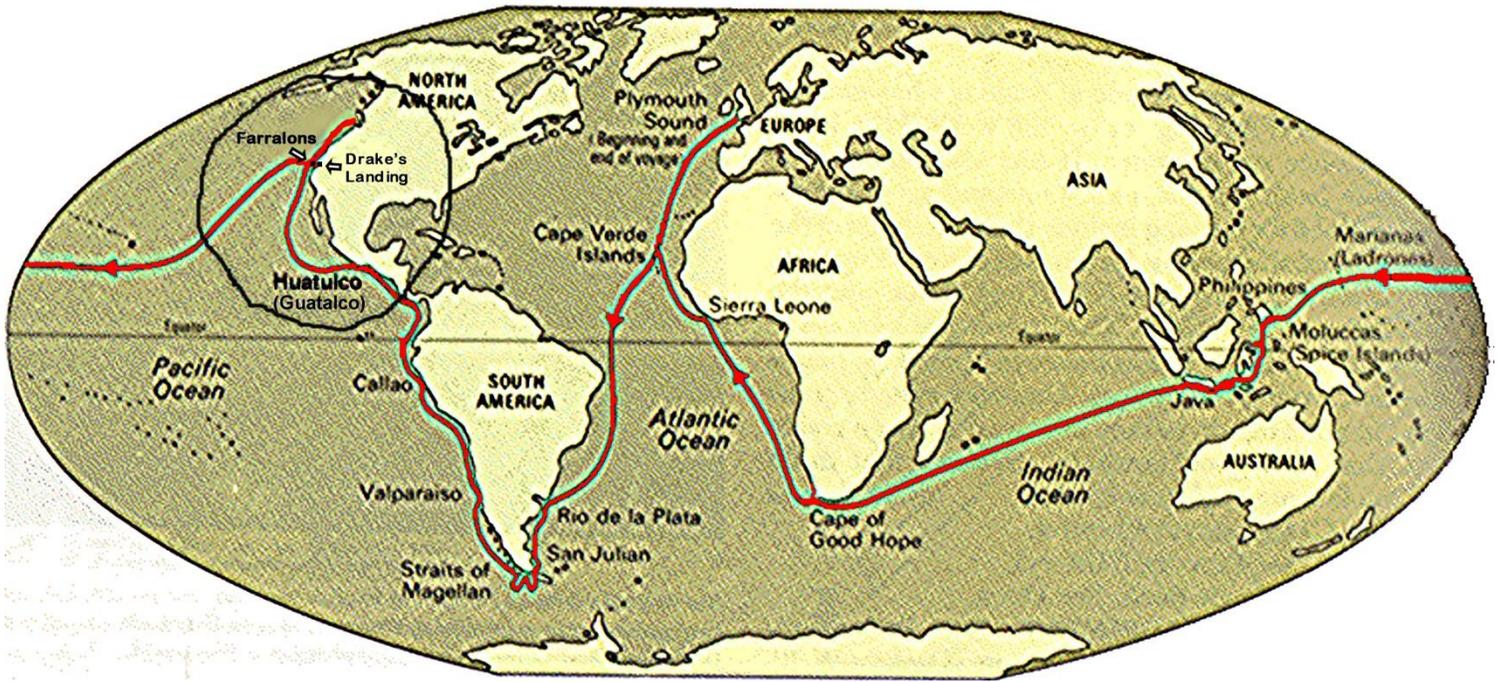


The World Encompaffed  
1628

Hakluyt's The Famous Voyage  
1589

**Francis Drake and the Golden Hinde**  
**The Course from Guatalco (Huatulco), Mexico;**  
**A Comparison of Journals**  
**(Journal Excerpts)**

(In original Elizabethan spelling, "f" is sometimes "s" / "v" is sometimes "u" / "i" is sometimes "j", etc.)



The World Encompaffed  
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From Guatulco we departed the next day following, viz. April 16. fetting our courfe directly into the fea: whereon\_\_\_

Upon this refulotion, he began to thinke of his beft Way to the Moluccaes, and finding himfelfe where he nowe was becalmed, he fawe, that of neceffitie he muft be forced to take a Spanifh courfe. namely to faile fomewhat Northerly to get a wind. We therefore fet faile,\_\_\_

\_\_\_we fayled 500. leagues in longitude, to get a winde: and betwene that and Iune 3. 1400. leagues in all,\_\_\_

\_\_\_and failed in longitude 600. leagues at the leaft for a good Winde, and thus much we failed from the 16. of Aprill, till the 3. of Iune.

\_\_\_till we came into 42. deg. of North latitude,\_\_\_

The 5. day of June, being in 42.' degrees towards the pole Arctike,\_\_\_

## The Search for a Northern Passage

\_\_\_ where in the night following, we found such alteration of heate, into extreame and nipping cold, that our men in generall, did grieuoufly complaine thereof; some of them feeling their healths much impaired thereby, neither was it, that this chanced in the night alone, but the day following carried with it, not onely the markes, but the ftings and force of the night going before; to the great admiration of vs all, for besides that the pinching and biting aire, was nothing altered; the very roapes of our ship were ftiffe, and the raine which fell, was an vnatural congealed and frozen substance, so that we feemed rather to be in the frozen Zone, then any way so neere vnto the sun, or these hotter climates.

\_\_\_ we found the aire so colde, that our men being grieuoufly pinched with the same, complained of the extremitie thereof, \_\_\_

Neither did this happen for the time onely, or by some sudden accident, but rather seemed indeed, to proceed from some ordinary cause, against the which the heate of the sun prevails not, **for it came to that extremity, in failing but 2. deg. farther to the Northward in our course:** that though sea-men lack not good stomachs, yet it seemed a question to many amongst vs, whether their hands should feed their mouths, or rather keep themselves within their cloaks, from the pinching cold that did benumme them. \_\_\_

\_\_\_ Neither could we impute it to the tenderness of our bodies, though we came lately from the extremitie of heate, by reason whereof we might be more sensible of the present cold: inasmuch as the dead and senseless creatures, were as well affected with it as ourselves, our meate as soon as it was removed from the fire, would presently in a manner be frozen up; and our ropes and tackling, in few dayes were grown to that stiffness, that what 3. men afore were able with them to performe, now 6. men with their best strength, and utmost endeavour, were hardly able to accomplish: whereby a sudden and great discouragement fell upon the minds of our

<p>men, and they were poffeffed with a great miflike, and doubting of any good to be done that way,___</p>	
<p>___yet would not our general be difcouraged, but as wel by comfortable fpeeches, of the diuine prouidence, and of Gods louing care ouer his children, out of the fcriptures; as alfo by other good and profitable perfwafions, adding thereto his own cheerfull example, he fo ftirred them vp, to put on a good courage, and to quite themfelues like men, to indure fome fhort extremity, to haue the fpeedier comfort, and a little trouble, to obtaine the greater glory; that euery man was throughly armed with willingneffe, and refolued to fee the vttermoft, if it were poffible, of what good was to be done that way.</p>	
<p>The land in that part of America, bearing farther out into the Weft, then we before imagined, we were neerer on it then wee were aware;___</p>	
<p>___and yet the neerer ftill wee came vnto it, the more extremitie of cold did feafe vpon vs. The 5. day of Iune, wee were forced by contrary windef, to run in with the fhoare, which we then firft defcried; and to caft anchor in a bad bay, the beft roade we could for the prefent meete with: where wee were not without fome danger, by reafon of the many extreme gufts, and flawes that beate vpon vs; which if they ceafed and were ftill at any time, immediatly vpon their intermiffion, there followed moft vile, thicke, and ftinking fogges; againft which the fea preuailed nothing, till the gufts of wind againe remoued them, which brought with them, fuch extremity and violence when they came, that there was no dealing or refifting againft them.</p>	<p>___and the further we went, the more the cold increafed vpon vs, Whereupon we thought it beft for that time to feeke the land, and did fo, finding it not mountanous, but lowe plaine land, &amp; clad, and couered ouer with fnowe,___</p>
<p>In this place was no abiding for vs; and to go further North,the extremity of the cold (which had now vtterly difcouraged our men) would not</p>	<p>___fo that we drewe backe againe without landing___</p>

permit vs:___	
<p>___and the windf directly bent againft vs, hauing once gotten vs vnder fayle againe, commanded vs to the Southward whether we would or no. ___</p> <p>---From the height of 48. deg. in which now we were, to 38. we found the land by coafting alongft it to bee but low and reafonable plaine: euery hill (whereof we faw many, but none verie high) though it were in Iune, and the Sunne in his neereft approach vnto them being couered with fnow.</p>	

**Drake’s California Landing and Claim of “Nova Albion”  
The Latitude of the Harborough, or Baye**

In 38 deg. 30. min. we fell with a conuenient and fit harborough,___	___ till we came <b>within 38. degrees towards the line.</b> In which heighth it pleafed God to fend vs into a faire and good Baye, with a good winde to enter the fame.
___and Iune 17. came to anchor therein: where we continued till the 23. day of Iuly following. The next day after our comming to anchor in the aforefaid harbour,___	In this Baye we ankered,___

**The Climate of the Country**

<p>___During all which time, notwithstanding it was the height of Summer, and fo neere the Sunne; yet were wee continually vifited with like nipping colds, as we had felt before: infomuch that if violent exercifes of our bodies, and bufie employment about our neceffarie labours, had not fometimef compeld vs to the contrary, we could very well haue beene contented to haue kept about vs ftill our Winter clothes; yea (had our neceffities fuffered vs) to have kept our beds; <b>neither could we at any time in whole fourteene dayes together, find the aire fo cleare as to be able to take the height of Sunne or ftarre.</b></p>	
And here hauing fo fit occafion, (notwithstanding it may feeme to be befides	

**the purpose of writing the history of this our voyage) we will a little more diligently inquire into the cause of the continuance of the extreme cold in these parts: as also into the probabilities or vnlikelihoods of a passage to be found that way.** Neither was it (as hath formerly beene touched) the tenderesse of our bodies, comming so lately out of the heate, whereby the pores were opened, that made vs so sensible of the colds we here felt: in this respect, as in many others, we found our God a prouident father, and carefull Phyfitian for vs. We lacked no outward helpe nor inward comforts, to restore and fortifie nature, had it beene decayed or weakened in vs; neither was there wanting to vs the great experience of our Generall, who had often himselfe proued the force of the burning Zone; whose advice alwayes preuailed much to the preferring of a moderate temper in our constitution: so that euen after our departure from the heate wee alwayes found our bodies not as sponges, but strong and hardened, more able to beare out cold, though we came out of exceffe of heate, then a number of chamber champions could haue beene, who lye on their feather-beds till they go to sea, or rather whole teeth in a temperate aire do beate in their heads, at a cup of cold Sack and fugar by the fire.

And that it was not our tendernes, but the very extremitie of the cold it selfe, that caused this sensiblenesse in vs, may the rather appeare in that the naturall inhabitants of the place (with whom we had for a long season familiar intercourse, as if to be related) who had neuer beene acquainted with such heate; to whom custome of cold was as it were a second nature: yet vsed to come shivering to vs in their warme furs; crowding close together body to body, to receiue heate one of another; and sheltering themselues vnder a lee bancke, if it were possible; and as often as they could, labouring to shroude themselues vnder our garments also, to keepe them warme. Besides how vnhandfome and deformed appeared the face of the earth it selfe! shewing trees without

leaves, and the ground without greens in those months of June and July. The poor birds and fowles not daring (as we had great experience to observe it) not daring so much as once to arise from their nests, after the first egg laid, till it with all the rest be hatched, and brought to some strength of nature, able to help it selfe. Only this recompence hath nature afforded them, that the heate of their owne bodies being exceeding great, it perfecteth the creature with greater expedition, and in shorter time then if to be found in many other places.

As for the causes of this extremity they seeme not to be so deeply hidden, but that they may at least in part be guessed at: The chiefest of which we conceive to be the large spreading of the Asian and American continent, which (somewhat Northward of these parts) if they be not fully ioyned, yet seeme they to come very neere one to the other. From whose high and snow-covered mountaines, the North and North-west winds (the constant visitants of those coasts) send abroad their frozen nymphes, to the infecting of the whole aire with this insufferable sharpness: not permitting the Sunne, no not in the pride of his heate, to dissolve that congealed matter and snow, which they have breathed out so nigh the Sunne, and so many degrees distant from themselves. And that the North and North-west winds are here constant in June and July, as the North wind alone is in August and September; we not only found it by our owne experience, but were fully confirmed in the opinion there of, by the continued observations of the Spaniards. Hence comes the general fqualidness and barrenness of the country; hence comes it, that in the midst of their Summer, the snow hardly departeth even from their very doores, but is neuer taken away from their hills at all; hence come those thicke mists and most stinking fogges, which increase so much the more, by how much higher the pole is raised: wherein a blind pilot is as good as the best director of a course. For the Sunne striving to performe his naturall

office, in eleuating the vapors out of these inferior bodies; draweth necessarily abundance of moisture out of the sea: but the nipping cold (from the former causes) meeting and opposing the Sunne's endeavour, forces him to give over his work imperfect: and instead of higher elevation, to leave in the lowest region, wandering upon the face of the earth and waters, as it were a second sea: through which its own beams cannot possibly pierce, unless sometimes when the sudden violence of the winds doth help to scatter and break through it, which thing happeneth very seldom, and when it happeneth if of no continuance. Some of our mariners in this voyage had formerly beene at Wardhouse, in 72. deg. of North latitude: who yet affirmed, that they felt no such nipping cold there in the end of Summer, when they departed thence, as they did here in those hottest months of June and July.

### Northern Passage: Conclusion

**And also from these reasons we conjecture; that either there is no passage at all through these Northern coasts (which is most likely) or if there be, that yet it is unnaugable. Added hereunto, that 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 with Asia; and even in that height when we had a fresh wind, to have carried us through, had there beene a passage, yet we had a smooth and calm sea, with ordinary flowing and reflowing, which could not have beene, had there beene a current: of which we rather infallibly concluded then conjectured, that there was none. But to returne.**

### The People of the Country

The next day after our coming to anchor in the aforesaid harbour, **the people of the country fled themselves; sending off a man with**

**\_\_\_\_\_ and the people of the Country, having their houses close by the waters side, fled themselves unto vs,\_\_\_\_\_**

**great expedition to vs in a canow.** Who being yet but a little from the fhoare, and a great way from our fhip, fpake to vs continually as he came rowing on. And at laft at a reafonable diftance ftaying himfelfe, he began more folemnely a long and tedious oration, after his manner: vſing in the deliuerie thereof, many geftures and fignes; moving his hands, turning his head and body many wayes; and after his oration ended, with great fhew of reuerence and fubmiffion, returned back to fhoare againe. He fhortly came againe the fecond time in like manner, and fo the third time:\_\_\_

\_\_\_ **When he brought with him (as a prefent from the reft) a bunch of feathers, much like the feathers of a blacke crow, very neatly and artificially gathered vpon a ftring, and drawne together into a round bundle; being verie cleane and finely cut, and bearing in length an equall proportion one with another; a fpECIAL cognizance (as wee afterwardf obferued) which they that guard their kings perfon, weare on their heads. With this alfo he brought a little bafket made of rufhes, and filled with an herbe which they called *Tabâh*. Both which being tyed to a fhort rodde, he caft into our boate.** Our Generall intended to haue recompenced him immediatly with many good things, he would haue beftowed vpon him: but entring into the boate to deliuer the fame, he could not be drawne to recieue them by any meanes: faue one hat, which being caft into the water out of the fhip, he tooke vp (refufing vtterly to meddle with any other thing, though it were vpon a board put off vnto him) and fo prefently made his returne. **After which time, our boate could row no way,** but wondring at vs as at gods, they would follow the fame with admiration.

**The 3. day following, viz. the 21. our fhip hauing receiued a leake at fea, was brought to anchor neerer the fhoare, that her goods being landed, fhe might be repaired: but for that we**

\_\_\_ **and fent a prefent to our Generall.**\_\_\_

<p>were to preuent any danger, that might chance againft our fafety, our generall firft of all landed his men, with all neceffary prouifion, to build tents and make a fort for the defence of our felues and goods: and that wee might vnder the fhelter of it, with more fafety (what euer fhould befall) end our bufineffe; which when the people of the country perceiued vs doing, as men fet on fire to war, in defence of their countrie, in great haft and companies, with fuch weapons as they had,___</p>	
<p>___ they came downe vnto vs; ftanding when they drew neere, as men rauifhed in their mindes, with the fight of fuch things as they neuer had feene, or heard of before that time:___</p>	<p>___ When they came vnto vs, they greatly wondred at the things that we brought,___</p>
<p>___ their errand being rather with fubmiffion and feare to worfhip vs as Gods, then to haue any warre with vs as with mortall men. Which thing as it did partly fhew it felfe at that infant, fo did it more and more manifefte it felfe afterwards; during the whole time of our abode amongft them. At this time, being willed by fignes to lay from them their bowes and arrowes, they did as they were directed, and fo did all the reft, as they came more and more by companies vnto them, growing in a little while, to a great number both of men and women.</p>	
<p>To the intent therefore, that this peace which they themfelues fo willingly fought, might without any caufe of the breach thereof, on our part giuen, be continued; and that wee might with more fafety and expedition, end our bufineffes in quiet;___</p>	
<p>___ our Generall with all his company, vfed all meanes poffible, gently to intreate them,___</p>	<p>___ but our Generall (according to his naturall and accuftomed hunianitie) curteoufly intreated them,___</p>
<p>___ beftowing vpon each of them liberally, good and neceffary things to couer their nakedneffe, withall fignifying vnto them, we were no Gods but men, and had neede of fuch</p>	<p>___ and liberally beftowed on them neceffary things to couer their nakedneff,___</p>

<p><b>things to couer our owne fhame; teaching them to vse them to the fame ends:</b> for which caufe alfo wee did eate and drinke in their pference, giuing them to vnderftand, that without that wee could not liue, and therefore were but men as well as they.</p>	
<p><b>Notwithftanding nothing could perfwade them, nor remoue that opinion, which they had conceiued of vs, that wee fhould be Gods.</b></p>	<p><b>_____ whereupon they fuppofed us to be gods, and would not be perfwaded to the contrarie:</b> the presents which they fent to our Generall were feathers, and calcs of networke.</p>
<p>In recompence of thofe things which they had receiued of vs, as fhirts linnen cloth, &amp;c. they beftowed vpon our generall, and diuerfe of our company, diuerfe things, as feathers, cawles of networke, the quiuers of their arrowes made of fawne-fkins, and the very fkins of beafts that their women wore vpon their bodies. Hauing thus had their fill of this times vifiting and beholding of vs, they departed with ioy to their houfes,_____</p>	
<p><b>Their Houses</b></p>	
<p><b>_____ which houfes are digged round within the earth, and have from the vppermoft brimmef of the circle, clefts of wood fet vp, and ioyned clofe together at the top, like our fpires on the fteeple of a Church:_____</b></p>	<p><b>Their houfes are digged round about with earth, and haue from the uttermoft brimmes of the circle, clefts of wood fet vpon them, ioyning clofe together at the toppe like a fpire fteeple, which by reafon of that clofenes are very warme.</b></p>
<p><b>_____ which being couered with earth, fuffer no water to enter, and are very warme,_____</b></p>	
<p><b>_____ the doore in the moft part of them, performes the office alfo of a chimney, to let out the fmoake: its made in bigneffe and fafhion, like to an ordinary fcuttle in a fhip, and ftanding flopewife:</b></p>	
<p><b>their beds are the hard ground, onely with rufhes ftrowed vpon it, and lying round about the houfe, haue their fire in the middeft,_____</b></p>	<p><b>Their beds is the ground with rufhes ftrowed on it, and lying about the houfe, haue the fire in the middeft.</b></p>
<p><b>_____ which by reafon that the houfe if but low vaulted, round and clofe, giueth a maruelous reflexion to their bodies to heate the fame.</b></p>	

## Their Clothing

Their men for the most part goe naked, the women take a kinde of bulruffes, and keming it after the manner of hempe, make themselues thereof a loofe garment, which being knitte about their middles, hanges downe about their hippes, and so affordes to them a couering of that, which nature teaches should be hidden: about their foulders they weare also the skin of a deere, with the haire vpon it. They are very obedient to their husbands, and exceeding ready in all seruises: yet of them selues offering to do nothing, without the contents, or being called of the men.

The men goe naked, the women take bulruffes, and kembe them after the manner of hempe, and thereof make their loofe garments, which being knit about their middles, hang downe about their hippes, hauing also about their foulders, a skinne of Deere, with the haire upon it. These women are very obedient and seruiceable to their husbands.

As soone as they were returned to their houses, they began amongst themselues a kind of most lamentable weeping & crying out; which they continued also a great while together, in such sort, that in the place where they left vs (being neere about 3. quarters of an English mile distant from them) we very plainely, with wonder and admiration did heare the same: the women especially, extending their voices, in a most miserable and dolefull manner of shrieking.

After they were departed from vs,\_\_\_

## Drake's Encampment

Notwithstanding this humble manner of presenting themselues, and awfull demeanour vsed towards vs, we thought it no wisdom too farre to trust them (our experience of former Infidels dealing with vs before, made vs carefull to provide against an alteration of their affections, or breach of peace if it should happen) and therefore with all expedition we fet vp our tents, and entrenched ourselues with walls of stone: that so being fortified within ourselues, we might be able to keepe off the enimie (if they should so prove) from comming amongst vs without our good wills: this being quickly finished we went the more cheerfully and securely afterward, about our other business.

Against the end of two daies (during which time they had not againe been with vs) there was gathered together a great assembly of men, women, and children (inuitied by the report of them which first saw vs, who as it seemes, had in that time, of purpose dispersed themselves into the country, to make knowne the newes) \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ who came now the second time unto vs, **bringing with them as before had beene done, feathers and bagges of *Tabáh* for presents,** or rather indeed for sacrifices, vpon this persuasion that we were Gods.

**When they came to the top of the hill, at the bottome whereof we had built our fort, they made a stand; where one (appointed as their chiefe speaker) wearied both vs his hearers, and himselfe too, with a long and tedious oration:\_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_ delivered with strange and violent gestures, his voice being extended to the uttermost strength of nature, and his words falling so thick one in the neck of another, that he could hardly fetch his breath againe: as soone as he had concluded, all the rest, with a reuerend bowing of their bodies (in a dreaming manner, and long producing of the same) cryed *Oh*: thereby giuing their confents, that all was very true which he had spoken, and that they had vnterred their minde by his mouth unto vs;\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ which done, the men **laying downe their bowes vpon the hill, and leauing their women and children behinde them, came downe with their presents;** in such sort, as if they had appeared before a God indeed: thinking themselves happy, that they might have access vnto our generall, but much more happy, when they sawe that he would receiue at their hands, those things which they so willingly had presented: and no doubt, they thought themselves neere vnto God, when they fate or stood next to

\_\_\_\_ **they came and offered vs the second time, and brought with them feathers and bags of Tabacco for presents:\_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_ **And when they came to the top of the hill (at the bottome whereof we had pitched our tents they staid themselves: where one appointed for speaker, wearied himselfe with making a long oration,\_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_ **which done, they left their bowes vpon the hill, and came downe with their presents.**

him:\_\_\_

\_\_\_ **In the meane time the women, as if they had beene desperat, vfed vnnaturall violence againft themfelues, crying and fhreeking piteoufly, tearing their flefh with their nails from their cheekes,** in a monftrous manner, the blood fstreaming downe along their brefts; befides defpoiling the vpper parts of their bodies, of thofe fingle couerings they formerly had, and holding their hands aboue their heads, that they might not refcue their brefts from harme, they would with furie caft themfelues vpon the ground, neuer refpecting whether it were cleane or foft, but dafhed themfelues in this manner on hard ftones, knobby, hillocks, ftocks of wood, and pricking bufhes, or what euer elfe lay in their way, itterating the fame courfe againe and againe: yea women great with child, fome nine or ten times each, and others holding out till 15. or 16. times (till their ftrengths failed them) exercifed this cruelty againft themfelues: A thing more grieuous for vs to fee, or fuffer could we haue holpe it, then trouble to them (as it feemed) to do it.

This bloudie facrifice (againft our wils) beeing thus performed, **our Generall with his companie in the prefence of thofe ftrangers fell to prayers: and by fignes in lifting vp our eyes and hands to heauen, fignified vnto them, that that God whom we did ferue, and whom they ought to worfhip, was aboue: Befeeching God if it were his good pleafure to open by fome meanes their blinded eyes; that they might in due time be called to the knowledge of him the true and eurliuing God, and of Iufuss Chrift whom he hath fent, the faluation of the Gentiles. In the time of prayers, finging of Pfalmes, and reading of certaine Chapters in the Bible, they fate very attentiuely: and obferuing the end at every paufe, with one voice cryed, Oh, greatly reioycing in our exercifes. Yea they tooke fuch pleafure in our finging of Pfalmes, that whenfoeuer they**

**In the meane time, the women remaining on the hill, tormented themfelues lamentably, tearing their flefh from their cheekes, whereby -,we perceiued that they were about a facrifice. \_\_\_**

**In the meane time, our Generall, with his companie, went to praier, and to reading of the Scriptures, at which exercife they were attentiuely, & feemed greatly to be affected with it:\_\_\_**

<p>referred to vs, their first request was commonly this, <i>Gnaáh</i>, by which they intreated that we would sing.</p>	
<p>Our General having now bestowed upon them divers things, at their departure they referred them all againe; none carrying with him any thing of whatsoever hee had received, thinking themselves sufficiently enriched and happy, that they had found so free access to see vs.</p>	<p>___ but when they were come unto vs, they referred againe unto vs those things which before we bestowed upon them.</p>
<p>Against the end of three daies more (the newes having the while spread it selfe farther, and as it seemed a great way up into the country) were assembled the greatest number of people, which we could reasonably imagine, to dwell within any convenient distance round about. ___</p>	<p>The newes of our being there, being spread through the Country, the people that inhabited round about came downe, ___</p>
<p>___ Amongst the rest, the king himselfe, a man of goodly stature and comely personage, attended with his guard, of about 100. tall and warlike men, this day, viz. June 26. came downe to see vs.</p>	<p>___ and amongst them the King himselfe, a man of goodly stature, &amp; comely personage, with many other tall, and warlike men: ___</p>
<p>Before his coming, were sent two Ambassadors or messengers to our General, to signify that their <i>Hióh</i>, that is, their king was coming and at hand. They in the delivery of their message, the one spake with a soft and low voice, prompting his fellow; the other pronounced the same word by word after him, with a voice more audible: continuing their proclamation (for such it was) about halfe an houre. Which being ended, they by signes made request to our Generall, to send something by their hands to their <i>Hióh</i> or king, as a token that his coming might be in peace. Our Generall willingly satisfied their desire; and they, glad men, made speedy returne to their <i>Hióh</i>. Neither was it long before their king (making as princely a show as possibly he could) with all his traine came forward.</p>	<p>___ before whose coming were sent two Ambassadors to our Generall, to signify that their King was coming, in doing of which message, their speech was continued about halfe an houre. This ended, they by signes requested our Generall to send some thing by their hand to their King, as a token that his coming might be in peace: wherein our Generall having satisfied them, they returned with glad tidings to their King, who marched to vs with a princely maiestie, the people crying continually after their manner, and as they drew neere unto vs, so did they strive to behave themselves in their actions with comelines.</p>

In their comming forwards they cryed continually after a finging manner with a luftie courage. And as they drew neerer and neerer towards vs, fo did they more and more ftriue to behaue themfelues with a certaine comelineffe and grauity in all their actions.

**In the forefront came a man of a large body and goodly aspect, bearing the Septer or royal mace (made of a certaine kind of blacke wood, and in length about a yard and a halfe) before the king. Whereupon hanged two crownes, a bigger and a leffe, with three chaines of a maruelous length, and often doubled; befides a bagge of the herbe *Tabáh*. The crownes were made of knitworke, wrought vpon moft curioufly with feathers of diuers colours, very artificially placed, and of a formal fashion:**

**The chaines feemed of a bony fubftance: euery link or part thereof being very little, thinne, moft finely burnifhed, with a hole pierced through the middeft. The number of linkes going to make one chaine, if in a manner infinite:\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_but of fuch eftimation it is amongft them, that few be the perfons that are admitted to weare the fame: and euan they to whom itf lawfull to vfe them, yet are ftinted what number they fhall vfe; as fome ten, fome twelue, fome twentie, and as they exceed in number of chaines, fo are they thereby knowne to be the more honorable perfonages.**

**Next vnto him that bare this Scepter, was the king himfelfe with his guard about him: His attire vpon his head was a cawle of knitworke, wrought vpon fomewhat like the crownes, but differing much both in fashion and perfectneffe of worke; vpon his fhoulders he had on a coate of the fkins of conies, reaching**

**In the fore front was a man of a goodly perfonage, who bare the fcepter, or mace before the King, whereupon hanged two crownes, a leffe and a bigger, with three chaines of a maruelous length: the crownes were made of knit worke wrought artificially with fethers of diuers colours:\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_ the chaines were made of a bonie fubftance,\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_and few be the perfons among them that are admitted to weare them: and of that number alfo the perfons are ftinted, as fome ten, fome 12. etc. \_\_\_**

**\_\_\_Next vnto him which bare the fcepter, was the King himfelfe, with his Garde about his perfon,\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ clad with Conie fkins, & other fkins:\_\_\_**

to his waft: His guard alfo had each coats of the fame fhape, but of other fkins: fome hauing cawles likewife ftucke with feathers, or couered ouer with a certaine downe, which groweth vp in the countrey vpon an herbe much like our lectuce; which exceeds any other downe in the world for fineneffe, and beeng layed vpon their cawles by no winds can be removed: Of fuch eftimation if this herbe amongft them, that the downe thereof if not lawfull to be worne, but of fuch perfons as are about the king (to whom alfo it if permitted to weare a plume of feathers on their heads, in fign of honour) and the feeds are not vfed but onely in facrifice to their gods. \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ After thefe in their order, did follow the naked fort of common people; whofe hair being long, was gathered into a bunch behind, in which ftucke plumes of feathers, but in the forepart onely fingle feathers like hornes, euery one pleafing himfelfe in his owne deuice.

This one thing was obferued to bee generall amongft them all; that euery one had his face painted, fome with white, fome blacke, and fome with other colours, euery man alfo bringing in his hand one thing or other for a gift or prefent: Their traine or laft part of their company confifted of women and children, each woman bearing againft her breaft a round bafket or two, hauing within them diuerf thingf, as bagges of *Tobâh*, a roote which they call *Petâh*, whereof they make a kind of meale, and either bake it into bread, or eate it raw; broyled fifhes like a pilchard; the feed and downe aforenamed, with fuch like:

\_\_\_\_ after them followed the naked comon fort of people, \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ euery one hauing his face painted, fome with white, fome with blacke, and other colours & hauing in their handes one thing or another for a prefent, not fo much as their childre, but they alfo brought their prefents.

Their baskets were made in fashon like a deepe boale, and though the matter were ruffes, or fuch other kind of fluffe, yet was it fo cunningly handled, that the moft part of them would hold water; about the brimmes they were hanged with peeces of the fhels of pearles, and in fome places with two or three linkes at a place, of the chaines forenamed: thereby fignifying, that they were veffels wholly dedicated to the onely vfe of the gods they worfhipped: and befides this, they were wrought vpon with the matted downe of red feathers, diftinguifhed into diuerf worke and forme.



In the meane time our Generall hauing affembled his men together (as forecafting the danger, and wort that might fall out) prepared himfelfe to ftand vpon fure ground, that wee might at all timef be ready in our owne defence, if any thing fhould chance otherwife then was looked for or expected.

In the meane time, our Generall gathered his men together, and marched within his fenced place, making againft their approaching, a very warlike fhewe. \_\_\_\_

Wherefore euery man being in a warlike readineffe, he marched within his fenced place, making againft their approach a moft warlike fhew (as he did alfo at all other times of their refort) whereby if they had beene defperate enemies, they could not haue chofen but haue conceiued terrour and feare, with difcouragement to attempt any thing againft vs, in beholding of the fame.

When they were come fomewhat neere vnto vs, trooping together, they gaue vs a common or a generall falutation: obferuing in the meane time a generall filence. \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ They being trooped together in their order, and a general falutation being made, there was prefently a generall filence.

\_\_\_\_ Whereupon he who bare the Scepter before the king, being prompted by another whom the king affigned to that office, pronounced with an audible and manly voice, what the other fpake to him in fecret:

Then he that bare the fcepter before the King, being informed by another, whome they affigned to that office, with a manly and loftie voice, proclaimed that which the other fpake to him in fecret, continuing halfe an howre:

continuing, whether it were his oration or proclamation, at the leaft halfe an houre. At the clofe whereof, there was a common *Amen*, in figne of approbation giuen by euery perfon: And the king himfelfe with the whole number of men and women (the little children onely remaining behind) came further downe the hill, and as they came fet themfelues againe in their former order.

which ended, and a generall Amen as it were giuen, the King with the whole number of men, and women (the children excepted) came downe without any weapon, who defcending to the foote of the hill, fet themfelues in order.

And being now come to the foot of the hill and neere our fort, the Scepter bearer with a compofed countenance and ftately carriage began a fong, and anfwerable thereunto, obferued a kind of meafures in a dance: whom the king with his guard and euery other fort of perfon following, did in like manner fing and daunce, fauing onely the women who danced but kept filence. As they danced they ftill came on:\_\_\_

In comming towards our bulwarks and tents, the fcepter bearer began a fong, obferuing his meafures in a daunce, and that with a ftately countenance, whom the King with his Garde, and euery degree of perfons following, did in like manner fing and daunce, fauing only the women which daunced, & kept filence.

\_\_\_and our Generall perceiuing their plaine and fimple meaning,gave order that they might freely enter without interruption within our bulwarke: Where after they had entred they yet continued their fong and dance a reasonable time: their women alfo following them with their waffaile boales in their hands, their bodies bruifed, their faces torne, their dugges, breafes, and other partf befpotted with bloud, trickling downe from the wounds, which with their nailes they had made before their comming.

The Generall permitted them to enter within our bulwarks, where they continued their fong and daunce a reasonable time. \_\_\_

### Drake Crowned King

After that they had fatiffied or rather tired themfelues in this manner, they made fignes to our Generall to have him fit downe; Vnto whom both the king and diuers others made feuerall orations, or rather indeed if wee had vnderftood them, fupplications, that hee would take the Prouince and kingdome into his hand, and become their king and patron:

\_\_\_When they had fatiffied themfelues, they made fignes to our General to fit downe, to whom the King, and diuers others made feuerall orations, or rather fupplications, that he would take their prouince & kingdome into his hand, and become their King, making fignes that they would refigne vnto him their right and title of the whole land, and become his fubiects. \_\_\_

making signes that they would refigne vnto him their right and title in the whole land, and become his vaffals in themfelues and their poffterities:\_\_\_

\_\_\_Which that they might make vs indeed beleeeue that it was their true meaning and intent; the king himfelfe with all the reft with one confent, and with great reuerence, ioyfully finging a fong, fet the crowne vpon his head; inriched his necke with all their chaines; and offering vnto him many other things, honoured him by the name of *Hióh*. Adding thereunto (as it might feeme) a fong and dance of triumph: becaufe they were not onely vifited of the gods (for fo they ffill iudged vs to be) but the great and chiefe god was now become their god, their king and patron, and themfelues were become the onely happie and bleffed people in all the world.

Thefe things being fo freely offerred, our Generall thought not meet to reiect or refufe the fame: both for that he would not giue them any caufe of miftruft, or difliking of him (that being the onely place, wherein at this prefent, we were of neceffitie inforced to feeke reliefe of many thingf) and chiefly, for that he knew not to what good end God had brought this to paffe, or what honour and profit it might bring to our cuntry in time to come.

Wherefore in the name and to the vfe of her moft excellent maiefty, he tooke the fcepter crowne and dignity, of the fayd cuntry into his hand; wifhing nothing more, then that it had layen fo fitly for her maiefty to enioy, as it was now her proper owne, and that the riches and treafures thereof (wherewith in the vpland cuntry it abounds) might with as great conueniency be tranfported, to the enriching of her kingdome here at home, as it if in plenty to be attained there: and efpecially, that fo tractable and louing a people, as they

\_\_\_ In which, to perfwade vs the better, the King and the reft, with one confent, and with great reuerence, joyfully finging a fong, did fet the crowne vpon his head, inriched his necke with all their chaines, and offred vnto him many other things, honouring him by the name of *Hióh*, adding thereunto as it feemed, a figne of triumph: which thing our Generall thought not meete to reiect, becaufe he knewe not what honour and profite it might be to our Cuntry. \_\_\_

"Feather Crown of Hawk's Feathers" drawn by Captain James Colnett at Campbell Cove, Bodega Bay, in 1790.



\_\_\_Wherefore in the name, and to the vfe of her Maiefty, he tooke the fcepter, crowne, and clignitle of the fayd Cuntry into his hands, wifhing that the riches & treafure thereof might fo conueniently be tranfported to the enriching of her kingdome at home, as it aboundeth in ye fame.

<p>fhewed themfelues to be, might haue meanes to haue manifested their moft willing obedience the more vnto her, and by her meanes, as a mother and nurfe of the Church of <i>Chrift</i>, might by the preaching of the Gofpell, be brought to the right knowledge, and obedience of the true and euerliuing God.</p>	
<p>The ceremonies of this refigning, and receiuing of the kingdome being thus performed,___</p>	
<p>___ <b>the common fort both of men and women, leauing the king and his guard about him, with our generall, difperfed themfelues among our people, taking a diligent view or furuey of euery man; and finding fuch as pleafed their fancies (which commonly were the youngeft of vs) they prefently enclofing them about, offered their facrifices vnto them, crying out with lamentable fhreekes and moanes, weeping, and fcratching, and tearing their very flefh off their faces with their nailes,</b> neither were it the women alone which did this, but euen old men, roaring and crying out, were as violent as the women were.</p>	<p><b>The common forte of people leaning the King, and his Garde with our Generall, fcattered themfelues together with their facrifices among our people, taking a diligent viewe of euery perfon: and fuch as pleafed their fancie, (which were the yongeft) they inclofing them about offered their facrifices vnto them with lamentable weeping, fcratching, and tearing the flefh from their faces with their nailes, whereof iffued abundance of bloode.</b>___</p>
<p>We groaned in fpirit to fee the power of Sathan fo farre preuaile, in feducing thefe fo harmeleffe foulef, and laboured by all meanef, both by fhewing our great diflike, and when that ferued not, by violent___</p>	
<p>___ <b>withholding of their hands from that madnefs, directing them (by our eyes and hands lift vp towards heauen) to the liuing God whom they ought to ferue:</b>___</p>	<p>___ <b>But wee vfed fignes to them of difliking this, and ftaied their hands from force, and directed them vpwards to the liuing God, whome onely they ought to worfhippe,</b>___</p>
<p>___ but fo mad were they vpon their Idolatry, that forcible withholding them would not preuaile (for as foone as they could get liberty to their hands againe, they would be as violent as they were before) till fuch time, as they whom they worfhipped, were conueyed from them into the tents, whom yet as men befides themfelues,</p>	

<p>they would with fury and outrage seeke to haue againe.</p>	
<p>After that time had a little qualified their madnefs,___</p>	
<p><b>___they then began to fiew &amp; make knowne vnto vs their griefes and difeafes which they carried about them,</b> fome of them hauing old aches, fome fhruncke finewes, fome old foares and canckred vlcers, fome wounds more lately receiued, and the like, in moft lamentable manner crauing helpe and cure thereof from vs:___</p>	<p><b>___They fhewed vnto vs their wounds,___</b></p>
<p><b>___making fignes, that if we did but blowe vpon their griefes, or but touched the difeafed places, they would be whole.</b></p>	<p><b>___and craued helpe of them at our hands,___</b></p>
<p>Their griefes we could not but take pittie on them, and to our power defire to helpe them: but that (if it pleaed God to open their eyes) they might vnderftand we were but men and no gods,___</p>	
<p><b>___we vfed ordinary meanes, as lotions, emplaifters, and vnguents moft fitly (as farre as our skills could gueffe) agreeing to the natures of their griefes, befeeching God, if it made for his glory, to giue cure to their difeafes by thefe meanes.</b> The like we did from time to time as they reforted to vs.</p>	<p><b>___whereupon wee gaue them lotions, plaifters, and ointments agreeing to the ftate of their griefes, befeeching God to cure their difeafes.___</b></p>
<p>Few were the days, wherein they were abfent from vs, during the whole time of our abode in that place: and___</p>	
<p><b>___ordinarily euery third day, they brought their facrifices, till fuch time, as they certainly vnderftood our meaning, that we tooke no pleafure, but were difpleafed with them:</b> whereupon their zeale abated, and their facrificing, for a feafon, to our good liking ceafed; notwithstanding they continued ftill to make their refortvnto vs in great abundance, and in fuch fort, that they oft-timefforgate, to prouide</p>	<p><b>___Euery thirde day they brought their facrifices vnto vs, vntill they vnderftoode our meaning, that we had no pleafure in them:</b> yet they could not be long abfent from us, but daily frequented our companie to the houre of our departure, which departure feemed fo greuous vnto them, that their ioy was turned into forrow. They intreated vs, that being abfent we would remember them, and by ftelth prouided a facrifice, which we mifliked.</p>

meate for their owne fuftenance; fo that our generall (of whom they made account as of a father) waffaine to performe the office of a father to them, relieuing them with fuch victualls, as we had prouided for our feluef, as, Mufcles, Seales, and fuch like, wherein they tooke exceeding much content; and feeling that their facrifices were difpleafing to vs, yet (hating ingratitude) they fought to recompence vs, with fuch things as they had, which they willingly inforced vpon vs, though it were neuer fo neceffarie or needfull for themfelues to keepe.

They are a people of a tractable, free, and louing nature, without guile or treachery; their bowes and arrowes (their only weapons, and almoft all their wealth) they vfe very fkillfully, but yet not to do any great harme with them, being by reafon of their weakeneffe, more fit for children then for men, fending the arrow neither farre off, nor with any great force: and yet are the men commonly fo ftrong of body, that that, which 2. or 3. of our men could hardly beare, one of them would take vpon his backe, and without grudging carrie it eafily away, vp hill and downe hill an Englifh mile together: they are alfo exceeding fwift in running, and of long continuance; the vfe whereof is fo familiar with them, that they feldome goe, but for the moft part runne. One thing we obferued in them with admiration: that if at any time, they chanced to fee a fifh, fo neere the fhoare, that they might reach the place without fwimming, they would neuer, or very feldome miffe to take it.

**After that our neceffary bufineffes were well difpatched, our generall with his gentlemen, and many of his company, made a iourney vp into the land, to fee the manner of their dwelling,** and to be the better acquainted, with the nature and commodities of the country. Their houfes were all fuch as wee haue formerly defcribed, and being many of them in one place, made feuerall villages here and there. **The inland**

**Our neceffarie bufines being ended, our Generall with his companie trailed vp into the Countrey to their villages,\_\_\_**

<p>we found to be farre different from the fhoare, a goodly country, and fruitfull foyle, ftored with many bleffingf fit for the vfe of man:___</p>	
<p>___ infinite was the company of very large and fat Deere, which there we fawe by thoufands, as we fupposed, in a heard:___</p>	<p>___ where we found heardes of Deere by 1000. in a companie, being.moft large, and fat of bodie.</p>
<p>___ befides a multitude of a ftrange kinde of Conies, by far exceeding them in number: their heads and bodies, in which they refemble other Conies, are but fmall; his tayle like the tayle of a Rat, exceeding long; and his feet like the paws of a Want or Moale; vnder his chinne, on either fide, he hath a bagge, into which he gathereth his meate, when he hath filled his belly abroad, that he may with it, either feed his young, or feed himfelfe, when he lifts not to trauaile from his burrough: the people eate their bodies, and make great account of their fkinnes, for their kings holidaiies coate was made of them.</p>	<p>We found the whole Countrey to be a warren of a ftrange kinde of Connies, their bodies in bignes as be the Barbarie Connies, their heads as the heads of ours, the feete of a Want, and the taile of a Rat being of great length: vnder her chinne on either fide a bagge, into the which fhe gathereth her meate, when fhe hath filled her bellie abroad. The people eate their bodies, and make great accompt of their fkinnes, for their Kings coate was made of them.</p>
<p>This country our generall named <i>Albion</i>, and that for two caufes; the one in refpect of the white bancks and cliffes, which lie toward the fea: the other, that it might haue fome affinity, euen in name alfo, with our owne country, which was fometime fo called.</p>	<p>Our Generall called this Countrey, Noua Albion, and that for two caufes: the one in refpect of the white bankes and clffes, which he towards the fea: and the other, becaufe it might haue fome affinitie with our Countrey in name, which fometime was fo called.</p> <p>There if no part of earth here to be taken vp, wherein there if not a reafonable quantitie of gold or filuer.</p>
<p>Before we went from thence, our generall caufed to be fet vp, a monument of our being there; as alfo of her maiefties, and fuceffors right and title to that kingdome, namely, a plate of braffe, faft nailed to a great and firme poft; whereon is engrauen her graces name, and the day and yeare of our arriual there and of the free giuing vp, of the prouince and kingdome, both by the king and people, into her maiefties hands: together with her highneffe picture, and armes in a piece of fixpence currant Englifh monie, fhewing it felfe by a hole made of purpofe through the</p>	<p>At our departure hence our General fet vp a monument of our being there, as alfo of her Maiefties right and title to the fame, namely a plate, nailed vpon a faire great pofte, whereupon was ingrauen her Maiefties name, the day and yeare of our arriual there, with the free giuing vp of the prouince and people into her Maiefties hands, together with her highnes picture and armef, in a pecce of fixe pence of currant Englifh money vnder the plate, where vnder was alfo written the name of our Generall.</p>

<p><b>plate: vnderneath was likewise engrauen the name of our generall &amp;c.</b></p>	
<p><b>The Spaniards neuer had any dealing, or fo much as fet a foote in this country; the vtmost of their difcoueries, reaching onely to many degrees Southward of this place.</b></p>	<p><b>It seemeth that the Spaniards hitherto had neuer bene in this part of the Countrey, neither did euer difcouer the lande by many degrees, to the Southwards of this place.</b></p>
<p>And now, as the time of our departure was perceiued by them to draw nigh, fo did the forrowes and miferies of this people, feeme to themfelues to increafe vpon them; and the more certaine they were of our going away, the more doubtfull they fhewed themfelues what they might doe; fo that we might eafily iudge that that ioy (being exceeding great) wherewith they recieued vs at our firft arriuall, was cleane drowned in their exceffiue forrow for our departing: For they did not onely loofe on a fudden all mirth, ioy, glad countenance, pleafant fpeeches, agility of body, familiar reioycing one with another, and all pleafure what euer flefh and bloud might bee delighted in, but with fighes and forrowings with heauy hearts and grieued mindf, they powred out wofull complaintf and moanes, with bitter teares and wringing of their hands, tormenting themfelues. And as men refufing all comfort, they onely accounted themfelues as caft-awayes, and thofe whom the gods were about to forfake: So that nothing we could fay or do, was able to eafe them of their fo heauy a burthen, or to deliuer them from fo deparate a ftraite, as our leauing of them did feeme to them that it would caft them into.</p>	
<p>Howbeit feeling they could not ftill enioy our prefence, they (fuppofing vs to be gods indeed) thought it their duties to intreate vs that being abfent, we would yet be mindfull of them, and making fignes of their defires, that in time to come wee would fee them againe, they ftole vpon vs a facrifice, and fet it on fire erre we were aware; burning therein a chaine and a bunch of</p>	

feathers. We laboured by all meanes poffible to withhold or withdraw them but could not preuaile, till at laft we fell to prayers and finging of Pfalmes, whereby they were allured immediatly to forget their folly, and leaue their facrifice vnconfumed, fuffering the fire to go out, and imitating vs in all our actions; they fell a lifting vp their eyes and hands to heauen as they faw vs do.

The 23. of Iuly they took a forrowfull farewell of vs, but being loath to leaue vs, they prefently ranne to the tops of the hils to keepe vs in their fight as long as they could, making fires before and behind, and on each fide of them, burning therein (as is to be fuppofed) sacrifices at our departure.

### The Farralons

**Not farre without this harbourrough did lye certain Islands (we called them the Islands of Saint *James*) having on them pleantyfull and great ftore of Seales and birds, with one of which wee fell Iuly 24. Wheron we found fuch prouifion as might completely, ferve our turne for a while. We departed againe the day next following, viz. Iuly 25.\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_And out General now confidering, that the extremity of the cold not only continued but increafed, the Sunne being gone farther from vs, and that the wind blowing ftill (as it did at firft) from the Northweft, cut off all hope of finding a paffage through thefe Northerne parts, thought if neceffarie to loofe no time, and therefore with generall confent of all, bent his courfe directly to runne with the Islands of the Moluccas.**