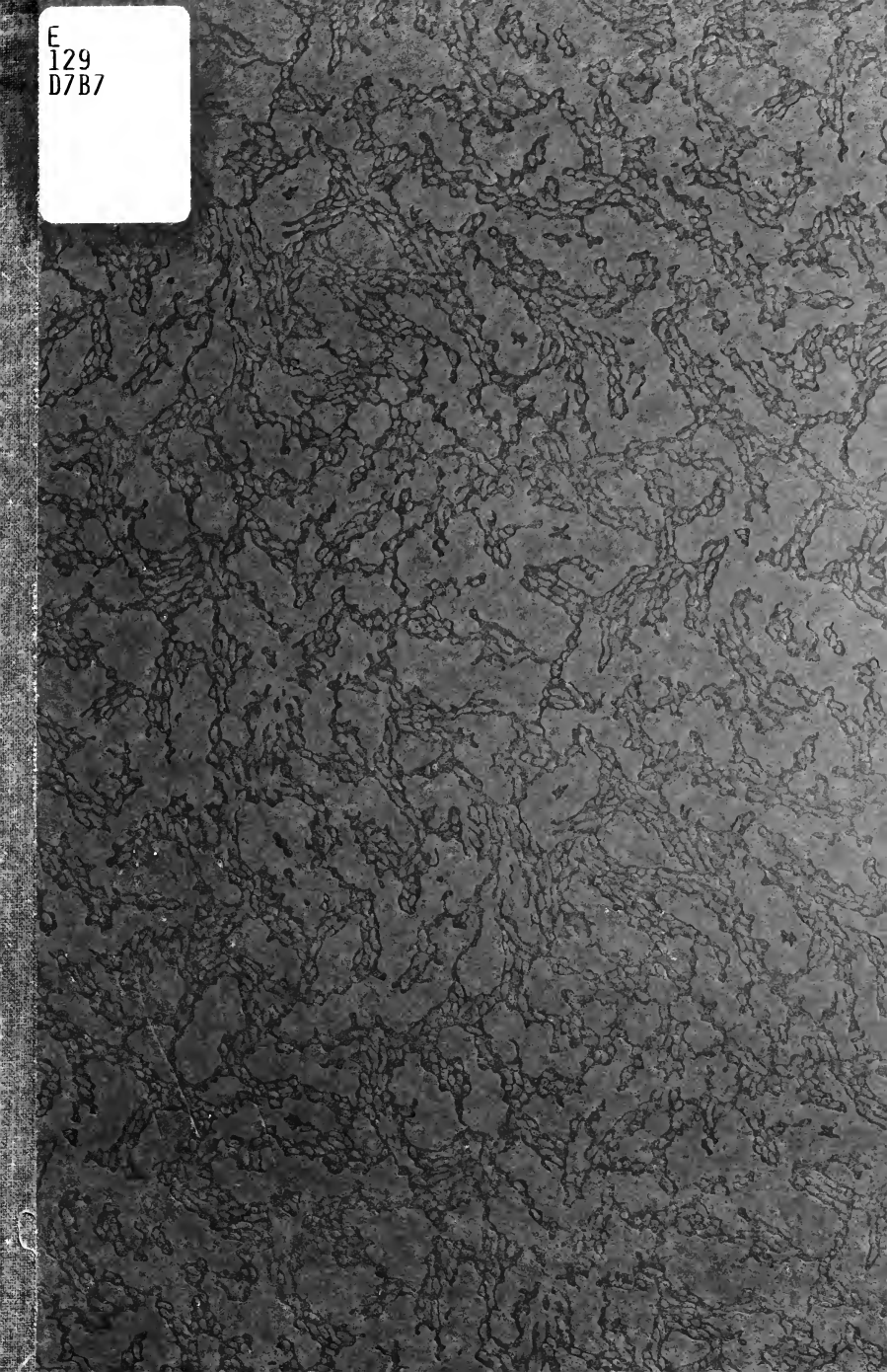
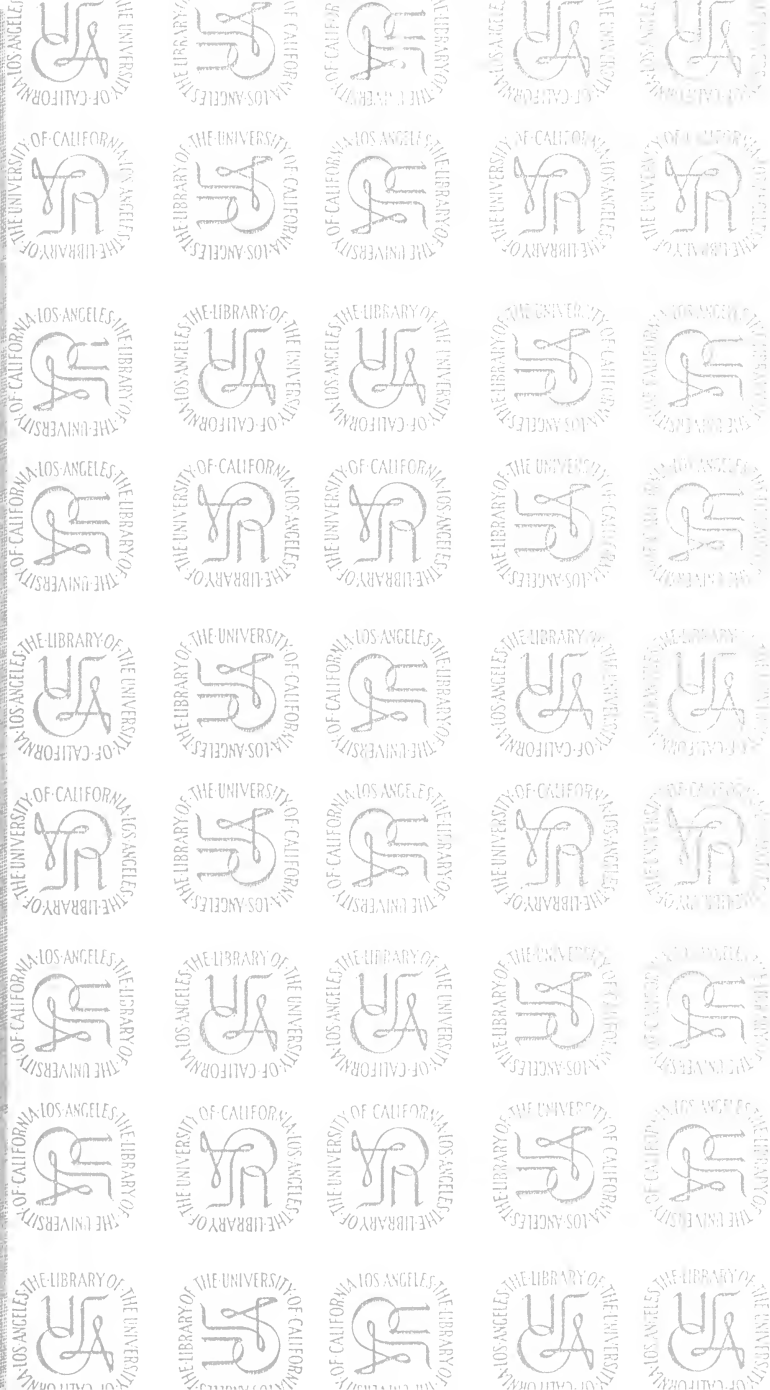


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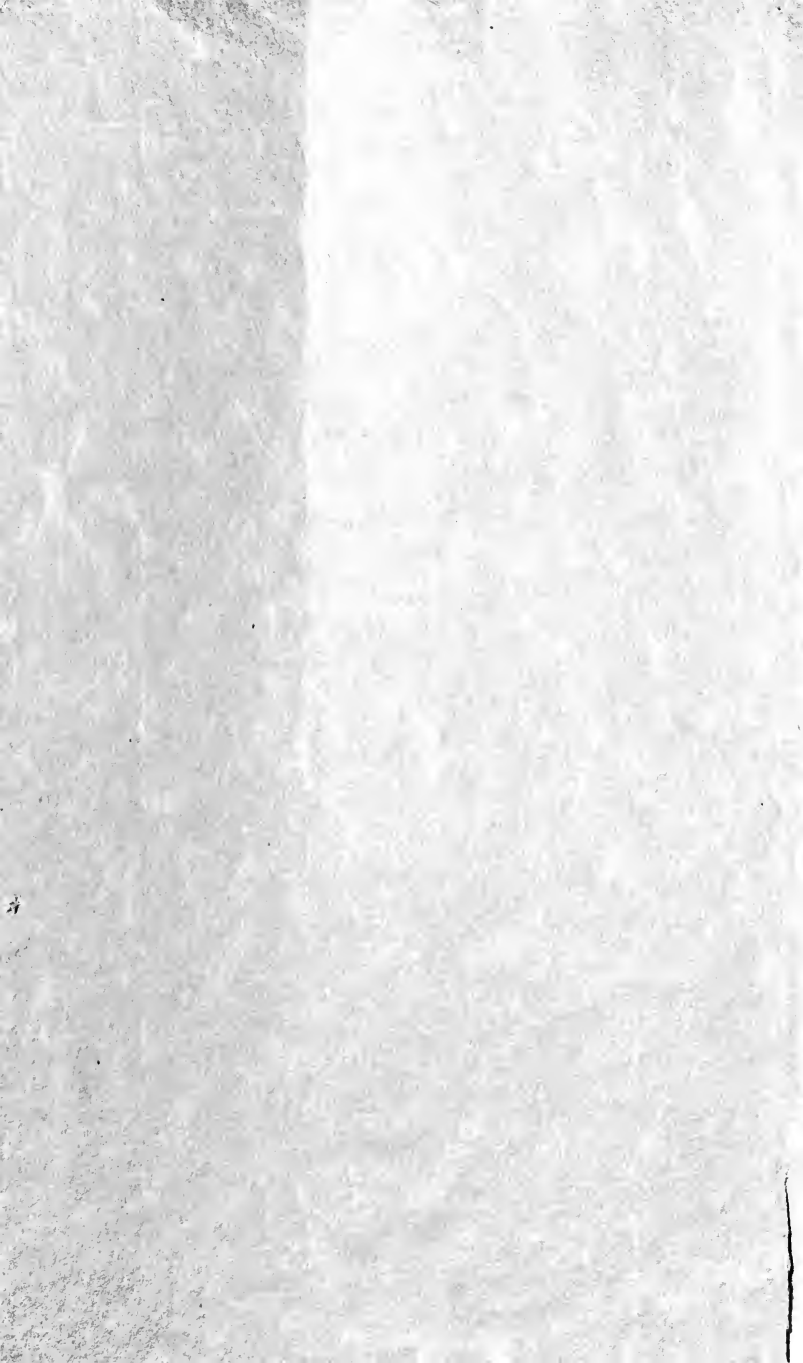




Question

Did
Sir Francis Drake
Land on
Any Part of
the
Oregon
Coast

?







was Gill.

QUESTION

Did Sir Francis Drake land
on any part of the
Oregon Coast?

R. M. BRERETON, C. E.

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APPENDIX TO VOLUME
YOUNG CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION

The old and new settlers in rich and beautiful Oregon may like to learn the facts as known about Sir Francis Drake's famous voyage off the coasts of California and Oregon in 1579. The popular idea has prevailed among many Oregonians that Drake was the first to make a landing on the coast of Oregon, and to see and note its natural resources, between the parallels of North Latitudes 42 deg. and 48 deg. Some of them think he made his landing either at the mouth of the Chetco River, in Curry County, or at Port Orford, in Coos County. In this little tract will be found extracts made from all the oldest and best authorities on the subject: these I have collected from the original documents existing in the archives of the British Museum in London; and the three maps given are facsimiles of those most ancient ones found therein. I have also given extracts from the latest modern writers on the subject.

~~Drake~~ Drake died in January, 1596 (old style), so that his co-temporary recorders of his expedition to the Pacific Coast in 1579 were his cousin John and his nephew Francis Drake; his chaplain, Francis Fletcher, who accompanied him throughout the voyage; Richard Hakluyt, the great historian of English travels by sea and land; Francis Pretty; Admiral Robert Dudley, son of Queen Elizabeth's favorite Earl of Leicester, who in his *Arcano del Mare* (1647) says he had his data for his map from Drake himself; Jodocus Hondius, the great engraver of that period; William Camden, the noted and most reliable historian and antiquary; Theodore de Bry, the famous engraver and printer of Frankfort-on-the-Main; Captain John Davis (1550-1605), the great navigator of the North Atlantic in search of a northwest passage to India; Admiral Sir William Monson (1569-1643), the author of several naval tracts of that period; but which were not published till 1702; Peter Heylin (1600-

1662), in his *Cosmography*; Johannes de Laet (died 1649), the noted Dutch writer, in his general history of America; and John Ogilby (1600-1676), the celebrated Scotch compiler of Atlases.

Among later writers of Drake's voyage in the Pacific Ocean were Captain James Burney (1750-1821), who sailed with Captain James Cook in the *Resolution* in 1776; and John Barrow, who in 1765 wrote his *History of Discoveries*, which is considered the standard work on Drake's voyages.

Drake's own vessel of 100 tons, in which he completed his famous voyage around the world, which made him the first admiral of any nation to accomplish in his own ship that notable achievement, was called the *Pelican* when he sailed from Plymouth, the 13th of December, 1577: this name he changed to that of the *Golden Hind* when he entered the Straits of Magellan on the 20th of August, 1578: this he did in honor of his patron and friend, Sir Christopher Hatton, then Lord Chancellor of England, whose family crest was a *Golden Hind*. Queen Elizabeth nicknamed her Chancellor, "the dancing Chancellor," because he was such a graceful performer in that line.

Some California and Oregon authorities have surmised that the name *Pelican* given to the bay at the mouth of the Chetco River was derived from that of Drake's vessel; but she was known as the *Golden Hind* at that period.

From a careful study of the extracts herein given I have been unable to find any reliable evidence to show that Drake ever landed anywhere on the Oregon coast. The only landing place mentioned was in latitude 38 deg. or thereabouts, the exact spot is still a matter in dispute by various modern writers. In fact, the principal narrative of the voyage by Francis Pretty, published in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, 1589, (upon which most of the later accounts are based) says distinctly "we drew back again *without landing*, till we came within 38 degrees towards the line." The accompanying *Silver Map* (1581) shows that Drake coasted to a higher latitude, but did not land anywhere. Francis Drake, Drake's nephew, makes no mention of any landing on the Oregon coast. Camden, one of the most reliable historians, does not mention it, nor does De Bry, the best engraver and historian in Europe of that period. Monsieur Duflet de Mofras

varies slightly in the latitudes reached, but agrees in other respects. Among quite modern students, Greenhow states that no information concerning the northwest coast of America has descended from the great navigator himself.

My agent in London, Mr. T. Chubb, of the Map Department of the British Museum, writes me that he has come across in the MSS. Department of the British Museum, a letter from De Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador in London, to King Philip of Spain, dated 16th October, 1580, in which it states "Drake has given the Queen (Elizabeth) a diary of every thing that happened during the three years he was away."

Mr. Chubb informs me he has endeavored to trace the whereabouts of this diary; he wrote to the Librarian at Windsor Castle about it; who in reply states that it is not in the Royal Collection, and he does not know where it can be found. He has also applied to the Public Record Office, but there is no record of it there. He has also written to the editor of "Notes and Queries," and if any information comes from that source about it he will let me know.

The maps (3) are facsimiles of the early maps now in the British Museum, which I have had reproduced for this tract by Hicks-Chatten & Co., of Portland.

No. 1 is a portion of Hondius map, showing Drake's route, the latitude reached, and the bay in which he refitted his ship.

No. 2 shows that Drake reached 42 deg., but does not denote a landing place.

No. 3 indicates the bays where Drake tried to find a landing spot.

In Professor George Davidson's paper on Drake's landing point there is a note that Drake gave the Indians an English dog, some pigs and seeds of several kinds of grain, which they planted. If this is correct, the first English grain was sown in North America in 1579; now behold the enormous tonnage California and Oregon are yearly sending to the mother country.

Captain Bartholomew Gosnold's expedition to New England in 1602 (23 years later) planted English grain seed on Cuttyhunk Island, off the New Bedford Coast, Mass. This fact is reported by my kinsman, John Brereton, the historian of this

expedition, to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1602. I have presented a facsimile, in black letter, of this report to the Portland Public Library.

I trust this brief collection of facts in regard to Drake's voyage along the coasts of California and Oregon, and the only one landing made by him, may prove interesting and instructive to all Oregonians who are, or may become, desirous of such reliable information. Though Oregonians may not claim Drake as the first discoverer of Oregon, they may appreciate the epitaph on his ocean-grave, which was written by a poet of the seventeenth century:

"The waves became his winding sheet; the waters were his tomb;
But for his fame, the ocean sea was not sufficient room."

ROBERT MAITLAND BRERETON, C. E.

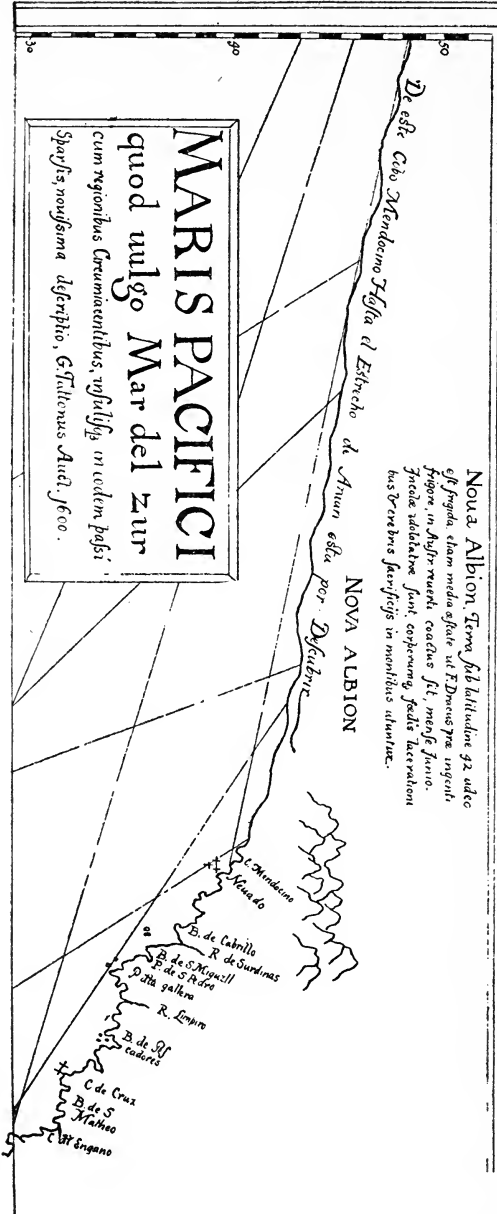
Woodstock, Oregon, June, 1907.

NOVA ALBION Terra sub latitudine 42 adeo
 esse frigida, etiam media estate ut F. Druvius pra. ingenti
 frigore in Aysir ruenti coactus sit, mense Junio.
 Incola idololatriae sunt, corporumq; fidei lacerationi
 bus Verberibus sacrificijs in monibus utuntur.

NOVA ALBION

per Dyaburic

MARIS PACIFICI
 quod vulgo Mar del zur
 cum regionibus Circumiacentibus, insulysq; in eodem passu
 Sparfis, nouissima descriptio, G. Falconus Auct. 1600.



The Famous Voyage of Sir Francis Drake
in the South Sea, and There Hence
About the Whole Globe of the Earth,
Begun in the Yeere of Our Lord, 1577.

From "*The Principall Navigations of the English Nation, by
Richard Hakluyt. (page 643) London, 1589.*"

"The 5th day of June, being in 42 degrees towards the pole Arctike, we founde the aire so colde, that our men being grievously pinched with the same, complained of the extremitie thereof, and the further we went, the more the colde increased upon us. Whereupon we thought it best for that time to seeke the land, and did so, finding it not mountainous but lowe plaine land, clad and covered over with snowe, so that we drewe back againe *without landing*, till we came within 38 degrees towards the line. In which height it pleased God to send us into a faire and good baye, with a good wind to enter the same."

(Page 440) "In this bay wee ankered the seventeenth of June, and the people of the countrey, having their houses close by the waters side, shewed themselves unto us, and sent a present to our Generall."

(Note. At page 737 of the same Vol. 3 is another account from which the above seems to have been taken. A similar account to the above occurs in "Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes," chap. iii, p. 135.)

THE SILVER MAP OF THE WORLD (1581?).

A contemporary medallion commemorative of Drake's Great Voyage, 1577-80.

By Miller Christy, London, 1900.

(This map is 70 millimetres (about 2 4-5ths of an inch) in diameter. A dotted line, against which ships in full sail and several legends are placed, indicates the route followed by Drake. The author of the book assumes the map to have been produced in 1581, the year following that of Drake's return. Only three copies are known to exist, two of them being in the British Museum.)

“—Drake continued sailing northward—until contrary winds and severe cold—decided him—to return home round the world by way of the Moluccas and the Cape of Good Hope. The dotted line on the map makes it appear that he had reached the latitude of about 48 deg. N. before thus turning back—coasting next southward, in order to find a harbor in which to refit his ship for the voyage across the Pacific, Drake, in June, 1579, entered what is now the Bay of San Francisco. There he remained several weeks, taking possession, in the Queen's name, of the adjacent country, which he called Nova Albion—on July 23 (1579) Drake left the Bay of San Francisco.”

Narrative Drawn From Declarations which John Drake, Englishman, Being a Prisoner in Lima, Gave of the Voyage Which his Cousin, Francis Drake, Made to the South Sea, Through the Straights of Magellan in the Year 1580 (?), Till his Return to England, Etc., Before the Inquisitor at Lima, 1581.

“—They then shaped their course by northeast and north northeast and proceeded 1000 leagues as far as latitude 44 deg., always on the bowling. Afterwards they tacked about and went to California and discovered land in 48 deg.(?), where they landed in order to take up their quarters, and remained there a month and a half repairing their ship and taking in her sea provisions which were mareleones (seals?) and wolves.” (From translated narrative in “The Western Antiquary,” Plymouth, November, 1888, p. 83.)

DAVIS (JOHN).

WORLD'S HYDROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION. 1595.

(The celebrated Navigator John Davis, born at Sandridge, Devonshire, in 1550, in his World's Hydrographical Description, published in 1595, asserts that):

“And after Syr Fraunces was entred into the South Seas he coasted all the westerne shores of America, until he came into the septentrionall latitude of forty-eight degrees; being on the backe side of Newfoundland, and from thence shaping his course towards Asia, etc.”

THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED BY SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Carefully collected out of the Notes of Master Francis Fletcher, Preacher in his (Drake's) employment, and divers others his followers in the same, &c. (By Francis Drake, Junior). London, 1628.

“From Guatulco we departed the day following, viz., Aprill 16, setting our course directly into the sea, whereon we sayled

500 leagues in longitude, to get a winde: and between that and June 3; 1400 leagues in all, till we came into 42 deg. of north latitude, where in the night following we found such alteration of heat, into extreame and nipping cold, that our men in generall did grievously complaine thereof—it came to that extremity in sayling but 2 deg. farther to the northward in our course; though sea-men lack not good stomaches, yet it seemed a question to many amongst us, whether their hands should feed their mouthes, or rather keep themselves within their couverts from the pinching cold that did benumme them. The land in that part of America, bearing farther out into the West, than we before imagined, we were neerer on it than we were aware, and yet the neerer still we came unto it, the more extremity of cold did seaze upon us. The 5th day of June, we were forced by contrary winds to rune in with the shore, which we then first described; and to cast anchor in a bad bay, the best roade we could for the present meete with. In this place was no abiding for us; and to go further north, the extremity of the cold (which had now utterly discouraged our men) would not permit us; and the winds directly bent against us, having once gotten us under sayl againe, commanded to the southward whether we would or no. From the height of 48 deg., in which now we were, to 38, we found the land, by coasting alongst it, to bee but low and reasonable plaine; every hill (whereof we saw many, but none verie high), though it were in June, and the sunne in its neerest approach unto them, being covered with snow. In 38 deg. 30 min. we fell with a convenient and fit harborough (sic) and June 17 came to anchor therein, where we continued till the 23d day of July following—though we searched the coast diligently, even unto the 48 deg. yet found we not the land to trend so much as one point in any place towards the east, but rather running on continually northwest, as if it went directly to meet Asia—After that our necessary businesses were well dispatched, our Generall, with his gentlemen and many of his company, made a journey up into the land, to see the manner of their (Indians) dwelling—This country our Generall named Albion, and that for two causes; the one in respect of the white bancks and cliffs, which lie towards the sea; the other that it might have some affinity, even in name also, with our own country, which was sometime so called—Before we went from

thence, our Generall caused to be set up a monument of our being there, as also of her maiesties and successors right and title to that kingdome; namely a plate of brasse, fast nailed to a great and firme poste; whereon is engraven her graces name, and the day and yeare of our arrivall there—together with her highnesse picture and armes, in a piece of six-pence currant English monie—The 23 of July they (the Indians) tooke a sorrowfull farewell of us—Not far without this harborough (sic) did lie certaine Ilands (we called them the Islands of Saint James)—We departed again the day next following, viz., July 25—and our Generall now—bent his course directly runne with the Ilands of the Moluccas.”

WILLIAM CAMDEN'S ANNALES RERUM ANGLICARUM ET HIBERNICARUM REGNANTE ELIZABETHA, 1615. (pp. 424, 425.)

—“Drake then tooke his way toward the north, at the latitude of 42 degrees, to discover in that part if there were any straight, by which he might find a neerer way to returne; but discerning nothing but darke and thicke cloudes, extremity of cold and open cliffes covered thicke with snow, he landed at the 38 degree, and having found a commodious Rode, remained there a certaine time.”

THEODORE DE BRY'S
HISTORIA ANTIPODUM ODER NEWE WELT.

p. 348. “Darüber schiffete er von dem 16 Aprilis an, biss auff den 3^{ten} Junii. Befand aber den 5 Juni, unter dem 42 grad, nach dem Polo Arctico ein solche Kälte, dass sein Volck dieselbige nicht mehr vertragen kunt, ward derhalben benötigt ein Land zu suchen, und fand ein eben Land, aber weil es gantz mit schnee bedeckt, ländete er daselbst nicht an, sondern schiffte weiter unter den 38. grad der lini, allda er ein schönen Meerbusen fand, und warff sein ancker aus.”

p. 442. “Den 17 Februarii 1579 befunden sie sich vor Acapulco, in New Hispanien, von dannen als sie abgesegelt, kamen sie über etliche Zeit unter den 43. Grad der Höhe, da sie denn eine so grosse Kälte der Luft befunden, dass sie sich kaum und mit grosser Mühe wiederumb zu erwärmen vermöcht. Darnach kamen sie in einen schönen Meer Hafen von America, New Albion genannt, unter dem 38. Grad.”

DUFLOT DE MOFRAS'S EXPLORATION DU TERRITOIRE DE L'OREGON.

“En 1579, apparut sur les bords occidentaux de la Nouvelle Espagne, Sir Francis Drake, qui, après avoir dévasté la côte de Guatemala, courut droit au nord jusqu'au 45^e ou 46^e degré.

Sa rapprochant de terre, il mouilla dans un petite baie qu'il ne désigne pas, et où il lui fut impossible de se maintenir. Il se vit alors contraint de redescendre jusqu'au 38^e degré où il jeta l'ancre dans le port de los Reyes, situé entre ceux de San Francisco et de la Bodega.

Drake n'eut pas connaissance de ces deux derniers, et bien qu'il soit arrivé en California trente-sept ans après Cabrillo. Les Anglais n'ont pas craint de donner à tout le pays le nom de Nouvelle-Albion, cherchant ainsi à s'attribuer l'honneur de la découverte.”

VOYAGE AUTOUR DU MONDE PAR MARCHANT.

“.....attérit à la Côte Nord-Ouest de l'Amérique à la hauteur de 48 degrés, à laquelle aucun Navigateur espagnol n'était encore parvenu; côtoya la terre en redescend, jusqu'à 37 degrés, à 38 degrés ½ de latitude, découvrit le Port, où il séjourna, et qui a conservé son nom, imposa celui de New Albion à tout le contrée dont il pris possession solennellement au nom d'Elizabeth, etc.”

THE HISTORY OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

By Robert Greenhow. 1845.

(Pp. 74, etc.) With regard to the harbor on the North Pacific side of America, in which Drake repaired his vessel, nothing can be learned from the accounts of his expedition which have been published, except that it was situated about the 38th degree of latitude, and that a cluster of small islets lay in the ocean, at a short distance from its mouth, which description will apply equally to the Bay of San Francisco, and to the Bay of Bodega, a few leagues farther north.

As to the extent of the portion of the northwest coast of America seen by Drake, the accounts differ. Before examining them, it should be first observed, that, from the great navigator himself nothing whatsoever has descended to us, either as written by him, or as reported by others on his authority, respecting his voyage in the North Pacific, on the circumstances of which,

all the information is derived from two narratives—the one proceeding entirely from a person who had accompanied Drake in his expedition, and published in 1589, during the life of the hero, the other compiled from various accounts, and not given to the world until the middle of the following century.

In the first mentioned of those narratives, called the famous voyage from which the preceding quotations are made, the vessel is represented as being in the forty-third degree of latitude on the fifth of June, when it was determined to seek the land; but on what day, or in what latitude, the coast was discovered, is not stated.

In the other narrative called the "World Encompassed," it is declared that the vessel was in latitude 42 degrees on the third of June, and that, on the fifth of the same month, she anchored near the land of America, in a "bad bay," in latitude of forty-eight degrees, from which being soon driven by the violence of the winds, she ran along the coast, southward, to the harbor where she was refitted.

Thus the two accounts differ as to the vessel's position on the fifth of June, on which day it is rendered probable, from both, that the land was first seen. Hakluyt, who took great interest in all that related to the west coast of North America, as well as to Drake, gives the 43d parallel, in many places in his works, the northern limit of his countrymen's discoveries; and the same opinion is maintained by Camden, Purchas, De Laet, Ogilby, Heylin, Locke, Dr. Johnson, and every other author who wrote on the subject before the middle of the last century—except the two following: The celebrated navigator John Davis, in his "World's Hydrographical Discovery," published in 1595, asserts that, "after Sir Francis Drake was entered into the South Sea, he coasted all the western shores of America, until he came to the septentrional latitude of 48 degrees"; this assertion, however, carries with it its own refutation, as it is nowhere else pretended that Drake saw any part of the west coast of America between the 17th degree of latitude and the 38th. Sir William M^onson, another great naval authority of that age, declares in his Tracts, first printed in 1702, that, "from the 16th of April to the 15th of June, Drake sailed without seeing land,

and arrived in 48 degree, thinking to find a passage into our seas"; but, unfortunately for Sir William's consistency he maintained, in many other parts of his Tracts, that "Cape Mendocino (near the 40th parallel) is the farthest land discovered," and "the farthermost known land."

In the Life of Sir Francis Drake, published in 1750, in the *Biographia Britannica*, the opinion that he discovered the American coast to the 48th degree was again brought forward, and it has been since admitted generally by British writers. Burney, who has examined the question at length in his *History of Voyages in the South Sea*, published in 1803, pronounces that "the part of the coast discovered by Drake is to be reckoned as beginning immediately to the north of Cape Mendocino, and extending to 48 degrees of north latitude," on the authority of the "World Encompassed," especially of the assertion in that narrative that the "English searched the coast diligently even unto the 48th degree, yet they found not the land to trend so much as one point, in any place, towards the east." Burney, however, with his usual want of candor, omits to quote the remainder of the sentence—"but rather running on continually northwest, as if it went directly to meet with Asia," well knowing that it destroyed the value of the evidence in the first part, for the west coast of America nowhere, between the 40th and the 48th degrees of latitude, runs northwest, its course being nearly due north. Lastly, Barrow, in his *Life and Times of Sir Francis Drake*, which appeared in 1843, presents his hero as the discoverer of the west coast of America from the 38th to the 48th parallels, without giving the slightest intimation that any doubt on the subject had ever existed or could exist.

To conclude, the "World Encompassed" is the only direct authority for the belief that Drake, in 1579, discovered the west coast of America as far north as the 48th degree of latitude. In examining the particulars of that account, we find that, between the 1st and the 5th of June, in two days, the English vessel sailed through six degrees of latitude, northward, with the wind blowing constantly and violently from that very quarter—a rate of sailing which could scarcely be obtained at the present time under similar circumstances. We, moreover, learn,

that, during the whole period in which the latitudes are given thus positively, the heavens were obscured by thick fogs, and the vessel constantly agitated by storms, in either of which cases alone, no observations worthy of reliance could have been made with the instruments then in use. When we also take into consideration the direct falsehoods, in the same narrative, respecting the cold in that part of the Pacific, which is represented as so intense, during the months of June and July, that meat was frozen as soon as taken from the fire, and ropes and sails were stiffened by ice, we may safely conclude that further evidence is requisite to establish the certainty that Drake, in 1579, saw any part of the west coast of North America which had not been seen by the Spaniards in 1543.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF PACIFIC
COAST.—COAST PILOT OF OREGON, CALI-
FORNIA, ETC., 4TH EDITION, 1889.

By George Davidson, pp. 194, 195.

DRAKE'S BAY.

“The bay was formerly known as Sir Francis Drake's Bay. This is the Puerto de San Francisco of the Spaniards as far back as 1595. It has been a question whether Sir Francis Drake anchored and “trimmed” his ship in this bay or in San Francisco Bay; a careful weighing of evidence is clearly adverse to its being in the latter. (See remarks on San Francisco and also see “Early voyages of discovery and exploration on the northwest coast of America from 1539 to 1603”; Superintendent's Annual Report, Appendix No. 7, 1886.)

The Nicasio Indians are said to have a tradition that Drake landed at Drake's Bay. He left a dog, some pigs, seeds of several kinds of grain, and some biscuits, which the natives planted! Some of his men deserted, and mixed with the tribes adjacent. On an old Spanish chart there is a little indentation of the coast-line about the latitude of Point Reyes which is designated “Bahia de S. Francisco Drak.”

CHETCO RIVER AND ANCHORAGE.

(Page 363.)

"Sir Francis Drake approached the coast of California on the 3d of June, 1579, about latitude 42 deg. and sailed—two leagues farther (?in the same latitude) until June 5th, when the winds drove the vessel towards the shore which they first described, and anchored in a bay much exposed to the winds and flaws, and when they ceased there instantly followed thick, stinking fogs, which nothing but the wind could remove, and that was always violent." Of course it may be questioned whether the bay was in the vicinity of Chetco or as far north as Port Orford. Nevertheless, an examination of the narrative and of the Hondius map of 1595, leave little or no doubt in the matter, especially as the map has the Saint George's Reef laid down just under the latitude where he anchored. The geographical position of *the extremity* of Chetco Point is Lat. 42 deg. 02 min. 34 sec.

DRAKE AND THE TUDOR NAVY.

By J. S. Corbett, 1898, Vol. 1, p. 306, note.

"The authorized narrative, Molyneux, and John Drake all give 48 deg. as the highest latitude reached. Molyneux, however, is not a high authority. Though he professes to mark Drake's course on his globe, it is very inaccurately done and he did not even know how to spell Drake's name. He writes it Draek in the Dutch fashion, although it was after his knighthood. Pretty gives 43 deg. As we have seen, he also is a bad authority, but Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and author of the Coast Pilot for California, etc., the most learned authority on the point, inclines to believe he is right (see report, 1886, app. No. 7, and his Identification of Sir Francis Drake's Anchorage, etc.). He grounds his opinion, as he kindly informs me, on the fact that Drake on June 3 reached 42 deg., and that when he struck the cold nor'wester he could not have beaten up against it to 48 deg. "in two days

from June 3 to 5." But here there seems a misapprehension. The cold did not come on till the "night following" their reaching 42 deg., and was not unendurable till they had sailed two degrees higher (authorized narrative). Drake after this encouraged them to proceed, and it was not till the 5th that the wind came northwest and they gave it up. As they had sailed on an average thirty leagues a day since leaving Guatulco (i. e. 1400 leagues from April 16 to June 3), there is no reason why they should not sail with a fair wind six degrees, i. e. 120 leagues, from June 3 to 5 inclusive. Professor Davidson also relies on Hondius' map. Off California Hondius places an asterisk with this note: "Hic prae injenti frigore in Austrum reverti coactus. Lat. 42 die 5 Junii." The asterisk, writes the professor, is marked "at the northwest terminus of a reef, the "Dragon Rocks" of Vancouver, in lat. 42 deg. 49 min. This, again, seems to be a mistake. The asterisk is placed not at the end of a reef (the map is much too small to show one), but well out to sea at the end of a row of dots that represent Drake's course. "This," the professor continues, "confirms the several assertions that he reached 43 deg. and that he found his anchorage in 42 deg." But Hondius expressly says he was turned back in 42 deg., not in 43 deg. The only original authority for the 43 deg. is Pretty. Dudley, who professes to have had it from Drake, in his *Arcano del Mare*, 1647, places the anchorage in 43 deg. 30 min. There seems then to be no authority whatever, not even Hondius, for the professor's identification of the anchorage, as at Chetco Bay under Cape Ferrels in 42 deg. 01 min.

ORIGINAL NARRATIVES OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY.—EARLY ENGLISH AND FRENCH VOYAGES.

By H. S. Burrage, New York, 1906.

Note on page 155. "Professor George Davidson, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, after a careful study of the narrative and the coast (voyages of discovery and exploration on the northwest coast of America from 1539 to

1603, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1887, pp. 214-218), identifies the harbor entered by Drake with Drake's Bay, under Point Reyes, about thirty miles north of San Francisco. "Drake's Bay," he says, "is a capital harbor in northwest winds, such as Drake encountered. It is easily entered, sheltered by high lands, and a vessel may anchor in three fathoms, close under the shore in good holding ground—If he had been inside the Estero Limantour, of which he could not have detected the entrance from his vessel, he would necessarily have been very close to either shore. And had he seen it, he would not have dared to enter it without sounding it out. It has only thirteen feet of water on the bar at the highest tides, and he would not have hazarded his vessel in entering such a doubtful anchorage. Nor would he have risked the possibility of attack from the Indians in such a contracted place. He doubtless anchored in Drake's Bay, and the reef in his plan represents in a crude manner the reef of the easternmost point of Point Reyes Head. In a rough sketch of his anchorage it is called *Portus Novae Albionis*.

On the other hand Edward Everett Hale, in his *Critical Essay on Drake's Bay*, in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, Vol. iii., p. 74-78, identifies the "convenient and fit harbor," which Drake entered, with San Francisco Bay. The consensus of opinion among scholars on the Pacific Coast at the present time, however, is said to be in favor of Drake's Bay, and such is also the view expressed by Mr. Corbett in his "Drake and the Tudor Navy."

FINIS.

TRANSLATION OF FOREGOING GERMAN AND FRENCH EXTRACTS.

Mr. William Friedlander, jeweler and oculist, of Portland, Oregon, has kindly furnished me with the following English of De Bry's German, and of Duflot de Mofras's French:

(Page 348.) "After this they sailed from the 16th of April to the 3d of June. On the 5th of June they found themselves under the 42 degree northern latitude, in such a cold temperature that his people could not stand it, and so they found themselves obliged to find land. They found a level land, but as it was entirely covered with snow, they did not land there, but sailed down to the 38 degree, where they found a nice bay, and they cast anchor."

(Page 442.) "On the 17th of February, 1579, they found themselves before Acapulco—in New Spain—from there after sailing a long time they came to the 43 degree N. L., where they met such severe cold weather that they could keep warm only with great effort. After that they came to a very nice bay of America (called New Albion) under the 38 degree."

FROM THE FRENCH.

"In 1579 Sir Francis Drake appeared on the coast of 'New Spain' and after having devastated the coast of Guatemala he sailed straight north up to the 45 or 46 degree. Nearing land he landed in a small bay which he does not describe further and where it was impossible for him to stay. He found himself compelled to go back to Port Reyes, situated between the ports of San Francisco and Bodega. Drake did not know anything about the last two, although he arrived there 37 years later than 'Cabrillo.' The English were not afraid to name this whole country 'New Albion,' trying by this to claim the honor of its discovery."

"He reached the N. W. coast of America and sailed up to the 48 degree N. up to where no Spanish navigator had reached, and sailed near the coast, and sailing down again to the 37th degree, at 38½ degree he discovered a port where he remained

some time and which has retained his name. He named the whole country 'New Albion' and took possession of it in the name of 'Elizabeth'."

Notes by R. M. B. Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo sailed from the Port de Navidad (modern Port au Prince) of the Island of Haiti, on the 27th of June, 1543, and reached the coast of California and Oregon in March, 1544: he was really the first discoverer of that coast. He coasted it as far north as Lat. 44 deg. He gave the name Mendocino to the cape in honor of his patron who sent him, Mendosa, the first Viceroy of New Spain. He described the mountains around the cape as covered with snow: he placed it in Lat. 40 deg. N., which is very near what it is. He missed finding San Francisco Bay on his first voyage in 1544 and again in his second voyage in 1545. Near the parallel of San Francisco Bay he saw some hills covered with trees, which he called Port of San Martin.

In Lat. 40 deg. N. he met with such extreme cold in March that he had to return south. This was 35 years before Drake's voyage through the same latitudes; so that though Drake found the cold so severe in the beginning of June between 43 deg. and 48 deg. latitude, it may be that Greenhow's criticism about the cold experienced is not a just one. It may be that a much colder cycle prevailed in those latitudes in the sixteenth century than what has been known by white men since. It may be that the Japan gulf stream had a more western direction in the sixteenth century, which would have made the coast climate of Oregon and Northern California colder. Earthquakes and alterations therefrom in the level of the ocean bed would probably cause diversions in the general course of this stream.

San Francisco Bay was not discovered by the Spaniards until 1769, when an exploring party (probably originating from Cibola, now located in Western New Mexico) travelling overland, discovered the southern and eastern shores of this Bay. But it was not until 1776 (195 years after Drake's visit) that the Spaniards discovered the connexion of the Bay, at the Golden Gate, with the Pacific Ocean.

The description given in Hakluyt of Drake's landing in Cali-

ifornia, and of his friendly relations with the Indians forms one of the most pleasing episodes in the historical records of Anglo-American relations.

It describes the then habitations of the Indians ; as being round holes or dug-outs covered with earth, rushes (tules) and grass ; the entrance to which was made "sloping like the skuttle to a ship." It tells about the thousands of deer he saw ; the vast numbers of "coney" or pouched rats (gophers and ground squirrels), the whole country being "a warren of them." It relates his wonder at seeing so many wild horses, because he had heard that the Spaniards had found no native horses in America ; save those of the Arab breed which they had introduced.

At the time of Drake's visit, the farthest points north on land that the Spaniards had reached were Cibola in New Mexico and the Sonora region of Mexico. These regions had been explored by Juan Vasques de Coronado with a small cavalry troop in 1541 ; 38 years prior to Drake's landing in 1579.

The late greatly esteemed Oregonian, Thomas Condon, Ph. D. of the State University at Eugene, has furnished us a most interesting description of the very ancient progenitors of the present native Oregon horse—the cayuse—in his charming book, "The Two Islands and What Came of Them," (printed by the Irwin-Hodson Co. and published by the J. K. Gill Co., of Portland), which seems fully to explain why Drake found native horses in California.

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