico/a septe. Bri tanico/ab oriete Thanai/Meotide palude/et poto: a meridie mari mediterraneo claudit /habet pin se Hispaniam/Galliam/Germania/Rhetiam/Italiam/Greciam/ & Sarmatiam. Sic dicta a filia regis Ages noris eius nominis: que dum virginibus Tirijs cos mitata in marino líttore puellari studio luderet & canistra storibus stiparet/ab loue in thause níueum verso rapta illius tergo insedisse /& per equora poti in Cretam delata terre contra iacenti nomen des disse creditur.

Africa ab occidente mari Athlantico/a meridie oceano Aethiopico/a Septemtrione mari mediter raneo/& ab ortu Nili flumine terminatur. Ea in se coplectitur Mauritanias Tingitanam & Cæsarien sem/Libiam interiorem/Numidiam(quã & Mapa liam dicunt)minorem Africam(in qua est Chartas go Rhomani imperij olim pertinax æmula) Cyres neicã/Marmaricam /Lybiam (quo etiã nomine to ta Africa a Libe rege Maurithãiç appellat) Aethio piam interiorê/Aegiptũ &c.Et dicit Africa quod frigoris rigiditate careat.

Asia (que cæteras magnitudine & opibus logiles sime vincit) ab Europa Thanai sluuio/atcp ab Africa sichmo (qui in Australem plaga distentus Arasbie & Aegpti sinum perscindit) secemit. Hec principalissimas regiones habet Bithiniam. Galatiam.

📝 Nữc 🕫 & hệ partes lunt l quarta pars per Americu Vel bus audietur)inuenta est/qua iure vetet ab Americo inuenti Ameris ro Amerigen quali Americi to dicendă:cu & Europa & Alia tita lint nomina. Eius litū & g nis Americi nauigationibus c intelligi datur.

ď

Priscia

mus.

Huncin modu terra iam qu scittet sunt tres prime partes ci insula: cũ omni quacs mari circ licet mare vnu lit queadmodu. tamen linibus distinctum / & infulis varia fibi noīa affumit: phiæ tabulis cospiciunt/& Pri

Dionisi talibus enumerat vers Circuit Oceani gurges tamen Dui Abuie vouse fit alumima ar

RVDIMENTA

Mare Vnde tamen primo conscendit lumine Titan Eount: Eoumes vocant ates Indum nomine pontum Indicus Sed qua deuexus calid polus excipit Austrum Acthio Aethio pumcy simul pelagus Rubrūcy vocatur picum Circuit oceanus-sic totu maximus orbem Nominibus varijs celebratus. Persecat Helperia primus qui porgit vndis Paphi/ Pamphilcucy latus Lybig pretendit ab oris licum: Sicminor est reliquis/maior quem Caspia tellus Suscipit intrantē vastis Aquilonis ab **v**ndi**s** Calpi Nomine Saturni quod Thetis possidet equor Caspius iste sinus simul Hircanusce vocatur At duo qui veniunt Australis ab equore ponti Hircal Perlicu Hic lupra currens mare Perlicus efficit altum Eregione litus/qua Calpia voluitur vnda Fluctuat a st alter Panchça 🕫 littora pulsat Euxeni contra pelagus protentus in Austro Ordine principiù capiens Athlantis ab vnda Herculeo celebrant quam mete munere Gades. Athlan Celiferal tenet stans Athlas monte columnas ticum Est primus vastis qui pontus Hibericus vndis Hercus Diuidit Europen Lybia comunis vtrice leum. Hinc atcp hinc statue sunt: ambe littora cernunt Hec Lybies hec Europes aduería mendo. Gallicus hunc gurges: qui Celtica littora pulsat Gallico Fxcipit:hunc lequitur Liguru cognomine dictus Qua domini rerum terris creuere Latinis. Ad petram leucen Aquilonis ab axe reductus

Biculu Bicanie gurges lolis deflexu Qui procul effulus Pachyni Ad Creten summa (que pro Qua Gortyna potes medij Arietis hanc rupem similant Pro merito grafi Criu dixere Hoc mare Gargani concludi Adria 🗸 Illinc incipiens extenditur ticum. Ad Boream penetrans pelas Ionius pariter sinus hic per Ioniū. Dividit & geminas diversis p Quas tamen extremas cõiur Ad dextrain parté proten Wiricu. Post hanc Dalmatic populor Ad Iguam Ausonie porrectus Quetria circundant maria v Tyrrhenum/Siculum/necno Finibus at propriis exceptani Tyrrhenum Zenhvro Sicula

RVDIMENTA

Maiorem postquam minor excipitequoralonge Arce linu gemino relonantia littora pullant Marc Finibus a Siculis Creteum tenditur equor Adfolis veniens ortus Salmonida poscens Creteu Dicitur Eous qui Crete terminus esse: Post hanc est geminu marevastu fluctibus atris Fluchbus Hilmanici Boreg quod tunditur atris. O uod ruit aduersus celse de partibus Arcti Quod prius est Phariu perhibet : hoclittora tăgit Phariu Precipitis calu montis: post vuda secunda Sidoniu est pelagus: penetrat qua gurgite pontus. Sidoni Isicus Arctoas ad partes equore vergens. um Non longe rectus: Cilicum nam frangitur oris. Hinc Zephiros poscens veluti draco flectit vndis Quodiuga montiuagus vastat: silualos fatigat Partibus extremis Pamphilia clauditur isto: Atos Chelidonie rupes cinguntur eodem At procul hunc zephyrus finit Patarcide summa: Post hee Arctoas ad partes aspice rursus Açgeum/superat qui fluctibus equora cuncta: Aegeū Dispersas vasto qui gurgite Cycladas ambit Terminat hucimbros pariter Tenedosco cocrces Angusta trahië qua fauce Propontidis vnda Alia: quam lupra populis distenditur amplis Ad Notiam partem: qua latus ducitur lsthmos: Threicius sequitur post Bosphorus ostia ponti: bolpho Hoc nullum perhibent terras angustius orbis MIS.

Prominet Europę hunc cri
Ergo conueniunt aduerli
Distantes quantu ternis tra
Eualeat nauis: bimarem sic a
Aspicias similem cornu que
Neruo curuati distento des
Assimilat: recto trahitur nan
Extra quam Boream quo se
Sed formam cornu geminat
Littus: quod pontum cingit
In quam Meotis penetrans
Quam Scythie gentes circu
Et matrem ponti perhibent
Scilicet hic ponti vis exit gui
Thau 4
Cimmeriu torrens per Bosp

Thau & Cimmeriu torrens per Bosph rus Cimmerij gelidis habitant su Hec maris est species splende

Est autvt prędiximus mare bus maximę & principaliores

RVDIMENTA

Albion que & Britannia & Anglia.
Sardinia in mari mediterraneo
Candia que & Creta in linu Aegeo
Selandia
Sicilia in mari mediterraneo
Corfyca
Ciprus

Extra Ptholomeum
Madagascarin mari Prasodo
Zamzibar
Iaua in Oceano Indico orientali
Angama
Peuta
In oceano Indico

Scula

Zipangri in Oceano oceidentali He sunt ingentes quas cingit Tethyos vnda Insule: adhuc alie diuersis partibus orbis.

Diuerse plures sama latuere minores

Auris difficiles nautis vel portubus apte

Quaru non facile est mihi promere nomina versu: Ceteru vt vnius loei ab altero distantiam cogno scere possis poli elevatio tibi cuprimis cosideranda venit. Annotandu igit paveis quod(vt ex superiori bus liquet) viventibus sub paralello equinoctiali vterce posus in horizonte est. Eunti aute ad septe etrionem eo magis sublevat posus quanto plus aliquis ab equatore discesserit. Que posi elevatio res

Prilcias nus plicaueris. Verū tī no funt tentiā milliaria a circulo ec ta gētiū equales. Nā a prinad duodecinū/glibet grad liaria cotinet que faciūt. 15 (ein quatuor Italica pro vno Et a. 12. gradu vlop ad. 25. qu que funt Germanis. 19. 2. 2. 4. ponemus formulam sequer Gradus Gradus.

Aequa	1	ız	61
for.	12	zs	59
Tropi	Z٢	30	152
Cus.	30	3/1	50
	3/1	41	4
	41 गानु वर्ष	il famine	4
	51	51	32

RVDIMENTA

Et ita quoch ab equinoctiali vius polos tam and tarcticum eraduu latitudinis cotinens

Quod si scire volueris quot ab vno tia variatur. loco ad alium milliaria sint/perpende diligenter in quibus gradibus latitudinis sint talia loca & quot gradus medient/ deinde vide in formula superiori quot milliaria talis gradus habeat & multiplica nu meru milliariu per numeru medioru graduu/ atqu milliariu numerus resultabit: que cu Italica suerint dividas per quatuor/ & Germanica habebis. Hec p inductione ad Colmographia dicta lufficiat li te modo amonuerimus prius/nos in depingendis tabulis typi generalis no omnimodo fequutos esse Ptholomeu/presertim circa nouas terras vbi in car tis marinis aliter animaduertimus equatorem colti tui & Ptholomeus secerit. Et pinde no debet nos statim culpare qui illud ipm notauerint. Consulto em foccimus quod hic Ptholomeu/alibi cartas mas rinas lequuti lumus. Cù & iple Ptholomeus quins to capite primi libri. Non omnes continentis partes ob sue magnitudinis excessum ad ipsius perues nisse noticiam dicat/ et aliquas quemadmodum se habeant ob peregrinantium negligentiam libi miz nus diligenter traditas/alias esse quas aliter atch ali ter le habere cotingat ob corruptiones & mutatio nes in quibus p parte corruisse cognite sunt. Fuit

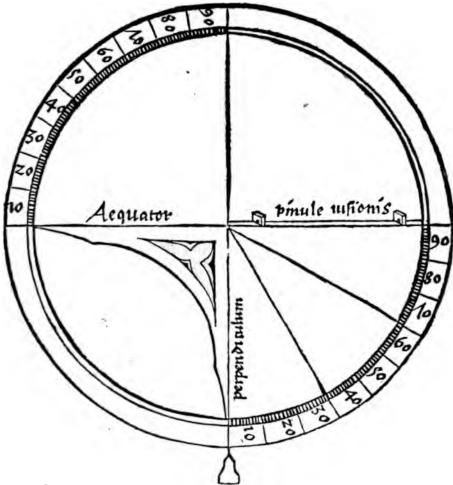
Note

Ptholomgus.

igit necesse (quod ipse sibi eti a faciundu ait)ad nos

APPEN

Annectamus adhuc (ptui canamus elcuationi centri horizontis & clin gon & quodda corolarii liderauerimus is quadra ad has res impertines. C me poli lupra caput elei mata cognoscere oporte drans hoc pacto. Divi tes quatuor/ita quod du angulos rectos inter see sui parte pinnulas habet? tera equatorem lignifical que est inter semiaxem p ram semidiametrum in p polită in totidem/figalop & paratus erit quadrans. eu ita ve g pinnulare fora & adquoddima atckin c



Hactenus exequuti capita propolita/hic iplas lon ginquas expaciationes lequeter introducamus Ve sputif /singulorum factorum exitum circa institutu tradentes.

Finis introductionis

bij

Illorum Aethiopes is Dachis Aphrica consurgit quil Masc. Afflans cum Libíco Aethio Ex alia populo Vulturi pes. Indica veloci per fret Aphrie Subiacet hic equo noch cus. Bassacp Prasodo cen Libo » Aethiopes extra terra e nothus Non nota e tabulis o Vultur Cornigeri Zenith tropi nus. Atop comes multe fu Tapro Dextrorlum immenso to bana. Tellus/quam recolit 1 Mare Hanc quem clara suum i Praso. Inuenit missa per vad: Pars as Sed quid plura fitu/gen phrice i Americi parua mole li uenta. Candide syncero voluas Ameri Etlege non nasum Rh ge,

QVATVOR AMERICI VE SPV111 NAVIGATIONES

Eius qui subsequente tere
rarum descriptios
ne de vulgari
Gallico in
Latinu
trastu
lit.
Decastichon ad lectorem:

Aspicies tenuem quisquis fortasse logiam
Nauigium memorat pagina nostra placena:
Continet inuentas oras/gentesep recenter
Letificare sua que nouitate queant.
Hec erat altisoquo prouincia danda Maroni
Qui daret excesse verba polita rei.
Ille quot ambiuit freta cantat Troius heros:
Sic tua Vesputi vela canenda forent.
Has igitur lectu terras visurus/in illis
Materiam libra: non facientis opus:
Item distichon ad eundem
Cum noua delectent sama testante loquaci
Que recreare queunt hic noua lector habes

o Teans.

69

datione Fieri pot illustrissime R ista temeritate ducatur in quod hasce litteras tam pr subuerear/cum tamen sci is confilijs & crebris reipu simum. Atos existimabor ptuolus/sed etiam ociosus cans/vt res statui tuo mini lectabili sed barbaro, prsus humanitatis cultu alienus) gem nominatim scriptas/a ea quã in tuas vitutes haber lequentiù reru nece ab anti ptarum veritas me corã.t. A Mouit me imprimis ad scril Beneuenutus.M.t.humilis sus nõ pænitendus/qui dun precatus est vt.t.M.retu pe onibus in diversis plagis mu sinum occidente y sus focci/alteras duas iussu Mas nuelis Lulitanie regis ad Aultin. Itacs me ad id nee gocij accinxi speras q.t.M. me de clientulon nue mero no excludet: vbi recordabii co oli mutua ha buerimus inter nos amicicia tepore iuuentutis neg cu gramatice rudimeta imbibentes sub pbata vita & doctrina venerabil'& religiosi fratris de.S.Mar co Fra. Georgii Anthonii Velputii auunculi mei pariter militaremus. Cuius auunculi vestigia vtis nam lequi potuissem/alius profector vt & ipse Pe trarcha ait) essem & sum. V touch th sit/no me pus det esse qui sum. Semper em in ipla vtute & rebus studiosis summă habui delectatione. Quod si tibi he narrationes omnino non placuerint: dicam sicut Plinius ad Mecenate scribit Olim facetijs meis des lectari solebas. Et licet. M.t. sinc fine i reipublice ne gocijs occupata lit/nihilominus tantu teporis que cy susturaberis/vt has res quis ridiculas(que tamé sua nouitate iuuabut) pellegere possis. Habebis em hisce meis līis post curaru fomēta & meditamēta negocioru no modica delectatione/licut et iple foe niculus prius sumptis esculentis odore dare & me liore digestione facere asueuit. Enim vero si plus ed plixus fuero/venia peto. Vale.

Inclytissime rex sciat.t.M.quod ad has ipsas res giones mercadi causa primu venerim .Dumqs pes adrennij reuolutionē i eis rebus negociosus essem...

b üij

sibus exanclatis istiusmod oru laborum finem in res l biles ponere.Ita disposui n tes cotemplandas/& diue das. Ad quã rem se & tept tulit. Iple em Castilis rex F parabat naues ad terras no discooperiendas/cuius celsi ganda in iplam locietate ele ma die Maij.Mcccc.xcvij.c stru per magnu oceani sinu fectione.xviipconlumauim nientes terras firmas/& inf lesvtplurimű habitatas/qui tionem nullam fœcerunt. V łaliū non habuisse noticia a ria me fallat memini me in al re vacuum et sine hominibu Opinionis iple Dantes Poe deuigelimo capite de inferis

PRINCIPIVM

riarum Descriptio: quarum vestuti no meminerite autores Nuper ab anno incarnati domini. M.cccc xcvn.bis geminis nauigationibus in mari discursis/inuentaricduabus videlicet in mari occidentali per domin ii Fernandum Castilie/reliquisvero duabus in Australi ponto per dominii Manuele Portugal lie serenissimos reges/Americo Vespucio vno ex Naucleris nauiumos presectis precipuo/subseque tem ad presatum dominii Fernandum Castilie re/gem/de huiusmodi terris & insulis edente narratio nem.

NNO DOMINI. M. CCCC. xcvij.xx.mensis Maij die/nos cum liij.conservantie navibus Calicium exeuntes portum/ad insulas (lo lim fortunatas/nūc vero magnam Canariam dictas) in sine occidentis ha

bitati politas in tertio climate: sup quo/extra hos rizontem earum/se.xxvij. gradibus cu duobus ter tijs/septentrionalis eleuat polus/distates pab hac ciuitate Lisbona in qua coscriptum extitit hoc pre sens opusculum. cc.lxxx.leucis: vento inter mens diem & Lebeccium ventum spirante/cursu primo pertigimus. Vbi(nobis de lignis/aqua/ceteris ne cessaris prouidendo) cosumptis octo sere diebus nos (sacta in primis ad deum oratione) eleuatis des

(vel arciter) leuas: extra habitatű est . Quod ex e trionale polu extra huiul xvi.gradibus se eleuare/ क magne Canaric isulas mus: put instrumēta oia ctis de prora achoris) clas media distantë/restare co phalelis armis & gete lti ad littus attigimus. Quo nudam secundu littus eui mus. Vnde no paruo affe em qui nudi incedere con 👣 propter nos stupefacti (ve arbitror) op vestitos/a nos esse intuiti sunt. Hij p gnouerunt/omnes in pro aufugerut: a quo tunc nec et amicicievllis/vt ad nos:

ruente vero interea noche

PRIMA

ona/vt hinc(mane facto)discedercmus:exquirereo snulce portu quempiam/vbi nostras statione in tu ta collocaremus naues. Qua deliberatiõe arreptal nos vento secundu colle spiranti traditis velis/post Ex(vilu terram ipsam sequendo/atch ipso plage in littore/gentes cotinue percipiendo) duos integros nauigauimus dies:locum nauibus fatis aptum com perimus. In quo media tantu leuca distantes ab ari da/constitimus:vidimusco tuncinibi innumerabis lem gentiu turbam/quam nos cominus inspicete/ & alloqui desiderantes:ipsamet die littori cu cyms bis & nauiculis nostris appropiauimus:necnon & tunc in terram exiuimus/ordine pulchro.xl.circiter viri huiuscemodi gente se tamen a nobis & cosors tio nostro penitus alienam prebete. Ita vt nullis ea modis ad colloquiù comunicationemue nostra alli cere valuerimus: preter ex illis paucos/ qs multos post labores ob hoc susceptos/tandem attraximus ad nos dando eis nolas/specula/certos cristallinos aliac similia levia/ qui tum securi de nobis effecti/ conciliatum nobiscum/necnon de pace& amicis cia tractatum venerunt. Subeunte auteminterim nocte/nos ab illis nofinet expedientes (relictis eis) nostras regressi sumus ad naues. Postea vero subs lequentis summo diluculo diei/infinitamin littora virorum & mulierum paruulos suos secum ve chantium gentem rurlum confreximus cognouis

natantes obuiam/susceper ea securitate & considenti miscuerunt ac si nobiscu d & pariter frequentius pratunc per parum obsectati f ribus (quales eos habere vi dem se comoditas offert/ir mus.

De monbus ac e viuendi modis.

YANTVM AC

q mores omnes:ti
dipenitus incedur
rendis quum ex vtero pdi

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peçros nigrelecteles gerunt/& prelentim loemine que propterea sut tali longo nigroco crine decore, Vultu non multu speciosi lunt qm latas sacies cars tarns adlimilatas habet/nullos fibi finunt in supers cilns oculorumue palpebris ac corpore toto; crinis bus demptis)excrescere villos/ob id quod habitos in corpore pilos quid bestiale brutalect reputant. Omnes tam viri & mulieres live meando live cure rendo leues admodum atcp veloces existüt: qm(vt frequenter experti fuimus)in fe etiam mulicres vna aut duas peurrere leucas nihiliputat/& in hoc nos christicolas multu precellunt. Mirabiliter ac vitra & lit credibile natant:multo quo co melius foemine क masculi quod frequenti experimento didicimus cum iplas etia fœminas omni prorlus suftentamis ne deficientes duas in equore leucas pernatare per speximus. Arma eorum arcus sunt & sagitte/quas multu subtiliter fabricare norunt. Ferro metallist alijs carent: sed pro ferro bestiarum pisciumue den tibus luas lagittas armant/quas ctiam(vt fortiores existant) vna quoch sepe preurunt. Sagittarif suni certissimi. Itave quicquid voluerint iaculis suis seri antinonnulliles in locis mulieres quocs optime las gittatrices extant. Alia etiam arma habet veluti lan ceas præacutaluc ludes/necno & clauas capita mi rifice laborata habentes. Pugnare potissimu assue" ti funt adversus suos alienigene lingue confines co

imponere possit /& deinde here(prout ipli spe vidimu a terra leuare queat. Nulla l fectos habent/quinymmo(dominus extet)nullo seruai regnandi dominiuue luum inordinate cupiditatis gratia solum ob inimiciciam in illis iulquidem inimicicie caulan indicant nili vt luorum mor forum. Hec gens sua in liber diens nec regem nec dominu fe potissimum animant & ac stes ex eis quempiam aut cap teremerunt. Tuc em eiusdem consanguineus senior quisco plateas & vicos passim clam & fuadens vt cum eo in preli necem vindicaturi properent ne moti mox ad pugnam se a

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niunt/qumymmo nec parentes ipli parutilos fuos edocent aut corripiunt. Mirabiliter eos inter sesc conquestionari nonnunce vidimus. Simplices in lo quela le ostentant, verum callidi multum atca astus ti sunt. Perraro /& summissa voce loquutur / eisde quibus viimur accentibus vientes. Suas vipluris mum voces inter dentes & labra formantes:alijs vtuntur vocabulis & nos. Horu plurime funt ydio matū varietates quoniā a centenario leucarum in centenariu diverlitatem linguarum le mutuo nulla tenus intelligentiu reperimus. Comessandi modu valde barbarum retinent:nec quidem notatis man ducant horis/sed sive nocte sive die quotiens eden di libido suadet. Solo manducantes accumbunt/80 nulla mantilia nullaue gaufapa(cu lineamentis pan nisce alus careant) habent. Epulas suas ator cibaria in valcula terrea que iplimet cofingunt/aut in mes dias cucurbitarum testas ponunt. In retiaculis quis buldam magnis ex bombice factis & in aere suspe sis dormitant :qui modus Œuis insolitus & asperis or fortassis videri queat /ego nihilominus tale dor mitandi modum suauem plurimum iudico. Etenim cum in eisdem eoru retiaculis mihi plerumca dors mitasse contigerit/in illis mihimetipsi melius & in tapetibus quas habebamus esse persensi. Corpore valde mudi sut et expoliti/ex eo co seipos fregntiss

cum siquidem illos nobis politos suam impudicissi xiste perspexerimus. Null ri fœdus î suis conubijs ol quot mulieres quisco cocu de illas quandocucy volet tia aut opprobrio habean hac re vtick tam viri & mu untur.Zœlosi parū/libidii magilos forming of malcul tiabili sug fatisfaciant libid subticenda censuimus. Eg i lis fœcunde admodu sunt sunt penas aut labores euit dolore pariunt.lta vt in cra vbice ambulent: presertime quodpiam sele ablutu vad tecs inde(veluti piscis)app: Odio maligno adeo deditel

exacerbauerint viri/ subito

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rorum paruuli percant. Venusto & eleganti, ppor tione copacto corpore sunt lta ve in illis quitqua desorme nullo inspici modo possit Et quauis disnude ambulent inter fæmina tamen earum/pudis bunda sichoneste reposta sunt venullatenus vide ri queant preterquam regiuncula illa anterior qua verccundiore vocabulo pectulculum ymū vocas mus quod & in illis viig non aliter & honeste nas tura ipla videndum reliquit Sed & hoc nec quide curant qm vt paucis expediam no magis in suoru vilione pudendoru mouent of nos in oris nostri/ aut vultus ostententatiõe. Admiranda per valde rem ducerent muliere in eis mammillas pulpas ve laxas aut ventrem rugatu ob nimiu partu habente cum omnes equæintegre ac solide post partu sem perappareant ac li nuch peperissent. Hee quident se nostri cupientissimas esse monstrabant. Nemis nem in hac gente legem aliquam observare vidio mus nec quidem iudei aut mauri nuncupari solie de queunt cum ipsis gentilibus aut paganis mule to deteriores sint Etenim no persensimus op facrifi cia vlla faciant aut coloca orationisue domos alis quas habeant.horum vita (que omnino voluptue ofa est) Epy cuream existimo illorum habitationes singulis ipsis sunt communes/lpses illorum dos mus campanarum instar costructe sunt firmiter ex magnis arbonbus solidate palmaru folijs desuper

ntecte & aduerlus ventos & tempestates tutissi nonullist in locis tam magne vtin illaru vnica centas esse personas inuenerimus. Inter quas o populosissimas esse coperimus sic vt in eis est thabitarentos pariter animaru dece milia. Octe quosibet aut septennio suas sedes habitationes ransferut/qui eius rei causaminterrogati natus responsum dederut dicentes op phebi veheme estus occasione hoc faceret ob id op exissorus ser in eodem loco relidentia aer infectus corrus soprederetur que res in eoru corporibus vari ausaret egritudines quequide eoru ratio no ma ampta nobis visa est Eorum diuitie sut variore pru ausum plume aut in modu sapillorum illore



berales funt lic in petendo & accipiendo cupidiss mi poste se cuiquam amicos exhibuerint. Maxie mum potissimumos amicicie sue signum in hoc per hibent co tam vxores of filias proprias amicis fuis pro libito habendas offerunt in qua re parens vter ce le longe honoratu in exiltimat cum nata eius & si virginem ad concubitu suum quispiam dignatur & abducit & in hoc fuam inter le amiciam potissis mum cociliant. Varns in eone decessu multice mos dis exeguns viuntur. Porro suos nonulli desuctos in humo cum aqua sepeliut & inhumant illis ad ca put victualia ponentes quibus cos posse vesci & alimentari putant nullum deinde poter cos alium planctum aut alias cerimonias efficientes. Aln qui buldam in locis barbarillimo atcy inhumanillimo sepeliendi vtuntur modo. Quippe cu eorum ques piam mortis momento proximum autumant illu eius propinquiores in siluam ingentem quamdam deferunt vbi eu in bombiceis retiaculis illis in quis bus dormitant impolitum & recubanté ad duas arbores in aera suspendunt ac postmodum duchis circa eu lic suspensumvna tota die chorcis irruente îterim nocte ei aquã victucs aliù ex q quatuor aut circit dies viuere qut ad caput apponut & deinde sic inibi solo pendete relicto ad suas habitatiões re deut quibus ita pactis si isde egrotus postea madu cet & bibat ac inde ad coualescentiam sanitatemes

c ij

es ac propinqui/cũ maximis suscipiùt cerimo At perpanci suut qui tă grande pretereant pe su cu eos ibidem nemo postea visitet qui si tuc i forsan decedut nulla aliam habent postea se ura. Alios quocp complures barbaros habent quos euitande plixitatis hic omittimus grad Diuersis varisses medicamibus in suis morbis gritudinibus vtunt que sic a nostris discrepant iscoueniunt vt miraremur haud paru qualiter quis euadere posset Nempe vt frequenti didi us experientia cu eoru quempia sebricitare coe rit hora qua sebris eum asperius inquietat ipm igentissima aqua immergut & balneant poste



occalioe q ex radicibus/fructibus/herbis/varific piscibus faciunt. Omni farris granorucy aliorum se mine carent Comunis vero eorum pastus siue vis Clus arborea radix quedam est qua in farrina satis bonã cominuunt & hanc radicem quidam eorum iucha alij chambi alij vero ygnami vocitant. Alijs carnibus/preteres hominu per raro vescunt in qui bulquidem hominu carnibus vorandis lic in huma ni lunt & inmanlueti vt in hoc omnë feralem ome nem ve bestiale modu superent. omnes em hostes suos quos aut perimunt aut captos detinet tam vi ros & faminas indistincte cum ea feritate deglutis unt vt nihil ferum/nihil ve brutu magis dici vel in spici queat quosquide sic eferos imanelos fore / va rijs in locis mihi frequentius contigit alpexisse mis rantibus illis op inimicos nostros sic quo op nequas quam manducaremus. Et hoc pro certo maiestas vestra regia teneat Eore cosuetudines (quas pluris mas habent)lic barbare funt vt hic nunc sufficiens ter latis enarrari no valeat. Et qm in meis hilce bis geminis nauigatõibus/tam varia diuerlach ac tam a nostris rebus & modis differetia perspexi Idcire co libellu quepiam (que quattuor dietas siue quas tuor nauigationes appello)colcribere paraui cons scriplica in quo maiorem reru a me vilaru parte di stincte satis/iuxta ingenioli mei tenuitate /collegi. Verutamen non adhuc publicaui, lu illo vero qua c in

nia particulariter magis ac fingillatim tangen me irco vniuerfalia hic folumodo plequens ad nacationem nostră priorem perficiendă a qua pau er digressus fueram iam redeo.

HOC NAVIGII NOSTRI PRIMORdio tabil comoditatis res/no vidimul idcirco(vt opi r) con lingua no capiebamus pretero nonule uri denotantia/quod nonulla indicia in tellure il este monstrabant. Heccine yo tellus quo ad sui i positione con tam bona est vt vix melior queat, cordauimus aut vt illa derelinque tes sogius na atione pouceremus. Qua vnanimitate susception dehinc arida ipam collateraliter semp secta necno gyros metos scalas plures circueuntes



funt magno propter nos timore affecti funt/cobs rem suos confestim pontes omnes corra nos eleua verunt & sele deinde in suis domibus abdiderunt Qua rem pspectantibus nobis & haud pare admi rantibus ecce duodecim eoru lintres vicirciter/ sin gulas ex folo arboris caudice cauatas (quo nauium genere vtuné)ad nos interim per equor aduentare conspeximus/quore nauderi effigiem nostra habi tuce mirantes ac lele circunos vndice recumferen res nos eminus aspiciebat. Quos mos quoce ex ad uerlo prospicientes/plurima eis amicicie signa des dimus/quibus eos/vt ad nos intrepidi accederent/ exhortabamur/quod tñ efficere côteplerunt. Quã rem nobis pcipientibus mox ad eos remigare ince pimus/ qui nequaço nos prestolati sut quinymmo oms cofestim in terram fugert datis nobis interim fignis vt illos paulisper expectaremus. Ipi em exte plo reuerluri forent. Tumch in monte quenda ppe rauert/a q eductis bisocto iuuencu? & i lintribus fuis pfatis vna lecu alluptis mox vlus nos regrelø li lut. Et post hec ex iuuecul ipis qtuor i singul na uiu nram poluert/que faciedi modu noshaud pare admirati tuc fuimus/put vra satis ppedere pt mas iestas. Ceteruce cu lintribus suis pmissis int nos na welch nral comixti lut & nobilcu lic pacifice locuti fut vt illos amicos nãos fidelissimos esse reputares mus.Intea y o ecce q & ex domibul cor pmeoratil cün

s non modica per mare natitans aduentare ces quibus lta aduenientibus & nauibus nris iam ropinquare incipientibus nec tri proinde mali ech adhuc suspicaremur rursu ad earude domo rore fores/vetulas nonullas cospeximus que im niter vociferantes & coesu magnis clamoribus elentes sibimet/in magne anxietatis indiciu pro os euellebat capillos que res magna mali suspeonem nobis tunc attulit Tumos subito factu est uuencule ille quas in nris imposuerant nauibus x i mare psilerent ac illi qui in hintribus erant se nobis elongantes mox contra nos arcus suos enderent nos durissime sagittarent. Qui yo omibus per mare natantes adueniebant singuli



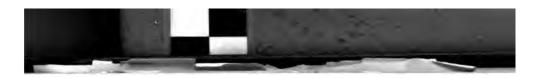
rimus verz i eis quitqua(nisi vetulas duas et egros tantem viru vnicu)non inuenimus.qualquide eos rum domos igni succendere no voluimus ob id op colcientic scrupulu hocipsum esse formidabamus Post hec antem ad naues nostras cu pretactis car ptiuis quincy remeauimus & eolde captiuos/pres tercipiuuenculas iplas/in compedibus ferreis alliga uimus Eede yo iuuencule captiuorece virore vnus peruenienti nocte a nobis subtilissime euascrut his itacs peractis. Sequenti die concordauimus vt res licto portu illo longius secundu collem procedere mus percursilog.lxxx.fere leucis gentem alia quam dam coperimus lingua & conversatione penitus a priore diversam Covenimus vt classem inibi no Aram anchoraremus & deinde in terram ipam/cu nauiculis nostris accederemus. Vidimus autē tunc ad littus in plaga gentiū turbam.iin. M. personarū vel circiter existere qui cu nos appropriare persen serunt nequaciónos prestolati sunt quinymmo cun ctis que habebant relictis omnes in siluas & nemo ra diffugerūt Tum vero in terrā prosiliētes/& viā vnamin siluas tendente / gtus est baliste iactus /p ambulantes mox tentoria plura invenimus que ibi dem ad piscandu gens illa tetenderat & in illis cos piolos ad de coquendas epulas suas ignes accende rat/acpfecto bestias ac pses variar: specieiu pisces iam assabat Vidimus autē inibi certū assari animal

od erat (demptis alis quibus carebat) serpenti si limu tamos brutu ac siluestre apparebat vi eius modicu miraremur seritate. Nobis vero per ea n tentoria longius poredientibus plurimos hu cemodi serpetes viuos inuenimus qui ligatis pe us ora quo os sinibus ligata ne eade aperire pos thabebat/put de canibus aut seris alijs ne mor e queant estici solet. Aspectu tam seru eade pre rut animalia vi nos illa venenosa putantes nul nus auderemus cotingere. Capreolis in magni ine brachio vero cu medio in longitudine equa unt. Pedes longos materiales prultu ac sortis vingulis armatos necnon & discolore pelle dis sissima habet/rostrucp ac sacie veri serpetis ges



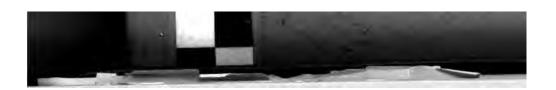
plius de nobis lecuri fleret) auferre Voluimus qui nymmo in eilde eon tentorijs pmlta de reculis no stris in locis q perpedere possent derelinquetes ad naves nras lub nocté repedauimus. Sequenti 30 die cui ex oriri titan inciperet infinită in littore gen tê existere prepinaus ad qs in terra tur accessimus. Et Quis le nii timidos oftederet leipos tñ îter nos permilcuerut & nobilcu practicare ac couerlari cu lecuritate ceperut amicos nãos le plurimu fore per limulantes/infinuantel cp illic habitatiões eor: non esse/verz cp piscandi gfa aduenerat. Et idcirco rogi tates ve ad eore pagos cu eis accederemus ipi etem nos tames amicos recipere vellent et hac quide de nobis coccperăt amicicia captiuore duore illore (de tenebamus)occasiõe/qui eorz inimici erat. Visa at con magna rogadi importunitate cocordauimus. xxiji.ex n obis cu ill'i bono appatu cu stabili mente (si cogeret necessitas)oes strenue moriCu itace no bilcu per tres extitissent dies & tres cu eis p placa terrăce illă excessissemus leucas/ad paguvnu noue dumtaxat domore venimus vbi cũ tot tamæ bate baris cerimonijs ab eis fuscepti fuimus ve scribese penna novaleat/vtputa cũ choreis & caticis acpla Ctibus hilaritate & leticia mixtis/necno cu fercul ci barijles mitis. Et ibide nocte illa requieuimus vbi pprias vxores suas nobis cu oi pdigalitate obtule zut/q quide nos sic iportue solicitabat vt vix eilde

tere sufficeremus postes aut illic nocte vna cu lia die perstitimus/inges ad mirabises pps absidentation suporece ad nos inspiciedos aduenit seniores nos que rogabat vt secu ad alios comos (qui sogius in terra erat) comearemus quod aide eis anuimus Hic dictu facile no e estos ipi is spedert honores Fuimus aut apud esmitas populatões/per stegros noue dies cu spis eun ob quod nobis nes qui nauibus remaserat retu soc se ideireo pleruce sanxietate timorece no so extitisse. Nobis aut bis noue seucis aut circi coru terra existetibus ad naues neas repedare posuimus Et quide nostro in regressu tam cos a ex eis viroro ac mulieru multurado accurrit



fortunatu le scelicemos putabat qui in transmeane dis aquis nos in collo dorlo ve luo trasuectare pog terat Quaprimu aute ad mare pertigimus & fales los nostros conscendere voluimus in iplo falelotu nostroru alcensu tanta ipsorum nos comitantiu et nobilcu alcendere cocertantiu ac naues nostras vi dere cocupilcentiu pressura suit vt nostri ldem sase li pene pre pondere submergerent/in ipsis aute no stris eildem falelis recepimns ex eis nobifcu quot quot potuimus ac eos ad naues nostras vscp pers duximus Tanti etiam illoru per mare natantes & vna nos cocomitantes aduenerut vt tot aduentas re molestiuscule ferremus cu siquide plures mile le in nostras naues licet nudi & inermes introiuilo lent/apparatum artificiucy nostru necno & naviū ipsaru magnitudinem mirantes Ast tunc quiddam rilu dignu accidit Nam cu machinare/tormentoru c bellicoru nostroru queda exonerare cocuperes mus et ppter hoc(impolito igne)maching iple hor ridissime tenuissent pars illoru maxima (audito hu inscemodi tonitruo) sele in mare natitans percipie sanit veluti solite sunt rane in ripa sidetes que fi for taffis tumultuolum quitqua audiunt sele in pluns dum luti latitature iminergut /quemadino dum & gens illa tunc feceruntillics eoru qui ad naues aux fugerant lictune perternti fuerut vt nos fach nos stri nosmet rephenderemus. Veruillos mox secus

esse fecimus nec amplius stupidos esse permissionantes eis co cu talibus armis hostes nos se perimeremus. Postos autillos illa tota die in ibus ni is sestiue tractauimus ipsos a nobis abi os esse monuimus qui sequti nocte nos ab hinc cedere cupiebamus. Quo audito/ipi cu summa cicia beneuolentiaco mox a nobis egressi sunt. ac gente eoruco terra omultos eore ritus vidi nouico in quibus hic diutius imorari no cupio m postea nosse vestra queat maiestas qualiter uauis nauigationu hare mearu magis admirans nnotatuco digniora coscripserim ac in libellum stilo geographico collegerem que libellum dietas intitulaui & in quo singula particularit



rum modoru ac coloru pennaruco alitibus fecudi sunt vt id sit visu enarratuce mirabile regio siquie dem illa multum amena fructiferace est/siluis ac ne moribus maximis plena quæ omni tempore viret nec corum vmos folia fluunt. Fructus etiam innue merabiles & nostris omnino dissimiles habent hee cine tellus in torrida zona sita est directe sub paras Iello qui cancri tropicu describit vn polus orizons tis eiuldē le. xxiji. gradibus eleuat in fine climatis le cundi Nobis aut inibi existentibus nos coteplatu populus multus aduenit effigiem albedinemos no stram mirantes quibus vnde veniremus sciscitanti bus e cœlo inuilende terre gratia nos descendisse respondimus quod & vuice ipsi credebat in hac tel lure baptisteria fontesue sacros plutes instituimus in quibus corum infiniti seipsos baptisari fecerunt se eoru lingua charaibi hoc est magne sapientie vio ros vocantes Et prouincia ipla Parias ab iplis nun cupata est. Postea aut portu illum terramos deres linquetes ac secundu colle transnauigantes & ter ram ipsam visu semper sequentes. Dccc.lxx.leucas a portu illo percurrimus facientes gyros circuitule cum gentibus multis conuer fantes practicanteles. Vbi in pleriles locis aux (led no in grandi copia) emimus cu nobis terras illas re perire & li i eis aure foret tuc sufficeret cognoscere Et quia tunc.xiij.iam mensibus in nauigatione nra

Riteramus et naualia nra apparatulce nostri to enç consumpti erant hominesce labore perfras comunem inter nos de restaurandis nauiculis tris que aqua vndice recipiebant & repetunda pania iniuimus cocordiam in qua dum persiste us vnanimitate prope portu vnu eramus totis obtimu in quem cu nauibus nostris intro tes: gêtem ibide infinită inuenimus que nos cu gna suscepit amicicia in terra aute illa nauiculă cum reliquis nauiculis nostris ac dolijs nouam ricaujmus ipsasce machinas nostras ac tormen ellica que in aquis vndi ce pene peribant in ters suscepimus nostras pane es exonerauis & post hec in terra traximus et resecimus cor



quamdă valde seroce & eis infestam existere/qui certo anni tempore per viam maris in iplam cori terră per inlidias ingressi nunc pditorie/nûc p vina Emultos corú interimerent manducarentos deins de. Alios yo in luã terrã lualop domos captiuatos ducerent/contra quos ipi se vix desendere possent nobis infinuantes gente illam quamda inhabitare infulă que i mari leucis centu aut circiter erat. O uă remipli nobis cu tanto affectu ac querimonia com memorauerut vt eis ex condolentia magna crede. remus/pmitteremulcs vt de tantis eos vindicares mus iniurns/ppter quod illi lœtantes no paru effe chi/ sele nobiscum venturos sponte sua propria ob tulerut/quod plures ob causas acceptare recusauie mus demptis septem quos data conditione recepi mus vt soli in suis lintribus i propria remearet/qm reducendoru coru cura suscipere nequaqua intens debamus cui conditioni ipli Egratanter acquieue rut. Et ita illos amicos nostros plurimu effectos de relinquetes ab eis abcessimus. Restauratis aut repa ratiles naualibus nostris/septé per gyrū maris(ven 10 int grecu & leuante nos ducente) nauigauimus dies Post quos plyrimis obuiauimus infulis quaru quide alie habitate alie do delerte erat. Haru igitur vni tande appropinquates & naues nostras inibi listere facientes/vidimus ibidem Amaximu gens tis aceruu qui insulam illa lty nuncuparent quibus



pugnare quod & quide fecimus. Na tu aduerlum illos in terram cu armis nostris profiluimus / cotra cuilli sicsele nobis opposuert vt duabus serme ho ris cotinui inuice gesserimus bellu/pter id co de eis magna faceremus victoriam demptis eoru pripau cis quos balistarij colubrinarijos nostri suis interes merunt telis quod ideireo ita effectu é quia seipsos a nobis ac laceis enlibulcy nostris subtiliter subtras hebāt. Verūtamen tanta demū in eos incurrimus violentia vt illos cu glados mucronibulco nostris cominus attingeremus. Quolquide cu plenlissent omes in fugă per liluas & nemora conuerli lunt/ac nos campi victores (interfectis ex eis vulneratiles plurimis) deserverunt. Hos aut pro die illa longio/ re fuga nequaqua insequi voluimus/ob id co fatis gati nimiu tuc essemus quinpotius ad naues nras cum tanta septem illorum que nobiscum venerant remeauimus læticia vt tantum in se gaudium vix ipli suscipe possent. Sequeti aut aductate die vidi mus per insulam ipsam copiosam gentium appro pinquare caternam cornibus instrumentisce alus quibus in bellis vtuntur buccinantem/qui & quo+ que depicti omnes ac varns volucru plumis ornas ti erant. Ita vt intueri mirabile foret quibus perces ptis ex inito rursu int nos deliberauimus cosilio yt li gens hec nobis inimicicias pararet/nolmet oms

pia perpetua faceremus auimus circa plaga iplau li vero (ve puto pre mai nos in terram tune mini iuimus igitur in eos in to lvij.viri limguli decurio longu manuale gessimu diutumam pugnā pluri teremptos ex eis multos & ad vsq populatione mus vbi comprehensis corum populatione igni naues nostras cu ipsis.x interfectis ex eadem gei ex nris aut interepto dui xxij.qui oes ex dei adiut vut. Ceteru aut recurlu i dinatocs viri septemilli quoru quincs in premissi phaselo vno in insula illa



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gna viriu nostraru admiratione regressi sut. Nosci hyspanie viam sequentes Caliciu tandem repetius mus portu cum. CC.xxii.captiuatis personis.xv. Octobris die Anno dñi. M.cccdxxxxix. Vbi setissi me suscepti suimus/ac vbi eosde captiuos nostros vendidimus. Et hec sunt que in hac nauigatiõe nos stra priore annotatu digniora cospeximus.

De secundarie nauigatiois cursus

VANTVM AD SECVNDARIB nauigationis curlum & ea que in illa me moratu digna conspexi/dicet in sequen tibus. Eandem igit inchoantes nauigatio nem Calicium exiuimus portū Anno dñi M.cccc Ixxxix.Man die.Quo exitu facto nos curlum nos strum Campiuiridis ad insulas arripientes necno ad infularum magnę Canarie vilum transabeuns tes in tantu nauigauimus vt insulç cuidam que ige nis infula dicif applicaremus/vbi facta nobis de lis gnis & aqua puilione & nauigatione nostra rurs sum p Lebecciú vētú incepta est. Post enauigatos xix.dies terră quadă noua tande tenuimus/quam quide firmă existere censumus cotra illa de qua fa Ctain luperioribus mêtio est/& que quide terra in zona torrida extra lineam equinochialem ad parte Austrilita e supra qua meridionalis polus fe.v.ex đ iñ

---- -chem no submersam necnos esse iuuenimus/que et dem et proceras altissi strabat vnde neminë i Tum vero costitimus mus solutis nonmullis p iplam accedere tentaui lam queretes & circii e pretactu est sic flumini venimus vt nulck loci nő immadelceret. Vidir ipla ligna Gmulta quen inhabitata esset & incol **d**ê ligna cölideraturi in i bamus/ad naues nras re & quide fecimus. Quib postea int Levante & S secundu terram (sic spira pertentantes sepius inter bus leucie fi in infam....



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le no preberet. Quibus cognitis inconenientibus consilio facto couenimus/vt nauigiu nostru p mas re ad Magistrale reflecteremus. Tumq secudu ter sam ipam intatu nauigauimus vt tande portui vni applicaremus/qui bellissima insulam bellissimuce linu quendam in eius ingressu tenebat / supra que nobis nauigantibus vt in illu introire possemns ins mensam in infula ipsa gentiu turbam a mari quatu or leucis aut circiter distăte vidimus. Cuius rei era letati no paru extitimus.leit paratis nauiculis nris vt in cande infulă vaderemus lintre quadă in qua p sonç complures erant ex alto mari venire vidimus ppter quod fuc couenimus vt eis inualis ipos cos prehenderemus. Et tuc in illos nauigare in gyrum (ne euadere possent) circudare occepimus/quibus fua quocy vice nitentibus vidimus illos (aura tem+ perata manête) remis suis osbus sursum erectis qua li firmos ac relistentes le significare velle/quâ re lic idcirco illos efficere putauimus vt inde nos in admi rationem couerteret. Cũ yo libi nos cominus app pingre cognouissent remis suis i aqua couerlis ter หลี ที่ในs remigare iceper. Attn nobilcu carbalu vna xlv.dolioru volaru celerrimu educebamus/que tuc tali nauigio delata est vt subito ventu sup eos obti neret.Cumcgirruendi in illos aduenisset comodis tas ipli lele apparaturs luŭ in phalelo luo ordinate spargetes/se quoch ad nauigandu accinxert. Itaq: eu cos preternssemus/ipi fugere conatisut. At nos d iii

at gradibus extra quodeunce clima distates ea/
m terra a prenominatis insulis vt per Lebeccium
ntu costabat leucis.cccc. In qua terra dies cu no
bus equales.xxvij. Iunij cum sol in cancri tropis
est existere reperimus. Eande terra in aquis ois
submersam necnon magnis suminibus psusam
e iuuenimus/que et quidem semet plurimu viris
n et proceras altissimases arbores habente mon
abat vnde nemine in illa esse tunc percepimus.
m vero costitimus & classem nostra anchoraui
s solutis nonnullis phaselis cu quibus. in terram
am accedere tentauimus. Porro nos aditum in il
queretes & circu eam sepius gyrantes ipam vt
tactu est sic fluminu vndis vbice persusam ins



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le no preberet. Quibus cognitis inconenientibus consilio facto couenimus/vt navigiu nostru p mas re ad Magistrale reflecteremus. Tumque secudu ter ram ipam intâtu nauigauimus vt tande portui vni applicaremus/qui bellissima insulam bellissimuce linu quendam in eius ingressu tenebat / supra que nobis nauigantibus vt in illu introire possemns ins mensam in infula ipsa gentiu turbam a mari quatu or leucis aut circiter distate vidimus. Cuius rei ofa letati no paru extitimus.lgif paratis nauiculis nris vt in cande infulă vaderemus lintre quadă in qua p sons complures erant ex alto mari venire vidimus ppter quod tuc couenimus vt eis inuales ipos cos prehenderemus. Et tuc in illos nauigare in gyrum (ne euadere possent) circudare occepimus/quibus fua quoco vice nitentibus vidimus illos (aura tem? perata manête) remis suis osbus sursum erectis qua li firmos ac relistentes le significare velle/quà re lic idcirco illos efficere putauimus vi inde nos in admi rationem couerteret. Cu yo libi nos cominus app pingre cognouissent remis suis i aqua couerlis ter ră vlus remigare iceper. Atti nobilcu carbalu vnă xlv.dolioru volatu celerrimu educebamus/que tuc tali nauigio delata est vt subito ventu sup eos obti neret. Cumcy irruendi in illos aduenisset comodis tas ipli lele apparaturs luu in phalelo luo ordinate spargetes/se quoch ad nauigandu accinxert. Itaq eu eos preternssemus/ipi fugere conatisut. At nos d iii

los tunc expeditis phaselis/validis viris stipa los tunc coprehendere putantes mox in eos in rimus contra qs bis geminis sere horis / nobis entibus/nisi carbasus nostra que cursu eos preserat rursum super eos reuersa fuisset/illos penis amittebamus. Cum vero ipsi se eisdem nostris selis carbasoca vndica constrictos esse perspice toms q circit.xx.erat & a terra duabus sere leu distabat/in mare saltu psilierunt. Q uos nos cu aselis nostris tota psequentes die/nullos ex eis tantumodo duos prehedere potuimus alris ois in terram saluis abcuntibus. In lintre aute eoru um deseruerant bis gemini iuuenes extabant no eorum gente geniti sed quos in tellure aliena ra

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mus ductis nobiscum duobus illis quos in lintre a nobis inuala coprehenderamus. Qua primu aute terram iplam pede contigimus oms trepidi & les iplos abdituri in vicinas nemorū latebras diffuges runt. Tum vero vno ex illis quos prehenderas mus abire permisso & plurimis illi amicicie signis necno nolis cymbalis / ac speculis plerisce datis/di ximus eine ppter nos ccteri qui aufugerant expas uescerent/qm eoru amicos esse plurimum cupieba mus/qui abiens iussa nostra soletter impleuit gens te illa tota.cccc.videlicet fere viris/cum fæminis multis a siluis secu ad nos eductis. Q ui inermes ad nos vbi cum nauiculis nostris eramus omnes vene runt/& cũ quibus tũc amiciciam bonâ firmauimus restituto quote eis alio quem captiuu tenebamus & pariter eorum lintrem quam inualeramus p nas viu nostraru socios apud quos erat eis restitui man dauimus. Porro hec eoru linter que ex solo arboris trunco cauata & multu subtiliter effecta suerat/10% ga.xxvi.passibus et lata duobus brachijs erat.Hãc cu a nobis recuperassent & tuto i loco fluminis re posuissent oms a nobis repente sugerunt nec nobi scum amplius conversari volverunt. Quo tam bar baro facto comperto illos malæ fidei maleco cons ditionis existere coguouimus. Apud eos aurz duta xatpauculu quod ex auribus gestabant vidimus. ltacp plaga illa relicta & secundum eam nauigatis/

x.circiter leucis statione quanda nauiculis tuta erimus/in quam introeutes tantas inibi coperios getes vtid mirabile foret. Cu qbus facta ami a iuimus deinde cu eis ad plures core pagos vbi u secure mitucp honeste ab eis suscepti suimus ab eis iterim.ccccc.vniones vnica nola emimus a auro modico quod eis ex gratia cotulimus. In terra vinu ex fructibus semetibusce expressum iceram ceruisiamue albam et rubente bibut/me aut ex myrre pomis valde bonis cosectu erat quibus cu multis cibonis alijs fructibus gustui idis & corpori salubribus habudanter comedios/ppterea con tepestiue illuc adueneramus. Hee e insula eore rebus suppellectiliue comultus hab

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gnouimus put et maiestas via posthec amplius in telligere poterit. Relicto aut portu illo & secundu plaga eande in qua cotinue gentes affluere pspicie bamus curlu nostro pducto portu quendă aliu res Liciede vnius nauicule nostre gra/in quo gete muls tã esse coperimus/cu quibus nec vi nec amicicia co versatione obtinere valuimus/illis si qñès in terra cu nauiculis nostris descenderemus se cocra aspere defendentibns/& si qños nos sustinere no valeret in Illuas aufugientibus/& nos nequate expectanti **b**us/quor: tantã bar barié nos cognolcentes ab eis exhine discessimus. Tuncep inter nauigandu infula quandă in mari leucis a terra.xv. distante vidimus quam li in ea populus quispia esset inuilere cocors dauimus. In illam igit accelerantes quanda inibi in/ menimus gentem/que oim bestialissima simplicisse mack/omniu quock gratiolissima benignissimack crat/cuiulquide gentis ritus et mores eiulmodi lut.

De eiusdem gentis ritu & moribus.

II VVLTV AC GESTV CORPO

in the strate of th

uo sinili plenam gerebant/habi to bacillo quo que in ore suo madesactu masticatum con sepis cucurbitam farrina repleta mittebant/& dein um eo de eadem farrina extrahebat/ quam sibi shec in ore vtrumos ponebant/herbam ipsam in ore gestabant eade farrina respergitado/ & frequentissime paulatimos efficiebat/qua rem admirati/illius causam secretuce/aut cur ita sast satis nequiuinus coprehe dere. Heccine gens experimento didicimus) ad nos adeo samiliaris duenit/ac si nobiscu sepius antea negociati sus tas longeua amicicia habuissent. Nobis aute blagam ipsam cu eis ambulantibus colloquens sopremento detides



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plera de coru loca deficiebant. Heccine gens viceus alibus que in terra solida sunt penitus carent quine ymmo ex piscibus quos in mari piscantur viuunt. Etenim apud eos qui magni piscatores existunt pi scium ingens habundat copia/ex quibus ipsi pluri mos turtures ac Ebonos pilces alios plures/vltro nobis obtulerunt. Eorum vxores herba quain ore viri ipli gerebant nulog vtebantur. Verum lingule cucurbitam vnam aqua impletam ex qua biberent habebant. Nullos domorum pagos nulla ve tugu ria gens hec habent preteres folia grandia quedam sub quibus a solis feruore sed no ab ymbribus se p tegunt/propter quod autumabile est op parum in terra illa pluitet. Cum aute ad piscandu mare adies rint folium vnu adeo grande fecum quilcy pilcatu rus effert vt illo in terram defixo & ad solis meas tum versato sub illius vmbra aduersus estu totum fe ablcõdat.Haccine in infula @multa variorū ge/ nerum animalia sunt que omnia aquam' lutulenta bibût .Videntes aût 🕁 in ea cômodi nihil nancile e remur/nos relicta illa alia quamda infula tenuimus in quam nos ingredientes & recentem vnde bibes remus aqua inuestigantes/putantes interim ipsam eandem terra a nullis esse habitatam/propterea p in ea neminē inter adueniendum pſpexeramus/du per arena deambularemus vestigia pedum mae gna nonulla vidimus/ex quibus celuimus que li eile

n pedibus reliqua membra respondebant/hoses in eadem terra grandissimi habitabant. Nos aŭt ita per arenam deambulantibus/viã vnam erram ducentê coperimus secundum quam.ix. nobis eutes insulam ipsam inuisere parauimus dep non esseciosam illam nec esmultas in ea itare gentes existimauimus. Pererrata igitur se du eamdem viam vna sere leuca quines in con e quadam (que populate apparebant) vidimus s/in quas introeuntes quines in illis reperimus ieres/vetulas videli cet duas & iuuenculas tres quidem oms sic statura peeres erat vt inde val niraremur. He aut protinus vt nos intuite sunt o stupesacte permanserut vt ausugiendi animo



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tuc affecti fuimus turbatiõe vt latius apud naticus las nfas & eu tali gente esse duxissemus. Hij & em ingentes arcus & sagittas necnon & sudes pticale ue magnas instar clauaru ferebant/qui ingressi lo/ quebantur quock inter le mutuo ac li nos compte hendere vellet. Quo tali periculo percepto diuerla etia îter nos tuc fecimus cosilia. V nis vt illos î ipla eade casa inuaderemus/alijs vo nequati sed foris potius & î platea/& alijs vt nulci aduerlus eos pu gnam quereremus donec quid agere vellet itellige remus asseuerantibus. Inter que cosilia casam illa si mulate exiuimus & ad naues nras remcare occepi mus iplice (Tetus est lapidis iactus) mutuo sp loque tes nos infecuti funt/haud minore co nos vt autus mo trepidantes formidine/cu nobis mirantibus ipi quoce eminus manerent/& nisi nobis ambulantis bus no ambularent. Cũ yo ad naues nostras pertie gissemus & in illas ex ordine îtroiremus/mox oes in mare profilierunt/& Tmultas post nos sagittas suas iaculati sunt/sed tuc eos ppaucu metuebamus Nam tum machinaru nraru duas in eos (potius vt terrerêt çı vt itetiret)emilimus/quaruquide tumul tu pcepto/oes cofestim in mote vnu ppiquu suga abiert/et ita ab eis erepti fuimus discessimusco pit Hỹ oes nudi vt de poribus hîtũ e eunt. Appellauis mulcs ilulā illā/gigātu(ob,pceritatē eorz)ilulā. No bis atvitius et a tra paulo distătius trasremigatibus

us interdum cum eis pugnasse nobis accidit ob quiccip a tellure sua sibi tolli nequaqua permit vellent. Et vticp quide repet unde Castillie poi tum iam nobis in mentem subierat/ob id potis um quo iam sere anno in mari perstiteramus nisi tenuem alimentoru necessariorucp alioru nitione retinebamus. Que & quide adhuc extementibus/quos pertuleramus solis caloribus otaminata inquinatacp erat/cu ab exitu nostro ampiuiridis insulis vsep tunc cotinue per torrion nauigauissemus zonam/& transuersim per li um equinoctialem bis/vt prehabituest. In qua dem voluntate nobis perseuerantibus/nos a la ribus subseuare nostris sanctistico coplacuit soiri

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qui & quidem oftreolas in quibus nascint nobis plures largiti funt. Et pariter nonnullas mercati fui mus/vbi in quibuldam .C.& xxx.vniones in qui buldam vero no totidem reperiebani. Noveritos maiestas vestra/cp nisi permaturi sint & a conchis Ins in quibus gignunt per lele excidant omnine pe fecti no funt. Quinymmo in breuic vt læpius iple expertus (um)emarcelcut/& i nihil redacti (ut. Cu vero maturi fuerint in ostrea ipla inter carnes (pre terid piplis carnibus hereant)le separant/ & huiulcemodi optimi lut. Efluxis igit. xlvij. diebus nec non gente illa quam nobis plurimu amica effecera mus relicta hinc ab eis excessimus ob plurimarum rerum nostraru indigentiam/venimulca ad Anti» glie insulam qua paucis nuper ab annis Cristopho rus Columbus discooperair in qua reculas nostras ac naualia reficiendo mensibus duobus & diebus totide permanlimus/plures interdum Christicolas rum inibi conuersantiu contumelias perpetiendo quas prolixus ne nimiū fiam hic omitto. Eande yo infulam.xxn.luln deferentes/percurfa vnius mens fis cum medio navigatione Caliciu tandem portu viji mensis Septembris subinimus /vbi cum hono re plectuce suscepti suimus. Et sic per dei placitum finem nostra egpit secunda nauigatio.

De tertio facta navigatione

a pœnis atca laboribus quos îter pmemo ratas pertuleră nauigationes paulisper re iescente/desiderăteca posthac în perlară terram neare: fortuna fatigationă meara nequacă adhue ara serenissimo illi dño Manueli Portugallie Re nist în cor(nescio vt quid) vt destinato nuncio eras regales suas ad me trăsmitteret quibus plus a rogabat vt ad eu apud Lisbonă celerius me asserejipe etem mirabilia mihi plurima faceret: per qua re nondă tunc deliberaui quinymmo ei eundemmet nunciă/me minus bene disposită unc male habere significaui. V cru si quandocă bualescere & maiestati eius revie meum forsan

TERTIA

tu meo non paruam visus est concepisse sociciam plurimu me interdum rogitans/vt vna cum tribus eius coseruantie nauibus/que ad exeundum & ad nouaru terrarum inquisitione preparate erant proficisci vellem. Et ita quia regum preces precepta sunt)ad eius votum consensi.

Tempus profectionis tertig

IGITUR AB HOC LISBONE PORTU eum tribus conservantie nauibus die Maij deci s ma.M.ccccc.& primo abeuntes /curlum nostrum versus magne Canaricinsulas arripuimus: secune du quas & ad earu prospectu instanter enauigates idem nauigiù nostru collateralner secundu Affris cam occidente vlus lecuti fuimus. Vbi pilciū quos rundam(quos Parghi nuncupant)multitudine ma ximam in equore prendidimus/tribus inibi diebus moram facientes. Exinde autem ad partem illam Ethopie/que Besilicca dicit devenimus/que quide sub torrida zona posita est/& super quam. xiii; gradibus se Septemtrionalis erigit polus in climas te primo vbi diebus.xi.nobis de lignis & aqua pro tissione parantes restitionus/ppter id co Austru 🗲 sus p Athlanticu pelagus navigandi mihi inesset af fectus. Itacp portu Ethiopie illu post hec relinquen

lent/ppt ventoru nimb rima nobis intulere gra nostrulines presertim e hit. Inibics in mense lur Ctibus equales sunt/atq verfus meridiem erant. ti placuit noua vnam ne fcilicet Augusti/iuxta qu cum media)restitimus/e nonullis in ipla viluri fi mus:quam & quide inc perimus qui bestijs pra maiestas regia vestra po introitus nostri principi aliqua/quis oram iplan dimus) populo multo 1 De qua quide ora pro it ge possessoriu cepimus amœnā/ac veridē esse & të extralineam equinod

TERTIA

tiebamur/concordavimus iteru in terra altera die reverti vi nobis de necessarijs puideremus: inqua quidem nobis extantibus/v idimus stantes in vnis us montis cacumine gentes que deorlum delcede / te non auderent/ crantcy nudi omnes necno consi milis efficiei colorisce vt de supionbus habitu est. Nobis aut satagentibus vt nobiscu conuersatu ace cederet/ no sic securos cos efficere valuimus vt de nobis adhuc no diffiderent. Quoru obstinatioe p teruiace cognita/ad naues sub nocte remeauimus relictis in terra (videntibus illis) nolis speculisce no nullis ac rebus aliis. Cucy nos in mari eminus esse prospiceret/oms de ipso mote ppter reculas quas reliqueramus) descenderunt plurima inter se admi rationis signa facientes. Nectune de aliquo nisi de aqua nobis puidimus. Crastino auté effecto mane vidimus e nauibus gentem eandem numero of an tea maiore passim per terram ignes sumoscy facies tem. Vnde nos existimantes co nos per hoc ad se in uitarent iuimus ad eos in terram/vbi tunc populu plurimu aduenisse cospeximus: qui tamen a nobis longe feipfos tenebant/figna facientes interim no nulla vt cum eis interius in infulā vaderemus. Pro pter quod factu est vt ex Christicolis niis duo po tinus ad hoc parati periculo ad tales eundi semets iplos exponerent/ve quales gentes eedem forent/ aut liquas divitias specielue aromaticas vllas habe

e iij

NAVIGATIO

t/ipsi cognoscerent: quapropter in tantu nauit torem rogitauerunt/vt eis quod postulabat an ret. Tum vero illi ad hoc sele accingetes necno asce de rebus suis minutis secu sumentes/vt in gentibus eisdem mercarent alias/abierut a noo data conditione vt ad nos post quince dies ad inu remeare soliciti esset/nos etenim illos tam expectaremus. Et ita tuc iter suum in terra arri runt/atce nos ad naues nostras regressum ceo us vbi expectando eos diebus. vin. perstiti o s. In quibus diebus gens per multa noua dietim ad plaga ipsam adueniebat / sed nusce nos cram ipam iteru tendentes/gente illam mulieo erram ipam iteru tendentes/gente illam mulieo



TERTIA

posto vbi iuuenis ipse erat appropiauit/tali eu val li lui ictu a tergo percussit vt subito mortuus in tex ram excideret: que confestim mulieres alic corripie entes/illu in monte a pedibus ptraxerut/virics ipl qui in monte crat ad littus cum arcubus & sagittis aduenietes ec lagittas luas i nos concietes tali gete nostră affecerut stupore(ob id co nauicule ille i qui bus erat harena nauigando radebat/nec celerit au fugere tunc poterant) vt sumendoru armorum suo rum memoriam nemo tunc haberet. Et ita Eplus res cotra nos fagittas suas eiaculabantur. Tum ye to in eos quatuor machinarum nostrarum fulmina licet neminem attingétia emilimus / quo audito to nitruo omnes rurlum in monte fugerunt /vbi mus lieres iple erat/que iuuene nostrum quem trucidas uerant(nobis videntibus)in frusta secabant/necno frusta ipsa nobis ostentantes /ad ingentem quem succenderand ignem torrebaut/& deinde posthæc manducabut. Viri quoch ipsi signa nobis similitet facientes / geminos Christicolas nostros alios se pariformiter peremisse manducassecs insinuabant quibus qui & vticy vera loquebantur/ in hoc ipso credidimus. Cuius nos improperij vehementius pi guit/cum inmanitatem quam in mortuum exerces bant/oculis intueremur ipli proprijs. Quamob. rem plures & quadraginta de nobis in animo stas biliueramus vi omes pariter terram iplam impetu

impunitis illis abcellimu reliquimus/mox îter Lei (scudu quos se cotinet t plurimos ambitus plurir Ctantes /quibus durātibi nobilcu practicare aut ac hierint.ln tantū vo naui nouã que secundu Lebe rimus.ln qua cũ campũ v cti Vincentii campo nor Lebecciū ventū posthęc States idem lancti Vince illa vbi Cristicole nostri cis ad partem Leuātis. (gradibus extra lineam Arum est.Cum igit ita v copiolam gentiù multiti Ararum vastitate miran speximus:apud quos tu & deinde interram ipfu



TERTIA

dis illis diu elaboratimus/amicos tamé nostros cos tandem effecimus: cum quibus negociando practis candock varie.v.manlimus diebus vbi cauas listus las virides plurimu grossas/& etiam nonullas in ar boru cacuminibus liccas inuenimus. Concordavis mus aût vt ex eadem gente duos qui nos corû line quam edocerent inde traduceremus. Quamobrem tres ex eis vt in Portugallià venirent nos vitro co mitati sunt. Et qui me omnia prosequi ac describes re piget/dignetur vestra nosse maiestas co nos por tum illum linquentes/per Lebecciù ventu/& in vis lu terre semper transcurrimus plures continue facis endo scalas pluresce ambitus/ac interdu cu multis populis loquendo: donec tandem versus Austrum extra Capicomi tropicu fuimus. Vbi sug horizon ta illu meridionalis polus.xxxij. sele extollebat gra dibus/atos minorem iam perdideramus vrlam/iña ce maior vrsa multu infima videbat fere in fine Ho rizontis se ostentans: & tuc per stellas alterius me ridionalis poli nosmetipsos dirigebamus /que mul to plures mitocp maiores ac lucidiores (p noftri po li stelle existut : propter quod plurimaru illaru figu ras confinxi /& prefertim eatu que prioris ac maio ris magnitudinis erant/vna cu declinatione diame troru quas circa polum Austri efficiunt/& vna cu denotatione carúdem d jametrorū & femidiame/ trofu earum prout in me is quatuor dietis live naui

ei papireg carte sufficeren magni comodi res inueni fig arboribus: et pariter p tas producunt/cu quibus ta vidimus que fastidios quidem peragratioe.x.fe qua cognito o mineralia uenimus vna vt ab inde! garemur. O uo inito îter fuit ac in omnem cetu no in tali nauigatione precip stegriter fieret. Propter q wich vbick vt de lignis & nitione omnes libi parar gistros nos cum nauibus navigare posse indicatu e xeram)facta promisone/ inde nauigauone nostra ances Februarij. xiij. vid iam appropinguaret et a

TERTIA

Sublimatu inuencrimus. Ita vt nec minoris vrienec maioris stellæ ammodo inspici valerent. Nam tue a portu illo a quo per Seroccum abieramus .cccce leucis longe iam facti eramus.iij. videlicet Aprilis: Qua die tempestas ac procella in mari tam vehes mens exorta est/vt vela nostra omnia colligere & cum folo nudo com malo remigare copelleremur per flante vehementissime Lebeccio ac mari intumes scëte & aere turbulentissimo extante. Propter que turbinis violentissimu impetum nostrates omnes non modico affecti fuerunt stupore. Noctes quos cp tunc inibi comaxime erant. Etem Aprilis. vij. sos le circa arietis finem extante iplæ eçdem noctes ho tarum.xv.esse reperte sunt:hyems ce etia tuc inibi erat vt vestra satis perpedere potest maiestas. No bis autem fub hac naugatibus turbulentia/terram vnam Aprilis. ij. vidimus penes quam. xx. circiter leucas nauigantes appropiauimus. Veru illam om nimodo brutalem & extraneam esse comperimus in quaquidem nec portu quempiam nec gentes ali quas fore cospeximus: ob id (vt arbitror) o ta aspe rumin ea frigus algeret vt tam acerbum vix quils qua perpeti posset. Porro in tanto periculo in tans tace tempestatis importunitate nosmet tum repeti mus/vt vix alteri alteros pre grandi turbine nos vi deremus. Quamobrem demum cum nauium prçe tore pariter concordauimus vt connauitis nostris fä

Tequenti tempestas in m obrui perdite metuerem peregrination uvota nec nias(prout nautis mos el quo tempestatis ifortuni demissis omnino velis. Ir cc.et.l.in mari penetrauit equinoctiali necno mari per appropinquando/pe pere periculis altissimo d modi nostra navigatio a pręcu/ob id cp ad Ethiop bamus:a quo g maris A ccc.distabamus leucis. A tis gratiam Maij bisquin plaga vna ad latus Austr xv. diebus nosipsos resri het curlum nostrum vers arripuimus/quequide inf &.l. leucis distabant/ad



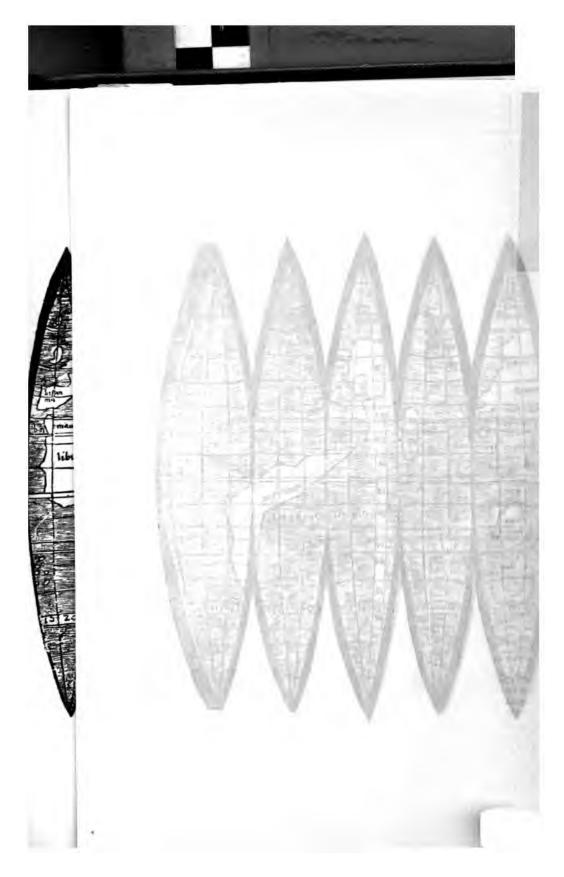
OVARTA

bone nostre recursum nos accinximus/a qua ad oc cidentis partem, ccc. sepositi seucis eramus/et cuius tandem deinde portum. M.D. ij. cii prospera saluatione ex cunctipotentis nutu rursum subiuimus/cii duabus dumtaxat nauibus: ob id co tertia in Serrationa (qii amplius nauigare no posset) igni come busseramus. In hac aute nostra tertio cursa nauigatione. xvi. circiter menses permasimus/e quibus. xii abscrationane stelle necnon & maioris vrie minorisue aspectu nauigauimus/quo tempore nos metiplos per aliam meridionalis posi stellam reges bamus. Que superius commemorata sunt/in eachem nostra tertio facta nauigatione relatu magis digna conspexi.

De quarte nauigationis cursu

ELIOVVM AVTEM EST /VT

que in tertia nauigatione nostra prospes xerim edisserà. Q uia vo ià pre longa nar ratione fatisco/et quoch hec eadem nostra nauiga tio ad speratum a nobis sinë minime producta est/ ob aduersitatem infortuniue quoddam quod in maris Athlantici nobis accidit sinu: idcirco breuior siam. Igitur ex Lisbone portu cum sex coseruantie nauibus exiuimus cu proposito insulam vnam ver sus horizontem positam inuisendi/que Melcha di f in



Har an oriente iu occiden prout de hoc ipso per Ca quidem insula Melcha pl 🕉 o ipla plus ad meridiem gnouimus quia ipsa in ass antarctici sita est. Decima nobis vnde lupra egredie insulas virides nuncupata rerum necessariaru munin uerloru modoru refrigera terdum inibi diebus cessar post hec euanigare occepi ster tamçi presumptuosus litatem & omniŭ nostrum vt lele nostri & sex nauiu, fit ve in Serraliona Auftra deremus. Ad quã nobis ac dem in cõlpectu habentıbı ba suborta tempestas est/a fortuna aduersa inualvit/vi infi widohama -- 1

QVARTA

mur. Q uamquidem nos per Suduesium, qui vens tus est inter meridiem et Lebecciu) reassumentes ccc.per illam maris artitudine nauigauimus leucas Vnde factu est ve nobis extra lineam equinoctias lem tribus pene gradibus iam tunc existentibus ter ra quedam(a qua.xij.distabamus leucis) apparues rit/que apparitio no parua nos affecit admiratione Terra etem illa/insula in medio mari multu alta & admirabilis erat/que leucis duabus longior & vna dilatatior no existebat: in quaquidem terra nuqua quilib hominu aut fuerat aut habitauerat, & nihilo minus nobis infœlicissima suit. În illa em p stolidu consiliu suum & regimen prefectus nauium noster nauem sua perdidit. Nempe illa a scopulo quodam elisa/& inde ppter hoc in rimas divisa sancti Laus reti nocte (que Augusti.x.est) in mari penitus sub mersa extitit/nihil inde saluo manente demptis tan tumodo nautis. Eratce nauis eadem dolioru.ccc.in qua nostre totius turbe totalis potentia erat. Cum aut omnes circa illam fatageremus vt si forte ipam a periculo subtrahere valeremus: dedit mihi in man datis idem nauium prefectus/vt cu uauicula vna in receptu quempiam bonu vbi pupes nostras secure omnes recipere possemus apud insulam cande ins uentu pergere/nolens tamen iple idem presectus vt nauem mea(que nouem nautis meis stipata/ & in navis periclitantis adjutorio inteta foret) mecu

TAN STITTE CHAPTER STEEL mum inibi pomū/vbi dasl tis suscipere possemus inu ibidem diebus eunde na turba expectado perstiti.(leste no perum pertuli/atc stupescebant vt nullo con bis aut in hac existentibus puppin vna per gquor ad vt nos percipere possent n lidentes sperāteschvna que piam nos secu duceret. Qu lemus/& vicissim nos resa nobis/eiuldė pręfecti ñi na ptis nautis) pditā extitisfe: (vīa põt regia maiestas)me stia/eu aLisbona(ad qua rei existens leucis in longo rem tirem. Nihilominus tamen l entes viterius peessimus/re

ad memorată infida whi nal



QVARTA

fuam in illa scaturiente/cum infinitis arboribus innumeril& volucribus marinis & terrestribus/que adeo simplices erant vt sele manu comprehendi intrepide permitterent. Propter quod tot suc pren didimus ve nauiculă vnam ex illis adimpleuerimus În ca auté nulla alia invenimus animalia pteres mu res &maximos/et lacertas bifurcam caudam habe tes cum nonullis lerpentibus quos etiam in ea vidi mus. Igitur parata nobis inibi provilione sub vene to inter meridiem & Lebecci ducête perreximus obid co a rege mandatu acceperamus/vt qualicun & non obstante periculo precedentis nauigationis viam in sequeremur. Incepto ergo huiuscemodi na uigio portum tandem vnum inuenimus que oms aium fanctoru Abbaciam nucupauimus/ad quem (prosperam annuente nobis auram altissimo)infra xvij.pertigimus dies.Distatopidem portusiece.a p lata infula leucis/in quoquide portu nec prefechum nostru nec quemqua de turba alium reperimus/& si tame in illo mensibus duobus & diebus quatuor expectauerimus/quibus efluxis vifo quilluc nemo veniret conservantia nostra tune & ego cocordani mus/vt secudu latus longius progrederemur. Per curlis itacs.cc.lx.leucis portui cuidam alij applicui mus in quo castellum vnū erigere proposuimusi quod & quide pfecto fecimus relictis in illo.xxuin. Christicolis nobiscum existentibus/qui ex presecti

mus. Quibus superiorib uimus post hecin Portu per grecu transmontanu erat efficere. Relictis igiti Ricolis.xxiin.et cum illis. bus armis vna cu prouisic ficiente/necno pacata nol te(de qua hic minima fit : bi tuc viderimus/et cum i xl.fere leucas cum.xxx.ex netrauimus. Vbi interdu que nunc subticescens libe reservo. Estep eadem terri lem ad partem Austri, xvi bone meridianu ad occide instrumenta nostra monss nem nosträ per Nornorde transmontanucs ventus el ad hanc Lisbone civitate, p dem post multos labores r

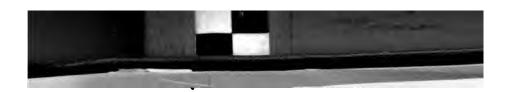
QVARTA

mus: ob id ep ipla tota ciuitas nos in mari disperdie tos esse existimabat/que admodu reliqui omnes de turba nostra p precti nri nausu stulta presumptio ne extiterat. Q uo superbia modo iustus omniu ce sor deus copensat. Et ita nuc apud Lisbona iplam subsisto ignorans quid de me serenissimus iple rex deinceps essicere cogitet/q a tantis laboribus meis iam exnunc requiescere plurimu peroptarem/ hue nunciu maiestati vestre plurimu quoca interdu comendans. Americus Vesputius in Lisbona.

Pressit/& ipsa eadē Christo monimēta fauēte Tempore venturo cætera musta premet.



Finitū.vij.kl.Maij Anno lupra lelqui millelimum.vij. 7rbs Deodate tuo dareleens nomine prasful Qua Vogesi montis sunt iuga pressit opus









INTRODUCTION TO COSMOGRAPHY

WITH CERTAIN NECESSARY PRINCIPLES OF GEOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE FOUR VOYAGES OF AMERIGO VESPUCCI

A Representation of the Entire World, both in the Solid and Projected on the Plane,
Including also lands which were Unknown to Ptolemy, and have been
Recently Discovered

DISTICH

Since God rules the stars and Cæsar the earth, Nor earth nor stars have aught greater than these.

MAXIMILIAN CÆSAR AUGUSTUS HILESIUS, NATIVE OF THE VOSGES

ce thy Majesty is sacred throughout the vast world, eximilian Cæsar, in the farthest lands,

nere the sun raises its golden head from the eastern waves

d seeks the straits known by Hercules' name, here the midday glows under its burning rays, here the Great Bear freezes the surface of the sea;



PREFACE

TO HIS MAJESTY MAXIMILIAN CÆSAR AUGUSTUS MARTINUS ILACOMILUS WISHES GOOD FORTUNE

Ir it is not only pleasant but also profitable in life to visit many lands and to see 'the most distant races (a fact that is made clear in Plato, Apollonius of Tyana, and many other philosophers, who went to the most remote regions for the purpose of exploration), who, I ask, most invincible Maximilian Cæsar, will deny that it is pleasant and profitable to learn from books the location of lands and cities and of foreign peoples,

Which Phœbus sees when he buries his rays beneath the waves,

Which he sees as he comes from the farthest east, Which the cold northern stars distress,

Which the south wind parches with its torrid heat, Baking again the burning sands?

(Boethius.)

Who, I repeat, will deny that it is pleasant and profitable to learn from books the manners and

Preface

stoms of all these peoples? Surely—to express y own opinion—just as it is worthy of praise travel far, so it can not be foolish for one no knows the world, even from maps alone, repeat again and again that passage of the dyssey which Homer, the most learned of ets, wrote about Ulysses:

Tell me, O Muse, of the man who after the capture of Troy

Saw the customs and the cities of many men.

Therefore, studying, to the best of my ability d with the aid of several persons, the books Ptolemy from a Greek copy, and adding e relations of the four voyages of America



ORDER OF TREATMENT

Since no one can obtain a thorough knowledge of Cosmography without some previous understanding of astronomy, nor even of astronomy itself without the principles of geometry, we shall in this brief outline say a few words:

- (1) Of the elements of geometry that will be helpful to a better understanding of the material sphere;
 - (2) Of the meaning of sphere, axis, poles, etc.;
 - (3) Of the circles of the heavens;
- (4) Of a certain theory, which we shall propose, of the sphere itself according to the system of degrees;
- (5) Of the five celestial zones, and the application of these and of the degrees of the heavens to the earth;
 - (6) Of parallels;
 - (7) Of the climates of the earth;
- (8) Of winds, with a general diagram of these and other things;
- (9) Of the divisions of the earth, of the various seas, of islands, and of the distances of

^{&#}x27;The word *climate* is here used in its ancient sense of a zone of the earth's surface comprised between two specified parallels of latitude.

Order of Treatment

ces from one another. There will be added a quadrant useful to the cosmographer. Lastly, we shall add the four voyages of herigo Vespucci. Thus we shall describe the mography, both in the solid and projected the plane.



CHAPTER I

OF THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOMETRY NECESSARY TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE SPHERE

Since in the following pages frequent mention will be made of the circle, the circumference, the center, the diameter, and other similar terms, we ought first of all briefly to discuss these terms one by one.

A circle is a plane figure bounded by a line drawn around, and in the middle there is a point, all straight lines drawn from which to the surrounding line are equal to one another.

A plane figure is a figure, no point of which rises above or falls below the lines that bound it.

The circumference is the line that so bounds the circle that all straight lines drawn from the center to the circumference are equal to one another. The circumference is also called in Latin ambitus, circuitus, curvatura, circulus, and in Greek periphereia.

The center of a circle is a point so situated that all straight lines drawn from it to the line bounding the circle are equal to one another.

A semicircle is a plane figure bounded by the

Principles of Geometry

meter of the circle and one half of the cirnference.

The diameter of a circle is any straight line sing through the center of the circle and exding in both directions to the circumference. A straight line is the shortest distance been two points.

An angle is the mutual coming together of p lines. It is the portion of a figure increasing width from the point of intersection.

A right angle is an angle formed by one line ling upon another line and making the two gles on either side equal to each other. If a bt angle is bounded by straight lines it is

CHAPTER II

Sphere, Axis, Poles, Etc., Accurately Defined

Before any one can obtain a knowledge of cosmography, it is necessary that he should have an understanding of the material sphere. After that he will more easily comprehend the description of the entire world which was first handed down by Ptolemy and others and afterward enlarged by later scholars, and on which further light has recently been thrown by Amerigo Vespucci.

A sphere, as Theodosius defines it in his book on spheres, is a solid and material figure bounded by a convex surface, in the center of which there is a point, all straight lines drawn from which to the circumference are equal to one another. And while, according to modern writers, there are ten celestial spheres, there is a material sphere like the eighth (which is called the fixed sphere because it carries the fixed stars), composed of circles joined together ideally by a line and axis crossing the center, that is, the earth.

The axis of a sphere is a line passing through

Geometrical Definitions

cumference of the sphere on both sides. out this axis the sphere whirls and turns like wheel of a wagon about its axle, which is a oothly rounded pole, the axis being the meter of the circle itself. Of this Manilius eaks as follows:

Through the cold air a slender line is drawn, Round which the starry world revolves.

The poles, which are also called *cardines* inges) and *vertices* (tops), are the points of the avens terminating the axis, so fixed that they ver move, but always remain in the same

Geometrical Definitions

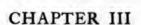
the seven stars of the Wain, which are called *Triones*; there are seven stars also in the Lesser Bear, sometimes called *Cynosura*. Wherefore Baptista Mantuanus says:

Under thy guidance, Helice, under thine, Cynosura, We set sail over the deep, etc.

Likewise, the wind coming from that part of the world is called *Borealis* and *Aquilonicus* (northern). Sailors are accustomed to call *Cynosura* the star of the sea.

Opposite to the arctic pole is the antarctic, whence it derives its name, for arti in Greek is the equivalent of contra in Latin. This pole is also called Noticus and Austronoticus (southern). It can not be seen by us on account of the curvature of the earth, which slopes downward, but is visible from the antipodes (the existence of which has been established). It should be remarked in passing that the downward slope of a spherical object means its swelling or belly; that convexity is the contrary of it and denotes concavity.

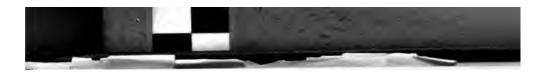
There are, besides, two other poles of the zodiac itself, describing two circles in the heavens, the arctic and the antarctic. Since we have made mention of the zodiac, the arctic, and the antarctic (which are circles in the heavens), we shall treat of circles in the following chapter.



OF THE CIRCLES OF THE HEAVENS

THERE are two kinds of circles, called also mina by authors, on the sphere and in the avens, not really existing, but imaginary; mely, great and small circles.

A great circle is one which, described on the nvex surface of the sphere, divides it into two



The Circles of the Heavens

the first point of Aries, in the month of March, and at the first point of Libra, in the month of September), it is the equinox throughout the world and the day and night are equal. The equinox of March or of Aries is the vernal equinox, the equinox of September or of Libra the autumnal.

The zodiac is a great circle intersecting the equator at two points, which are the first points of Aries and Libra. One half of it inclines to the north, the other to the south. It is so called either from $\zeta \varphi \delta \iota o \nu$, meaning an animal, because it has twelve animals in it, or from $\zeta \omega \eta$, meaning life, because it is understood that the lives of all the lower animals are governed by the movements of the planets. The Latins call it signifer (sign-bearing), because it has twelve signs in it, and the oblique circle. Therefore Vergil says:

Where the series of the signs might revolve obliquely.

In the middle of the width of the zodiac there is a circular line dividing it into two equal parts and leaving six degrees of latitude on either side. This line is called the ecliptic, because no eclipse of the sun or moon ever takes place unless both of them pass under that line in the same or in opposite degrees,—in the same, if it is to be an eclipse of the sun; in

other.

There are two coli are distinguished as They are so called fro means a member and oxen), which Cæsar s his "Commentaries," ian forest and are of a cause, just as the tal makes a semicircular so the colure always a for one half is visible concealed.

The solstitial colure circle of declinations, through the first poin corn, as well as throug and the poles of the w

The equinoctial col



The Circles of the Heavens

the point vertically overhead and the poles of the world. These circles we have drawn ten degrees apart in our world map in the solid and projected on the plane. There is a point in the heavens directly over any object, which is called the zenith.

The horizon, also called finitor (limiting line), is a great circle of the sphere dividing the upper hemisphere (that is, the half of a sphere) from the lower. It is the circle at which the vision of those who stand under the open sky and cast their eyes about seems to end. It appears to separate the part of the heavens that is seen from the part that is not seen. The horizon of different places varies, and the point vertically overhead of every horizon is called the pole, for such a point is equally distant in all directions from the finitor or the horizon itself.

Having thus considered the great circles, let us now proceed to the small circles.

The arctic circle is a small circle which one pole of the zodiac describes about the arctic pole of the world by the motion of the *primum mobile*.

The antarctic is a small circle which the other pole of the zodiac makes and describes about the antarctic pole of the world. We mean by the pole of the zodiac (of which we spoke also in

The Circles of the Heavens

e preceding chapter), the point that is equally stant from any point on the ecliptic, for the les of the zodiac are the extremities of the is of the ecliptic. The distance of the pole the zodiac from the pole of the world is ual to the greatest declination of the sun (of nich we shall say more presently).

The tropic of Cancer is a small circle which e sun, when at the first point of Cancer, scribes by the motion of the *primum mobile*. nis point is also called the summer solstice.

The tropic of Capricorn is a small circle nich the sun, when at the first point of Capri-



CHAPTER IV

OF A CERTAIN THEORY OF THE SPHERE According to the System of Degrees

THE celestial sphere is surrounded by five principal circles, one great and four small—the arctic, the circle of Cancer, the equator, the circle of Capricorn, and the antarctic. Of these the equator is a great circle, the other four are small circles. These circles, or rather the spaces that are between them, authors are wont to call zones. Thus Vergil, in the Georgics, says:

Five zones the heavens contain; whereof is one Aye red with flashing sunlight, fervent aye From fire; on either side to left and right Are traced the utmost twain, stiff with blue ice, And black with scowling storm-clouds, and betwixt These and the midmost, other twain there lie, By the gods' grace to heart-sick mortals given, And a path cleft between them, where might wheel On sloping plane the system of the signs.

Of the nature of the zones more will be said in the following pages. Inasmuch as we have mentioned above the pole of the zodiac that

escribes the arctic circle, therefore in place of orther consideration this must be understood to tean the upper pole of the zodiac (situated at a elevation of 66° 9′, and distant from the arctic ole 24° 51′′). It must be recalled also that a deree is the thirtieth part of a sign, that a sign is the twelfth part of a circle, and that thirty multiplied by twelve gives three hundred and sixty. In the three hundred and sixtieth part of a circle. The lower pole of the zodiac describes the attractic circle, which is situated in the same egree of declination and is at the same distance om the antarctic pole as the upper pole of the



Hitherto we have spoken of the five zones and of their distance from one another. We shall now briefly discuss the remaining circles.

The circle of the zodiac is determined by the poles of the zodiac. From the poles to the tropics (that is, to the greatest declinations of the sun or the solstices), the distance is 42° 18′. The width of the zodiac from the ecliptic toward either of the tropics is 6°, or in all 12°.

The solstices and the equinoxes mark the colures of declination and ascension. These intersect under the poles of the world along the axis of the heavens at spherical right angles; likewise along the equator. But the equinoctial colures going along the zodiac make oblique angles, while they make right angles along the zodiac of the solstices. The meridional circle, which is movable, is contained by the same axis under the poles themselves.

The circle of the horizon is determined by the zenith, for, as its upper pole, the zenith is everywhere equally distant from it. The circle of the horizon also divides our hemisphere from the other from east to west, but for those who are beneath the equinoctial, through the two poles of the world. The zenith of every horizon is always distant 90°, which is the fourth part of a circle, from the circumference of the horizon, while the circumference of the horizon

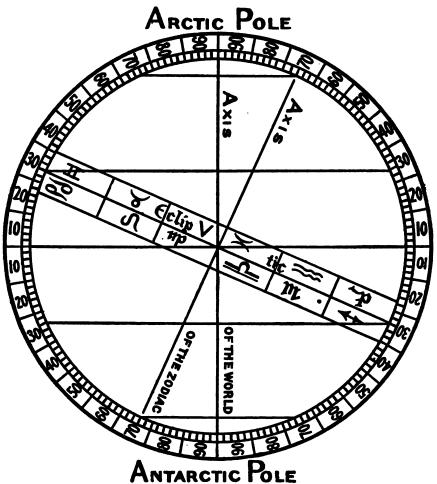
four times as great as the distance between the zenith and the horizon.

It is worthy of notice that the axis of the orld in the material sphere passes diametrically om the poles through the center of the world, hich is the earth.

The axis of the zodiac, however, is not apparate in the sphere, but has to be conceived. This tersects the middle of the axis of the world, aking unequal or oblique angles at the center. In this way, in the very creation of the world ere seems to be a wonderful order and exaordinary arrangement. The old astronomers,



we shall here insert for the better understanding of these matters, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the greatest declinations of the sun will be distant 24° from the equinoctial, the same as the distance of the poles of the zodiac or the arctic and antarctic circles from the poles of the world, situated at an elevation of over 66°.





F THE FIVE CELESTIAL ZONES AND THE AP-PLICATION OF THESE AND OF THE DEGREES OF THE HEAVENS TO THE EARTH

Up to this point we have spoken very briefly several geometrical principles, of the sphere, the poles, the five zones, the circles of the orld, and of a certain theory in regard to these atters. Now, in regular order, if I am not



The Five Celestial Zones

state that the four small circles, the arctic, the circle of Cancer, the circle of Capricorn, and the antarctic, divide and separate the five zones of the heavens.

In the following diagram let a represent the arctic pole of the world, bc the arctic circle, de the circle of Cancer, fg the circle of Capricorn, hk the antarctic circle, and I the south pole.

The first zone, or the arctic, is all the space included between bac. This zone, being frozen stiff with perpetual cold, is uninhabited.

The second zone is all the space included between bc and de. This is a temperate zone and is habitable.

The third zone is all the space included between de and fg. This zone, on account of its heat, is scarcely habitable; for the sun, describing circles there with a constant whirling motion along the line fe (which for us marks the ecliptic), by reason of its heat makes the zone torrid and uninhabited.

The fourth zone is all the space included between fg and hk. This is a temperate zone and is habitable, if the immense areas of water and the changed conditions of the atmosphere permit it.

The fifth zone is all the space included between hkl. This zone is always stiff with cold and uninhabited.

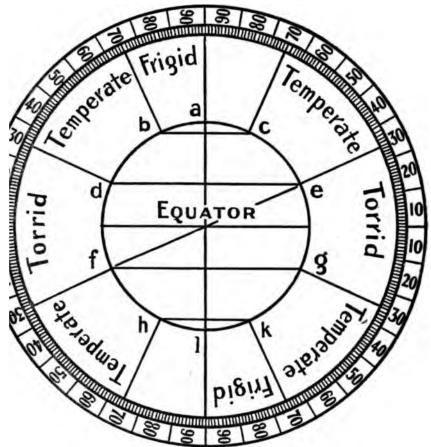
The Five Celestial Zones

When we say that any zone of the heavens is ther inhabited or uninhabited, we wish it to understood that this applies to the correspondg zone lying beneath that celestial zone. Then we say that any zone is inhabited or inabitable, we mean that it is easily inhabitable. ikewise, when we say that any zone is uninabited or uninhabitable, we understand that it habitable with difficulty. For there are many cople who now inhabit the dried-up torrid one, such as the inhabitants of the Golden hersonese, the Taprobanenses, the Ethiopians, and a very large part of the earth which had ways been unknown but which has recently



The Five Celestial Zones Let us here insert the diagram.

ARCTIC POLE



ANTARCTIC POLE

CHAPTER VI

OF PARALLELS

PARALLELS, which are also called Almucantars, e circles or lines equidistant in every direction d at every point, and never running together en if extended to infinity. They bear the me relation to one another as the equator does the four small circles on the sphere, not that



Of Parallels

it has seemed to us most convenient, as it seemed to Ptolemy also, in our representation of universal cosmography, both in the solid and projected on the plane, to separate the parallels by as many degrees from one another as the following table shows. To this table a diagram also will be subjoined, in which we shall extend the parallels through the earth on both sides to the celestial sphere.

Of Parallels

Parallels from the equator	Degrees of the heavens	Greatest number of hours in a day	Number of miles in one degree
Of Thule 8	63 +	20	281
	61	19	
	58	18	321
	56	17	1 (sic ?)
	54	17	371
Of the Rhiphæan Mts. 7	511	161	401
Of the Borysthenes (Dnieper) 6	481	16	421
	45	151	44
	4319	151	45
Of Rome 5	4011	15	47
	38.7	143	481

Of Parallels

Parallels & Climates	Degrees	Hours	Miles	
6 Anti-Climate of Syene	23%	131/2	52	
7	273/3	1 33/4		

And so on toward the Antarctic Pole, as the following diagram shows:

ARCTIC POLE Thule Thu

ANTARCTIC POLE

ALTHOUGH the word climate region, it is here used to me: earth between two equidistant p from the beginning to the enthere is a difference of a half-h day. The number of any c from the equator, indicates the hours by which the longest da exceeds the day that is equa There are seven of these clima the south the seventh has not ve But toward the north Ptoler country that was hospitable an distance represented by seven h seven climates have obtained th some prominent city, river, or 1

1. The first climate is called Meroe, modern Shendi), fron Greek means through and gove

Of Climates

show you the beginning, the middle, and the end of this first climate and also of the rest, as well as the hours of the longest day in every one of them.

- 2. Dia Sienes (of Syene, modern Assuan), from Syene, a city of Egypt, the beginning of the province of Thebais.
- 3. Dia Alexandrias (of Alexandria), from Alexandria, a famous city of Africa, the chief city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, of whom it has been said by the poet:

One world is not enough for the youth of Pella.'
—(Juvenal, x, 168.)

- 4. Dia Rhodon (of Rhodes), from Rhodes, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, on which in our time there is situated a famous city of the same name, which bravely resisted the fierce and warlike attacks of the Turks and gloriously defeated them.
- 5. Dia Rhomes (of Rome), from a well-known city of Europe, the most illustrious among the cities of Italy and at one time the famous conqueror of all nations and the capital of the world. It is now the abode of the great Father of Fathers.
- 6. Dia Borysthenes (of Borysthenes, modern Dnieper), from a large river of the Scythians, the fourth from the Danube.

¹A city in Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander.

since in the preceding page tioned the winds now and spoke of the north pole, the and as it is understood that a ki is of some importance, or ra vantage, to cosmography, we reasons say something in the winds, also called spiritus and wind, therefore, as defined by is an exhalation, warm and cally around the earth, etc.

Now, inasmuch as the sun and setting, the summer rising equinoctial rising and setting rising and setting and setting, according the two tropics and the equal as there are also two sides—to the south, all of which have them; therefore it follows the winds in all three eastern, the

Of the Winds

		East	West	
Side	Tropic of Cancer	Kaikias	Chorus	
Principal	Equator	Subsolanus	Favonius or Zephyrus	
Side	Tropic of Capricorn	Eurus or Vulturnus	Africus or Libs	
		South	North	
Side		Euronotus	Septentrio	
Principal		Auster or Notus	Aquilo or Boreas	
Side		Libonotus	Trachias or Circius	

The poets, however, by poetic license, according to their custom, instead of the principal winds use their secondary winds, which are also called side winds. Thus Ovid says:

Far to the east
Where Persian mountains greet the rising sun
Eurus withdrew. Where sinking Phæbus' rays
Glow on the western shores mild Zephyr fled.
Terrific Boreas frozen Scythia seiz'd,
Beneath the icy bear. On southern climes
From constant clouds the showery Auster rains.
—(Metamorphoses, i, 61-66, translated by Howard.)

vergus verse:

Melts from the mountain's hoar, a Unbinds the crumbling clod.

—(Georgics, i, 44, tran

The south wind (Auster) fr storms, hurricanes, and show Ovid says:

Notus rushe

On pinions dropping rain.

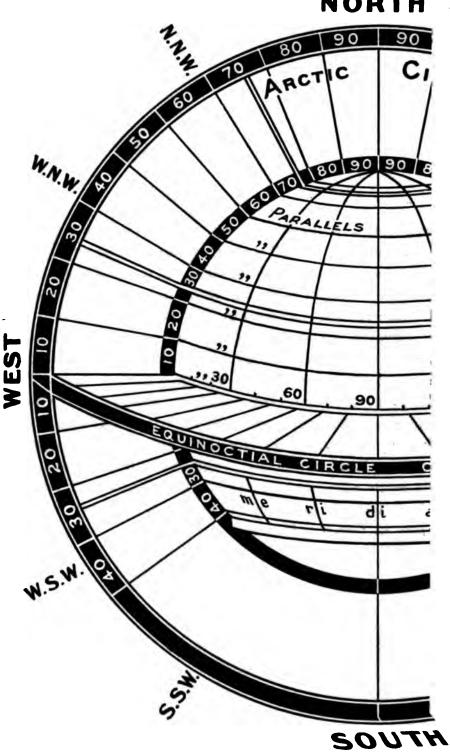
—(Metamorphose by Howard.)

The north wind (Aquilo), I severity of its cold, freezes the And frosty winter with his north t doth wear.

-(Vergil, Æneid, iii, 285, transl

In regard to these winds, I poet Gallinarius, a man of grea posed the following:

NORTH



ne world map, which we have designed, both small scale, the map on a larger. As farmers as been our endeavor to mark the chief counn with our own continent) in the middle of rule the kings of Europe), and with the key st the whole of Europe, which acknowledges Asia we have distinguished by crescents, which

Of the Winds

Although the north winds are naturally cold, they are softened because they pass through the torrid zone. This has been found to be true of the south wind, which passes through the torrid zone before it reaches us, as is shown in the following lines:

Wherever the cold south wind goes, it rages and binds the waters with tight fetters. But until with its blast it passes through the torrid regions, it comes welcome to our shores and hurls back the merciless shafts of the north wind. The latter wind on the contrary, which deals harshly with us, slackening its flight, becomes in like manner gentler in the lowest part of the globe. The other winds, where they direct their various courses, soon change, as they go, the natures which are proper to their homes.

We have said enough about winds. We shall now insert a general map, indicating the poles, the axes, the circles, great as well as small, the east, the west, the five zones, the degrees of longitude and latitude, both on the earth and in the heavens, the parallels, the climates, the winds, etc.

OF CERTAIN ELEMENTS O

It is clear from astronomic that the whole earth is a poi with the entire extent of the if the earth's circumference besize of the celestial globe, it not have absolutely no extent. fourth part of this small region which was known to Ptolemy by living beings like ourselves, been divided into three parts and Asia.

Europe is bounded on the wo Ocean, on the north by the I the east by the river Tanais (mo Maeotis (modern Sea of Azov Sea, and on the south by th Sea. It includes Spain, Gaul, Italy, Greece, and Sarmatia. I

Of Certain Elements of Cosmography

Jupiter, who assumed the form of a snow-white bull, and after being brought over the seas to Crete seated upon his back to have given her name to the land lying opposite.

Africa is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Ethiopian Ocean, on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the east by the river Nile. It embraces the Mauritanias, viz., Tingitana (modern Tangiers) and Cæsarea, inland Libya, Numidia (also called Mapalia), lesser Africa (in which is Carthage, formerly the constant rival of the Roman empire), Cyrenaica, Marmarica (modern Barca), Libya (by which name also the whole of Africa is called, from Libs, a king of Mauritania), inland Ethiopia, Egypt, etc. It is called Africa because it is free from the severity of the cold.

Asia, which far surpasses the other divisions in size and in resources, is separated from Europe by the river Tanais (Don) and from Africa by the Isthmus, which stretching southward divides the Arabian and the Egyptian seas. The principal countries of Asia are Bithynia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Pamphylia, Lydia, Cilicia, greater and lesser Armenia, Colchis, Hyrcania, Iberia, and Albania; besides many other countries which it would only delay us to enumerate one by one. Asia is so called after a queen of that name.

justly object to calling this pathe land of Amerigo, or Ameri its discoverer, a man of great tion and the customs of its in clearly understood from the Amerigo, which are subjoined.

Thus the earth is now know into four parts. The first thretinents, while the fourth is an as it is found to be surrounded the ocean. Although there is just as there is only one earth, by many seas and filled with n it takes various names. These found in the Cosmography, ar translation of Dionysius enume following lines:

"The wast abuse of the one

Of Certain Elements of Cosmography

the Saturnian Sea, and by others the Dead Sea,

Where, however, the sun rises with its first light, they call it the Eastern or the Indian Sea. But where the inclined pole receives the burning south wind, it is called the Ethiopian or the Red Sea,

Thus the great ocean, known under various names, encircles the whole world;

"Of its arms the first that stretches out breaks through Spain with its waves, and extends from the shores of Libya to the coast of Pamphylia. This is smaller than the rest. A larger gulf is the one that enters into the Caspian land. which receives it from the vast waters of the The arm of the sea which Tethys (the north. ocean) rules as the Saturnian Sea is called the Caspian or the Hyrcanian. But of the two gulfs that come from the south sea, one, the Persian, running northward, forms a deep sea, lying opposite the country where the Caspian waves roll; while the other rolls and beats the shores of Panchæa and extends to the south opposite to the Euxine Sea.

"Let us begin in regular order with the waters of the Atlantic, which Cadiz makes

side are the pinars. Doin 120 one looking toward Libya, Europe. Then comes the (beats the Celtic shores. Afi called by the name of the Lig masters of the world grew up tends from the north to Leuce island of Sicily with its curvi: Cyrnos (modern Cors strait. the waters that bear its name the Sardinian Sea and the Co the surging tide of the Tyrrhe toward the south; it enters 1 which turns toward the east from the shores of Pachynum a steep rock, which stands out powerful Gortyna and Phæstun midst of the fields. This rock

Of Certain Elements of Cosmography

Sea, famous throughout the world. It separates two shores, which, however, meet in one point. On the right fertile Illyria extends, and next to this the land of the warlike Dalmatians. But its left is bounded by the Ausonian peninsula, whose curving shores the three seas, the Tyrrhenian, the Sicilian, and the vast Adriatic, encircle on all sides. Each of these seas within its limits has a wind peculiar to itself. The west wind lashes the Tyrrhenian, the south wind the Sicilian, while the east wind breaks the waters of the Adriatic which roll beneath its blasts.

"Leaving Sicily the sea spreads its deep expanse to the greater Syrtis which the coast of Libya encircles. After the greater Syrtis passes into the lesser, the two seas beat far and wide upon the re-echoing shores. From Sicily the Cretan Sea stretches out toward the east as far as Salmonis, which is said to be the eastern end of Crete.

"Next come two vast seas with dark waves, lashed by the north wind coming from Ismarus, which rushes straight down from the regions of the north. The first, called the Pharian Sea, washes the base of a steep mountain. The second is the Sidonian Sea, which turns toward the north, where the gulf of Issus joins it. This sea does not continue far in a straight line; for it is broken by the shores of Cilicia. Then

me neignis or ratara.

"Next look again toward t hold the Ægean Sea, whose v of all other seas, and whose va the scattered Cyclades. It en Tenedos, near the narrow stra the waters of the Propontis is Asia with its great peoples ex where the wide peninsula stre comes the Thracian Bosporus, Black Sea. In the whole wc is no strait narrower than this the Symplegades, close togeth east the Black Sea spreads northeasterly direction. promontory stands out in t waters; one, coming from As called Carambis; the other of juts out from the confines called Koion ustantov (ram's

Of Certain Elements of Cosmography

is bent when the string is drawn tight. The right side resembles the string, for it forms a straight line, outside of which line is found Carambis only, which projects toward the north. But the coast that encloses the sea on the left side, making two turns, describes the arc of the Into this sea toward the north Lake Mæotis (modern Sea of Azov) enters, enclosed on all sides by the land of the Scythians, who call Lake Mæotis the mother of the Black Sea. Indeed, here the violent sea bursts forth in a great stream, rushing across the Cimmerian Bosporus (modern Crimea), in those cold regions where the Cimmerians dwell at the foot of Taurus. Such is the picture of the ocean; such the glittering appearance of the deep."

(Priscian, Periegesis, 37, foll., ed. of Krehl.)

The sea, as we have said before, is full of islands, of which the largest and the most important, according to Ptolemy, are the following:

Taprobane (modern Ceylon), in the Indian Ocean under the equator; Albion, also called Britain and England; Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea; Candia, also called Crete, in the Ægean Sea; Selandia; Sicily, in the Mediterranean Sea; Corsica; Cyprus.

Unknown to Ptolemy: Madagascar, in the Prasodes Sea; Zanzibar; Java, in the East Indian

smaller islands, scattered abou of the world, that are unkneither difficult of access to har able for harbors. Their nam express in verse."

(Perieg

In order to be able to find between one place and another the pole must first be considerable therefore be briefly remarked from what precedes, both pole izon for those who live on the equator. But as one goes toward elevation of the pole increases goes away from the equator. the pole indicates the distance of the equator. For the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the distance of the equator varies as the elevation of the pole indicates the equator.

Of Certain Elements of Cosmography

first degree of the equator up to the twelfth contains sixty Italian miles, which are equivalent to fifteen German miles, four Italian miles being generally reckoned equal to one German mile. Any degree from the twelfth degree up to the twenty-fifth contains fifty-nine miles, or fourteen and three-quarter German miles.

In order to make the matter clearer, we shall insert the following table:

	Degrees	Degrees	Italian Miles German Miles	
Equator-	I up to	12 cont'ng	60	15
	12	25	59	143/4
Tropic—	25	30	54	131/2
	30	37	50	121/2
	37	41	47	111/41
	4 I	51	40	10
	51	57	3 2	8
	57	63	28	7
	63	66	26	61/2
Arctic Circle-	66	70	21	5 1/4
	70	80	6	1 1/2
Arctic Pole-	80	90		0

1 Error for 113/4.

In like manner from the equator to either arctic or antarctic pole the number of miles in a degree of latitude varies. If you wish to find out the number of miles between one place and another, examine carefully in what degree of latitude the two places are and how many degrees there are between them; then find out from the above table how many miles there are in a degree of that kind, and multiply this number

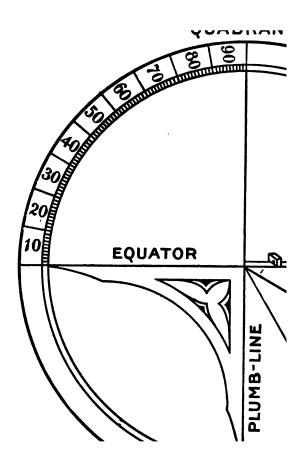
merely advise you that in desi of our world-map we have not i in every respect, particularly as lands, where on the marine cl that the equator is placed otherw represented it. Therefore those ought not to find fault with done so purposely, because in t lowed Ptolemy, and elsewhere t Ptolemy himself, in the fifth cl book, says that he was not acq parts of the continent on accc size, that the position of some of the carelessness of travelers handed down to him, and that parts which happen at differen undergone variations on accou clysms or changes in consequenare known to have been partly

Appendix

the plane projection we have followed Ptolemy as regards the new lands and some other things, while on the globe, which accompanies the plane, we have followed the description of Amerigo that we subjoin.

APPENDIX

Before closing, we shall add to the foregoing, as an appendix or corollary, a quadrant, by which may be determined the elevation of the pole, the zenith, the center of the horizon, and the climates; although, if rightly considered, this quadrant, of which we shall speak, has a bearing on this subject. For a cosmographer ought to know especially the elevation of the pole, the zenith, and the climates of the earth. This quadrant, then, is constructed in the following way. Divide any circle into four parts in such a way that the two diameters intersect at the center at right angles. One of these, which has sights at either end, will represent the axis of the poles of the world, the other the equator. Then divide that part of the circle which is between the semi-axis that has the sights and the other semi-diameter into ninety parts and the opposite part also into the same number, fix a plumb-line to the center, and your quadrant will be ready. The quadrant is used as follows: turn it so that you will see the



Appendix

Having now finished the chapters that we proposed to take up, we shall here include the distant voyages of Vespucci, setting forth the consequences of the several facts as they bear upon our plan.

THE END OF THE OUTLINES

Moon give birth to mighty are the mountains of Ius, D: at the foot of which dwe From this region rises Africa which with Libonotus (we blows over the heated lands direction blows Vulturnus (e upon a sweltering people, co its rapid course over the Ind under the equator lies Tapr is seen in the Prasodes Sea. and Bassa in the sea lies a lan maps, Ptolemy, situated ur. Capricorn and its companion right lies a land encircled by inhabited by a race of naked was discovered by him wh boasts of as her king, and wh

THE FOUR VOYAGES OF AMERIGO VESPUCCI

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH INTO LATIN

The Translator's Decastich to the Reader.

You who will read, perchance, this slender tome Will find within a voyage deftly told.

It tells of lands and peoples lately found;
A novel tale well suited to amuse.

A worthy task for Maro's lofty pen,
Which dressed in noble words a theme sublime.

He who the Trojan heroes wand'ring sang
Should eke have sung thy voyages, Vespucci.
When in our book you've visited these lands,
The contents probe; 'tis not the writer's care.

Distich to the Reader.

Since what is new and well told pleases you, I bring you what's amusing here and new.

THE END.

To THE most illustrious R salem and of Sicily, Duke of Amerigo Vespucci pays huppresents appropriate recomme

Perchance, most illustriou esty will be astonished at my cause I feel no apprehension you the present long letter, ev you to be incessantly occupied the highest importance and wit of State. And I shall be coa presumptuous man but one plished a useless work in und you also a story which hard position, addressed by name to of Castile, and written in an quite unpolished style, as if I acquainted with the Muses and

The Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci

I was urged to write chiefly by the bearer of the present letters, Benvenuto, an humble servant of your Majesty and a friend of whom I need not be ashamed. When this gentleman found me at Lisbon, he begged me to acquaint your Majesty with the things seen by me during my four voyages to different quarters of the globe. For, you must know that I have completed four voyages of discovery to new lands: two of them were undertaken by the order of Ferdinand, the illustrious King of Castile, and carried me toward the west, through the Great Gulf of the Ocean; the other two were undertaken at the command of Manuel, King of Portugal, and carried me toward the south.

I have therefore prepared myself for the task urged upon me by Benvenuto, hoping that your Majesty will not exclude me from the number of your insignificant servants, especially if you recollect that formerly we were good friends. I refer to the years of our youth, when we were fellow-students, and together drank in the elements of grammar under the holy and venerable friar of St. Mark, my uncle, Friar Giorgio Antonio Vespucci—a man of good life and tried learning. Had it been possible for me to follow in his footsteps, I should be quite a different man to-day, as Petrarch says. However that may be, I am not ashamed of being

The Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci

tue for its own sake and in scholarship. If, en, these narratives give you no pleasure whater, I shall repeat the words which Pliny once ote to Mæcenas, "Formerly you were wont take delight in my pleasantry." Your ajesty, it is true, is ever occupied with airs of State; still, you can secretly steal just ittle time in which to read these accounts, fling though they be. I assure you that their y novelty will please. You will find in these ges no slight relief from the wasting cares and oblems of government. My book will serve a st the sweet fennel, which, when taken

PREFACE

Most illustrious King! Your Majesty must know that I came to this country primarily as a merchant. I continued in that career for the space of four years. But when I observed the various changes of fortune, and saw how vain and fleeting riches are, and how for a time they lift man to the top of the wheel and then hurl him headlong to the bottom—him, who had boasted of wide possessions;—when I saw all this, and after I had personally suffered such experiences, I determined to abandon the business career and to devote all my efforts to worthier and more enduring ends.

And so I set about visiting different parts of the world and seeing its many wonders. Both time and place were favorable to my plans. For Ferdinand, King of Castile, was at that time fitting out four ships to discover new lands in the west, and His Highness made me one of that company of explorers. We set sail from the harbor of Cadiz on the 20th of May, 1497, making our way through the Great Gulf of the

Preface

ean. This voyage lasted eighteen months, ing which we discovered many lands and lost countless islands (inhabited as a general e), of which our forefathers make absolutely mention. I conclude from this that the ients had no knowledge of their existence. nay be mistaken; but I remember readsomewhere that they believed the sea be free and uninhabited. Our poet Dante uself was of this opinion, when, in the h canto of the Inferno, he pictures the th of Ulysses. From the following pages, wever, your Majesty will learn of the marvels tw.

THE FIRST VOYAGE

In the year of Our Lord 1497, on the 20th day of May, we set sail from the harbor of Cadiz in four ships. On our first run, with the wind blowing between the south and the southwest', we made the islands formerly called the Fortunate Islands, but now the Grand Canary, situated at the edge of the inhabited west and within the third climate. At this place, the North Pole rises 27 % degrees above the horizon, the islands themselves being 280 leagues from the city of Lisbon, in which this present pamphlet was written. There we spent almost eight days, providing ourselves with fuel and water and other necessary things. Then, after first offering our prayers to God, we raised and spread our sails to the wind, shaping our course to the west, with a point to southwest. We kept on this course for some time, and just as the 27th day was past we reached an unknown land, the mainland as we thought. It was distant from the islands of the Grand Canary 1000 leagues, more or less; it was inhabited, and was situated in the Torrid Zone. This we ascertained from the following observations: that the North Pole rises 16 degrees above the horizon of this new land, and that it is 75 degrees more to the west

¹Vespucci names the wind according to the point toward which it blows.

an the islands of Grand Canary—at least so all ar instruments showed.

Here we dropped the bow anchors and staoned our fleet a league and a half from the ore. We then lowered a few boats, and, fillg them with armed men, we pulled as far as ie land. The moment we approached, we reiced not a little to see hordes of naked people inning along the shore. Indeed, all those whom e saw going about naked seemed also to be acceedingly astonished at us, I suppose because they noticed that we wore clothing, and prented a different appearance from them. When they realized that we had actually arrived, they

ships, where we anchored only one-half a league from the land. Here we again saw countless hordes of people. Desiring to see them close by and to speak with them, on that very day we approached the shore in our boats and skiffs, and then we landed in good order, about forty strong. The natives, however, showed themselves very loath to approach us or have anything to do with us. We could do nothing to induce them to speak with us or to enter upon any kind of communication. But finally, by dint of much labor undertaken with this one purpose in view, we managed to allure a few of them by giving them little bells and mirrors and pieces of crystal and other such trifles. In this way they became quite easy about us. They now came to meet us, and in fact to treat concerning terms of peace and friendship. At nightfall we took leave of them and returned to our ships. The next day, when the sun was quite risen, we again saw upon the beach an endless number of men and women, the latter carrying their children with them. We furthermore noticed that they were bringing with them all their household utensils, which will be described below in their proper place. The nearer we approached the shore, more and more of the natives jumped into the water (for there are many expert swimmers among them), and swam out the dis-

nce of a crossbow shot to meet us. They reived us kindly, and in fact mingled among us
ith as complete assurance as if we had often
et before and had frequently had dealings tother. At this we were then very little pleased.
And now (so far as occasion permits), we shall
vote some space to a description of their cusms,—such as we were able to observe.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES AND THEIR
MODE OF LIFE

In regard to their life and customs, all of em, both men and women, go about entirely ked, with no more covering for their private

coarse and animal-like to have hair on the body.

All of them, both men and women, are graceful in walking and swift in running. Indeed, even their women (as we have often witnessed) think nothing of running a league or two, wherein they greatly excel us Christians. They all swim remarkably well, in fact better than one would believe possible; and the women are far better swimmers than the men, a statement which I can make with authority, for we frequently saw them swim in the sea for two leagues without any assistance whatsoever.

Their weapons are the bow and arrow, which they have learned to make very skillfully. They are unacquainted with iron and the metals, and consequently, in place of iron, they tip their arrows with the teeth of animals and fishes, and they also often harden the arrows by burning their ends. They are expert archers, with the result that they strike with their arrows whatever they aim at. In some places also the women are very skillful with the bow and arrow. They have other weapons also, such as spears or stakes sharpened at the ends, and clubs with wonderfully carved heads.

They are wont to wage war upon neighbors speaking a different language, fighting most mercilessly and sparing none, except to reserve them can place on h
thirty or forty league
man (and even a stre
ground. They have
tains; in fact, sinc
leader, they go forth
They never fight for
any other improper
for war is an enmity c
in them from olden
concerning the cause
no other reason excel
death of their ancesto
perfect liberty, and ob
have neither king nor

They are, however, and gird themselves for their areas

him to avenge the death of his kinsman. All are quickly stirred to the same feeling, gird themselves for the fight and make a sudden dash upon their enemies.

They observe no laws, and execute no justice. They do not punish their evildoers; indeed, not even the parents rebuke or chastise their children; and, wonderful to relate, we several times saw them quarrel among themselves. They are simple in their speech, but very shrewd and crafty. They speak rarely; and when they do speak, it is in a low tone, using the same sounds as we. On the whole they shape their words either on the teeth or the lips, employing, of course, different words from those of our language. They have many different idioms, for we found such a variety of tongues in every hundred leagues that they do not understand one another.

They observe most barbarous customs in their eating; indeed, they do not take their meals at any fixed hours, but eat whenever they are so inclined, whether it be day or night. At meals they recline on the ground, and do not use either tablecloths or napkins, being entirely unacquainted with linen and other kinds of cloth. The food is served in earthen pots which they make themselves, or else in receptacles made out of half-gourds. They sleep in a species of large

et made of cotton and suspended in the air; and though this mode of sleeping may appear dd and uncomfortable, I testify that, on the ontrary, it is very pleasant; for it was freuently my lot to sleep in such nets, and I had feeling of greater comfort then than when nder the coverlets which we had with us. In their person they are neat and clean, for ne reason that they bathe very frequently.

In their sexual intercourse they have no legal bligations. In fact, each man has as many wives the covets, and he can repudiate them later thenever he pleases, without its being considered

whole and as clean as fishes. However, they are of such a cruel nature and harbor such violent hatreds that, if the husbands chance to anger them, they immediately commit some wrong. For instance, to appease their great wrath, they kill the fetus within their own wombs, and then cause an abortion. In this way countless off-spring are destroyed. They have handsome, well-proportioned and well-knit figures; indeed, no blemish can possibly be discovered in them. . . .

No one of this race, as far as we saw, observed any religious law. They can not justly be called either Jews or Moors; nay, they are far worse than the gentiles themselves or the pagans, for we could not discover that they performed any sacrifices nor that they had any special places or houses of worship. Since their life is so entirely given over to pleasure, I should style it Epicurean.

They hold their habitations in common. Their dwellings are bell-shaped, and are strongly built of large trees fastened together, and covered with palm leaves, which offer ample protection against the winds and storms. In some places these dwellings were so large that we found as many as six hundred persons living in a single building. Of all these dwellings we found that eight were most thickly populated; in fact, that ten thousand souls lived within them at one and

welling too long in the same place, the air ecame infected and contaminated, and brought out various diseases of the body. And in truth, teir point seemed to us to be well taken.

Their riches consist of variegated birds' athers, and of strings of beads (like our pater sters), made of fish bones, or of green or hite stones. These they wear as ornaments on e forehead, or suspended from their lips and

friendship is this: that they place at the disposal of their friends their own wives and daughters, both parents considering themselves highly honored if any one deigns to lead their daughter (even though yet a maiden) into concubinage. In this way (as I have said) they seal the bond of their friendship.

In burying the dead they follow many different customs. Some, indeed, follow the practice of inhumation, placing at the head water and food, for they believe that the dead will eat and subsist thereupon. But there is no further grief at their departure, and they perform no other ceremonies. In some places a most barbarous and inhuman rite is practised. When any one of their fellow-tribesmen is believed to be at the point of death, his relations take him into some great forest, where they place him in one of those nets in which they are accustomed to sleep. They then suspend him thus reclining between two trees, dance around him for a whole day, and then at nightfall return to their habitations, leaving at the head of the dying man water and food to last him about four days. If at the end of this period the sick man can eat and drink, becomes convalescent, regains his health, and returns to his own habitation, then all his relations, whether by blood or marriage, welcome him with the greatest ceremonies. But

tere are few who can pass safely through so vere an ordeal. Indeed, no one ever visits to sick man after he is abandoned in the oods. Should he, therefore, chance to die, he ceives no further burial. They have many ther savage rites of burial, which I shall not ention, to avoid the charge of being too rolix.

In their sicknesses they employ many differat kinds of medicines, so different from ours and so discordant with our ideas that we wonered not a little how any one could possibly rvive. For, as we learned from frequent excrience, if any one of them is sick with fever,

many other cures and remedies which it would be tedious to enumerate.

They are full-blooded and phlegmatic, owing to the food they eat, which consists chiefly of roots, fruits, herbs, and fishes of different kinds. They do not raise crops of spelt or of any other grain. Their most common food is a certain root which they grind into a fairly good flour and which some of the natives call iucha, others chambi, and still others ygnami. They very rarely eat flesh, with the exception of human flesh; and in this they are so inhuman and so savage as to outdo even the wild animals. deed, all the enemies whom they either kill or capture, without discriminating between the men and the women, are relished by them with such savageness that nothing more barbarous and cruel can either be seen or heard of. Time and again it fell to my lot to see them engaged in this savage and brutal practice, while they expressed their wonder that we did not likewise eat our enemies. Your royal Majesty may rest assured on this point, that their numerous customs are all so barbarous that I can not describe them adequately here. Therefore, considering the many, many things I saw in my four voyages-things so entirely different from our customs and manners-I have prepared and com-

¹ The Italian text gives iuca, cazabi, and ignami.

leted a work which I have entitled "The four Voyages." In this book I have collected ne greater part of the things I saw, and have escribed them as clearly as my small ability rould permit. I have not, however, published as yet. In this work, each topic is given nore careful and individual attention, and therefore in the present pamphlet I shall merely buch upon them, making only general statements. And so I return to complete the account of our first voyage, from which I have nade a short digression.

In the beginning of our voyage we did not be anything of great value except a few traces of gold and this only because they pointed out

covered that their whole population, that is to say, the entire village, had houses built in the water, as at Venice. There were in all about twenty large houses, built in the shape of bells (as we have said above), and resting firmly upon strong wooden piles. In front of the doors of each house drawbridges had been erected, over which one could pass from one hut to another as if over a well-constructed road. As soon as the inhabitants of this settlement noticed us they were seized with great fear, and immediately raised the drawbridges to defend themselves against us, and hid themselves within their houses. While we were watching their actions with some degree of wonder, lo and behold about twelve of their boats (which are hollowed out of the trunk of a single tree) came over the water to meet us. The occupants of these boats looked at us and at our clothes with wonder, and rowed about us in every direction, but continued to examine us from a distance. We on our part were similarly observing them, making many signs of friendship to urge them to approach us without fear. But it was of no Seeing their reluctance, we began to row They did not await our in their direction. arrival, but immediately fled to the shore, making signs to us that we should await their return. which (they signified) would be shortly. There-

may well believe Then they went b with their canoe kindly manner th our trusty friends. behold a large cro houses (already de direction. Thoug further, and thoug ships, we entertain of their actions. A some old women s houses, shouting w their cries, and tear We now began 1 danger was threater who had been place into the con

water. This was sure proof of their treachery, and we began not only to defend ourselves with spirit, but also to inflict serious injuries upon In fact, we wrecked and sank many of the canoes, with great loss of life to their occupants,—a loss which became even greater because the natives abandoned their canoes entirely and swam to the shore. About twenty of them were killed and many more were wounded. Of ours only five were injured, all of whom were restored to health, with the help of God. managed to capture two of the girls and three men. Later we visited the houses of the settlement, and upon entering found them occupied only by two old women and a sick man. We did not set fire to the houses for this reason. that we feared lest our consciences would prick us. We then returned to the ships with our five captives and put them in irons, except the girls. At night, however, both girls and one of the men very shrewdly effected their escape.

On the following day we agreed to leave that port and to sail on along the coast. After a run of about eighty leagues we came to another tribe entirely different from the former in language and customs. We anchored the fleet and approached the shore in our small boats. Here we saw a crowd of about 4,000 persons on the beach. As soon as they realized that we were

accur ao iai ao a CI upon many tents w by that tribe for them, many fires their meals, and a kinds were being re we saw that a certa which looked very for the wings which so strange and so to dered at its wild app through their tents, pents, whose feet w were muzzled so tha as is done with dogs they may not bite was so savage that poisonous, did not d

the back) with a kind of bristle, from which we decided that they were truly serpents. And yet the above-mentioned tribe eats them. That same tribe makes bread from the fishes which they catch in the sea, the process being as follows: First of all they place the fish in water and boil it for some time; then they pound it and crush it and make it into small cakes which they bake upon hot ashes and which they then eat. Upon tasting them we found them to be not at all bad. They have many other kinds of food, including different fruits and herbs, but it would take too long to describe them.

But to return to our story. Although the natives did not reappear from the woods to which they had fled, we did not take away any of their possessions, in order that we might increase their confidence in us. In fact, we left many small trifles in their tents, placing them where they would be seen, and at night returned to our ships. On the next day, when Titan began to rise above the horizon, we saw a countless multitude upon the shore. We immediately landed; and though the natives still appeared to be somewhat afraid of us, yet they mingled among us, and began to deal and to converse with us with complete security. They signified to us that they would be our friends, that the tents which we saw were not their real arrest of those two j
be enemies of thei
sistence with which
of us decided to go
with the firm resolv
After remaining
marched inland with
came to a village co
tions. There we
numerous and such
my pen is too weak
stance, we were welc
songs, with lamentat

banqueting. Here v the natives most g wives. . . . At

joy and of happines

showered upon us here. In short, we went about in their company for nine whole days, visiting very many of their settlements, with the result that (as we afterward learned), our companions whom we had left in the ships began to be very anxious about us and to entertain serious fears for our safety. And so, after having penetrated about eighteen leagues into the interior of the country, we decided to make our way back to the ships. On our return a great crowd of men and women met us and accompanied us all the way to the sea,—a fact which is of itself very remarkable. But there is more. Whenever it happened that one of our company would lag behind from weariness, the natives came to his assistance and carried him most zealously in those nets in which they sleep. In crossing the rivers, too (which in their country are very numerous and very large), they were so careful with the contrivances they employed that we never feared the slightest danger. Moreover, many of them, laden down with their gifts, which they carried in those same nets, accompanied us. The gifts consisted of feathers of very great value, of many bows and arrows, and of numberless parrots of different colors. Many others, also, were bringing their household goods and their animals. In fine, they all reckoned themselves fortunate if, in crossing a

a.co in them all further and to em ships, that our boa the load. We took as we could accomn our ships. In addit on board, so many swimming that we their approach; for boarded our ships (they were), and e equipment and arrai of the ships themsel thing happened. of our war engines put a match to the § such a loud report natives, upon hearinį

ened that we repented and chid ourselves for what we had done. But we quickly reassured them, and did not permit them to remain any longer in ignorance, explaining that it was with these guns that we killed our enemies.

After entertaining them the whole day upon our ships, we warned them to depart because we intended to sail during the night; whereupon they took leave of us in a most friendly and kindly manner. We saw and learned very many customs of this tribe and region, but it is not my intention to dwell upon them here. Your Majesty will be in a position to learn later of all the more wonderful and noteworthy things I saw in each of my voyages; for I have collected them in one work written after the manner of a geographical treatise and entitled "The Four Voyages." In this work I give individual and detailed descriptions, but I have not yet offered it to the public because I must still revise it and verify my statements.

That land is very thickly populated, and everywhere filled with many different animals, very unlike those of our country. In common with us they have lions, bears, stags, pigs, goats, and fallow deer, which are, however, distinguished from ours by certain differences. They are entirely unacquainted with horses, mules, asses, dogs, and all kinds of small cattle (such as

onus, which are have plumes of su that to see and wonder. The cl perate and the forests and groves the leaves never i and entirely different self is situated in of the second clin which marks the Pole rises twenty-t zon. During this us, marveling at And when they as answered that we h pay the earth a visi lieved on all sides.

along shore and keeping land always in view. · We sailed for 870 leagues, making many tacks and treating and dealing with numerous tribes. In many places we obtained gold, but not in great quantities; for it sufficed us for the present to discover those lands and to know that there was gold therein. And since by that time we had already been thirteen months on our voyage, and since the tackle and rigging were very much the worse for wear and the men were reduced by fatigue, we unanimously agreed to repair our small boats (which were leaking at every point) and to return to Spain. Just as we had reached this conclusion, we neared and entered the finest harbor in the world. Here we again met a countless multitude, who received us in a very friendly manner. On the beach we built a new boat with material taken from the other ships and from barrels and casks, placed upon dry land our rigging and military engines, which were almost rotting away in the water, lightened our ships and drew them up on land. Then we repaired them and patched them, and gave them a thorough overhauling. During all these occupations the inhabitants of the country gave us no slight assistance. Indeed, they offered us provisions out of friendship and unasked, so that we consumed very little of our own supplies. This we considered a great boon,

the natives and b by each and ever last expressed our and to resume plained to us that hostile tribe, which came over the through treacher and devoured a gi added that others the enemy's cour could not defend mies, making us habited an island They rel at sea. plaintive tones 1 and believed the exact punishment

for we did not by any means intend to take the trouble of bringing them back. To this condition they gladly assented, and so we took leave of the natives, who had become our dear friends, and departed.

We sailed about in our refitted ships for seven days, with the wind blowing between the northeast and east. At the end of this period we reached many islands, of which some were inhabited and others not. We thereupon approached one of them; and while endeavoring to anchor our ships we saw a great horde of people on the island, which the inhabitants call Ity. After examining them for some time, we manned the small boats with brave men and three guns, and rowed nearer the shore, which was filled with 400 men and very many women, all of whom (like the others) went about naked. The men were well built, and seemed very warlike and brave, for they were all equipped with their usual arms, namely, the bow and arrow and the lance. Very many of them, moreover, bore round shields or even square shields, with which they defended themselves so skillfully that they were not hindered thereby in shooting their arrows.

When we had come in our boats to within a bowshot of the land, they leaped into the sea and shot an infinite number of arrows at us,

enemy were very on our side, howevand twenty-two w have regained thei God.

Our arrangement erland were now natives who had colland (five of whom aforesaid battle), we ment and four work in a boat which the returned home filled great admiration for Spain, and at Cadiz with our two prisoners, on the 2 year of Our Lord

The Second Voyage

THE SECOND VOYAGE

THE following pages contain an account of my second voyage and of the noteworthy incidents which befell me in the course of that voyage.

We set sail from the harbor of Cadiz, in the year of Our Lord 1489 (sic), on a May day As soon as we cleared the harbor, we shaped our course for the Cape Verde Islands; and passing in sight of the islands of the Grand Canary group, we sailed on until we reached the island called Fire Island. Here we took on supplies of fuel and of water, and resumed our voyage with a southwest wind. After nineteen days we reached a new land, which we took to be the It was situated opposite to that land mainland. of which mention has been made in our first voyage; and it is within the Torrid Zone, south of the equinoctial line, where the pole rises five degrees above the horizon beyond every climate. The land is 500 leagues to the southwest of the above-mentioned islands.

We discovered that in this country the day is of the same length as the night on the 27th of June, when the sun is on the Tropic of Cancer. Moreover, we found that the country is, in great measure, marshy and that it abounds in large rivers, which cause it to have very thick vegetation and very high and straight trees. In fact,

there and back as been said, found th with water that th was not submerge the banks of those the land was not very thickly popul bark to examine s and therefore ag which we did. V along the coast wi southeast, trying t more than forty l island itself. found in that part rent flowing from the sea was quite

we discovered this

We sailed across the outer harbor that we might enter the inner haven. In so doing, we noticed a horde of natives on the aforesaid island, about four leagues inland from the sea. We were greatly pleased and got our boats ready to land. While we were thus engaged, we noticed a canoe coming in from the open sea with many persons on board, which made us resolve to attack them and make them our prisoners. We therefore began to sail in their direction and to surround them, lest they might escape us. The natives in their turn bent to their paddles and, as the breeze continued to blow but moderately, we saw them raise their oars straight on high, as if to say that they would remain firm and offer us resistance. I suppose that they did this in order to rouse admiration But when they became aware that we were approaching nearer and nearer, they dipped their paddles into the water and made for the land. Among our ships there was a very swift boat of about forty-five tons, which was so headed that she soon got to windward of the natives. When the moment for attacking them had come, they got ready themselves and their gear and rowed off. Since our ship now went beyond the canoe of the natives, these attempted to effect their escape. Having lowered some boats and filled them with brave men, thinking that we would catch them,

e soon bore down on them, but though we pured them for two hours, had not our caravel hich had passed them turned back on them ey would have entirely escaped us. When ey saw that they were hemmed in on all sides our small boats and by the ship, all of them bout twenty in number) leaped into the water, peit they were still about two leagues out at a. We pursued them with our boats for that tire day, and yet we managed to capture only to of them, the rest reaching land in safety. In the canoe which they had abandoned, there ere four youths, who did not belong to the me tribe, but had been captured in another

fled in great fright to the groves near by and hid in their recesses. We then gave one of the captives permission to leave us, loading him with very many gifts for the natives with whom we desired to be friends, among which were little bells and plates of metal and numerous mirrors. We instructed him, furthermore, to tell the natives who had fled not to entertain any fear on our account, because we were greatly desirous of being their friends. messenger departed and fulfilled his mission so well that the entire tribe, about four hundred in number, came to us from out of the forest, accompanied by many women. Though unarmed, they came to where we were stationed with our small boats, and we became so friendly that we restored to them the second of the two men whom we had captured, and likewise sent instructions to our companions, in whose possession it was, to return to the natives the canoe which we had run down. This canoe was hollowed out of the trunk of a single tree, and had been fashioned with the greatest care. It was twenty-six paces long and two ells (bracchia) wide. As soon as the natives had recovered possession of their canoe and had placed it in a secure spot along the river bank, they unexpectedly fled from us and would no longer have anything to do with us. By such an uncivilized

t, we knew them to be men of bad faith. mong them we saw a little gold, which they ore suspended from their ears.

We left that country, and after sailing about ghty leagues we found a safe anchorage for our ips, upon entering which we saw such imbers of natives that it was a wonderful ght. We immediately made friends with them d visited in their company many of their vilges, where we were honorably and heartily elcomed. Indeed, we bought of them five indred large pearls in return for one small ll, which we gave them for nothing.' In at land they drink wine made from fruits and

people would come to us to marvel at our appearance, the whiteness of our skins, our clothes and weapons, and at the great size of our ships. Indeed, they even told us that one of the tribes hostile to them lived further to the west, and possessed an infinite number of pearls; and that those pearls which they themselves possessed had been taken from these enemies in the course of wars which they had waged against them. They gave us further information as to how the pearls were fished and how they grew, all of which we found to be true, as your Majesty will learn later on.

We left that harbor and sailed along the coast, on which we always saw many people. Continuing on our course, we entered a harbor for the purpose of repairing one of our ships. Here again we saw many natives, whom we could neither force nor coax to communicate with us in any way. For, if we made any attempt to land, they resisted most desperately; and if they could not withstand our attack, they fled to the woods, never waiting for us to ap-Realizing their utter savproach any nearer. ageness, we departed. While we were thus sailing on, we saw an island fifteen leagues out at sea and resolved to visit it and learn whether or not it was inhabited. Upon reaching it we found it to be inhabited by a race of most

imallike simplicity, and at the same time ry obliging and kind, whose rites and customs e the following:

THE RITES AND CUSTOMS OF THIS TRIBE.

They were animallike in their appearance and tions, and had their mouths full of a certain een herb which they continually chewed on as animals chew their cud, with the result at they could not speak. Moreover, each one them had suspended from his neck two small ied gourds, one of which contained a supply that herb which they were chewing, while e other contained a kind of white flour re-

the while, and expressed our desire to drink some fresh water. To which they answered, by signs, that there was none in their country, offering us in its stead some herb and flour such as they were chewing. We now understood that since their country lacked water, they chewed that herb and flour to quench their thirst. And so it happened that, though we walked along that shore in their company for a day and a half, we never came across any spring water, and learned that such water as they did drink was the dew which gathered upon certain leaves having the shape of a donkey's ears. During the night these leaves were filled with dew, of which the people then drank, and it is very good. But in many places these leaves are not found.

This tribe is entirely unacquainted with the solid products of the earth, and live chiefly on the fish which they catch in the sea. Indeed there are many expert fishermen among them, and their waters abound in fish, of which they offered us many turtles and many other most excellent varieties. The women of the tribe, however, do not chew the herb as the men do; in its place, each one of them carries a single gourd filled with water, of which they partake from time to time. They do not have villages composed of individual houses, nor do they have even small huts. Their only shelter is made of

rge leaves, which serve indeed to protect them gainst the heat of the sun, but are not a suffient protection against the rains, from which it ay be deduced that there is little rain in that buntry. When they come down to the sea to th, each one brings with him a leaf so large at, by fixing one end of it in the ground and ten turning the leaf to follow the sun, he protes underneath its shade ample relief from the reat heat. In this island, finally, there are suntless species of animals, all of which drink the water of the marshes.

Seeing, however, that there was nothing to gained on that island, we left it and found

and apparently inhabited. Entering them we found five women, two of them old and three young; and all of them were of such large and noble stature that we were greatly astonished. As soon as they laid eyes upon us they were so overcome with surprise that they had no strength left for flight. Thereupon the old woman addressed us soothingly in their own tongue, and, gathering in one hut, offered us great quantities of food. All of them, in truth, were taller than a very tall man; indeed, they were as tall as Francesco degli Albizi, and better knit and better proportioned than we are. When we had observed all this, we agreed to seize the young girls by force and to bring them to Castile as objects of wonder.

While we were still deliberating, behold about thirty-six men began to file through the door of the house, men much larger than the women and so magnificently built that it was a joy to see them. These men caused us such great uneasiness that we considered it safer to return to our ships than to remain in their company. For they were armed with immense bows and arrows, and with stakes and staffs the size of long poles. As soon as they had all entered, they began to talk among themselves as if plotting to take us prisoners, upon seeing which we, too, held a consultation. Some were

If the opinion that we should fall upon them ist where they were, within the hut itself; there disapproved of this entirely, and suggested that the attack be made out of doors and it the open; and still others declared that we hould not force an engagement until we learned that the natives decided to do. During the iscussion of these plans we left the hut disguising our feelings and our intentions, and began make our way back to the ships. The natives sllowed at a stone's throw, always talking among nemselves. I believe, however, that their fear as no less than ours; for, although they kept in sight, they remained at a distance, not

little further off shore than before and being compelled to engage with the enemy every now and then because they did not want us to take anything out of their country. By this time thoughts of revisiting Castile began to enter our minds, particularly for this reason, that we had now been almost a year at sea and that we had very small quantities of provisions and other necessaries left. Even what still remained was all spoiled and damaged by the extreme heat which we had suffered. For, ever since our departure from the Cape Verde Islands, we had continually sailed in the Torrid Zone, and had twice crossed the equator, as we have said above.

While we were in this state of mind, it pleased the Holy Spirit to relieve us of our labors. For, as we were searching for a suitable haven wherein to repair our ships, we reached a tribe which received us with the greatest demonstrations of friendship. We learned, moreover, that they were the possessors of countless large Oriental pearls. We therefore remained among them forty-seven days, and bought 119 marcs of pearls at a price which, according to our estimation, was not greater than forty ducats, for we gave them in payment little bells, mirrors, bits of crystals, and very thin plates of electrum. Indeed, each one would give all the pearls he had for one little bell. We also learned from

nem how and where the pearls were fished, and ney gave us several of the shells in which they row. We bought some shells in addition, nding as many as 130 pearls in some, and in thers not quite so many. Your Majesty must now that unless the pearls grow to full matuity and of their own accord fall from the shells h which they are born, they cannot be quite erfect. Otherwise, as I have myself found by experience time and again, they soon dry up and eave no trace. When, however, they have grown of full maturity, they drop from the fleshy part into the shell, except the part by which it ung attached to the flesh; and these are the best

the harbor of Cadiz on the 8th of September, where we were received with great honor.

And so ended my second voyage, according to the will of God.

THE THIRD VOYAGE

I HAD taken up my abode in Seville, desiring to rest myself a little, to recover from the toils and hardships endured in the voyages described above, intending finally to revisit the land of pearls. But Fortune was by no means done with me. For some reason unknown to me she caused his most serene Lordship, Manuel, King of Portugal, to send me a special messenger bearing a letter which urgently begged me to go to Lisbon as soon as possible, because he had some important facts to communicate to me. I did not even consider the proposition, but immediately sent word by the same messenger that I was not feeling very well and in fact was ill at that moment; adding that, if I should regain my health and if it should still please His Royal Majesty to enlist my services, I should gladly undertake whatever he wished. Whereupon the King, who saw that he could not bring me to him just then, sent to me a second time, commissioning Giuliano Bartolomeo Giocondo',

¹ Probably a relative of Fra Giovanni, a Dominican, later Franciscan friar, architect, and archæologist, associated with Raphael and Sangallo in the erection of St. Peter's, builder of a bridge across the Seine and collector of more than 2,000 ancient inscriptions (1430?-1515?).

en in Lisbon, to leave no stone unturned to ing me back to the King. Upon the arrival the said Giuliano I was moved by his eneaties to return with him to the King-a decion which was disapproved of by all those who For I was leaving Castile, where new me. small degree of honor had been shown me d where the King himself held me in high What was even worse was that I deteem. rted without taking leave of my host. I soon esented myself before King Manuel, who emed to rejoice greatly at my arrival. He en repeatedly asked me to set out with three ips which had been got ready to start in search

the Torrid Zone, within the first climate, and at a spot where the North Pole rises fourteen degrees above the horizon. We remained here eleven days to take on supplies of wood and of water, because it was my intention to sail southward through the Atlantic Ocean. We left that harbor of Ethiopia and sailed to the southwest for sixty-seven days, when we reached an island 700 leagues to the southwest of the above-mentioned harbor. During these days we encountered worse weather than any human being had ever before experienced at sea. There were high winds and violent rainstorms which caused us countless hardships. The reason for such inclement weather was that our ships kept sailing along the equinoctial line, where it is winter in the month of June and the days are as long as the nights, and where our own shadows pointed always to the south.

At last it pleased God to show us new land on the 17th of August. We anchored one league and a half out at sea, and then, embarking in some small boats, we set out to see whether or not the land was inhabited. We found that it was thickly inhabited by men who were worse than animals, as Your Royal Majesty will learn forthwith. Upon landing we did not see any of the natives, although from many signs which we noticed we concluded that the country

ust have many inhabitants. We took posseson of the coast in the name of the most serene ing of Castile, and found it to be a pleasant d fruitful and lovely land. It is five degrees uth of the Equator. The same day we rerned to our ships; and since we were sufferg from the lack of fuel and water, we agreed land again the following day and provide rselves with what was necessary. Upon landg we saw on the topmost ridge of a hill many ople who did not venture to descend. They ere all naked and similar in both appearance d color to those we had met in the former yages. Though we did our best to make

that they were thus inviting us, we rowed to the land. We now saw that a great horde of natives had collected, who, however, kept far away from us, making many signs that we should go with them into the interior. Wherefore two of our Christians declared themselves ready to risk their lives in this undertaking and to visit the natives in order to see for themselves what kind of people they were and whether they possessed any riches or aromatic spices. They begged the commander of the fleet so earnestly that he gave his consent to their departure. The two then prepared themselves for the expedition, taking along many trifles, for barter with the natives, and left us, with the understanding that they should make sure to return after five days at the most, as we should wait for them no longer.

They accordingly began their journey inland, and we returned to our ships, where we waited for eight whole days. On almost each of these days a new crowd would come to the shore, but never did they show a desire to enter into conversation with us. On the seventh day, while we again were making our way to the shore, we discovered that the natives had brought all their wives with them. As soon as we landed they sent many of their women to talk with us. But even the women did not trust us sufficiently. While we were waiting for them to approach,

e decided to send to them one of our young en who was very strong and agile; and then, at the women might be the less fearful, the st of us embarked in our small boats. The oung man advanced and mingled among the omen; they all stood around him, and touched d stroked him, wondering greatly at him. At is point a woman came down from the hill rrying a big club. When she reached the ace where the young man was standing, she ruck him such a heavy blow from behind that a immediately fell to the ground dead. The st of the women at once seized him and agged him by the feet up the mountain,

fire which they had made, and eating them. The men, too, made us similar signs, from which we gathered that they had killed our two other Christians in the same manner and had likewise eaten them. And in this respect at least we felt sure that they were speaking the truth.

We were thoroughly maddened by this taunting and by seeing with our own eyes the inhuman way in which they had treated our dead. More than forty of us, therefore, determined to rush to the land and avenge such an inhuman deed and such bestial cruelty. But the commander of our ship would not give his consent; and so, being compelled to endure passively so serious and great an insult, we departed with heavy hearts and with a feeling of great shame, due to the refusal of our captain.

Leaving that land we began to sail between the East and South because the coast line ran in that direction. We made many turns and landings, in the course of which we did not see any tribe which would have any intercourse with us or approach us. We sailed at last so far that we discovered a new land stretching out toward the southwest. Here we rounded a cape (to which we gave the name St. Vincent) and continued our voyage in a southwesterly direction. This Cape St. Vincent is 150 leagues to the

a safe place and then, em boats, we reached land. much kinder than the oth efforts to make them our crowned with success. Wamong them trading and them, and discovered large most of them still green, dry on the tops of the trake along with us two o might teach us their tongs of them volunteered to with us.

But, since it wearies me in detail, may it suffice yo that we left that harbor, westerly direction, keeping

lost sight of the Lesser Bear, and the Great Bear itself appeared so low as to be scarcely visible above the horizon. We were then compelled to guide ourselves by the stars of the South Pole, which are far more numerous and much larger and more brilliant than the stars of our Pole. I therefore made a drawing of very many of them, especially of those of the first magnitude, together with the declinations of their orbits around the South Pole, adding also the diameters and semi-diameters of the stars themselves—all of which can be readily seen in my "Four Voyages." In the course of the voyage from Cape St. Augustine, we sailed 700 leagues—100 toward the west and 600 toward the southwest. Should any one desire to describe all that we saw in the course of that voyage, paper would not suffice him. We did not, however, discover anything of great importance with the exception of an infinite number of cassia trees and of very many others which put forth a peculiar kind of leaf. We saw, in addition, very many other wonderful things which it would be tedious to enumerate.

We had now been on our voyage for almost ten months; and, seeing that we discovered no precious metals, we decided to depart thence and to roam over another portion of the sea. As soon as we had come to this conclusion, the captains had informed me remain at sea only that m

As soon as my orders left that coast and began c on the 13th of February, the sun was approachin and returning to this No ours. We sailed so far th fifty-two degrees above could no longer see the st Lesser Bear. For we v April) 500 leagues dist from which we had begu On this day so viol age. we were forced to gather vas and to run on with west wind blowing fierce in great billows, in the n

your Majesty is very well aware, it was the beginning of winter in that latitude. In the midst of this tempest, however, on the 2nd of April, we sighted land, and sailed along shore for nearly twenty leagues. But we found it entirely uninhabited and wild, a land which had neither harbors nor inhabitants. I suppose it was for the reason that it was so cold there that no one could endure such a rigid climate. Furthermore, we found ourselves in such great danger and in the midst of so violent a storm that the different ships could scarcely sight one another. Wherefore the commander of the fleet and I decided that we should signal to all our shipmates to leave that coast, sail out to sea, and make for Portugal.

This plan proved to be a good and necessary one; for, had we remained there one single night longer, we should all have been lost. The day after we left, so great a storm arose that we feared we should be entirely submerged. For this reason we then made many vows to go on pilgrimages and performed other ceremonies, as is customary with sailors. The storm raged round us for five days, during which we could never raise our sails. During the same time we went 250 leagues out to sea, always getting nearer and nearer the equinoctial line, where both sea and sky became more moderate. And

of God we reached that May. We rested there stretch of coast facing Sierra Leone. Then we the Azores, which are 7 Leone. We reached t July and again rested then set sail for Lis were 300 leagues to t in the year 1502, we of Lisbon, in good hea only two ships. The th at Sierra Leone, because worthy.

In this third voyage, nearly sixteen months, we sailed without being

The Fourth Voyage

THE FOURTH VOYAGE

I MUST still relate what I saw in my third (sic) voyage. But, in truth, since I have already been tired out by the length of the preceding narratives, and since this voyage did not at all end as I had hoped, on account of an accident that befell us in the Atlantic Ocean, I may be permitted (I trust), to be somewhat brief.

We left Lisbon in six ships with the intention of exploring an island situated toward the horizon and known as Melcha. This island is famous for its wealth, because it is a stopping place for all ships coming from the Gangetic and Indian Seas, precisely as Cadiz is the port for all vessels going from east to west, or in the opposite direction, as is the case with those ships which sail hence for Calicut. This island of Melcha is further to the west than Calicut and more to the south, which we knew from the following fact: that it is situated within sight of the thirty-third degree of the Antarctic Pole.

And so, on the 10th of May, 1503, we set sail from Lisbon (as I have said above), and made for the Cape Verde Islands, where we took on some needed provisions and many other necessary stores. We remained there twelve days, and then set sail with a south wind, because the commander of the fleet, who was

command of us and the good speed, and just as w within sight of our destir lent a tempest arose, and to rage, and Fortune be for four days we could no fact that we could see the of that time. Finally give up our attempts and should have been our ginning.

We therefore resumed Suduesius wind blowing (between the south and sailed through those diffict In consequence we went almost three degrees, when the twelve leaves of W

The Fourth Voyage

was to us a most unfortunate island. Upon it the commander of our fleet lost his ship, all owing to his own obstinate mind and will. His ship struck upon a rock, sprung leaks, and sank during the night of St. Lawrence, the 10th of August. With the exception of the crew nothing was saved. The ship was of 300 tons, and the strength of our whole fleet lay in her.

While we were all exerting ourselves to see if we could not, perhaps, float her again, the above-mentioned commander ordered me (among other things) to go in a rowboat to the island in search of a good harbor where we might all draw up our ships in safety. That same commander, however, did not wish me to go with my own ship, because it was manned by nine sailors and was then busily engaged in assisting the endangered ship. He insisted that I go and find such a harbor, where he would restore my ship to me in person. Upon receiving these orders, I went to the island as he desired, taking with me about half the number of my sailors. The island was four leagues away, and hastening thither I discovered a very fine harbor where we might safely anchor our entire fleet. I had now discovered the harbor, and there I spent eight days waiting for the said commander and the rest of our company. I was greatly dis-

order that they might se and at the same time ho take us with them to some we had gotten near and ings, those on board info mander's ship had been alone being saved. You imagine the great anxiet this report, when I reali leagues distant from Lis needs return) in remo-Nevertheless, we resigne that had come upon us a First of all we returned gathered supplies of we ship. The island, inde ited and most inhospita deal of spring water, co

The Fourth Voyage

island were very large mice, lizards with forked tails, and several serpents.

When we had got our provisions on board, we set sail toward the south and southwest: for we had received orders from the King, that, unless some great danger made it impossible, we should follow in the path of our former voyage. Setting out, therefore, in this direction, we at last found a harbor which we called the Bay of All Saints. Indeed, God had granted us such favorable weather that in less than seventeen days we reached this port, which is 300 leagues distant from the above-mentioned island. In the harbor we found neither the commander-in-chief nor any one else of our company, though we waited for them for two months and four days. At the end of this period, seeing that no one arrived there, my companions and I decided to sail further along the coast. After sailing for 260 leagues, we entered a harbor where we determined to build an outpost. Having done so, we left behind in this fort the twenty-four Christians who had been the crew of the luckless ship of our commander-in-chief. We remained in that harbor five months, occupied in constructing the said fort and in loading our ships with brazil-wood. We tarried thus long because our sailors were few in number and because, owing to the lack of many necessary and supplying them with six months. During or friends with the tribes of we have here made very listanding that we saw gr and had frequent dealings we went about forty league company with thirty of t expedition very many thir over in silence, reserving t titled "The Four Voyage eight degrees south of the five degrees west of the m cording to our instruments

We set sail hence wit wind (which is between northeast) shaping our co

The Fourth Voyage

reason was that the entire city thought that we had been lost at sea, as was the case with all the rest of our fleet, who had perished owing to the foolish haughtiness of our commander-inchief. Behold the manner in which God, the just Judge of all, rewards pride!

I am now living at Lisbon, not knowing what next your most serene Majesty will plan for me to do. As for myself, I greatly desire from now on to rest from my many hardships, in the meantime earnestly commending to your Majesty the bearer of the present letter.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI,

in Lisbon.

Greetings from Walter Lud, Nicholas Lud, and Martin Ilacomilus

This tome has printed and hereafter oft Will others print, if Christ our helper be.



Finished April 25 MDCVII

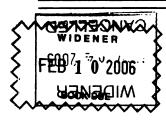
The town, St. Deodatus, named for thee And in the Vosgian Mountains reared aloft.

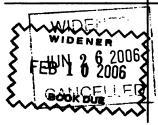


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